



SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

NINETY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

60TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 2013

12:11 O'CLOCK P.M.

SENATE
Daily Journal Index
60th Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Senator Terry Link, Waukegan, Illinois, presiding.
Prayer by Reverend Keith Roderick, Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Springfield, Illinois.
Senator Jacobs led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Senator Hunter moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Tuesday, May 28, 2013, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.
The motion prevailed.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Floor amendments to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Senate Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2555
Senate Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2556

The following Floor amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Senate Floor Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 1573
Senate Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 2764

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1584
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1912
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2136
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2234
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1, 2 and 3 to Senate Bill 2371

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 339

Offered by Senator Hunter and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Regina Meriweather Haynes.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Kotowski, Chairperson of the Committee on Appropriations II, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendments, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2555
Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 2556

Under the rules, the foregoing floor amendments are eligible for consideration on second reading.

Senator Hunter, Chairperson of the Committee on Human Services, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 626; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1197; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1599

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Raoul, Chairperson of the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1044; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1358; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1565

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Raoul, Chairperson of the Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendments, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 3390
Senate Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 3390

Under the rules, the foregoing floor amendments are eligible for consideration on second reading.

Senator Delgado, Chairperson of the Committee on Education, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1307; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1931

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Sandoval, Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on Local Government, to which was referred the Motion to Concur with House Amendment to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1456

Under the rules, the foregoing motion is eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Noland, Chairperson of the Committee on Criminal Law, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1192; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1843; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1852; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1872; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2380

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

[May 29, 2013]

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 2585. Introduced by Senators Kotowski - Hunter, a bill for AN ACT concerning public aid.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Althoff asked and obtained unanimous consent to recess for the purpose of a Republican caucus.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 340

Offered by Senator Brady and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Doloris E. Griffith of Rochester.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

At the hour of 12:22 o'clock p.m., Senator Manar, presiding, for the purpose of an introduction.

At the hour of 12:32 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding, and the Chair announced that the Senate stand at ease.

AT EASE

At the hour of 12:47 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Link, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 29, 2013 meeting, reported the following House Resolution has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Education: **House Joint Resolutions Numbered 33 and 36.**

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 29, 2013 meeting, reported the following Joint Action Motions have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Executive: **Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1584**
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1912
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2136
Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2234
Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1, 2 and 3 to Senate Bill 2371

Revenue: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2326**

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 29, 2013 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measure has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

[May 29, 2013]

Transportation: **Senate Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 2764.**

At the hour of 12:48 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 2:07 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Lightford, presiding.

At the hour of 2:23 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at ease.

AT EASE

At the hour of 2:34 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Lightford, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 29, 2013 meeting, reported that the Committee recommends that **Senate Floor Amendment No. 3 to House Bill No. 2764** be re-referred from the Committee on Transportation to the Committee on Executive.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 3:40 o'clock p.m.:

Executive in Room 212

POSTING NOTICE WAIVED

Senator Brady moved to waive the six-day posting requirement on **Senate Resolution No. 70** so that the measure may be heard in the Committee on Executive that is scheduled to meet this afternoon.
The motion prevailed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

327 STATE CAPITOL
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62706
217-782-2728

May 29, 2013

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

[May 29, 2013]

Pursuant to Rule 5-1(b), I hereby grant permission to Senator Dan Kotowski and Senator Heather Steans to present Senate Bill 2555 and Senate Bill 2556 on 3rd Reading.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

**OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

JOHN J. CULLERTON
SENATE PRESIDENT

327 STATE CAPITOL
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62706
217-782-2728

May 29, 2013

Mr. Tim Anderson
Secretary of the Senate
Room 401 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Pursuant to Rule 5-1(b), I hereby grant permission to Senator Dan Kotowski and Senator Heather Steans to present the following House Bills on 2nd & 3rd Reading:

206, 208, 213, 214, and 215.

Sincerely,
s/John J. Cullerton
John J. Cullerton
Senate President

cc: Senate Minority Leader Christine Radogno

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Kotowski, as chief co-sponsor pursuant to Senate Rule 5-1(b)(i), **Senate Bill No. 2555** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Kotowski offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 SENATE BILL 2555

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 2555, by deleting everything after the enacting clause and replacing it with the following:

“ARTICLE 1

Section 5. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which shall be used by the Illinois State Board of Education exclusively for the foregoing purposes and not, under any circumstances, for personal services expenditures or other operational or administrative costs, are appropriated to the Illinois State Board of Education for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013:
From the General Revenue Fund:

- For Blind/Dyslexic Persons 816,600
- For Disabled Student Personnel

[May 29, 2013]

Reimbursement.....	440,200,000
For Disabled Student Transportation Reimbursement.....	440,500,000
For Disabled Student Tuition, Private Tuition.....	218,947,700
For District Consolidation Costs/ Supplemental Payments to School Districts, 18-8.2, 18-18.3, 18-8.5, 18-8.05(1) of the School Code.....	2,500,000
For Extraordinary Funding for Children Requiring Special Education, 14-7.02b of the School Code.....	303,091,700
For Reimbursement for the Free Breakfast/ Lunch Program.....	14,300,000
For Tax-Equivalent Grants, 18-4.4.....	222,600
For After School Matters.....	2,000,000
For Teachers and Administrators Mentoring Program.....	1
For Principal Mentoring Program.....	1
For Summer School Payments, 18-4.3 of the School Code.....	10,100,000
For Transportation-Regular/Vocational Common School Transportation Reimbursement, 29-5 of the School Code.....	205,808,900
For Visually Impaired/Educational Materials Coordinating Unit, 14-11.01 of the School Code.....	1,421,100
For Regular Education Reimbursement Per 18-3 of the School Code.....	12,000,000
For Special Education Reimbursement Per 14-7.03 of the School Code.....	105,000,000
For all costs associated with Alternative Education/Regional Safe Schools.....	6,300,000
For Truant Alternative and Optional Education Program.....	11,500,000
For costs associated with Teach for America.....	1,000,000
For grants to Local Education Agencies to conduct Agriculture Education Programs.....	1,250,000
For Career and Technical Education.....	38,062,100
For Arts and Foreign Language.....	1
For National Board Certified Teachers.....	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total.....	\$1,815,270,703
From the Education Assistance Fund:	
For General State Aid.....	404,000,000
From the Common School Fund:	
For General State Aid.....	<u>4,038,198,260</u>
Total.....	\$4,442,198,260

Section 10. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are appropriated to the Illinois State Board of Education for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013:

From the General Revenue Fund:	
For Autism Training and Technical Assistance.....	100,000
For Advanced Placement Classes.....	500,000
For Early Childhood Education.....	<u>293,962,400</u>
Total.....	\$294,562,400

Section 15. The following named sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to the Illinois State Board of Education for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013:

[May 29, 2013]

From the General Revenue Fund:

For Bilingual Education 61,381,200

Section 20. The sum of \$1,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Illinois State Board of Education for the Illinois Coalition Immigrant and Refugee Rights' Parent Mentor Program.

Section 25. The sum of \$1,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund for deposit into the School District Emergency Financial Assistance Fund for use by the State Board of Education, as provided by 1B-8 of the School Code.

Section 30. The sum of \$3,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Illinois State Board of Education for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the East St. Louis School District 189.

Section 35. The sum of \$350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Illinois State Board of Education for targeted initiatives.

Section 40. The amount of \$550,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the Downstate Transit Improvement Fund to the Illinois State Board of Education for grants to Local Education Agencies to conduct Agriculture Education Programs.

Section 45. If and only if House Bill 208 becomes law then Section 35 of Article 2 of that bill is amended as follows:

“Section 35. The sum of \$27,400,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Illinois State Board of Education for Student Assessments, including Bilingual Assessments-:

<u>For writing assessments in</u>	
Grade 11	\$2,530,000
<u>For Student Assessments including</u>	
Bilingual Assessments	\$24,870,000”

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July , 2013. ”.

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

At the hour of 3:39 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 56

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 56

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 56

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

[May 29, 2013]

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 56

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 56 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Sections 9-121, 9-205, 9-207, 15-1202.5, 15-1501, 15-1506, 15-1508, 15-1508.5, 15-1701, 15-1703, and 15-1704 and by adding Sections 9-207.5, 15-1224, and 15-1225 as follows:

(735 ILCS 5/9-121)

Sec. 9-121. Sealing of court file.

(a) Definition. As used in this Section, "court file" means the court file created when a forcible entry and detainer action is filed with the court.

(b) Discretionary sealing of court file. The court may order that a court file in a forcible entry and detainer action be placed under seal if the court finds that the plaintiff's action is sufficiently without a basis in fact or law, which may include a lack of jurisdiction, that placing the court file under seal is clearly in the interests of justice, and that those interests are not outweighed by the public's interest in knowing about the record.

(c) Mandatory sealing of court file. The court file relating to a forcible entry and detainer action brought against a tenant under Section 9-207.5 of this Code or as set forth in subdivision (h)(6) of Section 15-1701 of this Code shall be placed under seal who would have lawful possession of the premises but for the foreclosure on the property shall be sealed pursuant to Section 15-1701.

(Source: P.A. 96-1131, eff. 7-20-10.)

(735 ILCS 5/9-205) (from Ch. 110, par. 9-205)

Sec. 9-205. Notice to terminate tenancy from year to year. Except as provided in Section 9-206 and Section 9-207.5 of this Act, in all cases of tenancy from year to year, 60 days' notice, in writing, shall be sufficient to terminate the tenancy at the end of the year. The notice may be given at any time within 4 months preceding the last 60 days of the year.

(Source: P.A. 82-280.)

(735 ILCS 5/9-207) (from Ch. 110, par. 9-207)

Sec. 9-207. Notice to terminate tenancy for less than a year.

(a) Except as provided in Section 9-207.5 of this Code, in ~~in~~ all cases of tenancy from week to week, where the tenant holds over without special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by 7 days' notice, in writing, and may maintain an action for forcible entry and detainer or ejectment.

(b) Except as provided in Section 9-207.5 of this Code, in ~~in~~ all cases of tenancy for any term less than one year, other than tenancy from week to week, where the tenant holds over without special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by 30 days' notice, in writing, and may maintain an action for forcible entry and detainer or ejectment.

(Source: P.A. 82-280.)

(735 ILCS 5/9-207.5 new)

Sec. 9-207.5. Termination of bona fide leases in residential real estate in foreclosure.

(a) A mortgagee, receiver, holder of the certificate of sale, holder of the deed issued pursuant to that certificate, or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser at a judicial sale under Section 15-1507 of this Code, who assumes control of the residential real estate in foreclosure, as defined in Section 15-1225 of this Code, may terminate a bona fide lease, as defined in Section 15-1224 of this Code, only: (i) at the end of the term of the bona fide lease, by no less than 90 days' written notice or (ii) in the case of a bona fide lease that is for a month-to-month or week-to-week term, by no less than 90 days' written notice.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section, an individual who assumes control of residential real estate in foreclosure pursuant to a judicial sale and who will occupy a dwelling unit of the residential real estate in foreclosure as his or her primary residence may terminate the bona fide lease for the dwelling unit subject to the 90-day notice requirement of subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) Nothing in this Section or Section 15-1224 of this Code shall abrogate the rights of a mortgagee, receiver, holder of the certificate of sale, holder of the deed issued pursuant to that certificate, or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser at a judicial sale, who assumes control of the residential real estate in foreclosure to terminate a bona fide lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure under Section 9-118, 9-119, 9-120, 9-201, 9-202, 9-203, 9-204, 9-209, or 9-210 of this Code.

(735 ILCS 5/15-1202.5)

Sec. 15-1202.5. Dwelling unit. For the purposes of Sections 9-207.5, 15-1506, 15-1508, 15-1508.5, 15-1225, 15-1701, 15-1703, and 15-1704 only, "dwelling unit" means a room or suite of rooms providing

complete, independent living facilities for at least one person, including permanent provisions for sanitation, cooking, eating, sleeping, and other activities routinely associated with daily life.

(Source: P.A. 96-111, eff. 10-29-09; 97-575, eff. 8-26-11.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1224 new)

Sec. 15-1224. Bona fide lease.

(a) For purposes of Sections 9-207.5, 15-1225, 15-1506, 15-1508, and 15-1701 of this Code only, the term "bona fide lease" means a lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure for which:

(1) the mortgagor or the child, spouse, or parent of the mortgagor is not the tenant;

(2) the lease was the result of an arms-length transaction;

(3) the lease requires the receipt of rent that is not substantially less than fair market rent for the property or the rent is reduced or subsidized pursuant to a federal, State, or local subsidy; and

(4) either (i) the lease was entered into or renewed on or before the date of the filing of the lis pendens on the residential real estate in foreclosure pursuant to Section 2-1901 of this Code or (ii) the lease was entered into or renewed after the date of the filing of the lis pendens on the residential real estate in foreclosure and before the date of the judicial sale of the residential real estate in foreclosure, and the term of the lease is for one year or less.

(b) A written lease for a term exceeding one year that is entered into or renewed after the date of the filing of the lis pendens on the residential real estate in foreclosure pursuant to Section 2-1901 of this Code and before the date of the judicial sale of the residential real estate in foreclosure that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section shall be deemed to be a bona fide lease for a term of one year.

(c) An oral lease entered into at any time before the date of the judicial sale of the residential real estate in foreclosure that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section shall be deemed to be a bona fide lease for a longer term, unless the lessee proves by a preponderance of evidence that the oral lease is for a longer term. In no event shall an oral lease be deemed to be a bona fide lease for a term of more than one year.

(d) A written or oral lease entered into on or after the date of the judicial sale of the residential real estate in foreclosure and before the date of the court order confirming the judicial sale that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section shall be deemed to be a bona fide lease for a month-to-month term.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section, a child, spouse, or parent of the mortgagor may prove by a preponderance of evidence that a written or oral lease that otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section is a bona fide lease.

(735 ILCS 5/15-1225 new)

Sec. 15-1225. Residential real estate in foreclosure. For purposes of Sections 9-207.5, 15-1224, 15-1506, 15-1508, and 15-1701 of this Code only, the term "residential real estate in foreclosure" means any real estate, except a single tract of agricultural real estate consisting of more than 40 acres, which is improved with a single family residence or residential condominium units or a multiple dwelling structure containing single family dwelling units for one or more families living independently of one another, for which an action to foreclose the real estate: (1) has commenced and is pending; (2) was pending when the bona fide lease was entered into or renewed; or (3) was commenced after the bona fide lease was entered into or renewed.

(735 ILCS 5/15-1501) (from Ch. 110, par. 15-1501)

Sec. 15-1501. Parties.

(a) Necessary Parties. For the purposes of Section 2-405 of the Code of Civil Procedure, only (i) the mortgagor and (ii) other persons (but not guarantors) who owe payment of indebtedness or the performance of other obligations secured by the mortgage and against whom personal liability is asserted shall be necessary parties defendant in a foreclosure. The court may proceed to adjudicate their respective interests, but any disposition of the mortgaged real estate shall be subject to (i) the interests of all other persons not made a party or (ii) interests in the mortgaged real estate not otherwise barred or terminated in the foreclosure.

(b) Permissible Parties. Any party may join as a party any other person, although such person is not a necessary party, including, without limitation, the following:

(1) All persons having a possessory interest in the mortgaged real estate;

(2) A mortgagor's spouse who has waived the right of homestead;

(3) A trustee holding an interest in the mortgaged real estate or a beneficiary of such trust;

(4) The owner or holder of a note secured by a trust deed;

(5) Guarantors, provided that in a foreclosure any such guarantor also may be joined as

a party in a separate count in an action on such guarantor's guaranty;

(6) The State of Illinois or any political subdivision thereof, where a foreclosure involves real estate upon which the State or such subdivision has an interest or claim for lien, in which case "An Act in relation to immunity for the State of Illinois", approved December 10, 1971, as amended, shall not be effective;

(7) The United States of America or any agency or department thereof where a foreclosure involves real estate upon which the United States of America or such agency or department has an interest or a claim for lien;

(8) Any assignee of leases or rents relating to the mortgaged real estate;

(9) Any person who may have a lien under the Mechanic's Lien Act; and

(10) Any other mortgagee or claimant.

(c) Unknown Owners. Any unknown owner may be made a party in accordance with Section 2-413 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(d) Right to Become Party. Any person who has or claims an interest in real estate which is the subject of a foreclosure or an interest in any debt secured by the mortgage shall have an unconditional right to appear and become a party in such foreclosure in accordance with subsection (e) of Section 15-1501, provided, that neither such appearance by a lessee whose interest in the real estate is subordinate to the interest being foreclosed, nor the act of making such lessee a party, shall result in the termination of the lessee's lease unless the termination of the lease or lessee's interest in the mortgaged real estate is specifically ordered by the court in the judgment of foreclosure.

(e) Time of Intervention.

(1) Of Right. A person not a party, other than a nonrecord claimant given notice in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1502, who has or claims an interest in the mortgaged real estate may appear and become a party at any time prior to the entry of judgment of foreclosure. A nonrecord claimant given such notice may appear and become a party at any time prior to the earlier of (i) the entry of a judgment of foreclosure or (ii) 30 days after such notice is given.

(2) In Court's Discretion. After the right to intervene expires and prior to the sale in accordance with the judgment, the court may permit a person who has or claims an interest in the mortgaged real estate to appear and become a party on such terms as the court may deem just.

(3) Later Right. After the sale of the mortgaged real estate in accordance with a judgment of foreclosure and prior to the entry of an order confirming the sale, a person who has or claims an interest in the mortgaged real estate, may appear and become a party, on such terms as the court may deem just, for the sole purpose of claiming an interest in the proceeds of sale. Any such party shall be deemed a party from the commencement of the foreclosure, and the interest of such party in the real estate shall be subject to all orders and judgments entered in the foreclosure.

(4) Termination of Interest. Except as provided in Section 15-1501(d), the interest of any person who is allowed to appear and become a party shall be terminated, and the interest of such party in the real estate shall attach to the proceeds of sale.

(f) Separate Actions. Any mortgagee or claimant, other than the mortgagee who commences a foreclosure, whose interest in the mortgaged real estate is recorded prior to the filing of a notice of foreclosure in accordance with this Article but who is not made a party to such foreclosure, shall not be barred from filing a separate foreclosure (i) as an intervening defendant or counterclaimant in accordance with subsections (d) and (e) of Section 15-1501 if a judgment of foreclosure has not been entered in the original foreclosure or (ii) in a new foreclosure subsequent to the entry of a judgment of foreclosure in the original foreclosure.

(g) Service on the State of Illinois. When making the State of Illinois a party to a foreclosure, summons may be served by sending, by registered or certified mail, a copy of the summons and the complaint to the Attorney General. The complaint shall set forth with particularity the nature of the interest or lien of the State of Illinois. If such interest or lien appears in a recorded instrument, the complaint must state the document number of the instrument and the office wherein it was recorded.

(h) Special Representatives. The court is not required to appoint a special representative for a deceased mortgagor for the purpose of defending the action, if there is a living person that holds a 100% interest in the property that is the subject of the action, by virtue of being the deceased mortgagor's surviving joint tenant or surviving tenant by the entirety. In no event may a deficiency judgment be sought or entered in the foreclosure case pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 15-1508 against a deceased mortgagor.

(Source: P.A. 88-265.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1506) (from Ch. 110, par. 15-1506)

Sec. 15-1506. Judgment.

(a) Evidence. In the trial of a foreclosure, the evidence to support the allegations of the complaint shall be taken in open court, except:

(1) where an allegation of fact in the complaint is not denied by a party's verified answer or verified counterclaim, or where a party pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 2-610 of the Code of Civil Procedure states, or is deemed to have stated, in its pleading that it has no knowledge of such allegation sufficient to form a belief and attaches the required affidavit, a sworn verification of the complaint or a separate affidavit setting forth such fact is sufficient evidence thereof against such party and no further evidence of such fact shall be required; and

(2) where all the allegations of fact in the complaint have been proved by verification of the complaint or affidavit, the court upon motion supported by an affidavit stating the amount which is due the mortgagee, shall enter a judgment of foreclosure as requested in the complaint.

(b) Instruments. In all cases the evidence of the indebtedness and the mortgage foreclosed shall be exhibited to the court and appropriately marked, and copies thereof shall be filed with the court.

(c) Summary and Default Judgments. Nothing in this Section 15-1506 shall prevent a party from obtaining a summary or default judgment authorized by Article II of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(d) Notice of Entry of Default. When any judgment in a foreclosure is entered by default, notice of such judgment shall be given in accordance with Section 2-1302 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(e) Matters Required in Judgment. A judgment of foreclosure shall include the last date for redemption and all rulings of the court entered with respect to each request for relief set forth in the complaint. The omission of the date for redemption shall not extend the time for redemption or impair the validity of the judgment.

(f) Special Matters in Judgment. Without limiting the general authority and powers of the court, special matters may be included in the judgment of foreclosure if sought by a party in the complaint or by separate motion. Such matters may include, without limitation:

(1) a manner of sale other than public auction;

(2) a sale by sealed bid;

(3) an official or other person who shall be the officer to conduct the sale other than the one customarily designated by the court;

(4) provisions for non-exclusive broker listings or designating a duly licensed real estate broker nominated by one of the parties to exclusively list the real estate for sale;

(5) the fees or commissions to be paid out of the sale proceeds to the listing or other duly licensed broker, if any, who shall have procured the accepted bid;

(6) the fees to be paid out of the sale proceeds to an auctioneer, if any, who shall have been authorized to conduct a public auction sale;

(7) whether and in what manner and with what content signs shall be posted on the real estate;

(8) a particular time and place at which such bids shall be received;

(9) a particular newspaper or newspapers in which notice of sale shall be published;

(10) the format for the advertising of such sale, including the size, content and format of such advertising, and additional advertising of such sale;

(11) matters or exceptions to which title in the real estate may be subject at the sale;

(12) a requirement that title insurance in a specified form be provided to a purchaser at the sale, and who shall pay for such insurance;

(13) whether and to what extent bids with mortgage or other contingencies will be allowed;

(14) such other matters as approved by the court to ensure sale of the real estate for the most commercially favorable price for the type of real estate involved.

(g) Agreement of the Parties. If all of the parties agree in writing on the minimum price and that the real estate may be sold to the first person who offers in writing to purchase the real estate for such price, and on such other commercially reasonable terms and conditions as the parties may agree, then the court shall order the real estate to be sold on such terms, subject to confirmation of the sale in accordance with Section 15-1508.

(h) Postponement of Proving Priority. With the approval of the court prior to the entry of the judgment of foreclosure, a party claiming an interest in the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged real estate may defer proving the priority of such interest until the hearing to confirm the sale.

(i) Effect of Judgment and Lien.

(1) Upon the entry of the judgment of foreclosure, all rights of a party in the foreclosure against the mortgagor provided for in the judgment of foreclosure or this Article shall be secured by a lien on the mortgaged real estate, which lien shall have the same priority as the claim to

which the judgment relates and shall be terminated upon confirmation of a judicial sale in accordance with this Article.

(2) Upon the entry of the judgment of foreclosure, the rights in the real estate subject to the judgment of foreclosure of (i) all persons made a party in the foreclosure and (ii) all nonrecord claimants given notice in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1502, shall be solely as provided for in the judgment of foreclosure and in this Article.

(3) Entry of a judgment of foreclosure does not terminate or otherwise affect a bona fide lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure, whether or not the lessee has been made a party in the foreclosure.

(Source: P.A. 85-907.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1508) (from Ch. 110, par. 15-1508)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 97-1164)

Sec. 15-1508. Report of Sale and Confirmation of Sale.

(a) Report. The person conducting the sale shall promptly make a report to the court, which report shall include a copy of all receipts and, if any, certificate of sale.

(b) Hearing. Upon motion and notice in accordance with court rules applicable to motions generally, which motion shall not be made prior to sale, the court shall conduct a hearing to confirm the sale. Unless the court finds that (i) a notice required in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 15-1507 was not given, (ii) the terms of sale were unconscionable, (iii) the sale was conducted fraudulently, or (iv) justice was otherwise not done, the court shall then enter an order confirming the sale. The confirmation order shall include a name, address, and telephone number of the holder of the certificate of sale or deed issued pursuant to that certificate or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser, whom a municipality or county may contact with concerns about the real estate. The confirmation order may also:

(1) approve the mortgagee's fees and costs arising between the entry of the judgment of foreclosure and the confirmation hearing, those costs and fees to be allowable to the same extent as provided in the note and mortgage and in Section 15-1504;

(2) provide for a personal judgment against any party for a deficiency; and

(3) determine the priority of the judgments of parties who deferred proving the priority pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 15-1506, but the court shall not defer confirming the sale pending the determination of such priority.

(b-5) Notice with respect to residential real estate. With respect to residential real estate, the notice required under subsection (b) of this Section shall be sent to the mortgagor even if the mortgagor has previously been held in default. In the event the mortgagor has filed an appearance, the notice shall be sent to the address indicated on the appearance. In all other cases, the notice shall be sent to the mortgagor at the common address of the foreclosed property. The notice shall be sent by first class mail. Unless the right to possession has been previously terminated by the court, the notice shall include the following language in 12-point boldface capitalized type:

**IF YOU ARE THE MORTGAGOR (HOMEOWNER), YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN
POSSESSION FOR 30 DAYS AFTER ENTRY OF AN ORDER OF POSSESSION, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 15-1701(c) OF THE ILLINOIS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE
LAW.**

(b-10) Notice of confirmation order sent to municipality or county. A copy of the confirmation order required under subsection (b) shall be sent to the municipality in which the foreclosed property is located, or to the county within the boundary of which the foreclosed property is located if the foreclosed property is located in an unincorporated territory. A municipality or county must clearly publish on its website a single address to which such notice shall be sent. If a municipality or county does not maintain a website, then the municipality or county must publicly post in its main office a single address to which such notice shall be sent. In the event that a municipality or county has not complied with the publication requirement in this subsection (b-10), then such notice to the municipality or county shall be provided pursuant to Section 2-211 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(c) Failure to Give Notice. If any sale is held without compliance with subsection (c) of Section 15-1507 of this Article, any party entitled to the notice provided for in paragraph (3) of that subsection (c) who was not so notified may, by motion supported by affidavit made prior to confirmation of such sale, ask the court which entered the judgment to set aside the sale. Any such party shall guarantee or secure by bond a bid equal to the successful bid at the prior sale, unless the party seeking to set aside the sale is the mortgagor, the real estate sold at the sale is residential real estate, and the mortgagor occupies the residential real estate at the time the motion is filed. In that event, no guarantee or bond shall be required of the mortgagor. Any subsequent sale is subject to the same notice requirement as the original sale.

(d) Validity of Sale. Except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 15-1508, no sale under this Article shall be held invalid or be set aside because of any defect in the notice thereof or in the publication of the same, or in the proceedings of the officer conducting the sale, except upon good cause shown in a hearing pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 15-1508. At any time after a sale has occurred, any party entitled to notice under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1507 may recover from the mortgagee any damages caused by the mortgagee's failure to comply with such paragraph (3). Any party who recovers damages in a judicial proceeding brought under this subsection may also recover from the mortgagee the reasonable expenses of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

(d-5) Making Home Affordable Program. The court that entered the judgment shall set aside a sale held pursuant to Section 15-1507, upon motion of the mortgagor at any time prior to the confirmation of the sale, if the mortgagor proves by a preponderance of the evidence that (i) the mortgagor has applied for assistance under the Making Home Affordable Program established by the United States Department of the Treasury pursuant to the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and (ii) the mortgaged real estate was sold in material violation of the program's requirements for proceeding to a judicial sale. The provisions of this subsection (d-5), except for this sentence, shall become inoperative on January 1, 2014 for all actions filed under this Article after December 31, 2013, in which the mortgagor did not apply for assistance under the Making Home Affordable Program on or before December 31, 2013.

(e) Deficiency Judgment. In any order confirming a sale pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure, the court shall also enter a personal judgment for deficiency against any party (i) if otherwise authorized and (ii) to the extent requested in the complaint and proven upon presentation of the report of sale in accordance with Section 15-1508. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, a judgment may be entered for any balance of money that may be found due to the plaintiff, over and above the proceeds of the sale or sales, and enforcement may be had for the collection of such balance, the same as when the judgment is solely for the payment of money. Such judgment may be entered, or enforcement had, only in cases where personal service has been had upon the persons personally liable for the mortgage indebtedness, unless they have entered their appearance in the foreclosure action.

(f) Satisfaction. Upon confirmation of the sale, the judgment stands satisfied to the extent of the sale price less expenses and costs. If the order confirming the sale includes a deficiency judgment, the judgment shall become a lien in the manner of any other judgment for the payment of money.

(g) The order confirming the sale shall include, notwithstanding any previous orders awarding possession during the pendency of the foreclosure, an award to the purchaser of possession of the mortgaged real estate, as of the date 30 days after the entry of the order, against the parties to the foreclosure whose interests have been terminated.

An order of possession authorizing the removal of a person from possession of the mortgaged real estate shall be entered and enforced only against those persons personally named as individuals in the complaint or the petition under subsection (h) of Section 15-1701. No order of possession issued under this Section shall be entered against a lessee with a bona fide lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure, whether or not the lessee has been made a party in the foreclosure. An and in the order of possession and shall not be entered and enforced against any person who is only generically described as an unknown owner or nonrecord claimant or by another generic designation in the complaint.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, the failure to personally name, include, or seek an award of possession of the mortgaged real estate against a person in the confirmation order shall not abrogate any right that the purchaser may have to possession of the mortgaged real estate and to maintain a proceeding against that person for possession under Article IX 9 of this Code or if applicable, under subsection (h) of Section 15-1701; and possession against a person who (1) has not been personally named as a party to the foreclosure and (2) has not been provided an opportunity to be heard in the foreclosure proceeding may be sought only by maintaining a proceeding under Article IX 9 of this Code or if applicable, under subsection (h) of Section 15-1701.

(h) With respect to mortgaged real estate containing 5 or more dwelling units, the order confirming the sale shall also provide that (i) the mortgagor shall transfer to the purchaser the security deposits, if any, that the mortgagor received to secure payment of rent or to compensate for damage to the mortgaged real estate from any current occupant of a dwelling unit of the mortgaged real estate, as well as any statutory interest that has not been paid to the occupant, and (ii) the mortgagor shall provide an accounting of the security deposits that are transferred, including the name and address of each occupant for whom the mortgagor holds the deposit and the amount of the deposit and any statutory interest.

(Source: P.A. 96-265, eff. 8-11-09; 96-856, eff. 3-1-10; 96-1245, eff. 7-23-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-575, eff. 8-26-11; 97-1159, eff. 1-29-13.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 97-1164)

Sec. 15-1508. Report of Sale and Confirmation of Sale.

(a) Report. The person conducting the sale shall promptly make a report to the court, which report shall include a copy of all receipts and, if any, certificate of sale.

(b) Hearing. Upon motion and notice in accordance with court rules applicable to motions generally, which motion shall not be made prior to sale, the court shall conduct a hearing to confirm the sale. Unless the court finds that (i) a notice required in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 15-1507 was not given, (ii) the terms of sale were unconscionable, (iii) the sale was conducted fraudulently, or (iv) justice was otherwise not done, the court shall then enter an order confirming the sale. The confirmation order shall include a name, address, and telephone number of the holder of the certificate of sale or deed issued pursuant to that certificate or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser, whom a municipality or county may contact with concerns about the real estate. The confirmation order may also:

(1) approve the mortgagee's fees and costs arising between the entry of the judgment of foreclosure and the confirmation hearing, those costs and fees to be allowable to the same extent as provided in the note and mortgage and in Section 15-1504;

(2) provide for a personal judgment against any party for a deficiency; and

(3) determine the priority of the judgments of parties who deferred proving the priority pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 15-1506, but the court shall not defer confirming the sale pending the determination of such priority.

(b-3) Hearing to confirm sale of abandoned residential property. Upon motion and notice by first-class mail to the last known address of the mortgagor, which motion shall be made prior to the sale and heard by the court at the earliest practicable time after conclusion of the sale, and upon the posting at the property address of the notice required by paragraph (2) of subsection (1) of Section 15-1505.8, the court shall enter an order confirming the sale of the abandoned residential property, unless the court finds that a reason set forth in items (i) through (iv) of subsection (b) of this Section exists for not approving the sale, or an order is entered pursuant to subsection (h) of Section 15-1505.8. The confirmation order also may address the matters identified in items (1) through (3) of subsection (b) of this Section. The notice required under subsection (b-5) of this Section shall not be required.

(b-5) Notice with respect to residential real estate. With respect to residential real estate, the notice required under subsection (b) of this Section shall be sent to the mortgagor even if the mortgagor has previously been held in default. In the event the mortgagor has filed an appearance, the notice shall be sent to the address indicated on the appearance. In all other cases, the notice shall be sent to the mortgagor at the common address of the foreclosed property. The notice shall be sent by first class mail. Unless the right to possession has been previously terminated by the court, the notice shall include the following language in 12-point boldface capitalized type:

**IF YOU ARE THE MORTGAGOR (HOMEOWNER), YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO REMAIN IN
POSSESSION FOR 30 DAYS AFTER ENTRY OF AN ORDER OF POSSESSION, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 15-1701(c) OF THE ILLINOIS MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE
LAW.**

(b-10) Notice of confirmation order sent to municipality or county. A copy of the confirmation order required under subsection (b) shall be sent to the municipality in which the foreclosed property is located, or to the county within the boundary of which the foreclosed property is located if the foreclosed property is located in an unincorporated territory. A municipality or county must clearly publish on its website a single address to which a copy of the order shall be sent. If a municipality or county does not maintain a website, then the municipality or county must publicly post in its main office a single address to which a copy of the order shall be sent. In the event that a municipality or county has not complied with the publication requirement in this subsection (b-10), then a copy of the order shall be sent by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the chairperson of the county board or county clerk in the case of a county, to the mayor or city clerk in the case of a city, to the president of the board of trustees or village clerk in the case of a village, or to the president or town clerk in the case of a town.

(b-15) Notice of confirmation order sent to known insurers. With respect to residential real estate, the party filing the complaint shall send a copy of the confirmation order required under subsection (b) by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the last known property insurer of the foreclosed property. Failure to send or receive a copy of the order shall not impair or abrogate in any way the rights of the mortgagee or purchaser or affect the status of the foreclosure proceedings.

(c) Failure to Give Notice. If any sale is held without compliance with subsection (c) of Section 15-1507 of this Article, any party entitled to the notice provided for in paragraph (3) of that subsection (c) who was not so notified may, by motion supported by affidavit made prior to confirmation of such sale, ask the court which entered the judgment to set aside the sale. Any such party shall guarantee or secure by

bond a bid equal to the successful bid at the prior sale, unless the party seeking to set aside the sale is the mortgagor, the real estate sold at the sale is residential real estate, and the mortgagor occupies the residential real estate at the time the motion is filed. In that event, no guarantee or bond shall be required of the mortgagor. Any subsequent sale is subject to the same notice requirement as the original sale.

(d) Validity of Sale. Except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 15-1508, no sale under this Article shall be held invalid or be set aside because of any defect in the notice thereof or in the publication of the same, or in the proceedings of the officer conducting the sale, except upon good cause shown in a hearing pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 15-1508. At any time after a sale has occurred, any party entitled to notice under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1507 may recover from the mortgagee any damages caused by the mortgagee's failure to comply with such paragraph (3). Any party who recovers damages in a judicial proceeding brought under this subsection may also recover from the mortgagee the reasonable expenses of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

(d-5) Making Home Affordable Program. The court that entered the judgment shall set aside a sale held pursuant to Section 15-1507, upon motion of the mortgagor at any time prior to the confirmation of the sale, if the mortgagor proves by a preponderance of the evidence that (i) the mortgagor has applied for assistance under the Making Home Affordable Program established by the United States Department of the Treasury pursuant to the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and (ii) the mortgaged real estate was sold in material violation of the program's requirements for proceeding to a judicial sale. The provisions of this subsection (d-5), except for this sentence, shall become inoperative on January 1, 2014 for all actions filed under this Article after December 31, 2013, in which the mortgagor did not apply for assistance under the Making Home Affordable Program on or before December 31, 2013.

(e) Deficiency Judgment. In any order confirming a sale pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure, the court shall also enter a personal judgment for deficiency against any party (i) if otherwise authorized and (ii) to the extent requested in the complaint and proven upon presentation of the report of sale in accordance with Section 15-1508. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, a judgment may be entered for any balance of money that may be found due to the plaintiff, over and above the proceeds of the sale or sales, and enforcement may be had for the collection of such balance, the same as when the judgment is solely for the payment of money. Such judgment may be entered, or enforcement had, only in cases where personal service has been had upon the persons personally liable for the mortgage indebtedness, unless they have entered their appearance in the foreclosure action.

(f) Satisfaction. Upon confirmation of the sale, the judgment stands satisfied to the extent of the sale price less expenses and costs. If the order confirming the sale includes a deficiency judgment, the judgment shall become a lien in the manner of any other judgment for the payment of money.

(g) The order confirming the sale shall include, notwithstanding any previous orders awarding possession during the pendency of the foreclosure, an award to the purchaser of possession of the mortgaged real estate, as of the date 30 days after the entry of the order, against the parties to the foreclosure whose interests have been terminated.

An order of possession authorizing the removal of a person from possession of the mortgaged real estate shall be entered and enforced only against those persons personally named as individuals in the complaint or the petition under subsection (h) of Section 15-1701. No order of possession issued under this Section shall be entered against a lessee with a bona fide lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure, whether or not the lessee has been made a party in the foreclosure. An and in the order of possession and shall not be entered and enforced against any person who is only generically described as an unknown owner or nonrecord claimant or by another generic designation in the complaint.

Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, the failure to personally name, include, or seek an award of possession of the mortgaged real estate against a person in the confirmation order shall not abrogate any right that the purchaser may have to possession of the mortgaged real estate and to maintain a proceeding against that person for possession under Article IX 9 of this Code or, if applicable, under subsection (h) of Section 15-1701; and possession against a person who (1) has not been personally named as a party to the foreclosure and (2) has not been provided an opportunity to be heard in the foreclosure proceeding may be sought only by maintaining a proceeding under Article IX 9 of this Code or, if applicable, under subsection (h) of Section 15-1701.

(h) With respect to mortgaged real estate containing 5 or more dwelling units, the order confirming the sale shall also provide that (i) the mortgagor shall transfer to the purchaser the security deposits, if any, that the mortgagor received to secure payment of rent or to compensate for damage to the mortgaged real estate from any current occupant of a dwelling unit of the mortgaged real estate, as well as any statutory interest that has not been paid to the occupant, and (ii) the mortgagor shall provide an accounting of the

security deposits that are transferred, including the name and address of each occupant for whom the mortgagor holds the deposit and the amount of the deposit and any statutory interest.

(Source: P.A. 96-265, eff. 8-11-09; 96-856, eff. 3-1-10; 96-1245, eff. 7-23-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-575, eff. 8-26-11; 97-1159, eff. 1-29-13; 97-1164, eff. 6-1-13; revised 2-22-13.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1508.5)

Sec. 15-1508.5. Notice by holder or purchaser to known occupants of dwelling units of mortgaged real estate.

(a) The holder of the certificate of sale or deed issued pursuant to that certificate or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser, shall:

(1) following the judicial sale under Section 15-1507, but no later than 21 days after the confirmation of sale under Section 15-1508, make a good faith effort to ascertain the identities and addresses of all occupants of dwelling units of the mortgaged real estate; and

(2) following the order confirming sale under Section 15-1508, but no later than 21 days after the order confirming sale, notify all known occupants of dwelling units of the mortgaged real estate that the holder or purchaser has acquired the mortgaged real estate. The notice shall be in writing and shall:

(i) identify the occupant being served by the name known to the holder or purchaser;

(ii) inform the occupant that the mortgaged real estate at which the dwelling unit is located is the subject of a foreclosure and that control of the mortgaged real estate has changed;

(iii) provide the name, address, and telephone number of an individual or entity whom the occupants may contact with concerns about the mortgaged real estate or to request repairs of that property;

(iv) include the following language, or language that is substantially similar:

"This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have."; ~~and~~

(v) include the name of the case, the case number, and the court where the order confirming the sale has been entered; ~~and~~ -

(vi) provide instructions on the method of payment of future rent, if applicable.

(b) The written notice required by subsection (a) of this Section shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the known occupant, or by leaving the same with some person of the age of 13 years or upwards who is residing on or in possession of the premises, or by sending a copy of the notice to the known occupant by first-class mail, addressed to the occupant by the name known to the holder or purchaser.

(c) In the event that the holder or purchaser ascertains the identity and address of an occupant of a dwelling unit of the mortgaged real estate more than 21 days after the confirmation of sale under Section 15-1508, the holder or purchaser shall provide the notice required by subparagraph (2) of subsection (a) within 7 days of ascertaining the identity and address of the occupant.

(d)(i) A holder or purchaser who fails to comply with subsections (a), (b), and (c) may not collect any rent due and owing from a known occupant, or terminate a known occupant's tenancy for non-payment of such rent, until the holder or purchaser has served the notice described in paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section upon the known occupant. After providing such notice, the holder or purchaser may collect any and all rent otherwise due and owing the holder or purchaser from the known occupant and may terminate the known occupant's tenancy for non-payment of such rent if the holder or purchaser otherwise has such right to terminate.

(ii) An occupant who previously paid rent for the current rental period to the mortgagor, or other entity with the authority to operate, manage, and conserve the mortgaged real estate at the time of payment, shall not be held liable for that rent by the holder or purchaser, and the occupant's tenancy shall not be terminated for non-payment of rent for that rental period.

(e) Within 21 days of the confirmation of sale under Section 15-1508, the holder or purchaser shall post a written notice on the primary entrance of each dwelling unit subject to the foreclosure action. This notice shall:

(i) inform occupant that the dwelling unit is the subject of a foreclosure action and that control of the mortgaged real estate has changed;

(ii) include the following language: "This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises."; ~~and~~

(iii) provide the name, address, and telephone number of the individual or entity whom occupants may contact with concerns about the mortgaged real estate or to request repairs of the property; ~~and~~ -

(iv) provide instructions on the method of payment of future rent, if applicable.

(f)(i) The provisions of subsection (d) of this Section shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure of a holder or purchaser to provide notice to a known occupant under this Section.

(ii) This Section shall not abrogate any right that a holder or purchaser may have to possession of the mortgaged real estate and to maintain a proceeding against an occupant of a dwelling unit for possession under Article IX 9 of this Code or subsection (h) of Section 15-1701.

(iii) In the event that the holder or purchaser is a mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged real estate pursuant to Section 15-1703 at the time of the confirmation of sale and has complied with requirements of subsection (a-5) of Section 15-1703, the holder or purchaser is excused from the requirements of subsections (a) and (e) of this Section.

(iv) A holder or purchaser is not required to provide the notice required by this Section to a mortgagor or party against whom an order of possession has been entered authorizing the removal of the mortgagor or party pursuant to subsection (g) of Section 15-1508.

(Source: P.A. 96-111, eff. 10-29-09.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1701) (from Ch. 110, par. 15-1701)

Sec. 15-1701. Right to possession.

(a) General. The provisions of this Article shall govern the right to possession of the mortgaged real estate during foreclosure. Possession under this Article includes physical possession of the mortgaged real estate to the same extent to which the mortgagor, absent the foreclosure, would have been entitled to physical possession. For the purposes of Part 17, real estate is residential real estate only if it is residential real estate at the time the foreclosure is commenced.

(b) Pre-Judgment. Prior to the entry of a judgment of foreclosure:

(1) In the case of residential real estate, the mortgagor shall be entitled to possession of the real estate except if (i) the mortgagee shall object and show good cause, (ii) the mortgagee is so authorized by the terms of the mortgage or other written instrument, and (iii) the court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the mortgagee will prevail on a final hearing of the cause, the court shall upon request place the mortgagee in possession. If the residential real estate consists of more than one dwelling unit, then for the purpose of this Part residential real estate shall mean only that dwelling unit or units occupied by persons described in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of Section 15-1219.

(2) In all other cases, if (i) the mortgagee is so authorized by the terms of the mortgage or other written instrument, and (ii) the court is satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the mortgagee will prevail on a final hearing of the cause, the mortgagee shall upon request be placed in possession of the real estate, except that if the mortgagor shall object and show good cause, the court shall allow the mortgagor to remain in possession.

(c) Judgment Through 30 Days After Sale Confirmation. After the entry of a judgment of foreclosure and through the 30th day after a foreclosure sale is confirmed:

(1) Subsection (b) of Section 15-1701 shall be applicable, regardless of the provisions of the mortgage or other instrument, except that after a sale pursuant to the judgment the holder of the certificate of sale (or, if none, the purchaser at the sale) shall have the mortgagee's right to be placed in possession, with all rights and duties of a mortgagee in possession under this Article.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (b) and paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1701, upon request of the mortgagee, a mortgagor of residential real estate shall not be allowed to remain in possession between the expiration of the redemption period and through the 30th day after sale confirmation unless (i) the mortgagor pays to the mortgagee or such holder or purchaser, whichever is applicable, monthly the lesser of the interest due under the mortgage calculated at the mortgage rate of interest applicable as if no default had occurred or the fair rental value of the real estate, or (ii) the mortgagor otherwise shows good cause. Any amounts paid by the mortgagor pursuant to this subsection shall be credited against the amounts due from the mortgagor.

(d) After 30 Days After Sale Confirmation. The holder of the certificate of sale or deed issued pursuant to that certificate or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser, except to the extent the holder or purchaser may consent otherwise, shall be entitled to possession of the mortgaged real estate, as of the date 30 days after the order confirming the sale is entered, against those parties to the foreclosure whose interests the court has ordered terminated, without further notice to any party, further order of the court, or resort to proceedings under any other statute other than this Article. This right to possession shall be limited by the provisions governing entering and enforcing orders of possession under subsection (g) of Section 15-1508. If the holder or purchaser determines that there are occupants of the mortgaged real estate who have not been made parties to the foreclosure and had their interests terminated therein, the holder or purchaser may bring a proceeding under subsection (h) of this Section, if applicable, or under Article IX 9 of this Code to terminate the rights of possession of any such occupants. The holder or purchaser shall not be entitled to proceed against any such occupant under Article IX 9 of this Code until after 30 days after the order confirming the sale is entered.

(e) Termination of Leases. A lease of all or any part of the mortgaged real estate shall not be terminated automatically solely by virtue of the entry into possession by (i) a mortgagee or receiver prior to the entry of an order confirming the sale, (ii) the holder of the certificate of sale, (iii) the holder of the deed issued pursuant to that certificate, or (iv) if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser at the sale.

(f) Other Statutes; Instruments. The provisions of this Article providing for possession of mortgaged real estate shall supersede any other inconsistent statutory provisions. In particular, and without limitation, whenever a receiver is sought to be appointed in any action in which a foreclosure is also pending, a receiver shall be appointed only in accordance with this Article. Except as may be authorized by this Article, no mortgage or other instrument may modify or supersede the provisions of this Article.

(g) Certain Leases. Leases of the mortgaged real estate entered into by a mortgagee in possession or a receiver and approved by the court in a foreclosure shall be binding on all parties, including the mortgagor after redemption, the purchaser at a sale pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and any person acquiring an interest in the mortgaged real estate after entry of a judgment of foreclosure in accordance with Sections 15-1402 and 15-1403.

(h) Proceedings Against Certain Occupants.

(1) The mortgagee-in-possession of the mortgaged real estate under Section 15-1703, a receiver appointed under Section 15-1704, a holder of the certificate of sale or deed, or the purchaser may, at any time during the pendency of the foreclosure and up to 90 days after the date of the order confirming the sale, file a supplemental petition for possession against a person not personally named as a party to the foreclosure. This subsection (h) does not apply to any lessee with a bona fide lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure.

(2) The supplemental petition for possession shall name each such occupant against whom possession is sought and state the facts upon which the claim for relief is premised.

(3) (2) The petitioner shall serve upon each named occupant the petition, a notice of hearing on the petition, and, if any, a copy of the certificate of sale or deed. The proceeding for the termination of such occupant's possessory interest, including service of the notice of the hearing and the petition, shall in all respects comport with the requirements of Article IX 9 of this Code, except as otherwise specified in this Section. The hearing shall be no less than 21 days from the date of service of the notice.

(4) (3) The supplemental petition shall be heard as part of the foreclosure proceeding and without the payment of additional filing fees. An order for possession obtained under this Section shall name each occupant whose interest has been terminated, shall recite that it is only effective as to the occupant so named and those holding under them, and shall be enforceable for no more than 120 days after its entry, except that the 120-day period may be extended to the extent and in the manner provided in Section 9-117 of Article IX 9 and except as provided in item (5) (4) of this subsection (h).

(5) (4) In a case of foreclosure where the occupant is current on his or her rent, or where timely written notice of to whom and where the rent is to be paid has not been provided to the occupant, or where the occupant has made good-faith efforts to make rental payments in order to keep current, any order of possession must allow the occupant to retain possession of the property covered in his or her rental agreement (i) for 120 days following the notice of the hearing on the supplemental petition that has been properly served upon the occupant, or (ii) through the duration of his or her lease, whichever is shorter, provided that if the duration of his or her lease is less than 30 days from the date of the order, the order shall allow the occupant to retain possession for 30 days from the date of the order. A mortgagee in possession, receiver, holder of a certificate of sale or deed, or purchaser at the judicial sale, who asserts that the occupant is not current in rent, shall file an affidavit to that effect in the supplemental petition proceeding. If the occupant has been given timely written notice of to whom and where the rent is to be paid, this item (5) (4) shall only apply if the occupant continues to pay his or her rent in full during the 120-day period or has made good-faith efforts to pay the rent in full during that period. ~~No mortgagee-in-possession, receiver or holder of a certificate of sale or deed, or purchaser who fails to file a supplemental petition under this subsection during the pendency of a mortgage foreclosure shall file a forcible entry and detainer action against an occupant of the mortgaged real estate until 90 days after a notice of intent to file such action has been properly served upon the occupant.~~

(6) (5) The court records relating to a supplemental petition for possession filed under this subsection (h) against an occupant who is entitled to notice under item (5) (4) of this subsection (h), or relating to a forcible entry and detainer action brought against an occupant who would have lawful possession of the premises but for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the property, shall be ordered sealed and shall not be disclosed to any person, other than a law enforcement officer or any other representative of a governmental entity, except upon further order of the court.

(i) Termination of bona fide leases. The holder of the certificate of sale, the holder of the deed issued pursuant to that certificate, or, if no certificate or deed was issued, the purchaser at the sale shall not

terminate a bona fide lease of a dwelling unit in residential real estate in foreclosure except pursuant to Article IX of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 95-262, eff. 1-1-08; 95-933, eff. 8-26-08; 96-60, eff. 7-23-09; 96-111, eff. 10-29-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1703) (from Ch. 110, par. 15-1703)

Sec. 15-1703. Mortgagee in Possession.

(a) Powers and Duties. A mortgagee placed in possession of the real estate pursuant to Section 15-1701 or Section 15-1702 shall have:

(1) such power and authority with respect to the real estate and other property subject to the mortgage, including the right to receive the rents, issues and profits thereof, as may have been conferred upon the mortgagee by the terms of the mortgage or other written instrument authorizing the taking of possession;

(2) all other rights and privileges of a mortgagee in possession under law not inconsistent herewith; and

(3) the same powers, duties and liabilities as a receiver appointed for the real estate in accordance with this Article. If an order placing a mortgagee in possession is modified, revoked or set aside, the mortgagee shall not be liable for any damages to the extent such damages arise solely out of the fact that the mortgagor was removed from possession or that the mortgagee was placed in possession.

(a-5) Notice to occupants.

(1) Following the order placing the mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged real estate, but no later than 21 days after the entry of such order, the mortgagee in possession shall make a good faith effort to ascertain the identities and addresses of all occupants of dwelling units of the mortgaged real estate.

(2) Following the order placing the mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged real estate, but no later than 21 days after the entry of such order, the mortgagee in possession shall notify all known occupants of dwelling units of the mortgaged real estate that the mortgagee has taken possession of the mortgaged real estate. The notice shall be in writing and shall:

(i) identify the occupant being served by the name known to the mortgagee in possession;

(ii) inform the occupant that the mortgaged real estate at which the dwelling unit is located is the subject of a foreclosure action and that control of the mortgaged real estate has changed;

(iii) provide the name, address, and telephone number of the individual or entity whom occupants may contact with concerns about the mortgaged real estate or to request repairs of that property;

(iv) include the following language, or language that is substantially similar:

"This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have."; ~~and~~

(v) include the name of the case, the case number, and the court where the foreclosure action is pending; ~~and~~ -

(vi) provide instructions on the method of payment of future rent, if applicable.

(3) The written notice required by item (2) of this subsection (a-5) shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the known occupant, or by leaving the same with some person of the age of 13 years or upwards, who is residing on or in possession of the premises; or by sending a copy of the notice to the known occupant by first-class mail, addressed to the occupant by the name known to the mortgagee in possession.

(4) In the event that a mortgagee in possession ascertains the identity and address of an occupant of a dwelling unit of the mortgaged real estate more than 21 days after being placed in possession of the mortgaged real estate pursuant to Section 15-1703, the mortgagee in possession shall provide the notice required by item (2) of this subsection (a-5) within 7 days of ascertaining the identity and address of the occupant.

(5)(i) A mortgagee in possession who fails to comply with items (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (a-5) may not collect any rent due and owing from a known occupant, or terminate a known occupant's tenancy for non-payment of such rent, until the mortgagee in possession has served the notice described in item (2) of this subsection (a-5) upon the known occupant. After providing such notice, the mortgagee in possession may collect any and all rent otherwise due and owing the mortgagee in possession from the known occupant and may terminate the known occupant's tenancy for non-payment of such rent if the mortgagee in possession otherwise has such right to terminate.

(ii) An occupant who previously paid rent for the current rental period to the mortgagor, or other entity with the authority to operate, manage, and conserve the mortgaged real estate at the time of payment, shall not be held liable for that rent by the mortgagee in possession, and the occupant's tenancy shall not be terminated for non-payment of rent for that rental period.

(6) Within 21 days of the order placing the mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged real estate, the mortgagee in possession shall post a written notice on the primary entrance of each dwelling unit subject to the foreclosure action that informs the occupants that the mortgagee in possession is now operating and managing the mortgaged real estate. This notice shall:

- (i) inform occupant that the dwelling unit is the subject of a foreclosure action and that control of the mortgaged real estate has changed;
- (ii) include the following language: "This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises.";

and

(iii) provide the name, address, and telephone number of the individual or entity whom occupants may contact with concerns about the mortgaged real estate or to request repairs of the property; and -

(iv) provide instructions on the method of payment of future rent, if applicable.

(7)(i) The provisions of item (5) of this subsection (a-5) shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure of a mortgagee in possession to provide notice to a known occupant under this Section.

(ii) This Section shall not abrogate any right that a mortgagee in possession may have to possession of the mortgaged real estate and to maintain a proceeding against an occupant of a dwelling unit for possession under Article IX 9 of this Code or subsection (h) of Section 15-1701.

(b) Fees and Expenses. A mortgagee in possession shall not be entitled to any fees for so acting, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable costs, expenses and third party management fees incurred in connection with such possession.

(Source: P.A. 96-111, eff. 10-29-09.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1704) (from Ch. 110, par. 15-1704)
Sec. 15-1704. Receivers.

(a) Receiver. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d) of Section 15-1701, and except as provided in Section 15-1702, upon request of any party and a showing of good cause, the court shall appoint a receiver for the mortgaged real estate.

(b) Powers. A receiver appointed pursuant to this Article shall have possession of the mortgaged real estate and other property subject to the mortgage during the foreclosure, shall have full power and authority to operate, manage and conserve such property, and shall have all the usual powers of receivers in like cases. Without limiting the foregoing, a receiver shall have the power and authority to:

- (1) secure tenants and execute leases for the real estate, the duration and terms of which are reasonable and customary for the type of use involved, and such leases shall have the same priority as if made by the owner of the real estate; but, unless approved by the Court, the receiver shall not execute oil, gas or other mineral leases, or (even if otherwise allowed by law) leases extending beyond the time of the receiver's possession; provided, however, with respect to residential real estate leased by the receiver, nothing in this Section shall affect the legal rights of any lessee with respect to the safety and habitability of the residential real estate;
- (2) collect the rents, issues and profits from the mortgaged real estate;
- (3) insure the mortgaged real estate against loss by fire or other casualty;
- (4) employ counsel, custodians, janitors and other help; and
- (5) pay taxes which may have been or may be levied against the mortgaged real estate.

(c) Duties. A receiver appointed pursuant to this Article must manage the mortgaged real estate as would a prudent person, taking into account the effect of the receiver's management on the interest of the mortgagor. A receiver may, without an order of the court, delegate managerial functions to a person in the business of managing real estate of the kind involved who is financially responsible, not related to the mortgagee or receiver and prudently selected. However, the receiver shall remain responsible to the mortgagor or other persons for the acts or omissions of such management agent. When fees are paid to such a management agent, the receiver's fees may be adjusted to the extent the court deems appropriate. In managing the mortgaged real estate and other property subject to the mortgage, a receiver or receiver's delegate, to the extent the receiver receives sufficient receipts from the mortgaged real estate, such other property or other sources, except to the extent ordered otherwise by the court:

- (1) shall maintain the existing casualty and liability insurance required in accordance with the mortgage or applicable to the real estate and other property subject to the mortgage at the time the receiver took possession;
- (2) shall use reasonable efforts to maintain the real estate and other property subject

to the mortgage in at least as good condition as existed at the time the receiver took possession, excepting reasonable wear and tear and damage by any casualty;

(2.5) shall accept all rental payments from an occupant of the mortgaged property, and any payments from a third party or any rental assistance program in support of an occupant's housing;

(3) shall apply receipts to payment of ordinary operating expenses, including royalties, rents and other expenses of management;

(4) shall pay any shared or common expense assessments due to any association of owners of interests in real estate to the extent that such assessments are or may become a lien against the mortgaged real estate;

(5) may pay the amounts due under any mortgage if the mortgagee thereof is not a party in the foreclosure;

(6) may carry such additional casualty and liability insurance as is reasonably available and reasonable as to amounts and risks covered;

(7) may make other repairs and improvements necessary to comply with building, housing, and other similar codes or with existing contractual obligations affecting the mortgaged real estate;

(8) may hold receipts as reserves reasonably required for the foregoing purposes; and

(9) may take such other actions as may be reasonably necessary to conserve the mortgaged real estate and other property subject to the mortgage, or as otherwise authorized by the court.

(d) Allocation of Receipts. Receipts received from operation of the real estate and other property subject to the mortgage by the receiver shall be applied in the following order of priority.

(1) to reimbursement of the receiver for all reasonable costs and expenses incurred by the receiver or the receiver's delegates;

(2) to payment of insurance premiums authorized in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1704;

(3) to payment of the receiver's delegates of any reasonable management fees for managing real estate of the type involved;

(4) to payment of receiver's fees allowed by the court;

(5) to payment of expenses authorized in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1704;

(6) to payment of amounts authorized in paragraph (5) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1704;

(7) to payment of expenses authorized in paragraphs (6) and (7) of subsection (c) of Section 15-1704; and

(8) the balance, if any, shall be held or disbursed as ordered by the court.

(e) Non-Liability for Allocations. A receiver shall in no event be liable to any person for the allocation of, or failure to allocate, receipts to possible expenditures within the same priority category.

(f) Notice to occupants.

(1) Following an order appointing a receiver pursuant to Section 15-1704, but no later than 21 days after the entry of such order, the appointed receiver shall make a good faith effort to ascertain the identities and addresses of all occupants of dwelling units of the mortgaged real estate.

(2) Following an order appointing a receiver pursuant to Section 15-1704, but no later than 21 days after the entry of such order, the appointed receiver shall notify all known occupants of dwelling units of the mortgaged real estate that the receiver has been appointed receiver of the mortgaged real estate. Such notice shall be in writing and shall:

(i) identify the occupant being served by the name known to the receiver;

(ii) inform the occupant that the mortgaged real estate at which the dwelling unit is located is the subject of a foreclosure action and that control of the mortgaged real estate has changed;

(iii) provide the name, address, and telephone number of the individual or entity whom occupants may contact with concerns about the mortgaged real estate or to request repairs of that property;

(iv) include the following language, or language that is substantially similar:

"This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have."; ~~and~~

(v) include the name of the case, the case number, and the court where the foreclosure action is pending; ~~and~~ -

(vi) provide instructions on the method of payment of future rent, if applicable.

(3) The written notice required by item (2) of this subsection (f) shall be served by

delivering a copy thereof to the known occupant, or by leaving the same with some person of the age of 13 years or upwards, who is residing on or in possession of the premises; or by sending a copy of the notice to the known occupant by first-class mail, addressed to the occupant by the name known to the receiver.

(4) In the event that a receiver ascertains the identity and address of an occupant of a dwelling unit of the mortgaged real estate more than 21 days after appointment pursuant to Section 15-1704, the receiver shall provide the notice required by item (2) of this subsection (f) within 7 days of ascertaining the identity and address of the occupant.

(5)(i) A receiver who fails to comply with items (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection (f) may not collect any rent due and owing from a known occupant, or terminate a known occupant's tenancy for non-payment of such rent, until the receiver has served the notice described in item (2) of this subsection (f) upon the known occupant. After providing such notice, the receiver may collect any and all rent otherwise due and owing the receiver from the known occupant and may terminate the known occupant's tenancy for non-payment of such rent if the receiver otherwise has such right to terminate.

(ii) An occupant who previously paid rent for the current rental period to the mortgagor, or other entity with the authority to operate, manage, and conserve the mortgaged real estate at the time of payment, shall not be held liable for that rent by the receiver, and the occupant's tenancy shall not be terminated for non-payment of rent for that rental period.

(6) Within 21 days of appointment, the receiver shall post a written notice on the primary entrance of each dwelling unit subject to the foreclosure action that informs occupants that the receiver has been appointed to operate and manage the property. This notice shall:

- (i) inform occupant that the dwelling unit is the subject of a foreclosure action and that control of the mortgaged real estate has changed;
- (ii) include the following language: "This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises.";

and

(iii) provide the name, address, and telephone number of the individual or entity whom occupants may contact with concerns about the mortgaged real estate or to request repairs of the property; and -

- (iv) provide instructions on the method of payment of future rent, if applicable.

(7)(i) The provisions of item (5) of this subsection (f) shall be the exclusive remedy for the failure of a receiver to provide notice to a known occupant under this Section.

(ii) This Section shall not abrogate any right that a receiver may have to possession of the mortgaged real estate and to maintain a proceeding against an occupant of a dwelling unit for possession under Article IX 9 of this Code or subsection (h) of Section 15-1701.

(g) Increase of rents. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, a receiver shall not charge an occupant of the mortgaged real estate a rental amount above that which the occupant had been paying for use and occupancy of the mortgaged real estate prior to the appointment of a receiver without leave of court. The court may allow an increase of rent if, upon motion by the receiver, the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence, that the increase of rent is necessary to operate, manage, and conserve the mortgaged real estate pursuant to this Section. A list of the current rents for each unit in the mortgaged real estate, and a list of the proposed rent increase for each of those units, must be attached to a motion for a rent increase under this subsection (g). All occupants of the mortgaged real estate who may be affected by the motion for a rent increase, if not otherwise entitled to notice, shall be notified in writing of the nature of the motion, the date and time of the motion, and the court where the motion will be heard. Such notice shall be by personal service or first-class mail. In the event that the receiver and an occupant of a dwelling unit agree to a rent increase for that dwelling unit, the receiver is excused from the requirements of this subsection (g) as to that dwelling unit. Nothing in this subsection (g) shall alter the terms of any lease agreement.

(h) Removal. The court may remove a receiver upon a showing of good cause, in which case a new receiver may be appointed in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 15-1702 and subsection (a) of Section 15-1704.

(Source: P.A. 96-111, eff. 10-29-09.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect 90 days after becoming law."

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 56

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 56, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 1, on page 4 by replacing line 20 with the following: "9-207.5, 15-1224, 15-1225, 15-1506, 15-1508, 15-1508.5, 15-1701".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 56**, with House Amendments numbered 1 and 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1221

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1221

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1221

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1221 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 1. Legislative intent.

(a) It is the intent of the legislature to encourage excellence for all pupils, and the legislature wishes to publicly recognize pupils for exemplary achievements in academic studies.

(b) The study of languages other than English in elementary and secondary schools should be encouraged because it contributes to a pupil's cognitive development and to our national economy and security.

(c) Proficiency in multiple languages is critical in enabling this State to participate effectively in a global political, social, and economic context and in expanding trade with other countries.

(d) The demand for employees to be fluent in more than one language is increasing both in this State and throughout the world.

(e) The benefits to employers in having staff fluent in more than one language are clear: access to an expanded market, allowing business owners to better serve their customers' needs, and the sparking of new marketing ideas that better target a particular audience and open a channel of communication with customers and businesses in other countries.

(f) It is the intent of the legislature to promote linguistic proficiency and cultural literacy in one or more languages in addition to English and to provide recognition of the attainment of those needed and important skills through the establishment of the State Seal of Bilinguality. A State Seal of Bilinguality would be designated on the high school diplomas and transcripts of graduating public school pupils attaining proficiency in one or more languages in addition to English.

Section 5. The School Code is amended by adding Section 2-3.157 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/2-3.157 new)

Sec. 2-3.157. State Seal of Bilinguality.

(a) In this Section, "foreign language" means any language other than English, including all modern languages, Latin, American Sign Language, Native American languages, and native languages.

(b) The State Seal of Bilinguality program is established to recognize public high school graduates who have attained a high level of proficiency in one or more languages in addition to English. The State Seal of Bilinguality shall be awarded beginning with the 2014-2015 school year. School district participation in this program is voluntary.

(c) The purposes of the State Seal of Bilinguality are as follows:

(1) To encourage pupils to study languages.

(2) To certify attainment of bilinguality.

(3) To provide employers with a method of identifying people with language and bilingual skills.

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(4) To provide universities with an additional method to recognize applicants seeking admission.

(5) To prepare pupils with 21st century skills.

(6) To recognize the value of foreign language and native language instruction in public schools.

(7) To strengthen intergroup relationships, affirm the value of diversity, and honor the multiple cultures and languages of a community.

(d) The State Seal of Biliteracy certifies attainment of a high level of proficiency, sufficient for meaningful use in college and a career, by a graduating public high school pupil in one or more languages in English.

(e) The State Board of Education shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to establish the criteria that pupils must achieve to earn a State Seal of Biliteracy, which may include without limitation attainment of units of credit in English language arts and languages other than English and passage of such assessments of foreign language proficiency as may be approved by the State Board of Education for this purpose.

(f) The State Board of Education shall do both of the following:

(1) Prepare and deliver to participating school districts an appropriate mechanism for designating the State Seal of Biliteracy on the diploma and transcript of the pupil indicating that the pupil has been awarded a State Seal of Biliteracy by the State Board of Education.

(2) Provide other information the State Board of Education deems necessary for school districts to successfully participate in the program.

(g) A school district that participates in the program under this Section shall do both of the following:

(1) Maintain appropriate records in order to identify pupils who have earned a State Seal of Biliteracy.

(2) Make the appropriate designation on the diploma and transcript of each pupil who earns a State Seal of Biliteracy.

(h) No fee shall be charged to a pupil to receive the designation pursuant to this Section. Notwithstanding this prohibition, costs may be incurred by the pupil in demonstrating proficiency, including without limitation any assessments required under subsection (e) of this Section.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2013."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1221**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1330

A bill for AN ACT concerning public aid.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1330

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1330

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1330 as follows:

on page 26, immediately below line 10, by inserting the following:

"(E-10) A vendor who disputes an overpayment identified as part of a Department audit shall utilize the Department's self-referral disclosure protocol as set forth under this Code to identify, investigate, and return to the Department any undisputed audit overpayment amount. Unless the disputed overpayment amount is subject to a fraud payment suspension, or involves a termination sanction, the Department shall defer the recovery of the disputed overpayment amount up to one year after the date of the Department's final audit determination, or earlier, or as required by State or federal law. If the administrative hearing extends beyond one year, and such delay was not caused by the request of the vendor, then the Department shall not recover the disputed overpayment amount until the date of the final administrative decision. If a final administrative decision establishes that the disputed overpayment amount is owed to the Department, then the amount shall be immediately due to the Department. The Department shall be entitled to recover interest from the vendor on the overpayment amount from the date of the overpayment through the date

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the vendor returns the overpayment to the Department at a rate not to exceed the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, as published from time to time, but not to exceed 5%. Any interest billed by the Department shall be due immediately upon receipt of the Department's billing statement."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1330**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1495

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1495

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1495

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1495 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Food Handling Regulation Enforcement Act is amended by changing Section 3 and by adding Sections 3.05 and 3.06 as follows:

(410 ILCS 625/3) (from Ch. 56 1/2, par. 333)

Sec. 3. Each food service establishment shall be under the operational supervision of a certified food service sanitation manager in accordance with rules promulgated under this Act.

By July 1, 1990, the Director of the Department of Public Health in accordance with this Act, shall promulgate rules for the education, examination, and certification of food service establishment managers and instructors of the food service sanitation manager certification education programs. Beginning July 1, 2014, any individual seeking a food service sanitation manager certificate or a food service sanitation manager instructor certificate must complete a minimum of 8 hours of Department-approved training, inclusive of the examination, and receive a score of at least 75% on the examination. A food service sanitation manager certificate and a food service sanitation manager instructor certificate shall be valid for 5 years, unless revoked by the Department of Public Health, and shall not be transferable from the individual to whom it was issued. Beginning July 1, 2014, recertification for food service sanitation manager certification ~~Recertification shall be accomplished by presenting evidence of completion of 8 hours of Department-approved training, inclusive of the examination, and having received a score of at least 75% on the examination ongoing food safety and food sanitation education or re-examination, in compliance with rules promulgated by the Director. Existing certificates shall expire on the printed expiration date or 5 years from the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1989.~~

For purposes of certification and recertification for food service sanitation manager certification, the Department shall accept only training approved by the Department and certification exams accredited under standards developed and adopted by the Conference for Food Protection or its successor. Any individual may elect to take the Department of Public Health food service sanitation manager certification examination or take an examination administered by a testing authority previously approved by the Department. The Department shall charge a fee of \$35 for each new and renewed food service sanitation manager certificate and \$10 for each replacement certificate. All fees collected under this Section shall be deposited into the Food and Drug Safety Fund.

Any fee received by the Department under this Section that is submitted for the renewal of an expired food service sanitation manager certificate may be returned by the Director after recording the receipt of the fee and the reason for its return.

The Department shall award an Illinois certificate to anyone presenting a valid certificate issued by another state, so long as the holder of the certificate provides proof of having passed an examination accredited under standards developed and adopted by the Conference for Food Protection or its successor. The \$35 issuance fee applies. The reciprocal Illinois certificate shall expire on the same date as the presented certificate. On or before the expiration date, the holder must have met the Illinois recertification

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requirements in order to be reissued an Illinois certificate. Reciprocity is only for individuals who have moved to or begun working in Illinois in the 6 months prior to applying for reciprocity. Any individual presenting an out-of-state certificate may do so only once.

(Source: P.A. 89-641, eff. 8-9-96.)

(410 ILCS 625/3.05 new)

Sec. 3.05. Non-restaurant food handler training.

(a) All food handlers not employed by a restaurant as defined in Section 3.06 of this Act, other than someone holding a food service sanitation manager certificate, must receive or obtain training in basic safe food handling principles as outlined in subsection (b) of this Section within 30 days after employment. There is no limit to how many times an employee may take the training. Training is not transferable between individuals or employers. Proof that a food handler has been trained must be available upon reasonable request by a State or local health department inspector and may be in an electronic format.

(b) Food handler training must cover and assess knowledge of the following topics:

(1) The relationship between time and temperature with respect to foodborne illness, including the relationship between time and temperature and micro-organisms during the various food handling preparation and serving states, and the type, calibration, and use of thermometers in monitoring food temperatures.

(2) The relationship between personal hygiene and food safety, including the association of hand contact, personal habits and behaviors, and the food handler's health to foodborne illness, and the recognition of how policies, procedures, and management contribute to improved food safety practices.

(3) Methods of preventing food contamination in all stages of food handling, including terms associated with contamination and potential hazards prior to, during, and after delivery.

(4) Procedures for cleaning and sanitizing equipment and utensils.

(5) Problems and potential solutions associated with temperature control, preventing cross-contamination, housekeeping, and maintenance.

(c) Training modules must be approved by the Department. Any and all documents, materials, or information related to a restaurant or business food handler training module submitted to the Department is confidential and shall not be open to public inspection or dissemination and is exempt from disclosure under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act. Any modules complying with subsection (b) of this Section and not approved within 180 days after the Department's receipt of the business application shall automatically be considered approved. If a training module has been approved in another state, then it shall automatically be considered approved in Illinois so long as the business provides proof that the training has been approved in another state. Training may be conducted by any means available, including, but not limited to, on-line, computer, classroom, live trainers, remote trainers, and certified food service sanitation managers. Nothing in this subsection (c) shall be construed to require a proctor. There must be at least one commercially available, approved food handler training module at a cost of no more than \$15 per employee; if an approved food handler training module is not available at that cost, then the provisions of this Section 3.05 shall not apply.

(d) The regulation of food handler training is considered to be an exclusive function of the State, and local regulation is prohibited. This subsection (d) is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(e) The provisions of this Section apply beginning July 1, 2016. From July 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016, enforcement of the provisions of this Section shall be limited to education and notification of requirements to encourage compliance.

(410 ILCS 625/3.06 new)

Sec. 3.06. Food handler training: restaurants.

(a) For the purpose of this Section, "restaurant" means any business that is primarily engaged in the sale of ready-to-eat food for immediate consumption. "Primarily engaged" means having sales of ready-to-eat food for immediate consumption comprising at least 51% of the total sales, excluding the sale of liquor.

(b) Unless otherwise provided, all food handlers employed by a restaurant, other than someone holding a food service sanitation manager certificate, must receive or obtain American National Standards Institute-accredited training in basic safe food handling principles within 30 days after employment and every 3 years thereafter. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.05 of this Act, food handlers employed in nursing homes, licensed day care homes and facilities, hospitals, schools, and long-term care facilities must renew their training every 3 years. There is no limit to how many times an employee may take the training. The training indicated in subsections (e) and (f) of this Section is transferable between employers, but not individuals. The training indicated in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section is not transferable between individuals or employers. Proof that a food handler has been trained must be available

upon reasonable request by a State or local health department inspector and may be provided electronically.

(c) If a business with an internal training program is approved in another state prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, then the business's training program and assessment shall be automatically approved by the Department upon the business providing proof that the program is approved in said state.

(d) The Department shall approve the training program of any multi-state business with a plan that follows the guidelines in subsection (b) of Section 3.05 of this Act and is on file with the Department by May 15, 2013.

(e) If an entity uses an American National Standards Institute food handler training accredited program, that training program shall be automatically approved by the Department.

(f) Certified local health departments in counties serving jurisdictions with a population of 100,000 or less, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population, may have a training program. The training program must meet the requirements of Section 3.05(b) and be approved by the Department. This Section notwithstanding, certified local health departments in the following counties may have a training program:

(1) a county with a population of 677,560 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population;

(2) a county with a population of 308,760 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population;

(3) a county with a population of 515,269 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population;

(4) a county with a population of 114,736 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population;

(5) a county with a population of 110,768 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population;

(6) a county with a population of 135,394 as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2010 Census of Population.

The certified local health departments in paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection (f) must have their training program on file with the Department no later than 90-days after the effective date of this Act. Any modules that meet the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 3.05 of this Act and are not approved within 180 days after the Department's receipt of the application of the entity seeking to conduct the training shall automatically be considered approved by the Department.

(g) Any and all documents, materials, or information related to a restaurant or business food handler training module submitted to the Department is confidential and shall not be open to public inspection or dissemination and is exempt from disclosure under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act. Training may be conducted by any means available, including, but not limited to, on-line, computer, classroom, live trainers, remote trainers, and certified food service sanitation managers. There must be at least one commercially available, approved food handler training module at a cost of no more than \$15 per employee; if an approved food handler training module is not available at that cost, then the provisions of this Section 3.06 shall not apply.

(h) The regulation of food handler training is considered to be an exclusive function of the State, and local regulation is prohibited. This subsection (h) is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.

(i) The provisions of this Section apply beginning July 1, 2014. From July 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014, enforcement of the provisions of this Section shall be limited to education and notification of requirements to encourage compliance.

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1495**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1664

A bill for AN ACT concerning regulation.

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Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1664
Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1664

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1664 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Wireless Emergency Telephone Safety Act is amended by changing Section 70 and by adding Section 85 as follows:

(50 ILCS 751/70)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 70. Repealer. This Act is repealed on July 1, 2014 2013.

(Source: P.A. 97-1163, eff. 2-4-13.)

(50 ILCS 751/85 new)

Sec. 85. 9-1-1 Services Advisory Board. There is hereby created the 9-1-1 Services Advisory Board. The Board shall work with the Commission to determine the 9-1-1 costs necessary for every 9-1-1 system to adequately function and shall submit, by February 1, 2014, recommendations on whether there is a need to consolidate 9-1-1 functions to the General Assembly. The Board shall consist of 11 members appointed by the Governor as follows:

(1) the Executive Director of the Illinois Commerce Commission, or his or her designee;

(2) one member representing the Illinois chapter of the National Emergency Number Association;

(3) one member representing the Illinois chapter of the Association of Public-Safety Communications

Officials:

(4) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population of 50,000 or less;

(5) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population between 50,000 and 250,000;

(6) one member representing a county 9-1-1 system from a county with a population of 250,000 or more;

(7) one member representing an incumbent local exchange 9-1-1 system provider;

(8) one member representing a non-incumbent local exchange 9-1-1 system provider;

(9) one member representing a large wireless carrier;

(10) one member representing a small wireless carrier; and

(11) one member representing the Illinois Telecommunications Association.

The Board is abolished on July 1, 2014.

Section 10. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing Sections 13-101, 13-501, 13-501.5, 13-503, 13-505, 13-506.2, 13-509, 13-514, 13-515, 13-516, 13-712, 13-1200, 21-401, 21-801, 21-1101, 21-1201, 21-1502, 21-1601, and 22-501 and by adding Sections 13-802.1 and 21-1502 as follows:

(220 ILCS 5/13-101) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-101)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-101. Application of Act to telecommunications rates and services. ~~The Except to the extent modified or supplemented by the specific provisions of this Article, the Sections of this Act pertaining to public utilities, public utility rates and services, and the regulation thereof, are fully and equally applicable to noncompetitive telecommunications rates and services, and the regulation thereof, except to the extent modified or supplemented by the specific provisions of this Article or where the context clearly renders such provisions inapplicable. Except to the extent modified or supplemented by the specific provisions of this Article, Articles I through IV V, Sections 5-101, 5-106, 5-108, 5-110, 5-201, 5-202.1, 5-203, 8-301, 8-305, 8-501, 8-502, 8-503, 8-505, 8-509, 8-509.5, 8-510, 9-221, 9-222, 9-222.1, 9-222.2, 9-241, 9-250, and 9-252.1, and Article X of this Act are fully and equally applicable to the noncompetitive and competitive services of an Electing Provider and to competitive telecommunications rates and services, and the regulation thereof except that Section 5-109 shall apply to the services of an Electing Provider and to competitive telecommunications rates and services only to the extent that the Commission requires annual reports authorized by Section 5-109, provided the telecommunications provider may use generally accepted accounting practices or accounting systems it uses for financial reporting purposes in the annual~~

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report, and except that Sections 8-505 and 9-250 shall not apply to competitive retail telecommunications services and Sections 8-501 and 9-241 shall not apply to competitive services; in addition, as to competitive telecommunications rates and services, and the regulation thereof, and with the exception of competitive retail telecommunications service rates and services, all rules and regulations made by a telecommunications carrier affecting or pertaining to its charges or service shall be just and reasonable. As of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, Sections 4-202, 4-203, and 5-202 of this Act shall cease to apply to telecommunications rates and services.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-501) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-501)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-501. Tariff; filing.

(a) No telecommunications carrier shall offer or provide noncompetitive telecommunications service, telecommunications service subject to subsection (g) of Section 13-506.2 or Section 13-900.1 or 13-900.2 of this Act, or telecommunications service referred to in an interconnection agreement as a tariffed service unless and until a tariff is filed with the Commission which describes the nature of the service, applicable rates and other charges, terms and conditions of service, and the exchange, exchanges or other geographical area or areas in which the service shall be offered or provided. The Commission may prescribe the form of such tariff and any additional data or information which shall be included therein.

(b) After a hearing regarding a telecommunications service subject to subsection (a) of this Section, the Commission has the discretion to impose an interim or permanent tariff on a telecommunications carrier as part of the order in the case. When a tariff is imposed as part of the order in a case, the tariff shall remain in full force and effect until a compliance tariff, or superseding tariff, is filed by the telecommunications carrier and, after notice to the parties in the case and after a compliance hearing is held, is found by the Commission to be in compliance with the Commission's order.

(c) A telecommunications carrier shall offer or provide telecommunications service that is not subject to subsection (a) of this Section pursuant to either a tariff filed with the Commission or a written service offering that shall be available on the telecommunications carrier's website as required by Section 13-503 of this Act and that describes the nature of the service, applicable rates and other charges, terms and conditions of service. Revenue from competitive retail telecommunications service received by a telecommunications carrier pursuant to either a tariff or a written service offering shall be gross revenue for purposes of Section 2-202 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 92-22, eff. 6-30-01.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-501.5)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-501.5. Directory assistance service for the blind. Within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, a telecommunications carrier that provides directory assistance service shall provide in its tariffs or its written service offering pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 13-501 of this Act for that service that directory assistance shall be provided at no charge to its customers who are legally blind for telephone numbers of customers located within the same calling area, as described in the telecommunications carrier's tariff.

(Source: P.A. 93-82, eff. 7-2-03.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-503) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-503)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-503. Information available to the public. With respect to rates or other charges made, demanded, or received for any telecommunications service offered, provided, or to be provided, that is subject to subsection (a) of Section 13-501 of this Act whether such service is competitive or noncompetitive, telecommunications carriers shall comply with the publication and filing provisions of Sections 9-101, 9-102, 9-102.1, and 9-201 of this Act 9-103. Except for the provision of services offered or provided by payphone providers pursuant to a tariff, telecommunications Telecommunications carriers shall make all tariffs and all written service offerings for competitive telecommunications service available electronically to the public without requiring a password or other means of registration. A telecommunications carrier's website shall, if applicable, provide in a conspicuous manner information on the rates, charges, terms, and conditions of service available and a toll-free telephone number that may be used to contact an agent for assistance with obtaining rate or other charge information or the terms and conditions of service.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-505) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-505)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-505. Rate changes; competitive services. Any proposed increase or decrease in rates or charges, or proposed change in any classification, written service offering, or tariff resulting in an increase or

decrease in rates or charges, for a competitive telecommunications service shall be permitted upon the filing with the Commission or posting on the telecommunications carrier's website of the proposed rate, charge, classification, written service offering, or tariff pursuant to Section 13-501 of this Act. Notice of an increase shall be given, no later than the prior billing cycle, to all potentially affected customers by mail, ~~publication in a newspaper of general circulation~~, or equivalent means of notice, including electronic if the customer has elected electronic billing. Additional notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation may also be given.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-506.2)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-506.2. Market regulation for competitive retail services.

(a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

(1) "Electing Provider" means a telecommunications carrier that is subject to either rate regulation pursuant to Section 13-504 or Section 13-505 or alternative regulation pursuant to Section 13-506.1 and that elects to have the rates, terms, and conditions of its competitive retail telecommunications services solely determined and regulated pursuant to the terms of this Article.

(2) "Basic local exchange service" means either a stand-alone residence network access line and per-call usage or, for any geographic area in which such stand-alone service is not offered, a stand-alone flat rate residence network access line for which local calls are not charged for frequency or duration. Extended Area Service shall be included in basic local exchange service.

(b) Election for market regulation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an Electing Provider may elect to have the rates, terms, and conditions of its competitive retail telecommunications services solely determined and regulated pursuant to the terms of this Section by filing written notice of its election for market regulation with the Commission. The notice of election shall designate the geographic area of the Electing Provider's service territory where the market regulation shall apply, either on a state-wide basis or in one or more specified Market Service Areas ("MSA") or Exchange areas. An Electing Provider shall not make an election for market regulation under this Section unless it commits in its written notice of election for market regulation to fulfill the conditions and requirements in this Section in each geographic area in which market regulation is elected. Immediately upon filing the notice of election for market regulation, the Electing Provider shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission to the extent expressly provided in this Section.

(c) Competitive classification. Market regulation shall ~~only~~ be available for competitive retail telecommunications services as provided in this subsection.

(1) For geographic areas in which telecommunications services provided by the

Electing Provider were classified as competitive either through legislative action or a tariff filing pursuant to Section 13-502 prior to January 1, 2010, and that are included in the Electing Provider's notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section, such services, and all recurring and nonrecurring charges associated with, related to or used in connection with such services, shall be classified as competitive without further Commission review. For services classified as competitive pursuant to this subsection, the requirements or conditions in any order or decision rendered by the Commission pursuant to Section 13-502 prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, except for the commitments made by the Electing Provider in such order or decision concerning the optional packages required in subsection (d) of this Section and basic local exchange service as defined in this Section, shall no longer be in effect and no Commission investigation, review, or proceeding under Section 13-502 shall be continued, conducted, or maintained with respect to such services, charges, requirements, or conditions.

(2) For those geographic areas in which residential local exchange telecommunications services have not been classified as competitive as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, all telecommunications services provided to residential and business end users by an Electing Provider in the geographic area that is included in its notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) shall be classified as competitive for purposes of this Article without further Commission review.

(3) If an Electing Provider was previously subject to alternative regulation pursuant to Section 13-506.1 of this Article, the alternative regulation plan shall terminate in whole for all services subject to that plan and be of no force or effect, without further Commission review or action, when the Electing Provider's residential local exchange telecommunications service in each MSA in its telecommunications service area in the State has been classified as competitive pursuant to either subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section.

(4) The service packages described in Section 13-518 shall be classified as competitive

for purposes of this Section if offered by an Electing Provider in a geographic area in which local exchange telecommunications service has been classified as competitive pursuant to either subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section.

(5) Where a service, or its functional equivalent, or a substitute service offered by a carrier that is not an Electing Provider or the incumbent local exchange carrier for that area is also being offered by an Electing Provider for some identifiable class or group of customers in an exchange, group of exchanges, or some other clearly defined geographical area, the service offered by a carrier that is not an Electing Provider or the incumbent local exchange carrier for that area shall be classified as competitive without further Commission review.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, retail telecommunications services classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section shall have their rates, terms, and conditions solely determined and regulated pursuant to the terms of this Section in the same manner and to the same extent as the competitive retail telecommunications services of an Electing Provider, except that subsections (d), (g), and (j) of this Section shall not apply to a carrier that is not an Electing Provider or to the competitive telecommunications services of a carrier that is not an Electing Provider. The access services of a carrier that is not an Electing Provider shall remain subject to Section 13-900.2. The requirements in subdivision (e)(3) of this Section shall not apply to retail telecommunications services classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section, except that, upon request from the Commission, the telecommunications carrier providing competitive retail telecommunications services shall provide a report showing the number of credits and exemptions for the requested time period.

(d) Consumer choice safe harbor options.

(1) An Electing Provider in each of the MSA or Exchange areas classified as competitive pursuant to subdivision (c)(1) or (c)(2) of this Section shall offer to all residential customers who choose to subscribe the following optional packages of services priced at the same rate levels in effect on January 1, 2010:

(A) A basic package, which shall consist of a stand-alone residential network access line and 30 local calls. If the Electing Provider offers a stand-alone residential access line and local usage on a per call basis, the price for the basic package shall be the Electing Provider's applicable price in effect on January 1, 2010 for the sum of a residential access line and 30 local calls, additional calls over 30 calls shall be provided at the current per call rate. However, this basic package is not required if stand-alone residential network access lines or per-call local usage are not offered by the Electing Provider in the geographic area on January 1, 2010 or if the Electing Provider has not increased its stand-alone network access line and local usage rates, including Extended Area Service rates, since January 1, 2010.

(B) An extra package, which shall consist of residential basic local exchange network access line and unlimited local calls. The price for the extra package shall be the Electing Provider's applicable price in effect on January 1, 2010 for a residential access line with unlimited local calls.

(C) A plus package, which shall consist of residential basic local exchange network access line, unlimited local calls, and the customer's choice of 2 vertical services offered by the Electing Provider. The term "vertical services" as used in this subsection, includes, but is not limited to, call waiting, call forwarding, 3-way calling, caller ID, call tracing, automatic callback, repeat dialing, and voicemail. The price for the plus package shall be the Electing Provider's applicable price in effect on January 1, 2010 for the sum of a residential access line with unlimited local calls and 2 times the average price for the vertical features included in the package.

(2) For those geographic areas in which local exchange telecommunications services were classified as competitive on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly, an Electing Provider in each such MSA or Exchange area shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as provided in commitments made by the Electing Provider in connection with such previous competitive classifications, which shall apply with equal force under this Section, except as follows: (i) the limits on price increases on the optional packages required by this Section shall be extended consistent with subsection (d)(1) of this Section and (ii) the price for the extra package required by subsection (d)(1)(B) shall be reduced by one dollar from the price in effect on January 1, 2010. In addition, if an Electing Provider obtains a competitive classification pursuant to subsection (c)(1) and (c)(2), the price for the optional packages shall be determined in such area in compliance with subsection (d)(1), except the price for the plus package required by subsection (d)(1) (C) shall be the lower of the price for such area or the price of the plus package in effect on January 1, 2010 for areas classified as competitive pursuant to subsection (c)(1).

(3) To the extent that the requirements in Section 13-518 applied to a telecommunications carrier prior to the effective date of this Section and that telecommunications carrier becomes an Electing Provider in accordance with the provisions of this Section, the requirements in Section 13-518 shall cease to apply to that Electing Provider in those geographic areas included in the Electing Provider's notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.

(4) An Electing Provider shall make the optional packages required by this subsection and stand-alone residential network access lines and local usage, where offered, readily available to the public by providing information, in a clear manner, to residential customers. Information shall be made available on a website, and an Electing Provider shall provide notification to its customers every 6 months, provided that notification may consist of a bill page message that provides an objective description of the safe harbor options that includes a telephone number and website address where the customer may obtain additional information about the packages from the Electing Provider. The optional packages shall be offered on a monthly basis with no term of service requirement. An Electing Provider shall allow online electronic ordering of the optional packages and stand-alone residential network access lines and local usage, where offered, on its website in a manner similar to the online electronic ordering of its other residential services.

(5) An Electing Provider shall comply with the Commission's existing rules, regulations, and notices in Title 83, Part 735 of the Illinois Administrative Code when offering or providing the optional packages required by this subsection (d) and stand-alone residential network access lines.

(6) An Electing Provider shall provide to the Commission semi-annual subscribership reports as of June 30 and December 31 that contain the number of its customers subscribing to each of the consumer choice safe harbor packages required by subsection (d)(1) of this Section and the number of its customers subscribing to retail residential basic local exchange service as defined in subsection (a)(2) of this Section. The first semi-annual reports shall be made on April 1, 2011 for December 31, 2010, and on September 1, 2011 for June 30, 2011, and semi-annually on April 1 and September 1 thereafter. Such subscribership information shall be accorded confidential and proprietary treatment upon request by the Electing Provider.

(7) The Commission shall have the power, after notice and hearing as provided in this Article, upon complaint or upon its own motion, to take corrective action if the requirements of this Section are not complied with by an Electing Provider.

(e) Service quality and customer credits for basic local exchange service.

(1) An Electing Provider shall meet the following service quality standards in providing basic local exchange service, which for purposes of this subsection (e), includes both basic local exchange service and the consumer choice safe harbor options required by subsection (d) of this Section.

(A) Install basic local exchange service within 5 business days after receipt of an order from the customer unless the customer requests an installation date that is beyond 5 business days after placing the order for basic service and to inform the customer of the Electing Provider's duty to install service within this timeframe. If installation of service is requested on or by a date more than 5 business days in the future, the Electing Provider shall install service by the date requested.

(B) Restore basic local exchange service for the customer within 30 hours after receiving notice that the customer is out of service.

(C) Keep all repair and installation appointments for basic local exchange service if a customer premises visit requires a customer to be present. The appointment window shall be either a specific time or, at a maximum, a 4-hour time block during evening, weekend, and normal business hours.

(D) Inform a customer when a repair or installation appointment requires the customer to be present.

(2) Customers shall be credited by the Electing Provider for violations of basic local exchange service quality standards described in subdivision (e)(1) of this Section. The credits shall be applied automatically on the statement issued to the customer for the next monthly billing cycle following the violation or following the discovery of the violation. The next monthly billing cycle following the violation or the discovery of the violation means the billing cycle immediately following the billing cycle in process at the time of the violation or discovery of the violation, provided the total time between the violation or discovery of the violation and the issuance of the credit shall not exceed 60 calendar days. The Electing Provider is responsible for providing the credits and the customer is under no obligation to request such credits. The following credits shall apply:

(A) If an Electing Provider fails to repair an out-of-service condition for basic

local exchange service within 30 hours, the Electing Provider shall provide a credit to the customer. If the service disruption is for more than 30 hours, but not more than 48 hours, the credit must be equal to a pro-rata portion of the monthly recurring charges for all basic local exchange services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 48 hours, but not more than 72 hours, the credit must be equal to at least 33% of one month's recurring charges for all local services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 72 hours, but not more than 96 hours, the credit must be equal to at least 67% of one month's recurring charges for all basic local exchange services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 96 hours, but not more than 120 hours, the credit must be equal to one month's recurring charges for all basic local exchange services disrupted. For each day or portion thereof that the service disruption continues beyond the initial 120-hour period, the Electing Provider shall also provide an additional credit of \$20 per calendar day.

(B) If an Electing Provider fails to install basic local exchange service as required under subdivision (e)(1) of this Section, the Electing Provider shall waive 50% of any installation charges, or in the absence of an installation charge or where installation is pursuant to the Link Up program, the Electing Provider shall provide a credit of \$25. If an Electing Provider fails to install service within 10 business days after the service application is placed, or fails to install service within 5 business days after the customer's requested installation date, if the requested date was more than 5 business days after the date of the order, the Electing Provider shall waive 100% of the installation charge, or in the absence of an installation charge or where installation is provided pursuant to the Link Up program, the Electing Provider shall provide a credit of \$50. For each day that the failure to install service continues beyond the initial 10 business days, or beyond 5 business days after the customer's requested installation date, if the requested date was more than 5 business days after the date of the order, the Electing Provider shall also provide an additional credit of \$20 per calendar day until the basic local exchange service is installed.

(C) If an Electing Provider fails to keep a scheduled repair or installation appointment when a customer premises visit requires a customer to be present as required under subdivision (e)(1) of this Section, the Electing Provider shall credit the customer \$25 per missed appointment. A credit required by this subdivision does not apply when the Electing Provider provides the customer notice of its inability to keep the appointment no later than 8:00 pm of the day prior to the scheduled date of the appointment.

(D) Credits required by this subsection do not apply if the violation of a service quality standard:

- (i) occurs as a result of a negligent or willful act on the part of the customer;
- (ii) occurs as a result of a malfunction of customer-owned telephone equipment or inside wiring;
- (iii) occurs as a result of, or is extended by, an emergency situation as defined in 83 Ill. Adm. Code 732.10;
- (iv) is extended by the Electing Provider's inability to gain access to the customer's premises due to the customer missing an appointment, provided that the violation is not further extended by the Electing Provider;
- (v) occurs as a result of a customer request to change the scheduled appointment, provided that the violation is not further extended by the Electing Provider;
- (vi) occurs as a result of an Electing Provider's right to refuse service to a customer as provided in Commission rules; or
- (vii) occurs as a result of a lack of facilities where a customer requests service at a geographically remote location, where a customer requests service in a geographic area where the Electing Provider is not currently offering service, or where there are insufficient facilities to meet the customer's request for service, subject to an Electing Provider's obligation for reasonable facilities planning.

(3) Each Electing Provider shall provide to the Commission on a quarterly basis and in a form suitable for posting on the Commission's website in conformance with the rules adopted by the Commission and in effect on April 1, 2010, a public report that includes the following data for basic local exchange service quality of service:

(A) With regard to credits due in accordance with subdivision (e)(2)(A) as a result of out-of-service conditions lasting more than 30 hours:

- (i) the total dollar amount of any customer credits paid;
- (ii) the number of credits issued for repairs between 30 and 48 hours;
- (iii) the number of credits issued for repairs between 49 and 72 hours;
- (iv) the number of credits issued for repairs between 73 and 96 hours;

- (v) the number of credits used for repairs between 97 and 120 hours;
 - (vi) the number of credits issued for repairs greater than 120 hours; and
 - (vii) the number of exemptions claimed for each of the categories identified in subdivision (e)(2)(D).
- (B) With regard to credits due in accordance with subdivision (e)(2)(B) as a result of failure to install basic local exchange service:
- (i) the total dollar amount of any customer credits paid;
 - (ii) the number of installations after 5 business days;
 - (iii) the number of installations after 10 business days;
 - (iv) the number of installations after 11 business days; and
 - (v) the number of exemptions claimed for each of the categories identified in subdivision (e)(2)(D).
- (C) With regard to credits due in accordance with subdivision (e)(2)(C) as a result of missed appointments:
- (i) the total dollar amount of any customer credits paid;
 - (ii) the number of any customers receiving credits; and
 - (iii) the number of exemptions claimed for each of the categories identified in subdivision (e)(2)(D).

(D) The Electing Provider's annual report required by this subsection shall also include, for informational reporting, the performance data described in subdivisions (e)(2)(A), (e)(2)(B), and (e)(2)(C), and trouble reports per 100 access lines calculated using the Commission's existing applicable rules and regulations for such measures, including the requirements for service standards established in this Section.

(4) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the service quality rules and customer credits in this subsection (e) of this Section and other enforcement mechanisms, including fines and penalties authorized by Section 13-305, shall apply on a nondiscriminatory basis to all Electing Providers. Accordingly, notwithstanding any provision of any service quality rules promulgated by the Commission, any alternative regulation plan adopted by the Commission, or any other order of the Commission, any Electing Provider that is subject to any other order of the Commission and that violates or fails to comply with the service quality standards promulgated pursuant to this subsection (e) or any other order of the Commission shall not be subject to any fines, penalties, customer credits, or enforcement mechanisms other than such fines or penalties or customer credits as may be imposed by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (e) and Section 13-305, which are to be generally applicable to all Electing Providers. The amount of any fines or penalties imposed by the Commission for failure to comply with the requirements of this subsection (e) shall be an appropriate amount, taking into account, at a minimum, the Electing Provider's gross annual intrastate revenue; the frequency, duration, and recurrence of the violation; and the relative harm caused to the affected customers or other users of the network. In imposing fines and penalties, the Commission shall take into account compensation or credits paid by the Electing Provider to its customers pursuant to this subsection (e) in compensation for any violation found pursuant to this subsection (e), and in any event the fine or penalty shall not exceed an amount equal to the maximum amount of a civil penalty that may be imposed under Section 13-305.

(5) An Electing Provider in each of the MSA or Exchange areas classified as competitive pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section shall fulfill the requirements in subdivision (e)(3) of this Section for 3 years after its notice of election becomes effective. After such 3 years, the requirements in subdivision (e)(3) of this Section shall not apply to such Electing Provider, except that, upon request from the Commission, the Electing Provider shall provide a report showing the number of credits and exemptions for the requested time period.

(f) Commission jurisdiction over competitive retail telecommunications services upon election for market regulation. Except as otherwise expressly stated in this Section, the Commission shall thereafter have no jurisdiction or authority over any aspect of competitive retail telecommunications service of an Electing Provider in those geographic areas included in the Electing Provider's notice of election pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section or of a retail telecommunications service classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section, heretofore subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, including but not limited to, any requirements of this Article related to the terms, conditions, rates, quality of service, availability, classification or any other aspect of any of the Electing Provider's competitive retail telecommunications services. No telecommunications carrier ~~Electing Provider~~ shall commit any unfair or deceptive act or practice in connection with any aspect of the offering or provision of any competitive retail telecommunications service. Nothing in this Article shall limit or affect any

provisions in the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act with respect to any unfair or deceptive act or practice by a telecommunications carrier ~~an Electing Provider~~.

(g) Commission authority over access services upon election for market regulation.

(1) As part of its Notice of Election for Market Regulation, the Electing Provider shall reduce its intrastate switched access rates to rates no higher than its interstate switched access rates in 4 installments. The first reduction must be made 30 days after submission of its complete application for Notice of Election for Market Regulation, and the Electing Provider must reduce its intrastate switched access rates by an amount equal to 33% of the difference between its current intrastate switched access rates and its current interstate switched access rates. The second reduction must be made no later than one year after the first reduction, and the Electing Provider must reduce its then current intrastate switched access rates by an amount equal to 41% of the difference between its then current intrastate switched access rates and its then current interstate switched access rates. The third reduction must be made no later than one year after the second reduction, and the Electing Provider must reduce its then current intrastate switched access rates by an amount equal to 50% of the difference between its then current intrastate switched access rate and its then current interstate switched access rates. The fourth reduction must be made on or before June 30, 2013, and the Electing Provider must reduce its intrastate switched access rate to mirror its then current interstate switched access rates and rate structure. Following the fourth reduction, each Electing Provider must continue to set its intrastate switched access rates to mirror its interstate switched access rates and rate structure. For purposes of this subsection, the rate for intrastate switched access service means the composite, per-minute rate for that service, including all applicable fixed and traffic-sensitive charges, including, but not limited to, carrier common line charges.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) of this subsection (g) prohibits an Electing Provider from electing to offer intrastate switched access service at rates lower than its interstate switched access rates.

(3) The Commission shall have no authority to order an Electing Provider to set its rates for intrastate switched access at a level lower than its interstate switched access rates.

(4) The Commission's authority under this subsection (g) shall only apply to Electing Providers under Market Regulation. The Commission's authority over switched access services for all other carriers is retained under Section 13-900.2 of this Act.

(h) Safety of service equipment and facilities.

(1) An Electing Provider shall furnish, provide, and maintain such service instrumentalities, equipment, and facilities as shall promote the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of its patrons, employees, and public and as shall be in all respects adequate, reliable, and efficient without discrimination or delay. Every Electing Provider shall provide service and facilities that are in all respects environmentally safe.

(2) The Commission is authorized to conduct an investigation of any Electing Provider or part thereof. The investigation may examine the reasonableness, prudence, or efficiency of any aspect of the Electing Provider's operations or functions that may affect the adequacy, safety, efficiency, or reliability of telecommunications service. The Commission may conduct or order an investigation only when it has reasonable grounds to believe that the investigation is necessary to assure that the Electing Provider is providing adequate, efficient, reliable, and safe service. The Commission shall, before initiating any such investigation, issue an order describing the grounds for the investigation and the appropriate scope and nature of the investigation, which shall be reasonably related to the grounds relied upon by the Commission in its order.

(i) ~~(Blank). Tariffs. No Electing Provider shall offer or provide telecommunications service unless and until a tariff is filed with the Commission that describes the nature of the service, applicable rates and other charges, terms, and conditions of service and the exchange, exchanges, or other geographical area or areas in which the service shall be offered or provided. The Commission may prescribe the form of such tariff and any additional data or information that shall be included in the form. Revenue from retail competitive services received from an Electing Provider pursuant to such tariffs shall be gross revenue for purposes of Section 2-202 of this Act.~~

(j) Application of Article VII. The provisions of Sections 7-101, 7-102, ~~7-103~~, 7-104, 7-204, 7-205, and 7-206 of this Act are applicable to an Electing Provider offering or providing retail telecommunications service, and the Commission's regulation thereof, except that (1) the approval of contracts and arrangements with affiliated interests required by paragraph (3) of Section 7-101 shall not apply to such telecommunications carriers provided that, except as provided in item (2), those contracts and arrangements shall be filed with the Commission; (2) affiliated interest contracts or arrangements entered into by such telecommunications carriers where the increased obligation thereunder does not exceed the lesser of \$5,000,000 or 5% of such carrier's prior annual revenue from noncompetitive services are not

required to be filed with the Commission; and (3) any consent and approval of the Commission required by Section 7-102 is not required for the sale, lease, assignment, or transfer by any Electing Provider of any real property that is not necessary or useful in the performance of its duties to the public.

(k) Notwithstanding other provisions of this Section, the Commission retains its existing authority to enforce the provisions, conditions, and requirements of the following Sections of this Article: 13-101, 13-103, 13-201, 13-301, 13-301.1, 13-301.2, 13-301.3, 13-303, 13-303.5, 13-304, 13-305, 13-401, 13-401.1, 13-402, 13-403, 13-404, 13-404.1, 13-404.2, 13-405, 13-406, ~~13-407, 13-501~~, 13-501.5, ~~13-503~~, 13-505, 13-509, 13-510, 13-512, 13-513, 13-514, 13-515, 13-516, 13-519, 13-702, 13-703, 13-704, 13-705, 13-706, 13-707, 13-709, 13-713, 13-801, ~~13-802.1~~, 13-804, 13-900, 13-900.1, 13-900.2, 13-901, 13-902, and 13-903, which are fully and equally applicable to Electing Providers and to telecommunications carriers providing retail telecommunications service classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section subject to the provisions of this Section. On the effective date of this amendatory Act of the ~~98th~~ ~~96th~~ General Assembly, the following Sections of this Article shall cease to apply to Electing Providers and to telecommunications carriers providing retail telecommunications service classified as competitive pursuant to Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of this Section: 13-302, 13-405.1, ~~13-504~~, 13-502, 13-502.5, ~~13-503~~, 13-504, 13-505.2, 13-505.3, 13-505.4, 13-505.5, 13-505.6, 13-506.1, 13-507, 13-507.1, 13-508, 13-508.1, 13-517, 13-518, 13-601, 13-701, and 13-712. (Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-509) (from Ch. 111 2/3, par. 13-509)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-509. Agreements for provisions of competitive telecommunications services differing from tariffs or written service offerings. A telecommunications carrier may negotiate with customers or prospective customers to provide competitive telecommunications service, and in so doing, may offer or agree to provide such service on such terms and for such rates or charges as are reasonable, without regard to any tariffs it may have filed with the Commission or written service offerings posted on the telecommunications carrier's website pursuant to Section 13-501(c) of this Act with respect to such services. Upon request of the Commission, the telecommunications carrier shall submit to the Commission written notice of a list of any such agreements (which list may be filed electronically) within the past year. The notice shall identify the general nature of all such agreements. A copy of each such agreement shall be provided to the Commission within 10 business days after a request for review of the agreement is made by the Commission or is made to the Commission by another telecommunications carrier or by a party to such agreement.

Any agreement or notice entered into or submitted pursuant to the provisions of this Section may, in the Commission's discretion, be accorded proprietary treatment.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-514)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-514. Prohibited Actions of Telecommunications Carriers. A telecommunications carrier shall not knowingly impede the development of competition in any telecommunications service market. The following prohibited actions are considered per se impediments to the development of competition; however, the Commission is not limited in any manner to these enumerated impediments and may consider other actions which impede competition to be prohibited:

(1) unreasonably refusing or delaying interconnections or collocation or providing inferior connections to another telecommunications carrier;

(2) unreasonably impairing the speed, quality, or efficiency of services used by another telecommunications carrier;

(3) unreasonably denying a request of another provider for information regarding the technical design and features, geographic coverage, information necessary for the design of equipment, and traffic capabilities of the local exchange network except for proprietary information unless such information is subject to a proprietary agreement or protective order;

(4) unreasonably delaying access in connecting another telecommunications carrier to the local exchange network whose product or service requires novel or specialized access requirements;

(5) unreasonably refusing or delaying access by any person to another telecommunications carrier;

(6) unreasonably acting or failing to act in a manner that has a substantial adverse effect on the ability of another telecommunications carrier to provide service to its customers;

(7) unreasonably failing to offer services to customers in a local exchange, where a telecommunications carrier is certificated to provide service and has entered into an interconnection agreement for the provision of local exchange telecommunications services, with the intent to delay or impede the ability of the

incumbent local exchange telecommunications carrier to provide inter-LATA telecommunications services;

(8) violating the terms of or unreasonably delaying implementation of an interconnection agreement entered into pursuant to Section 252 of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 ~~in a manner that unreasonably delays, increases the cost, or impedes the availability of telecommunications services to consumers;~~

(9) unreasonably refusing or delaying access to or provision of operation support systems to another telecommunications carrier or providing inferior operation support systems to another telecommunications carrier;

(10) unreasonably failing to offer network elements that the Commission or the Federal Communications Commission has determined must be offered on an unbundled basis to another telecommunications carrier in a manner consistent with the Commission's or Federal Communications Commission's orders or rules requiring such offerings;

(11) violating the obligations of Section 13-801; and

(12) violating an order of the Commission regarding matters between telecommunications carriers.

(Source: P.A. 92-22, eff. 6-30-01.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-515)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-515. Enforcement.

(a) The following expedited procedures shall be used to enforce the provisions of Section 13-514 of this Act, provided that, for a violation of paragraph (8) of Section 13-514 to qualify for the expedited procedures of this Section, the violation must be in a manner that unreasonably delays, increases the cost, or impedes the availability of telecommunications services to consumers. However, the Commission, the complainant, and the respondent may mutually agree to adjust the procedures established in this Section.

(b) (Blank).

(c) No complaint may be filed under this Section until the complainant has first notified the respondent of the alleged violation and offered the respondent 48 hours to correct the situation. Provision of notice and the opportunity to correct the situation creates a rebuttable presumption of knowledge under Section 13-514. After the filing of a complaint under this Section, the parties may agree to follow the mediation process under Section 10-101.1 of this Act. The time periods specified in subdivision (d)(7) of this Section shall be tolled during the time spent in mediation under Section 10-101.1.

(d) A telecommunications carrier may file a complaint with the Commission alleging a violation of Section 13-514 in accordance with this subsection:

(1) The complaint shall be filed with the Chief Clerk of the Commission and shall be served in hand upon the respondent, the executive director, and the general counsel of the Commission at the time of the filing.

(2) A complaint filed under this subsection shall include a statement that the requirements of subsection (c) have been fulfilled and that the respondent did not correct the situation as requested.

(3) Reasonable discovery specific to the issue of the complaint may commence upon filing of the complaint. Requests for discovery must be served in hand and responses to discovery must be provided in hand to the requester within 14 days after a request for discovery is made.

(4) An answer and any other responsive pleading to the complaint shall be filed with the Commission and served in hand at the same time upon the complainant, the executive director, and the general counsel of the Commission within 7 days after the date on which the complaint is filed.

(5) If the answer or responsive pleading raises the issue that the complaint violates subsection (i) of this Section, the complainant may file a reply to such allegation within 3 days after actual service of such answer or responsive pleading. Within 4 days after the time for filing a reply has expired, the hearing officer or arbitrator shall either issue a written decision dismissing the complaint as frivolous in violation of subsection (i) of this Section including the reasons for such disposition or shall issue an order directing that the complaint shall proceed.

(6) A pre-hearing conference shall be held within 14 days after the date on which the complaint is filed.

(7) The hearing shall commence within 30 days of the date on which the complaint is filed. The hearing may be conducted by a hearing examiner or by an arbitrator. Parties and the Commission staff shall be entitled to present evidence and legal argument in oral or written form as deemed appropriate by the hearing examiner or arbitrator. The hearing examiner or arbitrator shall issue a written decision within 60 days after the date on which the complaint is filed. The decision shall

include reasons for the disposition of the complaint and, if a violation of Section 13-514 is found, directions and a deadline for correction of the violation.

(8) Any party may file a petition requesting the Commission to review the decision of the hearing examiner or arbitrator within 5 days of such decision. Any party may file a response to a petition for review within 3 business days after actual service of the petition. After the time for filing of the petition for review, but no later than 15 days after the decision of the hearing examiner or arbitrator, the Commission shall decide to adopt the decision of the hearing examiner or arbitrator or shall issue its own final order.

(e) If the alleged violation has a substantial adverse effect on the ability of the complainant to provide service to customers, the complainant may include in its complaint a request for an order for emergency relief. The Commission, acting through its designated hearing examiner or arbitrator, shall act upon such a request within 2 business days of the filing of the complaint. An order for emergency relief may be granted, without an evidentiary hearing, upon a verified factual showing that the party seeking relief will likely succeed on the merits, that the party will suffer irreparable harm in its ability to serve customers if emergency relief is not granted, and that the order is in the public interest. An order for emergency relief shall include a finding that the requirements of this subsection have been fulfilled and shall specify the directives that must be fulfilled by the respondent and deadlines for meeting those directives. The decision of the hearing examiner or arbitrator to grant or deny emergency relief shall be considered an order of the Commission unless the Commission enters its own order within 2 calendar days of the decision of the hearing examiner or arbitrator. The order for emergency relief may require the responding party to act or refrain from acting so as to protect the provision of competitive service offerings to customers. Any action required by an emergency relief order must be technically feasible and economically reasonable and the respondent must be given a reasonable period of time to comply with the order.

(f) The Commission is authorized to obtain outside resources including, but not limited to, arbitrators and consultants for the purposes of the hearings authorized by this Section. Any arbitrator or consultant obtained by the Commission shall be approved by both parties to the hearing. The cost of such outside resources including, but not limited to, arbitrators and consultants shall be borne by the parties. The Commission shall review the bill for reasonableness and assess the parties for reasonable costs dividing the costs according to the resolution of the complaint brought under this Section. Such costs shall be paid by the parties directly to the arbitrators, consultants, and other providers of outside resources within 60 days after receiving notice of the assessments from the Commission. Interest at the statutory rate shall accrue after expiration of the 60-day period. The Commission, arbitrators, consultants, or other providers of outside resources may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order requiring payment.

(g) The Commission shall assess the parties under this subsection for all of the Commission's costs of investigation and conduct of the proceedings brought under this Section including, but not limited to, the prorated salaries of staff, attorneys, hearing examiners, and support personnel and including any travel and per diem, directly attributable to the complaint brought pursuant to this Section, but excluding those costs provided for in subsection (f), dividing the costs according to the resolution of the complaint brought under this Section. All assessments made under this subsection shall be paid into the Public Utility Fund within 60 days after receiving notice of the assessments from the Commission. Interest at the statutory rate shall accrue after the expiration of the 60 day period. The Commission is authorized to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for an order requiring payment.

(h) If the Commission determines that there is an imminent threat to competition or to the public interest, the Commission may, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, seek temporary, preliminary, or permanent injunctive relief from a court of competent jurisdiction either prior to or after the hearing.

(i) A party shall not bring or defend a proceeding brought under this Section or assert or controvert an issue in a proceeding brought under this Section, unless there is a non-frivolous basis for doing so. By presenting a pleading, written motion, or other paper in complaint or defense of the actions or inaction of a party under this Section, a party is certifying to the Commission that to the best of that party's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after a reasonable inquiry of the subject matter of the complaint or defense, that the complaint or defense is well grounded in law and fact, and under the circumstances:

(1) it is not being presented to harass the other party, cause unnecessary delay in the provision of competitive telecommunications services to consumers, or create needless increases in the cost of litigation; and

(2) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery as defined herein.

(j) If, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to respond, the Commission determines that subsection (i) has been violated, the Commission shall impose appropriate sanctions upon the party or parties that

have violated subsection (i) or are responsible for the violation. The sanctions shall be not more than \$30,000, plus the amount of expenses accrued by the Commission for conducting the hearing. Payment of sanctions imposed under this subsection shall be made to the Common School Fund within 30 days of imposition of such sanctions.

(k) An appeal of a Commission Order made pursuant to this Section shall not effectuate a stay of the Order unless a court of competent jurisdiction specifically finds that the party seeking the stay will likely succeed on the merits, that the party will suffer irreparable harm without the stay, and that the stay is in the public interest.

(Source: P.A. 92-22, eff. 6-30-01.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-516)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-516. Enforcement remedies for prohibited actions by telecommunications carriers.

(a) In addition to any other provision of this Act, all of the following remedies may be applied for violations of Section 13-514, provided that, for a violation of paragraph (8) of Section 13-514 to qualify for the remedies in this Section, the violation must be in a manner that unreasonably delays, increases the cost, or impedes the availability of telecommunications services to consumers:

(1) A Commission order directing the violating telecommunications carrier to cease and desist from violating the Act or a Commission order or rule.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, for a second and any subsequent violation of Section 13-514 committed by a telecommunications carrier after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, the Commission may impose penalties of up to \$30,000 or 0.00825% of the telecommunications carrier's gross intrastate annual telecommunications revenue, whichever is greater, per violation unless the telecommunications carrier has fewer than 35,000 subscriber access lines, in which case the civil penalty may not exceed \$2,000 per violation. The second and any subsequent violation of Section 13-514 need not be of the same nature or provision of the Section for a penalty to be imposed. Matters resolved through voluntary mediation pursuant to Section 10-101.1 shall not be considered as a violation of Section 13-514 in computing eligibility for imposition of a penalty under this subdivision (a)(2). Each day of a continuing offense shall be treated as a separate violation for purposes of levying any penalty under this Section. The period for which the penalty shall be levied shall commence on the day the telecommunications carrier first violated Section 13-514 or on the day of the notice provided to the telecommunications carrier pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 13-515, whichever is later, and shall continue until the telecommunications carrier is in compliance with the Commission order. In assessing a penalty under this subdivision (a)(2), the Commission may consider mitigating factors, including those specified in items (1) through (4) of subsection (a) of Section 13-304.

(3) The Commission shall award damages, attorney's fees, and costs to any telecommunications carrier that was subjected to a violation of Section 13-514.

(b) The Commission may waive penalties imposed under subdivision (a)(2) if it makes a written finding as to its reasons for waiving the penalty. Reasons for waiving a penalty shall include, but not be limited to, technological infeasibility and acts of God.

(c) The Commission shall establish by rule procedures for the imposition of remedies under subsection (a) that, at a minimum, provide for notice, hearing and a written order relating to the imposition of remedies.

(d) Unless enforcement of an order entered by the Commission under Section 13-515 otherwise directs or is stayed by the Commission or by an appellate court reviewing the Commission's order, at any time after 30 days from the entry of the order, either the Commission, or the telecommunications carrier found by the Commission to have been subjected to a violation of Section 13-514, or both, is authorized to petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an order at law or in equity requiring enforcement of the Commission order. The court shall determine (1) whether the Commission entered the order identified in the petition and (2) whether the violating telecommunications carrier has complied with the Commission's order. A certified copy of a Commission order shall be prima facie evidence that the Commission entered the order so certified. Pending the court's resolution of the petition, the court may award temporary or preliminary injunctive relief, or such other equitable relief as may be necessary, to effectively implement and enforce the Commission's order in a timely manner.

If after a hearing the court finds that the Commission entered the order identified in the petition and that the violating telecommunications carrier has not complied with the Commission's order, the court shall enter judgment requiring the violating telecommunications carrier to comply with the Commission's order and order such relief at law or in equity as the court deems necessary to effectively implement and enforce

the Commission's order in a timely manner. The court shall also award to the petitioner, or petitioners, attorney's fees and costs, which shall be taxed and collected as part of the costs of the case.

If the court finds that the violating telecommunications carrier has failed to comply with the timely payment of damages, attorney's fees, or costs ordered by the Commission, the court shall order the violating telecommunications carrier to pay to the telecommunications carrier or carriers awarded the damages, fees, or costs by the Commission additional damages for the sake of example and by way of punishment for the failure to timely comply with the order of the Commission, unless the court finds a reasonable basis for the violating telecommunications carrier's failure to make timely payment according to the Commission's order, in which instance the court shall establish a new date for payment to be made.

(e) Payment of damages, attorney's fees, and costs imposed under subsection (a) shall be made within 30 days after issuance of the Commission order imposing the penalties, damages, attorney's fees, or costs, unless otherwise directed by the Commission or a reviewing court under an appeal taken pursuant to Article X. Payment of penalties imposed under subsection (a) shall be made to the Common School Fund within 30 days of issuance of the Commission order imposing the penalties.

(Source: P.A. 92-22, eff. 6-30-01.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-712)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-712. Basic local exchange service quality; customer credits.

(a) It is the intent of the General Assembly that every telecommunications carrier meet minimum service quality standards in providing noncompetitive basic local exchange service on a non-discriminatory basis to all classes of customers.

(b) Definitions:

(1) (Blank).

(2) "Basic local exchange service" means residential and business lines used for local exchange telecommunications service as defined in Section 13-204 of this Act, that have not been classified as competitive pursuant to either Section 13-502 or subdivision (c)(5) of Section 13-506.2 of this Act, excluding:

(A) services that employ advanced telecommunications capability as defined in Section 706(c)(1) of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996;

(B) vertical services;

(C) company official lines; and

(D) records work only.

(3) "Link Up" refers to the Link Up Assistance program defined and established at 47 C.F.R. Section 54.411 et seq. as amended.

(c) The Commission shall promulgate service quality rules for basic local exchange service, which may include fines, penalties, customer credits, and other enforcement mechanisms. In developing such service quality rules, the Commission shall consider, at a minimum, the carrier's gross annual intrastate revenue; the frequency, duration, and recurrence of the violation; and the relative harm caused to the affected customer or other users of the network. In imposing fines, the Commission shall take into account compensation or credits paid by the telecommunications carrier to its customers pursuant to this Section in compensation for the violation found pursuant to this Section. These rules shall become effective within one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly.

(d) The rules shall, at a minimum, require each telecommunications carrier to do all of the following:

(1) Install basic local exchange service within 5 business days after receipt of an order from the customer unless the customer requests an installation date that is beyond 5 business days after placing the order for basic service and to inform the customer of its duty to install service within this timeframe. If installation of service is requested on or by a date more than 5 business days in the future, the telecommunications carrier shall install service by the date requested. A telecommunications carrier offering basic local exchange service utilizing the network or network elements of another carrier shall install new lines for basic local exchange service within 3 business days after provisioning of the line or lines by the carrier whose network or network elements are being utilized is complete. This subdivision (d)(1) does not apply to the migration of a customer between telecommunications carriers, so long as the customer maintains dial tone.

(2) Restore basic local exchange service for a customer within 30 hours of receiving notice that a customer is out of service. This provision applies to service disruptions that occur when a customer switches existing basic local exchange service from one carrier to another.

(3) Keep all repair and installation appointments for basic local exchange service, when a customer premises visit requires a customer to be present.

(4) Inform a customer when a repair or installation appointment requires the customer to

be present.

(e) The rules shall include provisions for customers to be credited by the telecommunications carrier for violations of basic local exchange service quality standards as described in subsection (d). The credits shall be applied on the statement issued to the customer for the next monthly billing cycle following the violation or following the discovery of the violation. The performance levels established in subsection (c) are solely for the purposes of consumer credits and shall not be used as performance levels for the purposes of assessing penalties under Section 13-305. At a minimum, the rules shall include the following:

(1) If a carrier fails to repair an out-of-service condition for basic local exchange service within 30 hours, the carrier shall provide a credit to the customer. If the service disruption is for over 30 hours but less than 48 hours, the credit must be equal to a pro-rata portion of the monthly recurring charges for all local services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 48 hours, but not more than 72 hours, the credit must be equal to at least 33% of one month's recurring charges for all local services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 72 hours, but not more than 96 hours, the credit must be equal to at least 67% of one month's recurring charges for all local services disrupted. If the service disruption is for more than 96 hours, but not more than 120 hours, the credit must be equal to one month's recurring charges for all local services disrupted. For each day or portion thereof that the service disruption continues beyond the initial 120-hour period, the carrier shall also provide an additional credit of \$20 per day.

(2) If a carrier fails to install basic local exchange service as required under subdivision (d)(1), the carrier shall waive 50% of any installation charges, or in the absence of an installation charge or where installation is pursuant to the Link Up program, the carrier shall provide a credit of \$25. If a carrier fails to install service within 10 business days after the service application is placed, or fails to install service within 5 business days after the customer's requested installation date, if the requested date was more than 5 business days after the date of the order, the carrier shall waive 100% of the installation charge, or in the absence of an installation charge or where installation is provided pursuant to the Link Up program, the carrier shall provide a credit of \$50. For each day that the failure to install service continues beyond the initial 10 business days, or beyond 5 business days after the customer's requested installation date, if the requested date was more than 5 business days after the date of the order, the carrier shall also provide an additional credit of \$20 per day until service is installed.

(3) If a carrier fails to keep a scheduled repair or installation appointment when a customer premises visit requires a customer to be present, the carrier shall credit the customer \$25 per missed appointment. A credit required by this subsection does not apply when the carrier provides the customer notice of its inability to keep the appointment no later than 8 p.m. of the day prior to the scheduled date of the appointment.

(4) If the violation of a basic local exchange service quality standard is caused by a carrier other than the carrier providing retail service to the customer, the carrier providing retail service to the customer shall credit the customer as provided in this Section. The carrier causing the violation shall reimburse the carrier providing retail service the amount credited the customer. When applicable, an interconnection agreement shall govern compensation between the carrier causing the violation, in whole or in part, and the retail carrier providing the credit to the customer.

(5) (Blank).

(6) Credits required by this subsection do not apply if the violation of a service quality standard:

- (i) occurs as a result of a negligent or willful act on the part of the customer;
- (ii) occurs as a result of a malfunction of customer-owned telephone equipment or inside wiring;
- (iii) occurs as a result of, or is extended by, an emergency situation as defined in Commission rules;
- (iv) is extended by the carrier's inability to gain access to the customer's premises due to the customer missing an appointment, provided that the violation is not further extended by the carrier;
- (v) occurs as a result of a customer request to change the scheduled appointment, provided that the violation is not further extended by the carrier;
- (vi) occurs as a result of a carrier's right to refuse service to a customer as provided in Commission rules; or
- (vii) occurs as a result of a lack of facilities where a customer requests service

at a geographically remote location, a customer requests service in a geographic area where the carrier is not currently offering service, or there are insufficient facilities to meet the customer's request for service, subject to a carrier's obligation for reasonable facilities planning.

(7) The provisions of this subsection are cumulative and shall not in any way diminish

or replace other civil or administrative remedies available to a customer or a class of customers.

(f) The rules shall require each telecommunications carrier to provide to the Commission, on a quarterly basis and in a form suitable for posting on the Commission's website, a public report that includes performance data for basic local exchange service quality of service. The performance data shall be disaggregated for each geographic area and each customer class of the State for which the telecommunications carrier internally monitored performance data as of a date 120 days preceding the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly. The report shall include, at a minimum, performance data on basic local exchange service installations, lines out of service for more than 30 hours, carrier response to customer calls, trouble reports, and missed repair and installation commitments.

(g) The Commission shall establish and implement carrier to carrier wholesale service quality rules and establish remedies to ensure enforcement of the rules.

(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/13-802.1 new)

Sec. 13-802.1. Depreciation; examination and audit; agreement conditions; Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

(a) In performing any cost analysis authorized pursuant to this Act, the Commission may ascertain and determine and by order fix the proper and adequate rate of depreciation of the property for a telecommunications carrier for the purpose of such cost analysis.

(b) The Commission may provide for the examination and audit of all accounts. Items subject to the Commission's regulatory requirements shall be so allocated in the manner prescribed by the Commission. The officers and employees of the Commission shall have the authority under the direction of the Commission to inspect and examine any and all books, accounts, papers, records, and memoranda kept by the telecommunications carrier.

(c) The Commission is authorized to adopt rules and regulations concerning the conditions to be contained in and become a part of contracts for noncompetitive telecommunications services in a manner consistent with this Act and federal law.

(d) The Commission shall have the authority to, and shall engage in, all state regulatory actions needed to implement and enforce the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 consistent with federal law, including, but not limited to, the negotiation, arbitration, implementation, resolution of disputes and enforcement of interconnection agreements arising under Sections 251 and 252 of the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996.

(220 ILCS 5/13-1200)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2013)

Sec. 13-1200. Repealer. This Article is repealed July 1, 2013.

(Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07; 96-24, eff. 6-30-09; 96-927, eff. 6-15-10.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-401)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on October 1, 2013)

Sec. 21-401. Applications.

(a)(1) A person or entity seeking to provide cable service or video service pursuant to this Article shall not use the public rights-of-way for the installation or construction of facilities for the provision of cable service or video service or offer cable service or video service until it has obtained a State-issued authorization to offer or provide cable or video service under this Section, except as provided for in item (2) of this subsection (a). All cable or video providers offering or providing service in this State shall have authorization pursuant to either (i) the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007 (220 ILCS 5/21-100 et seq.); (ii) Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11); or (iii) Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code (55 ILCS 5/5-1095).

(2) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a local unit of government from granting a permit to a person or entity for the use of the public rights-of-way to install or construct facilities to provide cable service or video service, at its sole discretion. No unit of local government shall be liable for denial or delay of a permit prior to the issuance of a State-issued authorization.

(b) The application to the Commission for State-issued authorization shall contain a completed affidavit submitted by the applicant and signed by an officer or general partner of the applicant affirming all of the following:

(1) That the applicant has filed or will timely file with the Federal Communications

Commission all forms required by that agency in advance of offering cable service or video service in this State.

(2) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable federal and State statutes and regulations.

(3) That the applicant agrees to comply with all applicable local unit of government regulations.

(4) An exact description of the cable service or video service area where the cable service or video service will be offered during the term of the State-issued authorization. The service area shall be identified in terms of either (i) exchanges, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act; (ii) a collection of United States Census Bureau Block numbers (13 digit); (iii) if the area is smaller than the areas identified in either (i) or (ii), by geographic information system digital boundaries meeting or exceeding national map accuracy standards; or (iv) local unit of government. The description shall include the number of low-income households within the service area or footprint. If an applicant is a incumbent cable operator, the incumbent cable operator and any successor-in-interest shall be obligated to provide access to cable services or video services within any local units of government at the same levels required by the local franchising authorities for the local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9), and its application shall provide a description of an area no smaller than the service areas contained in its franchise or franchises within the jurisdiction of the local unit of government in which it seeks to offer cable or video service.

(5) The location and telephone number of the applicant's principal place of business within this State and the names of the applicant's principal executive officers who are responsible for communications concerning the application and the services to be offered pursuant to the application, the applicant's legal name, and any name or names under which the applicant does or will provide cable services or video services in this State.

(6) A certification that the applicant has concurrently delivered a copy of the application to all local units of government that include all or any part of the service area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b) within such local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries.

(7) The expected date that cable service or video service will be initially offered in the area identified in item (4) of this subsection (b). In the event that a holder does not offer cable services or video services within 3 months after the expected date, it shall amend its application and update the expected date service will be offered and explain the delay in offering cable services or video services.

(8) For any entity that received State-issued authorization prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly as a cable operator and that intends to proceed as a cable operator under this Article, the entity shall file a written affidavit with the Commission and shall serve a copy of the affidavit with any local units of government affected by the authorization within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly stating that the holder will be providing cable service under the State-issued authorization.

The application shall include adequate assurance that the applicant possesses the financial, managerial, legal, and technical qualifications necessary to construct and operate the proposed system, to promptly repair any damage to the public right-of-way caused by the applicant, and to pay the cost of removal of its facilities. To accomplish these requirements, the applicant may, at the time the applicant seeks to use the public rights-of-way in that jurisdiction, be required by the State of Illinois or later be required by the local unit of government, or both, to post a bond, produce a certificate of insurance, or otherwise demonstrate its financial responsibility.

The application shall include the applicant's general standards related to customer service required by Section 22-501 of this Act, which shall include, but not be limited to, installation, disconnection, service and repair obligations; appointment hours; employee ID requirements; customer service telephone numbers and hours; procedures for billing, charges, deposits, refunds, and credits; procedures for termination of service; notice of deletion of programming service and changes related to transmission of programming or changes or increases in rates; use and availability of parental control or lock-out devices; complaint procedures and procedures for bill dispute resolution and a description of the rights and remedies available to consumers if the holder does not materially meet their customer service standards; and special services for customers with visual, hearing, or mobility disabilities.

(c)(1) The applicant may designate information that it submits in its application or subsequent reports as confidential or proprietary, provided that the applicant states the reasons the confidential designation is necessary. The Commission shall provide adequate protection for such information pursuant to Section 4-404 of this Act. If the Commission, a local unit of government, or any other party seeks public disclosure of information designated as confidential, the Commission shall consider the confidential designation in a

proceeding under the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, and the burden of proof to demonstrate that the designated information is confidential shall be upon the applicant. Designated information shall remain confidential pending the Commission's determination of whether the information is entitled to confidential treatment. Information designated as confidential shall be provided to local units of government for purposes of assessing compliance with this Article as permitted under a Protective Order issued by the Commission pursuant to the Commission's rules and to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 6.5 of the Attorney General Act (15 ILCS 205/6.5). Information designated as confidential under this Section or determined to be confidential upon Commission review shall only be disclosed pursuant to a valid and enforceable subpoena or court order or as required by the Freedom of Information Act. Nothing herein shall delay the application approval timeframes set forth in this Article.

(2) Information regarding the location of video services that have been or are being offered to the public and aggregate information included in the reports required by this Article shall not be designated or treated as confidential.

(d)(1) The Commission shall post all applications it receives under this Article on its web site within 5 business days.

(2) The Commission shall notify an applicant for a cable service or video service authorization whether the applicant's application and affidavit are complete on or before the 15th business day after the applicant submits the application. If the application and affidavit are not complete, the Commission shall state in its notice all of the reasons the application or affidavit are incomplete, and the applicant shall resubmit a complete application. The Commission shall have 30 days after submission by the applicant of a complete application and affidavit to issue the service authorization. If the Commission does not notify the applicant regarding the completeness of the application and affidavit or issue the service authorization within the time periods required under this subsection, the application and affidavit shall be considered complete and the service authorization issued upon the expiration of the 30th day.

(e) ~~Any~~ The authorization issued by the Commission will expire on December 31, 2015 ~~the date listed in Section 21-1601 of this Act~~ and shall contain or include all of the following:

(1) A grant of authority, including an authorization issued prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, to provide cable service or video service in the service area

footprint as requested in the application, subject to the provisions of this Article in existence on the date the grant of authority was issued, and any modifications to this Article enacted at any time prior to the date in Section 21-1601 of this Act, and to the laws of the State and the ordinances, rules, and regulations of the local units of government.

(2) A grant of authority to use, occupy, and construct facilities in the public rights-of-way for the delivery of cable service or video service in the service area footprint, subject to the laws, ordinances, rules, or regulations of this State and local units of governments.

(3) A statement that the grant of authority is subject to lawful operation of the cable service or video service by the applicant, its affiliated entities, or its successors-in-interest.

(4) The Commission shall notify a local unit of government within 3 business days of the grant of any authorization within a service area footprint if that authorization includes any part of the local unit of government's jurisdictional boundaries and state whether the holder will be providing video service or cable service under the authorization.

(f) The authorization issued pursuant to this Section by the Commission may be transferred to any successor-in-interest to the applicant to which it is initially granted without further Commission action if the successor-in-interest (i) submits an application and the information required by subsection (b) of this Section for the successor-in-interest and (ii) is not in violation of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation. A successor-in-interest shall file its application and notice of transfer with the Commission and the relevant local units of government no less than 15 business days prior to the completion of the transfer. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon the notice of transfer; however, the transfer is not effective until the Commission approves the successor-in-interest's application. A local unit of government or the Attorney General may seek to bar a transfer of ownership by filing suit in a court of competent jurisdiction predicated on the existence of a material and continuing breach of this Article by the holder, a pattern of noncompliance with customer service standards by the potential successor-in-interest, or the insolvency of the potential successor-in-interest. If a transfer is made when there are violations of this Article or of any federal, State, or local law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, the successor-in-interest shall be subject to 3 times the penalties provided for in this Article.

(g) The authorization issued pursuant to Section 21-401 of this Article by the Commission may be terminated, or its cable service or video service area footprint may be modified, by the cable service provider or video service provider by submitting notice to the Commission and to the relevant local unit

of government containing a description of the change on the same terms as the initial description pursuant to item (4) of subsection (b) of this Section. The Commission is not required or authorized to act upon that notice. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to discriminate against potential residential subscribers because of the race or income of the residents in the local area in which the group resides by terminating or modifying its cable service or video service area footprint. It shall be a violation of this Article for a holder to terminate or modify its cable service or video service area footprint if it leaves an area with no cable service or video service from any provider.

(h) The Commission's authority to administer this Article is limited to the powers and duties explicitly provided under this Article. Its authority under this Article does not include or limit the powers and duties that the Commission has under the other Articles of this Act, the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, or any other law or regulation to conduct proceedings, other than as provided in subsection (c), or has to promulgate rules or regulations. The Commission shall not have the authority to limit or expand the obligations and requirements provided in this Section or to regulate or control a person or entity to the extent that person or entity is providing cable service or video service, except as provided in this Article. (Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-801)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on October 1, 2013)

Sec. 21-801. Applicable fees payable to the local unit of government.

(a) Prior to offering cable service or video service in a local unit of government's jurisdiction, a holder shall notify the local unit of government. The notice shall be given to the local unit of government at least 10 days before the holder begins to offer cable service or video service within the boundaries of that local unit of government.

(b) In any local unit of government in which a holder offers cable service or video service on a commercial basis, the holder shall be liable for and pay the service provider fee to the local unit of government. The local unit of government shall adopt an ordinance imposing such a fee. The holder's liability for the fee shall commence on the first day of the calendar month that is at least 30 days after the holder receives such ordinance. The ordinance shall be sent by mail, postage prepaid, to the address listed on the holder's application provided to the local unit of government pursuant to item (6) of subsection (b) of Section 21-401 of this Act. The fee authorized by this Section shall be 5% of gross revenues or the same as the fee paid to the local unit of government by any incumbent cable operator providing cable service. The payment of the service provider fee shall be due on a quarterly basis, 45 days after the close of the calendar quarter. If mailed, the fee is considered paid on the date it is postmarked. Except as provided in this Article, the local unit of government may not demand any additional fees or charges from the holder and may not demand the use of any other calculation method other than allowed under this Article.

(c) For purposes of this Article, "gross revenues" means all consideration of any kind or nature, including, without limitation, cash, credits, property, and in-kind contributions received by the holder for the operation of a cable or video system to provide cable service or video service within the holder's cable service or video service area within the local unit of government's jurisdiction.

(1) Gross revenues shall include the following:

- (i) Recurring charges for cable service or video service.
- (ii) Event-based charges for cable service or video service, including, but not limited to, pay-per-view and video-on-demand charges.
- (iii) Rental of set-top boxes and other cable service or video service equipment.
- (iv) Service charges related to the provision of cable service or video service, including, but not limited to, activation, installation, and repair charges.
- (v) Administrative charges related to the provision of cable service or video service, including but not limited to service order and service termination charges.
- (vi) Late payment fees or charges, insufficient funds check charges, and other charges assessed to recover the costs of collecting delinquent payments.

(vii) A pro rata portion of all revenue derived by the holder or its affiliates pursuant to compensation arrangements for advertising or for promotion or exhibition of any products or services derived from the operation of the holder's network to provide cable service or video service within the local unit of government's jurisdiction. The allocation shall be based on the number of subscribers in the local unit of government divided by the total number of subscribers in relation to the relevant regional or national compensation arrangement.

(viii) Compensation received by the holder that is derived from the operation of the holder's network to provide cable service or video service with respect to commissions that are received by the holder as compensation for promotion or exhibition of any products or services on

the holder's network, such as a "home shopping" or similar channel, subject to item (ix) of this paragraph (1).

(ix) In the case of a cable service or video service that is bundled or integrated functionally with other services, capabilities, or applications, the portion of the holder's revenue attributable to the other services, capabilities, or applications shall be included in gross revenue unless the holder can reasonably identify the division or exclusion of the revenue from its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business.

(x) The service provider fee permitted by subsection (b) of this Section.

(2) Gross revenues do not include any of the following:

(i) Revenues not actually received, even if billed, such as bad debt, subject to item (vi) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (c).

(ii) Refunds, discounts, or other price adjustments that reduce the amount of gross revenues received by the holder of the State-issued authorization to the extent the refund, rebate, credit, or discount is attributable to cable service or video service.

(iii) Regardless of whether the services are bundled, packaged, or functionally integrated with cable service or video service, any revenues received from services not classified as cable service or video service, including, without limitation, revenue received from telecommunications services, information services, or the provision of directory or Internet advertising, including yellow pages, white pages, banner advertisement, and electronic publishing, or any other revenues attributed by the holder to noncable service or nonvideo service in accordance with the holder's books and records and records kept in the regular course of business and any applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards, or orders.

(iv) The sale of cable services or video services for resale in which the purchaser is required to collect the service provider fee from the purchaser's subscribers to the extent the purchaser certifies in writing that it will resell the service within the local unit of government's jurisdiction and pay the fee permitted by subsection (b) of this Section with respect to the service.

(v) Any tax or fee of general applicability imposed upon the subscribers or the transaction by a city, State, federal, or any other governmental entity and collected by the holder of the State-issued authorization and required to be remitted to the taxing entity, including sales and use taxes.

(vi) Security deposits collected from subscribers.

(vii) Amounts paid by subscribers to "home shopping" or similar vendors for merchandise sold through any home shopping channel offered as part of the cable service or video service.

(3) Revenue of an affiliate of a holder shall be included in the calculation of gross revenues to the extent the treatment of the revenue as revenue of the affiliate rather than the holder has the effect of evading the payment of the fee permitted by subsection (b) of this Section which would otherwise be paid by the cable service or video service.

(d)(1) Except for a holder providing cable service that is subject to the fee in subsection (i) of this Section, the ~~The~~ holder shall pay to the local unit of government or the entity designated by that local unit of government to manage public, education, and government access, upon request as support for public, education, and government access, a fee equal to no less than (i) 1% of gross revenues or (ii) if greater, the percentage of gross revenues that incumbent cable operators pay to the local unit of government or its designee for public, education, and government access support in the local unit of government's jurisdiction. For purposes of item (ii) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), the percentage of gross revenues that all incumbent cable operators pay shall be equal to the annual sum of the payments that incumbent cable operators in the service area are obligated to pay by franchises and agreements or by contracts with the local government designee for public, education and government access in effect on January 1, 2007, including the total of any lump sum payments required to be made over the term of each franchise or agreement divided by the number of years of the applicable term, divided by the annual sum of such incumbent cable operator's or operators' gross revenues during the immediately prior calendar year. The sum of payments includes any payments that an incumbent cable operator is required to pay pursuant to item (3) of subsection (c) of Section 21-301.

(2) A local unit of government may require all holders of a State-issued authorization and all cable operators franchised by that local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of this Section) in the franchise area to provide to the local unit of government, or to the entity designated by that local unit of government to manage public, education, and government access, information sufficient to calculate the public, education, and government access equivalent fee and any credits under paragraph (1) of this subsection (d).

(3) The fee shall be due on a quarterly basis and paid 45 days after the close of the calendar quarter. Each payment shall include a statement explaining the basis for the calculation of the fee. If mailed, the fee is considered paid on the date it is postmarked. The liability of the holder for payment of the fee under this subsection shall commence on the same date as the payment of the service provider fee pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.

(e) The holder may identify and collect the amount of the service provider fee as a separate line item on the regular bill of each subscriber.

(f) The holder may identify and collect the amount of the public, education, and government programming support fee as a separate line item on the regular bill of each subscriber.

(g) All determinations and computations under this Section shall be made pursuant to the definition of gross revenues set forth in this Section and shall be made pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles.

(h) Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to exempt a holder from any tax that is or may later be imposed by the local unit of government, including any tax that is or may later be required to be paid by or through the holder with respect to cable service or video service. A State-issued authorization shall not affect any requirement of the holder with respect to payment of the local unit of government's simplified municipal telecommunications tax or any other tax as it applies to any telephone service provided by the holder. A State-issued authorization shall not affect any requirement of the holder with respect to payment of the local unit of government's 911 or E911 fees, taxes, or charges.

(i) Except for a municipality having a population of 2,000,000 or more, the fee imposed under paragraph (1) of subsection (d) by a local unit of government against a holder who is a cable operator shall be as follows:

(1) the fee shall be collected and paid only for capital costs that are considered lawful under Subchapter VI of the federal Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and as implemented by the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the local unit of government shall impose any fee by ordinance; and

(3) the fee may not exceed 1% of gross revenue; if, however, on the date that an incumbent cable operator files an application under Section 21-401, the incumbent cable operator is operating under a franchise agreement that imposes a fee for support for capital costs for public, education, and government access facilities obligations in excess of 1% of gross revenue, then the cable operator shall continue to provide support for capital costs for public, education, and government access facilities obligations at the rate stated in such agreement.

(Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1101)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on October 1, 2013)

Sec. 21-1101. Requirements to provide video services.

(a) The holder of a State-issued authorization shall not deny access to cable service or video service to any potential residential subscribers because of the race or income of the residents in the local area in which the potential subscribers reside.

~~(b) (Blank). (1) If the holder is using telecommunications facilities to provide cable or video service and has 1,000,000 or less telecommunications access lines in this State, but more than 300,000 telecommunications access lines in this State, the holder shall provide access to its cable or video service to a number of households equal to at least 25% of its telecommunications access lines in this State within 3 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission and to a number not less than 35% of these households within 5 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission; provided that the holder of a State-issued authorization is not required to meet the 35% requirement in this paragraph (1) until 2 years after at least 15% of the households with access to the holder's video service subscribe to the service for 6 consecutive months. The holder's obligation to provide such access in the State shall be distributed, as the holder determines, within 3 different designated market areas.~~

~~(2) Within 3 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission, at least 30% of the total households with access to the holder's cable or video service shall be low-income.~~

~~Within each designated market area identified in paragraph (1) of this subsection (b), the holder's obligation to offer service to low-income households shall be measured by each exchange, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act, in which the holder chooses to provide cable or video service. The holder is under no obligation to serve or provide access to an entire exchange; however, in addition to the statewide obligation to provide low-income access provided by this Section, in each exchange in which the holder chooses to provide cable or video service, the holder shall provide access to a percentage of~~

low-income households that is at least equal to the percentage of the total low-income households within that exchange.

(3) The number of telecommunication access lines in this Section shall be based on the number of access lines that exist as of June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9).

(c)(1) If the holder of a State-issued authorization is using telecommunications facilities to provide cable or video service and has more than 1,000,000 telecommunications access lines in this State, the holder shall provide access to its cable or video service to a number of households equal to at least 35% of the households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State within 3 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission and to a number not less than 50% of these households within 5 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission; provided that the holder of a State-issued authorization is not required to meet the 50% requirement in this paragraph (1) until 2 years after at least 15% of the households with access to the holder's video service subscribe to the service for 6 consecutive months.

The holder's obligation to provide such access in the State shall be distributed, as the holder determines, within 3 designated market areas, one in each of the northeastern, central, and southwestern portions of the holder's telecommunications service area in the State. The designated market area for the northeastern portion shall consist of 2 separate and distinct reporting areas: (i) a city with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, and (ii) all other local units of government on a combined basis within such designated market area in which it offers video service.

If any state, in which a holder subject to this subsection (c) or one of its affiliates provides or seeks to provide cable or video service, adopts a law permitting state-issued authorization or statewide franchises to provide cable or video service that requires a cable or video provider to offer service to more than 35% of the households in the cable or video provider's service area in that state within 3 years, holders subject to this subsection (c) shall provide service in this State to the same percentage of households within 3 years of adoption of such law in that state.

Furthermore, if any state, in which a holder subject to this subsection (c) or one of its affiliates provides or seeks to provide cable or video service, adopts a law requiring a holder of a state-issued authorization or statewide franchises to offer cable or video service to more than 35% of its households if less than 15% of the households with access to the holder's video service subscribe to the service for 6 consecutive months, then as a precondition to further build-out, holders subject to this subsection (c) shall be subject to the same percentage of service subscription in meeting its obligation to provide service to 50% of the households in this State.

(2) Within 3 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission, at least 30% of the total households with access to the holder's cable or video service shall be low-income.

Within each designated market area listed in paragraph (1) of this subsection (c), the holder's obligation to offer service to low-income households shall be measured by each exchange, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act in which the holder chooses to provide cable or video service. The holder is under no obligation to serve or provide access to an entire exchange; however, in addition to the statewide obligation to provide low-income access provided by this Section, in each exchange in which the holder chooses to provide cable or video service, the holder shall provide access to a percentage of low-income households that is at least equal to the percentage of the total low-income households within that exchange.

(d)(1) All other holders shall only provide access to one or more exchanges, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act, or to local units of government and shall provide access to their cable or video service to a number of households equal to 35% of the households in the exchange or local unit of government within 3 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission and to a number not less than 50% of these households within 5 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission, provided that if the holder is an incumbent cable operator or any successor-in-interest company, it shall be obligated to provide access to cable or video services within the jurisdiction of a local unit of government at the same levels required by the local franchising authorities for that local unit of government on June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9).

(2) Within 3 years after the date a holder receives a State-issued authorization from the Commission, at least 30% of the total households with access to the holder's cable or video service shall be low-income.

Within each designated exchange, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act, or local unit of government listed in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), the holder's obligation to offer service to low-income households shall be measured by each exchange or local unit of government in

which the holder chooses to provide cable or video service. Except as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection (d), the holder is under no obligation to serve or provide access to an entire exchange or local unit of government; however, in addition to the statewide obligation to provide low-income access provided by this Section, in each exchange or local unit of government in which the holder chooses to provide cable or video service, the holder shall provide access to a percentage of low-income households that is at least equal to the percentage of the total low-income households within that exchange or local unit of government.

(e) A holder subject to subsection (c) of this Section shall provide wireline broadband service, defined as wireline service, capable of supporting, in at least one direction, a speed in excess of 200 kilobits per second (kbps), to the network demarcation point at the subscriber's premises, to a number of households equal to 90% of the households in the holder's telecommunications service area by December 31, 2008, or shall pay within 30 days of December 31, 2008 a sum of \$15,000,000 to the Digital Divide Elimination Infrastructure Fund established pursuant to Section 13-301.3 of this Act, or any successor fund established by the General Assembly. In that event the holder is required to make a payment pursuant to this subsection (e), the holder shall have no further accounting for this payment, which shall be used in any part of the State for the purposes established in the Digital Divide Elimination Infrastructure Fund or for broadband deployment.

(f) The holder of a State-issued authorization may satisfy the requirements of subsections ~~(b)~~; (c); and (d) of this Section through the use of any technology, which shall not include direct-to-home satellite service, that offers service, functionality, and content that is demonstrably similar to that provided through the holder's video service system.

(g) In any investigation into or complaint alleging that the holder of a State-issued authorization has failed to meet the requirements of this Section, the following factors may be considered in justification or mitigation or as justification for an extension of time to meet the requirements of subsections ~~(b)~~; (c); and (d) of this Section:

- (1) The inability to obtain access to public and private rights-of-way under reasonable terms and conditions.
- (2) Barriers to competition arising from existing exclusive service arrangements in developments or buildings.
- (3) The inability to access developments or buildings using reasonable technical solutions under commercially reasonable terms and conditions.
- (4) Natural disasters.
- (5) Other factors beyond the control of the holder.

(h) If the holder relies on the factors identified in subsection (g) of this Section in response to an investigation or complaint, the holder shall demonstrate the following:

- (1) what substantial effort the holder of a State-issued authorization has taken to meet the requirements of subsection (a)-~~(b)~~; or (c) of this Section;
- (2) which portions of subsection (g) of this Section apply; and
- (3) the number of days it has been delayed or the requirements it cannot perform as a consequence of subsection (g) of this Section.

(i) The factors in subsection (g) of this Section may be considered by the Attorney General or by a court of competent jurisdiction in determining whether the holder is in violation of this Article.

(j) Every holder of a State-issued authorization, no later than April 1, 2009, and annually no later than April 1 thereafter, shall report to the Commission for each of the service areas as described in subsections ~~(b)~~; (c); and (d) of this Section in which it provides access to its video service in the State, the following information:

(1) Cable service and video service information:

(A) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area as described in subsection ~~subsections (b) and~~ (c) of this Section or exchange or local unit of government as described in subsection (d) of this Section in which it offers video service.

(B) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area as described in subsection ~~subsections (b) and~~ (c) of this Section or exchange or local unit of government as described in subsection (d) of this Section that are offered access to video service by the holder.

(C) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State.

(D) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State that are offered access to video service by the holder.

(2) Low-income household information:

(A) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area as described in subsection (b) and (c) of this Section, as further identified in terms of exchanges, or exchange or local unit of government as described in subsection (d) of this Section in which it offers video service.

(B) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area as described in subsection (b) and (c) of this Section, as further identified in terms of exchanges, or exchange or local unit of government as described in subsection (d) of this Section in the State that are offered access to video service by the holder.

(C) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State.

(D) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State that are offered access to video service by the holder.

(j-5) The requirements of subsection (c) of this Section shall be satisfied upon the filing of an annual report with the Commission in compliance with subsection (j) of this Section, including an annual report filed prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, that demonstrates the holder of the authorization has satisfied the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section for each of the service areas in which it provides access to its cable service or video service in the State. Notwithstanding the continued application of this Article to the holder, upon satisfaction of the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section, only the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section 21-1101 of this Act and the following reporting requirements shall continue to apply to such holder:

(1) Cable service and video service information:

(A) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area in which it offers cable service or video service.

(B) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area that are offered access to cable service or video service by the holder.

(C) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State.

(D) The number of households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State that are offered access to cable service or video service by the holder.

(E) The exchanges or local units of government in which the holder added cable service or video service in the prior year.

(2) Low-income household information:

(A) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area in which it offers video service.

(B) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area within each designated market area that are offered access to video service by the holder.

(C) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State.

(D) The number of low-income households in the holder's telecommunications service area in the State that are offered access to video service by the holder.

(j-10) The requirements of subsection (d) of this Section shall be satisfied upon the filing of an annual report with the Commission in compliance with subsection (j) of this Section, including an annual report filed prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, that demonstrates the holder of the authorization has satisfied the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section for each of the service areas in which it provides access to its cable service or video service in the State. Notwithstanding the continued application of this Article to the holder, upon satisfaction of the requirements of subsection (d) of this Section, only the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section and the following reporting requirements shall continue to apply to such holder:

(1) Cable service and video service information:

(A) The number of households in the holder's footprint in which it offers cable service or video service.

(B) The number of households in the holder's footprint that are offered access to cable service or video service by the holder.

(C) The exchanges or local units of government in which the holder added cable service or video service in the prior year.

(2) Low-income household information:

(A) The number of low-income households in the holder's footprint in which it offers cable service or video service.

(B) The number of low-income households in the holder's footprint that are offered access to cable service or video service by the holder.

(k) The Commission, within 30 days of receiving the first report from holders under this Section, and annually no later than July 1 thereafter, shall submit to the General Assembly a report that includes, based on year-end data, the information submitted by holders pursuant to subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsections subsection (j) , (j-5), and (j-10) of this Section. The Commission shall make this report available to any member of the public or any local unit of government upon request. All information submitted to the Commission and designated by holders as confidential and proprietary shall be subject to the disclosure provisions in subsection (c) of Section 21-401 of this Act. No individually identifiable customer information shall be subject to public disclosure.

(Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1201)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on October 1, 2013)

Sec. 21-1201. Multiple-unit dwellings; interference with holder prohibited.

(a) Neither the owner of any multiple-unit residential dwelling nor an agent or representative nor an assignee, grantee, licensee, or similar holders of rights, including easements, in any multiple-unit residential dwelling (the "owner, agent or representative") shall unreasonably interfere with the right of any tenant or lawful resident thereof to receive cable service or video service installation or maintenance from a holder of a State-issued authorization, or related service that includes, but is not limited to, voice service, Internet access or other broadband services (alone or in combination) provided over the holder's cable services or video services facilities; provided, however, the owner, agent, or representative may require just and reasonable compensation from the holder for its access to and use of such property to provide installation, operation, maintenance, or removal of such cable service or video service or related services. For purposes of this Section "access to and use of such property" shall be provided in a nondiscriminatory manner to all cable and video providers offering or providing services at such property and includes common areas of such multiple-unit dwelling, inside wire in the individual unit of any tenant or lawful resident thereof that orders or receives such service and the right to use and connect to building infrastructure, including but not limited to existing cables, wiring, conduit or inner duct, to provide cable service or video service or related services. If there is a dispute regarding the just compensation for such access and use, the owner, agent, or representative shall obtain the payment of just compensation from the holder pursuant to the process and procedures applicable to an owner and franchisee in subsections (c), (d), and (e) of Section 11-42-11.1 of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/11-42-11.1).

(b) Neither the owner of any multiple-unit residential dwelling nor an agent or representative shall ask, demand, or receive any additional payment, service, or gratuity in any form from any tenant or lawful resident thereof as a condition for permitting or cooperating with the installation of a cable service or video service or related services to the dwelling unit occupied by a tenant or resident requesting such service.

(c) Neither the owner of any multiple-unit residential dwelling nor an agent or representative shall penalize, charge, or surcharge a tenant or resident, forfeit or threaten to forfeit any right of such tenant or resident, or discriminate in any way against such tenant or resident who requests or receives cable service or video service or related services from a holder.

(d) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the owner of any multiple-unit residential dwelling nor an agent or representative from requiring that a holder's facilities conform to reasonable conditions necessary to protect safety, functioning, appearance, and value of premises or the convenience and safety of persons or property.

(e) The owner of any multiple-unit residential dwelling or an agent or representative may require a holder to agree to indemnify the owner, or his agents or representatives, for damages or from liability for damages caused by the installation, operation, maintenance, or removal of cable service or video service facilities.

(f) For purposes of this Section "multiple-unit dwelling" or "such property" means a multiple dwelling unit building (such as an apartment building, condominium building, or cooperative) and any other centrally managed residential real estate development (such as a gated community, mobile home park, or garden apartment); provided however, that multiple-unit dwelling shall not include time share units, academic campuses and dormitories, military bases, hotels, rooming houses, prisons, jails, halfway houses, nursing homes or other assisted living facilities, and hospitals.

(Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)

(220 ILCS 5/21-1502 new)

Sec. 21-1502. Renewal upon repeal of Article. This Section shall apply only to holders who received their State-issued authorization as a cable operator. In the event this Article 21 is repealed, the cable operator may seek a renewal under 47 U.S.C. 546 subject to the following:

(1) Each municipality or county in which a cable operator provided service under the State-issued authorization shall be the franchising authority with respect to any right of renewal under 47 U.S.C. 546 and the provisions of this Section shall apply during the renewal process.

(2) If the cable operator was an incumbent cable operator in the local unit of government immediately prior to obtaining a State-issued authorization, then the terms of the local franchise agreement under which the incumbent cable operator operated shall be effective until the later of: (A) the expiration of what would have been the remaining term of the agreement at the time of the termination of the local franchise agreement pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 21-301 of this Act or (B) the expiration of the renewal process under 47 U.S.C. 546.

(3) If the cable operator was not an incumbent cable operator in the service territory immediately prior to the issuance of the State-issued authorization, then the State-issued authorization shall continue in effect until the expiration of the renewal process under 47 U.S.C. 546.

(4) In seeking a renewal under this Section, the cable operator must provide the following information to the local franchising authority:

(A) the number of subscribers within the franchise area;

(B) the number of eligible local government buildings that have access to cable services;

(C) the statistical records of performance under the standards established by the Cable and Video Customer Protection Law;

(D) cable system improvement and construction plans during the term of the proposed franchise; and

(E) the proposed level of support for public, educational, and governmental access programming.

(220 ILCS 5/21-1601)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on October 1, 2013)

Sec. 21-1601. Repealer. Sections 21-101 through 21-1501 of this Article are is repealed July 1, 2015 October 1, 2013.

(Source: P.A. 95-9, eff. 6-30-07.)

(220 ILCS 5/22-501)

Sec. 22-501. Customer service and privacy protection. All cable or video providers in this State shall comply with the following customer service requirements and privacy protections. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to an incumbent cable operator prior to January 1, 2008. For purposes of this paragraph, an incumbent cable operator means a person or entity that provided cable services in a particular area under a franchise agreement with a local unit of government pursuant to Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code or Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code on January 1, 2007. A master antenna television, satellite master antenna television, direct broadcast satellite, multipoint distribution service, and other provider of video programming shall only be subject to the provisions of this Article to the extent permitted by federal law.

The following definitions apply to the terms used in this Article:

"Basic cable or video service" means any service offering or tier that includes the retransmission of local television broadcast signals.

"Cable or video provider" means any person or entity providing cable service or video service pursuant to authorization under (i) the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007; (ii) Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code; (iii) Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code; or (iv) a master antenna television, satellite master antenna television, direct broadcast satellite, multipoint distribution services, and other providers of video programming, whatever their technology. A cable or video provider shall not include a landlord providing only broadcast video programming to a single-family home or other residential dwelling consisting of 4 units or less.

"Franchise" has the same meaning as found in 47 U.S.C. 522(9).

"Local unit of government" means a city, village, incorporated town, or a county.

"Normal business hours" means those hours during which most similar businesses in the geographic area of the local unit of government are open to serve customers. In all cases, "normal business hours" must include some evening hours at least one night per week or some weekend hours.

"Normal operating conditions" means those service conditions that are within the control of cable or video providers. Those conditions that are not within the control of cable or video providers include, but are not limited to, natural disasters, civil disturbances, power outages, telephone network outages, and severe or unusual weather conditions. Those conditions that are ordinarily within the control of cable or video providers include, but are not limited to, special promotions, pay-per-view events, rate increases, regular peak or seasonal demand periods, and maintenance or upgrade of the cable service or video service network.

"Service interruption" means the loss of picture or sound on one or more cable service or video service on one or more cable or video channels.

"Service line drop" means the point of connection between a premises and the cable or video network that enables the premises to receive cable service or video service.

(a) General customer service standards:

(1) Cable or video providers shall establish general standards related to customer service, which shall include, but not be limited to, installation, disconnection, service and repair obligations; appointment hours and employee ID requirements; customer service telephone numbers and hours; procedures for billing, charges, deposits, refunds, and credits; procedures for termination of service; notice of deletion of programming service; changes related to transmission of programming; changes or increases in rates; the use and availability of parental control or lock-out devices; the use and availability of an A/B switch if applicable; complaint procedures and procedures for bill dispute resolution; a description of the rights and remedies available to consumers if the cable or video provider does not materially meet its customer service standards; and special services for customers with visual, hearing, or mobility disabilities.

(2) Cable or video providers' rates for each level of service, rules, regulations, and policies related to its cable service or video service described in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a) must be made available to the public and displayed clearly and conspicuously on the cable or video provider's site on the Internet. If a promotional price or a price for a specified period of time is offered, the cable or video provider shall display the price at the end of the promotional period or specified period of time clearly and conspicuously with the display of the promotional price or price for a specified period of time. The cable or video provider shall provide this information upon request.

(3) Cable or video providers shall provide notice concerning their general customer service standards to all customers. This notice shall be offered when service is first activated and upon request thereafter and annually thereafter. The information in the notice shall also be available on the cable or video providers' websites and shall include all of the information specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a), as well as the following: a listing of services offered by the cable or video providers, which shall clearly describe programming for all services and all levels of service; the rates for all services and levels of service; a telephone number through which customers may subscribe to, change, or terminate service, request customer service, or seek general or billing information; instructions on the use of the cable or video services; and a description of rights and remedies that the cable or video providers shall make available to their customers if they do not materially meet the general customer service standards described in this Act.

(b) General customer service obligations:

(1) Cable or video providers shall render reasonably efficient service, promptly make repairs, and interrupt service only as necessary and for good cause, during periods of minimum use of the system and for no more than 24 hours.

(2) All service representatives or any other person who contacts customers or potential customers on behalf of the cable or video provider shall have a visible identification card with their name and photograph and shall orally identify themselves upon first contact with the customer. Customer service representatives shall orally identify themselves to callers immediately following the greeting during each telephone contact with the public.

(3) The cable or video providers shall: (i) maintain a customer service facility within the boundaries of a local unit of government staffed by customer service representatives that have the capacity to accept payment, adjust bills, and respond to repair, installation, reconnection, disconnection, or other service calls and distribute or receive converter boxes, remote control units, digital stereo units, or other equipment related to the provision of cable or video service; (ii) provide customers with bill payment facilities through retail, financial, or other commercial institutions located within the boundaries of a local unit of government; (iii) provide an address, toll-free telephone number or electronic address to accept bill payments and correspondence and provide secure collection boxes for the receipt of bill payments and the return of equipment, provided that if a cable or video provider provides secure collection boxes, it shall provide a printed receipt when items are deposited; or (iv) provide an address, toll-free telephone number, or electronic address to accept bill payments and correspondence and provide a method for customers to return equipment to the cable or video provider at no cost to the customer.

(4) In each contact with a customer, the service representatives or any other person who contacts customers or potential customers on behalf of the cable or video provider shall state the estimated cost of the service, repair, or installation orally prior to delivery of the service or before any work is performed, shall provide the customer with an oral statement of the total charges before

terminating the telephone call or other contact in which a service is ordered, whether in-person or over the Internet, and shall provide a written statement of the total charges before leaving the location at which the work was performed. In the event that the cost of service is a promotional price or is for a limited period of time, the cost of service at the end of the promotion or limited period of time shall be disclosed.

(5) Cable or video providers shall provide customers a minimum of 30 days' written notice before increasing rates or eliminating transmission of programming and shall submit the notice of any rate increase to the local unit of government in advance of distribution to customers, provided that the cable or video provider is not in violation of this provision if the elimination of transmission of programming was outside the control of the provider, in which case the provider shall use reasonable efforts to provide as much notice as possible, and any rate decrease related to the elimination of transmission of programming shall be applied to the date of the change.

(6) Cable or video providers shall provide clear visual and audio reception that meets or exceeds applicable Federal Communications Commission technical standards. If a customer experiences poor video or audio reception due to the equipment of the cable or video provider, the cable or video provider shall promptly repair the problem at its own expense.

(c) Bills, payment, and termination:

(1) Cable or video providers shall render monthly bills that are clear, accurate, and understandable.

(2) Every residential customer who pays bills directly to the cable or video provider shall have at least 28 days from the date of the bill to pay the listed charges.

(3) Customer payments shall be posted promptly. When the payment is sent by United States mail, payment is considered paid on the date it is postmarked.

(4) Cable or video providers may not terminate residential service for nonpayment of a bill unless the cable or video provider furnishes notice of the delinquency and impending termination at least ~~15~~ 21 days prior to the proposed termination. Notice of proposed termination shall be mailed, postage prepaid, to the customer to whom service is billed. Notice of proposed termination shall not be mailed until the ~~24th~~ 29th day after the date of the bill for services. Notice of delinquency and impending termination may be part of a billing statement only if the notice ~~is presented in a different color than the bill and~~ is designed to be conspicuous. The cable or video providers may not assess a late fee prior to the ~~24th~~ 29th day after the date of the bill for service.

(5) Every notice of impending termination shall include all of the following: the name and address of customer; the amount of the delinquency; the date on which payment is required to avoid termination; and the telephone number of the cable or video provider's service representative to make payment arrangements and to provide additional information about the charges for failure to return equipment and for reconnection, if any. ~~No customer may be charged a fee for termination or disconnection of service, irrespective of whether the customer initiated termination or disconnection or the cable or video provider initiated termination or disconnection.~~

(6) Service may only be terminated on days when the customer is able to reach a service representative of the cable or video providers, either in person or by telephone.

(7) Any service terminated by a cable or video provider without good cause shall be restored without any reconnection fee, charge, or penalty; good cause for termination includes, but is not limited to, failure to pay a bill by the date specified in the notice of impending termination, payment by check for which there are insufficient funds, theft of service, abuse of equipment or personnel, or other similar subscriber actions.

(8) Cable or video providers shall cease charging a customer for any or all services within one business day after it receives a request to immediately terminate service or on the day requested by the customer if such a date is at least 5 days from the date requested by the customer. Nothing in this subsection (c) shall prohibit the provider from billing for charges that the customer incurs prior to the date of termination. Cable or video providers shall issue a credit no later than the customer's next billing cycle following the determination that a credit is warranted. Cable or video providers shall issue or a refund or return a deposit promptly, but not later than either the customer's next billing cycle following resolution of the request or 30 days, whichever is earlier, within 10 business days after the close of the customer's billing cycle following the request for termination or the return of equipment, if any, whichever is later.

(9) The customers or subscribers of a cable or video provider shall be allowed to disconnect their service at any time within the first ~~30~~ 60 days after subscribing to or upgrading the service. Within this 30-day ~~60-day~~ period, cable or video providers shall not charge or impose any fees or penalties on the customer for disconnecting service, including, but not limited to, any installation

charge or the imposition of an early termination charge, except the cable or video provider may impose a charge or fee to offset any rebates or credits received by the customer and may impose monthly service or maintenance charges, including pay-per-view and premium services charges, during such 30-day ~~60-day~~ period.

~~(10) Cable and video providers shall guarantee customer satisfaction for new or upgraded service and the customer shall receive a pro-rata credit in an amount equal to the pro-rata charge for the remaining days of service being disconnected or replaced upon the customer's request if the customer is dissatisfied with the service and requests to discontinue the service within the first 60 days after subscribing to the upgraded service.~~

(d) Response to customer inquiries:

(1) Cable or video providers will maintain a toll-free telephone access line that is available to customers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to accept calls regarding installation, termination, service, and complaints. Trained, knowledgeable, qualified service representatives of the cable or video providers will be available to respond to customer telephone inquiries during normal business hours. Customer service representatives shall be able to provide credit, waive fees, schedule appointments, and change billing cycles. Any difficulties that cannot be resolved by the customer service representatives shall be referred to a supervisor who shall make his or her best efforts to resolve the issue immediately. If the supervisor does not resolve the issue to the customer's satisfaction, the customer shall be informed of the cable or video provider's complaint procedures and procedures for billing dispute resolution and given a description of the rights and remedies available to customers to enforce the terms of this Article, including the customer's rights to have the complaint reviewed by the local unit of government, to request mediation, and to review in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) After normal business hours, the access line may be answered by a service or an automated response system, including an answering machine. Inquiries received by telephone or e-mail after normal business hours shall be responded to by a trained service representative on the next business day. The cable or video provider shall respond to a written billing inquiry within 10 days of receipt of the inquiry.

(3) Cable or video providers shall provide customers seeking non-standard installations with a total installation cost estimate and an estimated date of completion. The actual charge to the customer shall not exceed ~~10%~~ of the estimated cost without the written consent of the customer.

(4) If the cable or video provider receives notice that an unsafe condition exists with respect to its equipment, it shall investigate such condition immediately and shall take such measures as are necessary to remove or eliminate the unsafe condition. The cable or video provider shall inform the local unit of government promptly, but no later than 2 hours after it receives notification of an unsafe condition that it has not remedied.

(5) Under normal operating conditions, telephone answer time by the cable or video provider's customer representative, including wait time, shall not exceed 30 seconds when the connection is made. If the call needs to be transferred, transfer time shall not exceed 30 seconds. These standards shall be met no less than 90% of the time under normal operating conditions, measured on a quarterly basis. The cable or video provider shall not be required to acquire equipment or perform surveys to measure compliance with these telephone answering standards unless an historical record of complaints indicates a clear failure to comply.

(6) Under normal operating conditions, the cable or video provider's customers will receive a busy signal less than 3% of the time.

(e) Under normal operating conditions, each of the following standards related to installations, outages, and service calls will be met no less than 95% of the time measured on a quarterly basis:

(1) Standard installations will be performed within 7 business days after an order has been placed. "Standard" installations are those that are located up to 125 feet from the existing distribution system.

(2) Excluding conditions beyond the control of the cable or video providers, the cable or video providers will begin working on "service interruptions" promptly and in no event later than 24 hours after the interruption is reported by the customer or otherwise becomes known to the cable or video providers. Cable or video providers must begin actions to correct other service problems the next business day after notification of the service problem and correct the problem ~~within 48 hours after the interruption is reported by the customer~~ 95% of the time, measured on a quarterly basis.

(3) The "appointment window" alternatives for installations, service calls, and other installation activities will be either a specific time or, at a maximum, a 4-hour time block during evening, weekend, and normal business hours. The cable or video provider may schedule service calls and other installation activities outside of these hours for the express convenience of the customer.

(4) Cable or video providers may not cancel an appointment with a customer after the close of business ~~5:00 p.m.~~ on

the business day prior to the scheduled appointment. If the cable or video provider's representative is running late for an appointment with a customer and will not be able to keep the appointment as scheduled, the customer will be contacted. The appointment will be rescheduled, as necessary, at a time that is convenient for the customer, even if the rescheduled appointment is not within normal business hours.

(f) Public benefit obligation:

(1) All cable or video providers offering service pursuant to the Cable and Video Competition Law of 2007, the Illinois Municipal Code, or the Counties Code shall provide a free service line drop and free basic service to all current and future public buildings within their footprint, including, but not limited to, all local unit of government buildings, public libraries, and public primary and secondary schools, whether owned or leased by that local unit of government ("eligible buildings"). Such service shall be used in a manner consistent with the government purpose for the eligible building and shall not be resold.

(2) This obligation only applies to those cable or video service providers whose cable service or video service systems pass eligible buildings and its cable or video service is generally available to residential subscribers in the same local unit of government in which the eligible building is located. The burden of providing such service at each eligible building shall be shared by all cable and video providers whose systems pass the eligible buildings in an equitable and competitively neutral manner, and nothing herein shall require duplicative installations by more than one cable or video provider at each eligible building. Cable or video providers operating in a local unit of government shall meet as necessary and determine who will provide service to eligible buildings under this subsection (f). If the cable or video providers are unable to reach an agreement, they shall meet with the local unit of government, which shall determine which cable or video providers will serve each eligible building. The local unit of government shall bear the costs of any inside wiring or video equipment costs not ordinarily provided as part of the cable or video provider's basic offering.

(g) After the cable or video providers have offered service for one year, the cable or video providers shall make an annual report to the Commission, to the local unit of government, and to the Attorney General that it is meeting the standards specified in this Article, identifying the number of complaints it received over the prior year in the State and specifying the number of complaints related to each of the following: (1) billing, charges, refunds, and credits; (2) installation or termination of service; (3) quality of service and repair; (4) programming; and (5) miscellaneous complaints that do not fall within these categories. ~~Thereafter, the cable or video providers shall also provide, upon request by the local unit of government where service is offered and to the Attorney General, an annual public report that includes performance data described in subdivisions (5) and (6) of subsection (d) and subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection (e) of this Section for cable services or video services. The performance data shall be disaggregated for each requesting local unit of government or local exchange, as that term is defined in Section 13-206 of this Act, in which the cable or video providers have customers.~~

(h) To the extent consistent with federal law, cable or video providers shall offer the lowest-cost basic cable or video service as a stand-alone service to residential customers at reasonable rates. Cable or video providers shall not require the subscription to any service other than the lowest-cost basic service or to any telecommunications or information service, as a condition of access to cable or video service, including programming offered on a per channel or per program basis. Cable or video providers shall not discriminate between subscribers to the lowest-cost basic service, subscribers to other cable services or video services, and other subscribers with regard to the rates charged for cable or video programming offered on a per channel or per program basis.

(i) To the extent consistent with federal law, cable or video providers shall ensure that charges for changes in the subscriber's selection of services or equipment shall be based on the cost of such change and shall not exceed nominal amounts when the system's configuration permits changes in service tier selection to be effected solely by coded entry on a computer terminal or by other similarly simple method.

(j) To the extent consistent with federal law, cable or video providers shall have a rate structure for the provision of cable or video service that is uniform throughout the area within the boundaries of the local unit of government. This subsection (j) is not intended to prohibit bulk discounts to multiple dwelling units or to prohibit reasonable discounts to senior citizens or other economically disadvantaged groups.

(k) To the extent consistent with federal law, cable or video providers shall not charge a subscriber for any service or equipment that the subscriber has not affirmatively requested or affirmatively agreed to by name. For purposes of this subsection (k), a subscriber's failure to refuse a cable or video provider's

proposal to provide service or equipment shall not be deemed to be an affirmative request for such service or equipment.

(l) No contract or service agreement containing an early termination clause offering residential cable or video services or any bundle including such services shall be for a term longer than 2 years. Any contract or service offering with a term of service that contains an early termination fee shall limit the early termination fee to not more than the value of any additional goods or services provided with the cable or video services, the amount of the discount reflected in the price for cable services or video services for the period during which the consumer benefited from the discount, or a declining fee based on the remainder of the contract term.

(m) Cable or video providers shall not discriminate in the provision of services for the hearing and visually impaired, and shall comply with the accessibility requirements of 47 U.S.C. 613. Cable or video providers shall deliver and pick-up or provide customers with pre-paid shipping and packaging for the return of converters and other necessary equipment at the home of customers with disabilities. Cable or video providers shall provide free use of a converter or remote control unit to mobility impaired customers.

(n)(1) To the extent consistent with federal law, cable or video providers shall comply with the provisions of 47 U.S.C. 532(h) and (j). The cable or video providers shall not exercise any editorial control over any video programming provided pursuant to this Section, or in any other way consider the content of such programming, except that a cable or video provider may refuse to transmit any leased access program or portion of a leased access program that contains obscenity, indecency, or nudity and may consider such content to the minimum extent necessary to establish a reasonable price for the commercial use of designated channel capacity by an unaffiliated person. This subsection (n) shall permit cable or video providers to enforce prospectively a written and published policy of prohibiting programming that the cable or video provider reasonably believes describes or depicts sexual or excretory activities or organs in a patently offensive manner as measured by contemporary community standards.

(2) Upon customer request, the cable or video provider shall, without charge, fully scramble or otherwise fully block the audio and video programming of each channel carrying such programming so that a person who is not a subscriber does not receive the channel or programming.

(3) In providing sexually explicit adult programming or other programming that is indecent on any channel of its service primarily dedicated to sexually oriented programming, the cable or video provider shall fully scramble or otherwise fully block the video and audio portion of such channel so that a person who is not a subscriber to such channel or programming does not receive it.

(4) Scramble means to rearrange the content of the signal of the programming so that the programming cannot be viewed or heard in an understandable manner.

(o) Cable or video providers will maintain a listing, specific to the level of street address, of the areas where its cable or video services are available. Customers who inquire about purchasing cable or video service shall be informed about whether the cable or video provider's cable or video services are currently available to them at their specific location.

(p) Cable or video providers shall not disclose the name, address, telephone number or other personally identifying information of a cable service or video service customer to be used in mailing lists or to be used for other commercial purposes not reasonably related to the conduct of its business unless the cable or video provider has provided to the customer a notice, separately or included in any other customer service notice, that clearly and conspicuously describes the customer's ability to prohibit the disclosure. Cable or video providers shall provide an address and telephone number for a customer to use without a toll charge to prevent disclosure of the customer's name and address in mailing lists or for other commercial purposes not reasonably related to the conduct of its business to other businesses or affiliates of the cable or video provider. Cable or video providers shall comply with the consumer privacy requirements of Section 26-4.5 of the Criminal Code of 2012, the Restricted Call Registry Act, and 47 U.S.C. 551 that are in effect as of June 30, 2007 (the effective date of Public Act 95-9) and as amended thereafter.

(q) Cable or video providers shall implement an informal process for handling inquiries from local units of government and customers concerning billing issues, service issues, privacy concerns, and other consumer complaints. In the event that an issue is not resolved through this informal process, a local unit of government or the customer may request nonbinding mediation with the cable or video provider, with each party to bear its own costs of such mediation. Selection of the mediator will be by mutual agreement, and preference will be given to mediation services that do not charge the consumer for their services. In the event that the informal process does not produce a satisfactory result to the customer or the local unit of government, enforcement may be pursued as provided in subdivision (4) of subsection (r) of this Section.

(r) The Attorney General and the local unit of government may enforce all of the customer service and privacy protection standards of this Section with respect to complaints received from residents within the local unit of government's jurisdiction, but it may not adopt or seek to enforce any additional or different customer service or performance standards under any other authority or provision of law.

(1) The local unit of government may, by ordinance, provide a schedule of penalties for any material breach of this Section by cable or video providers in addition to the penalties provided herein. No monetary penalties shall be assessed for a material breach if it is out of the reasonable control of the cable or video providers or its affiliate. Monetary penalties adopted in an ordinance pursuant to this Section shall apply on a competitively neutral basis to all providers of cable service or video service within the local unit of government's jurisdiction. In no event shall the penalties imposed under this subsection (r) exceed \$750 for each day of the material breach, and these penalties shall not exceed \$25,000 for each occurrence of a material breach per customer.

(2) For purposes of this Section, "material breach" means any substantial failure of a cable or video service provider to comply with service quality and other standards specified in any provision of this Act. The Attorney General or the local unit of government shall give the cable or video provider written notice of any alleged material breaches of this Act and allow such provider at least 30 days from receipt of the notice to remedy the specified material breach.

(3) A material breach, for the purposes of assessing penalties, shall be deemed to have occurred for each day that a material breach has not been remedied by the cable service or video service provider after the expiration of the period specified in subdivision (2) of this subsection (r) in each local unit of government's jurisdiction, irrespective of the number of customers affected.

(4) Any customer, the Attorney General, or a local unit of government may pursue alleged violations of this Act by the cable or video provider in a court of competent jurisdiction. A cable or video provider may seek judicial review of a decision of a local unit of government imposing penalties in a court of competent jurisdiction. No local unit of government shall be subject to suit for damages or other relief based upon its action in connection with its enforcement or review of any of the terms, conditions, and rights contained in this Act except a court may require the return of any penalty it finds was not properly assessed or imposed.

(s) Cable or video providers shall credit customers for violations in the amounts stated herein. The credits shall be applied on the statement issued to the customer for the next monthly billing cycle following the violation or following the discovery of the violation. Cable or video providers are responsible for providing the credits described herein and the customer is under no obligation to request the credit. If the customer is no longer taking service from the cable or video provider, the credit amount will be refunded to the customer by check within 30 days of the termination of service. A local unit of government may, by ordinance, adopt a schedule of credits payable directly to customers for breach of the customer service standards and obligations contained in this Article, provided the schedule of customer credits applies on a competitively neutral basis to all providers of cable service or video service in the local unit of government's jurisdiction and the credits are not greater than the credits provided in this Section.

~~(1) Failure to provide notice of customer service standards upon initiation of service: \$25.00.~~

~~(2) Failure to install service within 7 days: Waiver of 50% of the installation fee or the monthly fee for the lowest cost basic service, whichever is greater. Failure to install service within 14 days: Waiver of 100% of the installation fee or the monthly fee for the lowest cost basic service, whichever is greater.~~

~~(3) Failure to remedy service interruptions or poor video or audio service quality within 48 hours: Pro-rata credit of total regular monthly charges equal to the number of days of the service interruption.~~

~~(1) (4) Failure to keep an appointment or to notify the customer prior to the close of business on the business day prior to the scheduled appointment: \$25.00.~~

~~(5) Violation of privacy protections: \$150.00.~~

~~(6) Failure to comply with scrambling requirements: \$50.00 per month.~~

~~(2) (7) Violation of customer service and billing standards in subsections (c) and (d) of this Section: \$25.00 per occurrence.~~

~~(3) (8) Violation of the bundling rules in subsection (h) of this Section: \$25.00 per month.~~

(t) The enforcement powers granted to the Attorney General in Article XXI of this Act shall apply to this Article, except that the Attorney General may not seek penalties for violation of this Article other than in the amounts specified herein. Nothing in this Section shall limit or affect the powers of the Attorney General to enforce the provisions of Article XXI of this Act or the Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act.

(u) This Article applies to all cable and video providers in the State, including but not limited to those operating under a local franchise as that term is used in 47 U.S.C. 522(9), those operating under authorization pursuant to Section 11-42-11 of the Illinois Municipal Code, those operating under

authorization pursuant to Section 5-1095 of the Counties Code, and those operating under a State-issued authorization pursuant to Article XXI of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 96-927, eff. 6-15-10; 97-1108, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

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

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1664**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1686

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

Passed the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the passage of bills of the following titles, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 1830

A bill for AN ACT concerning government.

SENATE BILL NO. 2268

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Passed the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTION FILED

The following Joint Action Motion to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1221

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FILED

The following Committee amendment to the Senate Resolution listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Senate Committee Amendment No. 2 to Senate Resolution 70

The following Floor amendments to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Senate Floor Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 629

Senate Floor Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 2555

Senate Floor Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 2555

The following Floor amendments to the House Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Senate Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 213

Senate Floor Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 215

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At the hour of 3:57 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at ease.

AT EASE

At the hour of 4:02 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Lightford, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 29, 2013 meeting, reported the following Joint Action Motion has been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Education: **Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1221**

Senator Clayborne, Chairperson of the Committee on Assignments, during its May 29, 2013 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Senate Floor Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 2555

The foregoing floor amendment was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1674

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 4 to SENATE BILL NO. 1674

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SENATE BILL 1674

AMENDMENT NO. 4. Amend Senate Bill 1674 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Housing Development Act is amended by changing Sections 7.30 and 7.31 as follows:

(20 ILCS 3805/7.30)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 97-1164)

Sec. 7.30. Foreclosure Prevention Program.

(a) The Authority shall establish and administer a Foreclosure Prevention Program. The Authority shall use moneys in the Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund, and any other funds appropriated for this purpose, to make grants to (i) approved counseling agencies for approved housing counseling and (ii) approved community-based organizations for approved foreclosure prevention outreach programs. The Authority shall promulgate rules to implement this Program and may adopt emergency rules as soon as practicable to begin implementation of the Program.

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(b) Subject to appropriation and the annual receipt of funds, the Authority shall make grants from the Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund derived from fees paid as specified in subsection (a) of Section 15-1504.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure as follows:

(1) 25% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to approved counseling agencies that provide services in Illinois outside of the City of Chicago. Grants shall be based upon the number of foreclosures filed in an approved counseling agency's service area, the capacity of the agency to provide foreclosure counseling services, and any other factors that the Authority deems appropriate.

(2) 25% of the moneys in the Fund shall be distributed to the City of Chicago to make grants to approved counseling agencies located within the City of Chicago for approved housing counseling or to support foreclosure prevention counseling programs administered by the City of Chicago.

(3) 25% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to approved community-based organizations located outside of the City of Chicago for approved foreclosure prevention outreach programs.

(4) 25% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to approved community-based organizations located within the City of Chicago for approved foreclosure prevention outreach programs, with priority given to programs that provide door-to-door outreach.

(b-1) Subject to appropriation and the annual receipt of funds, the Authority shall make grants from the Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund derived from fees paid as specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a-5) of Section 15-1504.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as follows:

(1) 30% shall be used to make grants for approved housing counseling in Cook County outside of the City of Chicago;

(2) 25% shall be used to make grants for approved housing counseling in the City of Chicago;

(3) 30% shall be used to make grants for approved housing counseling in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties; and

(4) 15% shall be used to make grants for approved housing counseling in Illinois in counties other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties provided that grants to provide approved housing counseling to borrowers residing within these counties shall be based, to the extent practicable, (i) proportionately on the amount of fees paid to the respective clerks of the courts within these counties and (ii) on any other factors that the Authority deems appropriate.

The percentages set forth in this subsection (b-1) shall be calculated after deduction of reimbursable administrative expenses incurred by the Authority, but shall not be greater than 4% of the annual appropriated amount.

(b-5) As used in this Section:

"Approved community-based organization" means a not-for-profit entity that provides educational and financial information to residents of a community through in-person contact. "Approved community-based organization" does not include a not-for-profit corporation or other entity or person that provides legal representation or advice in a civil proceeding or court-sponsored mediation services, or a governmental agency.

"Approved foreclosure prevention outreach program" means a program developed by an approved community-based organization that includes in-person contact with residents to provide (i) pre-purchase and post-purchase home ownership counseling, (ii) education about the foreclosure process and the options of a mortgagor in a foreclosure proceeding, and (iii) programs developed by an approved community-based organization in conjunction with a State or federally chartered financial institution.

"Approved counseling agency" means a housing counseling agency approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Approved housing counseling" means in-person counseling provided by a counselor employed by an approved counseling agency to all borrowers, or documented telephone counseling where a hardship would be imposed on one or more borrowers. A hardship shall exist in instances in which the borrower is confined to his or her home due to a medical condition, as verified in writing by a physician, or the borrower resides 50 miles or more from the nearest approved counseling agency. In instances of telephone counseling, the borrower must supply all necessary documents to the counselor at least 72 hours prior to the scheduled telephone counseling session.

(c) (Blank).

(c-5) Where the jurisdiction of an approved counseling agency is included within more than one of the geographic areas set forth in this Section, the Authority may elect to fully fund the applicant from one of the relevant geographic areas.

(Source: P.A. 96-1419, eff. 10-1-10; 97-1164, eff. 6-1-13.)

(20 ILCS 3805/7.31)

Sec. 7.31. Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Program.

(a) The Authority shall establish and administer an Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Program. The Authority shall use moneys in the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund, and any other funds appropriated for this purpose, to make grants to municipalities and to counties to assist with costs incurred by the municipality or county for: cutting of neglected weeds or grass, trimming of trees or bushes, and removal of nuisance bushes or trees; extermination of pests or prevention of the ingress of pests; removal of garbage, debris, and graffiti; boarding up, closing off, or locking windows or entrances or otherwise making the interior of a building inaccessible to the general public; surrounding part or all of an abandoned residential property's underlying parcel with a fence or wall or otherwise making part or all of the abandoned residential property's underlying parcel inaccessible to the general public; demolition of abandoned residential property; and repair or rehabilitation of abandoned residential property, as approved by the Authority under the Program. For purposes of this subsection (a), "pests" has the meaning ascribed to that term in subsection (c) of Section 11-20-8 of the Illinois Municipal Code. The Authority shall promulgate rules for the administration, operation, and maintenance of the Program and may adopt emergency rules as soon as practicable to begin implementation of the Program.

(b) Subject to appropriation and the annual receipt of funds, the Authority shall make grants from the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund derived from fees paid as specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a-5) of Section 15-1504.1 and subsection (a) of Section 15-1507.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure as follows:

(1) 30% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to municipalities other than the City of Chicago in Cook County and to Cook County;

(2) 25% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to the City of Chicago;

(3) 30% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to municipalities in DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties, and to those counties; and

(4) 15% of the moneys in the Fund shall be used to make grants to municipalities in Illinois in counties other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties, and to counties other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties. Grants distributed to the municipalities and counties shall be based on (i) areas of greatest need within these counties, which shall be determined, to the extent practicable, proportionately on the amount of fees paid to the respective clerks of the courts within these counties, and (ii) on any other factors that the Authority deems appropriate. Grants distributed to the municipalities and counties identified in this paragraph (4) shall be based (i) proportionately on the amount of fees paid to the respective clerks of the courts within these counties and (ii) on any other factors that the Authority deems appropriate.

The percentages set forth in this subsection (b) shall be calculated after deduction of reimbursable administrative expenses incurred by the Authority, but shall not be greater than 4% of the annual appropriated amount.

(c) Where the jurisdiction of a municipality is included within more than one of the geographic areas set forth in this Section, the Authority may elect to fully fund the municipality from one of the relevant geographic areas.

(Source: P.A. 96-1419, eff. 10-1-10; 97-1164, eff. 6-1-13.)

Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.826 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.826 new)

Sec. 5.826. The Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund.

Section 15. The Code of Civil Procedure is amended by changing Sections 15-1504.1, 15-1505.8, and 15-1507.1 as follows:

(735 ILCS 5/15-1504.1)

Sec. 15-1504.1. Filing fee for Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund, Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund, and Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund.

(a) Fee paid by all plaintiffs with respect to residential real estate. With respect to residential real estate, at the time of the filing of a foreclosure complaint, the plaintiff shall pay to the clerk of the court in which the foreclosure complaint is filed a fee of \$50 for deposit into the Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. The clerk shall remit the fee collected pursuant to this subsection (a) to the State Treasurer to be expended for the purposes set forth in Section 7.30 of the Illinois Housing Development Act. All fees paid by plaintiffs to the clerk of the court as provided in this subsection (a) shall be disbursed within 60 days after receipt by the clerk of the court as follows: (i) 98% to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund, and (ii) 2% to the clerk of the court

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to be retained by the clerk for deposit into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund to defray ~~for~~ administrative expenses related to implementation of this subsection (a). Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charge-backs, or any other fiscal maneuver that would in any way transfer any amounts from the Foreclosure Prevention Program Fund into any other fund of the State.

(a-5) Additional fee paid by plaintiffs with respect to residential real estate.

(1) Until January 1, 2018, with respect to residential real estate, at the time of the filing of a foreclosure complaint and in addition to the fee set forth in subsection (a) of this Section, the plaintiff shall pay to the clerk of the court in which the foreclosure complaint is filed a fee for the Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund and the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund as follows:

(A) The fee shall be \$500 if:

(i) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on its own behalf as the holder of the indebtedness; or

(ii) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first tier foreclosure filing category; or

(iii) the plaintiff is not a depository institution and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first tier foreclosure filing category.

(B) The fee shall be \$250 if:

(i) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the second tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on its own behalf as the holder of the indebtedness; or

(ii) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first or second tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the second tier foreclosure filing category; or

(iii) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the second tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first tier foreclosure filing category; or

(iv) the plaintiff is not a depository institution and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the second tier foreclosure filing category.

(C) The fee shall be \$50 if:

(i) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the third tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on its own behalf as the holder of the indebtedness; or

(ii) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first, second, or third tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the third tier foreclosure filing category; or

(iii) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the third tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the first tier foreclosure filing category; or

(iv) the plaintiff, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the third tier foreclosure filing category and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the second tier foreclosure filing category; or

(v) the plaintiff is not a depository institution and is filing the complaint on behalf of a mortgagee that, together with its affiliates, has filed a sufficient number of foreclosure complaints so as to be included in the third tier foreclosure filing category.

(2) The clerk shall remit the fee collected pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection (a-5) to the State Treasurer to be expended for the purposes set forth in Sections 7.30 and 7.31 of the Illinois Housing Development Act and for administrative expenses. All fees paid by plaintiffs to the clerk of the court as provided in paragraph (1) shall be disbursed within 60 days after receipt by the clerk of the court as follows:

(A) 28% to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Foreclosure Prevention Program Graduated Fund;

(B) 70% to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund; and

(C) 2% to the clerk of the court to be retained by the clerk for deposit into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund to defray for administrative expenses related to implementation of this subsection (a-5).

(3) Until January 1, 2018, with respect to residential real estate, at the time of the filing of a foreclosure complaint, the plaintiff or plaintiff's representative shall file a verified statement that states which additional fee is due under paragraph (1) of this subsection (a-5), unless the court has established another process for a plaintiff or plaintiff's representative to certify which additional fee is due under paragraph (1) of this subsection (a-5).

(3) To determine whether a plaintiff is subject to the fee as set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a-5), a person, including the clerk of the court, may rely on:

(A) a verified statement filed by the plaintiff at the time of filing the foreclosure complaint that states whether the plaintiff has an obligation to pay an additional fee as set forth in subsection (a-5) and if so whether the fee is due under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1) of subsection (a-5); or

(B) such other processes established by the clerk of the court for plaintiffs to certify their eligibility for the exemption from the additional fee set forth in subsection (a-5).

(4) If a plaintiff fails to provide the clerk of the court with a true and correct statement of the additional fee due under paragraph (1) of this subsection (a-5), and the mortgagor reimburses the plaintiff for any erroneous additional fee that was paid by the plaintiff to the clerk of the court, the mortgagor may seek a refund of any overpayment of the fee in an amount that shall not exceed the difference between the higher additional fee paid under paragraph (1) of this subsection (a-5) and the actual fee due thereunder. The mortgagor must petition the judge within the foreclosure action for the award of any fee overpayment pursuant to this paragraph (4) of this subsection (a-5), and the award shall be determined by the judge and paid by the clerk of the court out of the fund account into which the clerk of the court deposits fees to be remitted to the State Treasurer under paragraph (2) of this subsection (a-5), the timing of which refund payment shall be determined by the clerk of the court based upon the availability of funds in the subject fund account. This refund shall be the mortgagor's sole remedy and a mortgagor shall have no private right of action against the plaintiff or plaintiff's representatives if the additional fee paid by the plaintiff was erroneous.

(5) This subsection (a-5) is inoperative on and after January 1, 2018.

(b) Not later than March 1 of each year, the clerk of the court shall submit to the Illinois Housing Development Authority a report of the funds collected and remitted pursuant to this Section during the preceding year.

(c) As used in this Section:

"Affiliate" means any company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another company.

"Approved counseling agency" and "approved housing counseling" have the meanings ascribed to those terms in Section 7.30 of the Illinois Housing Development Act.

"Depository institution" means a bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, or credit union chartered, organized, or holding a certificate of authority to do business under the laws of this State, another state, or the United States.

"First tier foreclosure filing category" is a classification that only applies to a plaintiff that has filed 175 or more foreclosure complaints on residential real estate located in Illinois during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the filing of the subject foreclosure complaint.

"Second tier foreclosure filing category" is a classification that only applies to a plaintiff that has filed at least 50, but no more than 174, foreclosure complaints on residential real estate located in Illinois during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the filing of the subject foreclosure complaint.

"Third tier foreclosure filing category" is a classification that only applies to a plaintiff that has filed no more than 49 foreclosure complaints on residential real estate located in Illinois during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the filing of the subject foreclosure complaint.

(d) In no instance shall the fee set forth in subsection (a-5) be assessed for any foreclosure complaint filed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund is not subject to sweeps, administrative charge-backs, or any other fiscal maneuver that would in any way transfer any amounts from the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund into any other fund of the State.

(Source: P.A. 96-1419, eff. 10-1-10; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11; 97-1164, eff. 6-1-13.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1505.8)

(This Section may contain text from a Public Act with a delayed effective date)

Sec. 15-1505.8. Expedited judgment and sale procedure for abandoned residential property.

(a) Upon motion and notice, the mortgagee may elect to utilize the expedited judgment and sale procedure for abandoned residential property stated in this Section to obtain a judgment of foreclosure pursuant to Section 15-1506. The motion to expedite the judgment and sale may be combined with or made part of the motion requesting a judgment of foreclosure. The notice of the motion to expedite the judgment and sale shall be sent by first-class mail to the last known address of the mortgagor, and the notice required by paragraph (1) of subsection (l) of this Section shall be posted at the property address.

(b) The motion requesting an expedited judgment of foreclosure and sale may be filed by the mortgagee at the time the foreclosure complaint is filed or any time thereafter, and shall set forth the facts demonstrating that the mortgaged real estate is abandoned residential real estate under Section 15-1200.5 and shall be supported by affidavit.

(c) If a motion for an expedited judgment and sale is filed at the time the foreclosure complaint is filed or before the period to answer the foreclosure complaint has expired, the motion shall be heard by the court no earlier than before the period to answer the foreclosure complaint has expired and no later than 21 ~~45~~ days after the period to answer the foreclosure complaint has expired.

(d) If a motion for an expedited judgment and sale is filed after the period to answer the foreclosure complaint has expired, the motion shall be heard no later than 21 ~~45~~ days after the motion is filed.

(e) The hearing shall be given priority by the court and shall be scheduled to be heard within the applicable time period set forth in subsection (c) or (d) of this Section.

(f) Subject to subsection (g), at the hearing on the motion requesting an expedited judgment and sale, if the court finds that the mortgaged real estate is abandoned residential property, the court shall grant the motion and immediately proceed to a trial of the foreclosure. A judgment of foreclosure under this Section shall include the matters identified in Section 15-1506.

(g) The court may not grant the motion requesting an expedited judgment and sale if the mortgagor, an unknown owner, or a lawful occupant appears in the action in any manner before or at the hearing and objects to a finding of abandonment.

(h) The court shall vacate an order issued pursuant to subsection (f) of this Section if the mortgagor or a lawful occupant appears in the action at any time prior to the court issuing an order confirming the sale pursuant to subsection (b-3) of Section 15-1508 and presents evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the court that the mortgagor or lawful occupant has not abandoned the mortgaged real estate.

(i) The reinstatement period and redemption period for the abandoned residential property shall end in accordance with paragraph (4) of subsection (b) of Section 15-1603, and the abandoned residential property shall be sold at the earliest practicable time at a sale as provided in this Article.

(j) The mortgagee or its agent may enter, secure, and maintain abandoned residential property subject to subsection (e-5) of Section 21-3 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

(k) Personal property.

(1) Upon confirmation of the sale held pursuant to Section 15-1507, any personal property remaining in or upon the abandoned residential property shall be deemed to have been abandoned by the owner of such personal property and may be disposed of or donated by the holder of the certificate of sale (or, if none, by the purchaser at the sale). In the event of donation of any such personal property, the holder of the certificate of sale (or, if none, the purchaser at the sale) may transfer such donated property with a bill of sale. No mortgagee or its successors or assigns, holder of a certificate of sale, or purchaser at the sale shall be liable for any such disposal or donation of personal property.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this subsection (k), in the event a lawful occupant is in possession of the mortgaged real estate who has not been made a party to the foreclosure and had his or her interests terminated therein, any personal property of the lawful occupant shall not

be deemed to have been abandoned, nor shall the rights of the lawful occupant to any personal property be affected.

(l) Notices to be posted at property address.

(1) The notice set out in this paragraph (1) of this subsection (l) shall be conspicuously posted at the property address at least 14 days before the hearing on the motion requesting an expedited judgment and sale and shall be in boldface, in at least 12 point type, and in substantially the following form:

**"NOTICE TO ANY TENANT OR OTHER LAWFUL
OCCUPANT OF THIS PROPERTY**

A lawsuit has been filed to foreclose on this property, and the party asking to foreclose on this property has asked a judge to find that **THIS PROPERTY IS ABANDONED.**

The judge will be holding a hearing to decide whether this property is **ABANDONED.**

IF YOU LAWFULLY OCCUPY ANY PART OF THIS PROPERTY, YOU MAY CHOOSE TO GO TO THIS HEARING and explain to the judge how you are a lawful occupant of this property.

If the judge is satisfied that you are a **LAWFUL OCCUPANT** of this property, the court will find that this property is **NOT ABANDONED.**

This hearing will be held in the courthouse at the following address, date, and time:

Court name:.....

Court address:.....

Court room number where hearing will be held:.....

(There should be a person in this room called a **CLERK** who can help you. Make sure you know **THIS PROPERTY'S ADDRESS.**)

Date of hearing:.....

Time of hearing:.....

MORE INFORMATION

Name of lawsuit:.....

Number of lawsuit:.....

Address of this property:.....

IMPORTANT

This is **NOT** a notice to vacate the premises. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have.

WARNING

INTENTIONAL REMOVAL OF THIS NOTICE BEFORE THE DATE AND TIME STATED IN THIS NOTICE IS A CLASS B MISDEMEANOR, PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 180 DAYS IN JAIL AND A FINE OF UP TO \$1500, UNDER ILLINOIS LAW. 720 ILCS 5/21-3(a).

NO TRESPASSING

KNOWINGLY ENTERING THIS PROPERTY WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY IS A CLASS B MISDEMEANOR, PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 180 DAYS IN JAIL AND A FINE OF UP TO \$1500, UNDER ILLINOIS LAW. 720 ILCS 5/21-3(a)."

(2) The notice set out in this paragraph (2) of this subsection (l) shall be conspicuously posted at the property address at least 14 days before the hearing to confirm the sale of the abandoned residential property and shall be in boldface, in at least 12 point type, and in substantially the following form:

**"NOTICE TO ANY TENANT OR OTHER LAWFUL
OCCUPANT OF THIS PROPERTY**

A lawsuit has been filed to foreclose on this property, and the judge has found that THIS PROPERTY IS ABANDONED. As a result, THIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN OR WILL BE SOLD.

HOWEVER, there still must be a hearing for the judge to approve the sale. The judge will NOT APPROVE this sale if the judge finds that any person lawfully occupies any part of this property.

IF YOU LAWFULLY OCCUPY ANY PART OF THIS PROPERTY, YOU MAY CHOOSE TO GO TO THIS HEARING and explain to the judge how you are a lawful occupant of this property. You also may appear BEFORE this hearing and explain to the judge how you are a lawful occupant of this property.

If the judge is satisfied that you are a LAWFUL OCCUPANT of this property, the court will find that this property is NOT ABANDONED, and there will be no sale of the property at this time.

This hearing will be held in the courthouse at the following address, date, and time:

Court name:.....
Court address:.....
Court room number where hearing will be held:.....
(There should be a person in this room called a CLERK who can help you. Make sure you know THIS PROPERTY'S ADDRESS.)
Date of hearing:.....
Time of hearing:.....

MORE INFORMATION

Name of lawsuit:.....
Number of lawsuit:.....
Address of this property:.....

IMPORTANT

This is NOT a notice to vacate the premises. You may wish to contact a lawyer or your local legal aid or housing counseling agency to discuss any rights that you may have.

WARNING

INTENTIONAL REMOVAL OF THIS NOTICE BEFORE THE DATE AND TIME STATED IN THIS NOTICE IS A CLASS B MISDEMEANOR, PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 180 DAYS IN JAIL AND A FINE OF UP TO \$1500, UNDER ILLINOIS LAW. 720 ILCS 5/21-3(a).

NO TRESPASSING

KNOWINGLY ENTERING THIS PROPERTY WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY IS A CLASS B MISDEMEANOR, PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 180 DAYS IN JAIL AND A FINE OF UP TO \$1500, UNDER ILLINOIS LAW. 720 ILCS 5/21-3(a)."

(Source: P.A. 97-1164, eff. 6-1-13.)

(735 ILCS 5/15-1507.1)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on March 2, 2016)

Sec. 15-1507.1. Judicial sale fee for Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund.

(a) Upon and at the sale of residential real estate under Section 15-1507, the purchaser shall pay to the person conducting the sale pursuant to Section 15-1507 a fee for deposit into the Abandoned Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund, a special fund created in the State treasury. The fee shall be calculated at the rate of \$1 for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof of the amount paid by the purchaser to the person conducting the sale, as reflected in the receipt of sale issued to the purchaser, provided that in no event shall the fee exceed \$300. No fee shall be paid by the mortgagee acquiring the residential real estate pursuant to its credit bid at the sale or by any mortgagee, judgment creditor, or other lienor acquiring the residential real estate whose rights in and to the residential real estate arose prior to the sale. Upon confirmation of the sale under Section 15-1508, the person conducting the sale shall remit the fee to the clerk of the court in which the foreclosure case is pending. The clerk shall remit the fee to the State Treasurer as provided in this Section, to be expended for the purposes set forth in Section 7.31 of the Illinois Housing Development Act.

(b) All fees paid by purchasers as provided in this Section shall be disbursed within 60 days after receipt by the clerk of the court as follows: (i) 98% to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Abandoned

Residential Property Municipality Relief Fund, and (ii) 2% to the clerk of the court to be retained by the clerk for deposit into the Circuit Court Clerk Operation and Administrative Fund to defray ~~for~~ administrative expenses related to implementation of this Section.

(c) Not later than March 1 of each year, the clerk of the court shall submit to the Illinois Housing Development Authority a report of the funds collected and remitted during the preceding year pursuant to this Section.

(d) Subsections (a) and (b) of this Section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2016. This Section is repealed on March 2, 2016.

(Source: P.A. 96-1419, eff. 10-1-10.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect June 1, 2013."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1674**, with House Amendment No. 4, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1772

A bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1772

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1772

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1772, on page 37, by replacing line 13 with the following:

"Code; or (C) has a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating, as defined in Section 1-124.5 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, of 8,000 pounds or less."

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1772**, with House Amendment No. 2, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1968

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Together with the following amendment which is attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 1 to SENATE BILL NO. 1968

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 1968

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 1968 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Section 115-5 as follows: (725 ILCS 5/115-5) (from Ch. 38, par. 115-5)

Sec. 115-5. Business records as evidence.

(a) Any writing or record, whether in the form of an entry in a book or otherwise, made as a memorandum or record of any act, transaction, occurrence, or event, shall be admissible as evidence of such act,

[May 29, 2013]

transaction, occurrence, or event, if made in regular course of any business, and if it was the regular course of such business to make such memorandum or record at the time of such act, transaction, occurrence, or event or within a reasonable time thereafter.

All other circumstances of the making of such writing or record, including lack of personal knowledge by the entrant or maker, may be shown to affect its weight, but such circumstances shall not affect its admissibility.

The term "business," as used in this Section, includes business, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind.

(b) If any business, institution, member of a profession or calling, or any department or agency of government, in the regular course of business or activity has kept or recorded any memorandum, writing, entry, print, representation or combination thereof, of any act, transaction, occurrence, or event, and in the regular course of business has caused any or all of the same to be recorded, copied, or reproduced by any photographic, photostatic, microfilm, micro-card, miniature photographic, optical imaging, or other process which accurately reproduces or forms a medium for so reproducing the original, the original may be destroyed in the regular course of business unless its preservation is required by law. Such reproduction, when satisfactorily identified, is as admissible in evidence as the original itself in any proceeding whether the original is in existence or not and an enlargement or facsimile of such reproduction is likewise admissible in evidence if the original reproduction is in existence and available for inspection under direction of court. The introduction of a reproduced record, enlargement, or facsimile does not preclude admission of the original. This Section shall not be construed to exclude from evidence any document or copy thereof which is otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence.

(c) No writing or record made in the regular course of any business shall become admissible as evidence by the application of this Section if:

(1) Such writing or record has been made by anyone in the regular course of any form of hospital or medical business; or

(2) Such writing or record has been made by anyone during an investigation of an alleged offense or during any investigation relating to pending or anticipated litigation of any kind, except during a hearing to revoke a sentence of probation or conditional discharge or an order of court supervision that is based on a technical violation of a sentencing order when the hearing involves a probationer or defendant who has transferred or moved from the county having jurisdiction over the original charge or sentence. For the purposes of this subsection (c), "technical violation" means a breach of a sentencing order but does not include an allegation of a subsequent criminal act asserted in a formal criminal charge.

(d) Upon request of the moving party and with reasonable notice given to the opposing party, in a criminal prosecution in which the defendant is accused of an offense under Article 16 or 17 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, the court may, after a hearing, for good cause and upon appropriate safeguards, permit live foundational testimony business records as evidence, subject to cross examination, in open court by means of a contemporaneous audio and video transmission from outside of this State.

(Source: P.A. 91-548, eff. 1-1-00.)".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1968**, with House Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 733

A bill for AN ACT concerning animals.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 733

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

[May 29, 2013]

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

HOUSE BILL 772

A bill for AN ACT concerning transportation.

Which amendments are as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 772

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 772

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 804

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Which amendments are as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 804

Senate Amendment No. 3 to HOUSE BILL NO. 804

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 821

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 821

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 946

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 946

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 1010

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law, which may be referred to as "Patricia's Law".

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 1010

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

[May 29, 2013]

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 1225

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 1225

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 2269

A bill for AN ACT concerning government.

Which amendments are as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2269

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2269

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 2363

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2363

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 2382

A bill for AN ACT concerning transportation.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2382

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 2454

A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2454

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

[May 29, 2013]

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
 Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
 Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
 HOUSE BILL 2482
 A bill for AN ACT concerning local government.
 Which amendment is as follows:
 Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2482
 Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
 Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
 Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
 HOUSE BILL 2647
 A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.
 Which amendment is as follows:
 Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2647
 Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
 Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
 Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
 HOUSE BILL 2661
 A bill for AN ACT concerning health facilities.
 Which amendment is as follows:
 Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2661
 Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
 Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
 Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
 HOUSE BILL 2754
 A bill for AN ACT concerning transportation.
 Which amendment is as follows:
 Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2754
 Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1772
 Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1968

[May 29, 2013]

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Kotowski, as chief co-sponsor pursuant to Senate Rule 5-1(b)(i), **Senate Bill No. 2555** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senate Floor Amendment No. 2 was held in the Committee on Assignments.
Senator Kotowski offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 SENATE BILL 2555

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 2555, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 1 on page 6, line 9 by inserting "1" immediately after "July"

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2013.

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 3 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Kotowski, as chief co-sponsor pursuant to Senate Rule 5-1(b)(i), **Senate Bill No. 2555** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, 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:

YEAS 40; NAYS 19.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Bertino-Tarrant	Harmon	Lightford	Silverstein
Biss	Harris	Link	Stadelman
Bush	Hastings	Manar	Steans
Clayborne	Holmes	Martinez	Sullivan
Collins	Hunter	McGuire	Trotter
Cullerton, T.	Hutchinson	Morrison	Van Pelt
Cunningham	Jacobs	Mulroe	Mr. President
Delgado	Jones, E.	Muñoz	
Forby	Koehler	Noland	
Frerichs	Kotowski	Raoul	
Haine	Landek	Sandoval	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Dillard	McCarter	Rezin
Barickman	Duffy	McConaughay	Righter
Bivins	LaHood	Murphy	Rose
Brady	Luechtefeld	Oberweis	Syverson
Connelly	McCann	Radogno	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

[May 29, 2013]

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Kotowski, as chief co-sponsor pursuant to Senate Rule 5-1(b)(i), **Senate Bill No. 2556** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Kotowski offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 SENATE BILL 2556

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 2556, by deleting everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

“ARTICLE 1

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Chicago State University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	35,634,400
For Group Insurance	1,024,000
For Awards and Grants	<u>104,400</u>
Total	\$36,762,800

ARTICLE 2

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Eastern Illinois University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	41,978,100
For Equipment	500,000
For Contractual Services	1,300,000
For Telecommunications Services	<u>300,000</u>
Total	\$44,078,100

ARTICLE 3

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Governors State University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	21,878,800
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For Group Insurance	656,200
For Contractual Services	1,725,000
For Commodities	75,000
For Equipment	250,000
For Awards and Grants	<u>90,000</u>
Total	\$24,675,000

ARTICLE 4

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Illinois State University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	74,089,200
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ARTICLE 5

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Northeastern Illinois University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	36,774,800
For Group Insurance	1,072,600
For Equipment	<u>0</u>
Total	\$37,847,400

ARTICLE 6

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Northern Illinois University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	82,633,700
For State Contributions to Social Security, for Medicare	883,500
For Group Insurance	2,337,300
For Contractual Services	4,240,800
For Commodities	1,412,500
For Equipment	1,073,500
For Telecommunications Services	724,600
For Operation of Automotive Equipment	<u>106,700</u>
Total	\$93,412,600

ARTICLE 7

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Southern Illinois University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	186,021,900
For State Contributions to Social Security, for Medicare	2,309,400
For Group Insurance	3,060,000
For Contractual Services	8,164,800
For Travel	36,600
For Commodities	902,800
For Equipment	1,006,200
For Telecommunications Services	1,307,300
For Operation of Automotive Equipment	<u>575,100</u>
Total	\$203,384,100

ARTICLE 8

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of the University of Illinois to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	521,412,600
For State Contributions to Social Security, for Medicare	9,737,100
For Group Insurance	24,893,200
For Contractual Services	37,000,000
For Distributive Purposes as follows:	
For Awards and Grants	<u>6,057,500</u>
Total	\$599,100,400

ARTICLE 9

Section 5. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, for the objects and purposes hereinafter named, are appropriated to the Board of the Trustees of Western Illinois University to meet ordinary and contingent expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:

Payable from the Education Assistance Fund:

For Personal Services, including payment to the university for personal services costs incurred during the fiscal year and salaries accrued but unpaid to academic personnel for personal services rendered during the academic year 2013-2014	46,596,900
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For State Contributions to Social Security, for Medicare	800,000
For Group Insurance	1,744,800
For Contractual Services.....	2,500,000
For Commodities	383,400
For Equipment	400,000
For Operation of Automotive Equipment.....	180,000
For Telecommunications Services	<u>150,000</u>
Total	\$52,755,100

ARTICLE 10

Section 5. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, respectively, are appropriated from the Education Assistance Fund to the Illinois Community College Board for distribution to qualifying public community colleges for the purposes specified:

Base Operating Grants	191,271,900
Equalization Grants.....	<u>75,570,800</u>
Total	\$266,842,700

Section 10. The sum of \$14,079,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated from the General Revenue Fund to the Illinois Community College Board for the City Colleges of Chicago for educational-related expenses.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2013."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Kotowski, as chief co-sponsor pursuant to Senate Rule 5-1(b)(i), **Senate Bill No. 2556** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, 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:

YEAS 40; NAYS 19.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Bertino-Tarrant	Harmon	Lightford	Silverstein
Biss	Harris	Link	Stadelman
Bush	Hastings	Manar	Stears
Clayborne	Holmes	Martinez	Sullivan
Collins	Hunter	McGuire	Trotter
Cullerton, T.	Hutchinson	Morrison	Van Pelt
Cunningham	Jacobs	Mulroe	Mr. President
Delgado	Jones, E.	Muñoz	
Forby	Koehler	Noland	
Frerichs	Kotowski	Raoul	
Haine	Landek	Sandoval	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Dillard	McCarter	Rezin
Barickman	Duffy	McConnaughay	Righter

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Bivins	LaHood	Murphy	Rose
Brady	Luechtefeld	Oberweis	Syverson
Connelly	McCann	Radogno	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

At the hour of 4:20 o'clock p.m., Senator Link, presiding.

HOUSE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 2418** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senate Floor Amendment No. 1 was postponed in the Committee on Executive.

Senator Harmon offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO HOUSE BILL 2418

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend House Bill 2418 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 1A-16, 1A-16.5, 1A-25, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-15, 4-33, 4-50, 5-7, 5-9, 5-15, 5-21, 5-43, 5-50, 6-29, 6-35, 6-40, 6-57, 6-79, 6-100, 6A-1, 6A-2, 6A-3, 6A-4, 7-10, 7-19, 7-46, 7-52, 7-53, 8-9, 9-1.8, 9-9.5, 9-8.5, 10-6.2, 10-7, 10-9, 10-10, 17-23, 18A-15, 19-2, 19-3, 19-2.1, 19-4, 19-7, 19A-15, 19A-70, 22-6, 24A-16, and 28-8 and by adding Sections 1-12, 6-19.5, 7-60.2, 24A-6.2, 24B-6.2, and 24C-6.2 as follows:

(10 ILCS 5/1-12 new)

Sec. 1-12. Public university voting. Each appropriate election authority shall, in addition to the early voting conducted at locations otherwise required by law, conduct early voting in a high traffic location on the campus of a public university within the election authority's jurisdiction. For the purposes of this Section, "public university" means the University of Illinois at its campuses in Urbana-Champaign and Springfield, Southern Illinois University at its campuses in Carbondale and Edwardsville, Eastern Illinois University, Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University, and Western Illinois University at its campuses in Macomb and Moline. The voting required by this Section to be conducted on campus must be conducted as otherwise required by Article 19A of this Code. If an election authority has voting equipment that can accommodate a ballot in every form required in the election authority's jurisdiction, then the election authority shall extend early voting under this Section to any registered voter in the election authority's jurisdiction. However, if the election authority does not have voting equipment that can accommodate a ballot in every form required in the election authority's jurisdiction, then the election authority may limit early voting under this Section to registered voters in precincts where the public university is located and precincts bordering the university. Each public university shall make the space available in a high traffic area for, and cooperate and coordinate with the appropriate election authority in, the implementation of this Section.

(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 Sections 1A-17 and 1A-30 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 I may be fined, imprisoned, or if I am not a U.S. citizen, deported from or refused entry into the United States."

(15) A space for the person to fill in his or her e-mail address if he or she chooses to provide that information.

(d-5) 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) (Blank). 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. 94-492, eff. 1-1-06; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/1A-16.5 new)

Sec. 1A-16.5. Online voter registration.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall establish and maintain a system for online voter registration that permits a person to apply to register to vote or to update his or her existing voter registration. In accordance with technical specifications provided by the State Board of Elections, each election authority shall maintain a voter registration system capable of receiving and processing voter registration application information, including electronic signatures, from the online voter registration system established by the State Board of Elections.

(b) The online voter registration system shall employ security measures to ensure the accuracy and integrity of voter registration applications submitted electronically pursuant to this Section.

(c) The Board may receive voter registration information provided by applicants using the State Board of Elections' website, may cross reference that information with data or information contained in the Secretary of State's database in order to match the information submitted by applicants, and may receive from the Secretary of State the applicant's digitized signature upon a successful match of that applicant's information with that contained in the Secretary of State's database.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is qualified to register to vote and who has an authentic Illinois driver's license or State identification card issued by the Secretary of State may submit an application to register to vote electronically on a website maintained by the State Board of Elections.

(e) An online voter registration application shall contain all of the information that is required for a paper application as provided in Section 1A-16 of this Code, except that the applicant shall be required to provide:

- (1) the applicant's full Illinois driver's license or State identification card number;
- (2) the last 4 digits of the applicant's social security number; and
- (3) the date the Illinois driver's license or State identification card was issued.

(f) For an applicant's registration or change in registration to be accepted, the applicant shall mark the box associated with the following statement included as part of the online voter registration application:

"By clicking on the box below, I swear or affirm all of the following:

"(1) I am the person whose name and identifying information is provided on this form, and I desire to register to vote in the State of Illinois.

"(2) All the information I have provided on this form is true and correct as of the date I am submitting this form.

"(3) I authorize the Secretary of State to transmit to the State Board of Elections my signature that is on file with the Secretary of State and understand that such signature will be used by my local election authority on this online voter registration application for admission as an elector as if I had signed this form personally."

(g) Immediately upon receiving a completed online voter registration application, the online voter registration system shall send, by electronic mail, a confirmation notice that the application has been received. Within 48 hours of receiving such an application, the online voter registration system shall send by electronic mail, a notice informing the applicant of whether the following information has been matched with the Secretary of State database:

(1) that the applicant has an authentic Illinois driver's license or State identification card issued by the Secretary of State and that the driver's license or State identification number provided by the applicant matches the driver's license or State identification card number for that person on file with the Secretary of State;

(2) that the date of issuance of the Illinois driver's license or State identification card listed on the application matches the date of issuance of that card for that person on file with the Secretary of State;

(3) that the date of birth provided by the applicant matches the date of birth for that person on file with the Secretary of State; and

(4) that the last 4 digits of the applicant's social security number matches the last four digits for that person on file with the Secretary of State.

(h) If the information provided by the applicant matches the information on the Secretary of State's databases for any driver's license and State identification card holder and is matched as provided in subsection (g) above, the online voter registration system shall:

(1) retrieve from the Secretary of State's database files an electronic copy of the applicant's signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or State identification card and such signature shall be deemed to be the applicant's signature on his or her online voter registration application;

(2) within 2 days of receiving the application, forward to the county clerk or board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over the applicant's voter registration: (i) the application, along with the applicant's relevant data that can be directly loaded into the jurisdiction's voter registration system and (ii) a copy of the applicant's electronic signature and a certification from the State Board of Elections that the applicant's driver's license or State identification card number, driver's license or State identification card date of issuance, and date of birth and social security information have been successfully matched.

(i) Upon receipt of the online voter registration application, the county clerk or board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over the applicant's voter registration shall promptly search its voter registration database to determine whether the applicant is already registered to vote at the address on the application and whether the new registration would create a duplicate registration. If the applicant is already registered to vote at the address on the application, the clerk or board, as the case may be, shall send the applicant by first class mail, and electronic mail if the applicant has provided an electronic mail address on the original voter registration form for that address, a disposition notice as otherwise required by law informing the applicant that he or she is already registered to vote at such address. If the applicant is not already registered to vote at the address on the application and the applicant is otherwise eligible to register to vote, the clerk or board, as the case may be, shall:

(1) enter the name and address of the applicant on the list of registered voters in the jurisdiction; and

(2) send by mail, and electronic mail if the applicant has provided an electronic mail address on the voter registration form, a disposition notice to the applicant as otherwise provided by law setting forth the applicant's name and address as it appears on the application and stating that the person is registered to vote.

(j) An electronic signature of the person submitting a duplicate registration application or a change of address form that is retrieved and imported from the Secretary of State's driver's license or State identification card database as provided herein may, in the discretion of the clerk or board, be substituted for and replace any existing signature for that individual in the voter registration database of the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

(k) Any new registration or change of address submitted electronically as provided in this Section shall become effective as of the date it is received by the county clerk or board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over said registration. Disposition notices prescribed in this Section shall be sent within 5 business days of receipt of the online application or change of address by the county clerk or board of election commissioners.

(l) All provisions of this Code governing voter registration and applicable thereto and not inconsistent with this Section shall apply to online voter registration under this Section. All applications submitted on a website maintained by the State Board of Elections shall be deemed timely filed if they are submitted no later than 11:59 p.m. on the final day for voter registration prior to an election. After the registration period for an upcoming election has ended and until the 2nd day following such election, the web page containing the online voter registration form on the State Board of Elections website shall inform users of the procedure for grace period voting.

(m) The State Board of Elections shall maintain a list of the name, street address, e-mail address, and likely precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, of people who apply to vote online through the voter registration system and those names and that information shall be stored in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees.

(n) The Illinois State Board of Elections shall submit a report to the General Assembly and the Governor by January 31, 2014 detailing the progress made to implement the online voter registration system described in this Section.

(o) The online voter registration system provided for in this Section shall be fully operational by July 1, 2014.

(10 ILCS 5/1A-25)

Sec. 1A-25. Centralized statewide voter registration list. The centralized statewide voter registration list required by Title III, Subtitle A, Section 303 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 shall be created and maintained by the State Board of Elections as provided in this Section.

(1) The centralized statewide voter registration list shall be compiled from the voter registration data bases of each election authority in this State.

(2) With the exception of voter registration forms submitted electronically through an online voter registration system, all ~~AN~~ new voter registration forms and applications to register to vote, including those reviewed by the Secretary of State at a driver services facility, shall be transmitted only to the appropriate election authority as required by Articles 4, 5, and 6 of this Code and not to the State Board of Elections. All voter registration forms submitted electronically to the State Board of Elections through an online voter registration system shall be transmitted to the appropriate election authority as required by Section 1A-16.5. The election authority shall process and verify each voter registration form and electronically enter verified registrations on an expedited basis onto the statewide voter registration list. All original registration cards shall remain permanently in the office of the election authority as required by this Code.

(3) The centralized statewide voter registration list shall:

(i) Be designed to allow election authorities to utilize the registration data on the statewide voter registration list pertinent to voters registered in their election jurisdiction on locally maintained software programs that are unique to each jurisdiction.

(ii) Allow each election authority to perform essential election management functions, including but not limited to production of voter lists, processing of absentee voters, production of individual, pre-printed applications to vote, administration of election judges, and polling place administration, but shall not prevent any election authority from using information from that election authority's own systems.

(4) The registration information maintained by each election authority shall be synchronized with that authority's information on the statewide list at least once every 24 hours.

To protect the privacy and confidentiality of voter registration information, the disclosure of any portion of the centralized statewide voter registration list 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 except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing,

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any person may view the list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list.

(Source: P.A. 94-136, eff. 7-7-05; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

(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.

Electronic mail address, if any.

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).

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.....
 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.

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 and to governmental entities, 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 except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the centralized statewide voter registration list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list. 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

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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. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04; 94-136, eff. 7-7-05.)

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

Sec. 4-10. Except as herein provided, no person shall be registered, unless he applies in person to a registration officer, answers such relevant questions as may be asked of him by the registration officer, and executes the affidavit of registration. The registration officer shall require the applicant to furnish two forms of identification, and except in the case of a homeless individual, one of which must include his or her residence address. These forms of identification shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: driver's license, social security card, public aid identification card, utility bill, employee or student identification card, lease or contract for a residence, credit card, or a civic, union or professional association membership card. The registration officer shall require a homeless individual to furnish evidence of his or her use of the mailing address stated. This use may be demonstrated by a piece of mail addressed to that individual and received at that address or by a statement from a person authorizing use of the mailing address. The registration officer shall require each applicant for registration to read or have read to him the affidavit of registration before permitting him to execute the affidavit.

One of the registration officers or a deputy registration officer, county clerk, or clerk in the office of the county clerk, shall administer to all persons who shall personally apply to register the following oath or affirmation:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your name, place of residence, place of birth, your qualifications as an elector and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of the State of Illinois."

The registration officer shall satisfy himself that each applicant for registration is qualified to register before registering him. If the registration officer has reason to believe that the applicant is a resident of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home or any facility which is licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act, or the ID/DD Community Care Act, the following question shall be put, "When you entered the home which is your present address, was it your bona fide intention to become a resident thereof?" Any voter of a township, city, village or incorporated town in which such applicant resides, shall be permitted to be present at the place of any precinct registration and shall have the right to challenge any applicant who applies to be registered.

In case the officer is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified he shall forthwith notify such applicant in writing to appear before the county clerk to complete his registration. Upon the card of such applicant shall be written the word "incomplete" and no such applicant shall be permitted to vote unless such registration is satisfactorily completed as hereinafter provided. No registration shall be taken and marked as incomplete if information to complete it can be furnished on the date of the original application.

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Any person claiming to be an elector in any election precinct and whose registration card is marked "Incomplete" may make and sign an application in writing, under oath, to the county clerk in substance in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear that I,, did on (insert date) make application to the board of registry of the precinct of the township of (or to the county clerk of county) and that said board or clerk refused to complete my registration as a qualified voter in said precinct. That I reside in said precinct, that I intend to reside in said precinct, and am a duly qualified voter of said precinct and am entitled to be registered to vote in said precinct at the next election.
(Signature of applicant)"

All such applications shall be presented to the county clerk or to his duly authorized representative by the applicant, in person between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day after the days on which the 1969 and 1970 precinct re-registrations are held but not on any day within 27 days preceding the ensuing general election and thereafter for the registration provided in Section 4-7 all such applications shall be presented to the county clerk or his duly authorized representative by the applicant in person between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on any day prior to 27 days preceding the ensuing general election. Such application shall be heard by the county clerk or his duly authorized representative at the time the application is presented. If the applicant for registration has registered with the county clerk, such application may be presented to and heard by the county clerk or by his duly authorized representative upon the dates specified above or at any time prior thereto designated by the county clerk.

Any otherwise qualified person who is absent from his county of residence either due to business of the United States or because he is temporarily outside the territorial limits of the United States may become registered by mailing an application to the county clerk within the periods of registration provided for in this Article, or by simultaneous application for absentee registration and absentee ballot as provided in Article 20 of this Code.

Upon receipt of such application the county clerk shall immediately mail an affidavit of registration in duplicate, which affidavit shall contain the following and such other information as the State Board of Elections may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant:

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, 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 information as may be necessary, including post office mailing address.

Electronic mail address, if the registrant has provided this information.

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.

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

Out of State address of

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of

)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; that I am fully qualified to vote, that I am not registered to vote anywhere else in the United States, that I intend to remain a resident of the State of Illinois and of the election precinct, that I intend to return to the State of Illinois, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an officer qualified to administer oaths, on (insert date).

.....
Signature of officer administering oath.

Upon receipt of the executed duplicate affidavit of Registration, the county clerk shall transfer the information contained thereon to duplicate Registration Cards provided for in Section 4-8 of this Article

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and shall attach thereto a copy of each of the duplicate affidavit of registration and thereafter such registration card and affidavit shall constitute the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

(Source: P.A. 96-317, eff. 1-1-10; 96-339, eff. 7-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-38, eff. 6-28-11; 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-12)

Sec. 4-12. Any voter or voters in the township, city, village or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeman in the county, may, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which the 1970 primary election for the nomination of candidates for State and county offices or any election thereafter is to be held, make application in writing, to the county clerk, to have any name upon the register of any precinct erased. Such application shall be, in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I being a qualified voter, registered from No. Street in the precinct of the ward of the city (village or town of) (or of the town of) do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that registered from No. Street is not a qualified voter in the precinct of ward of the city (village or town) of (or of the town of) and hence I ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason

Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit.

(Signed)

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

.....
.....
....."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before the county clerk or any deputy authorized by the county clerk for that purpose, and filed with said clerk. Thereupon notice of such application, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, with a demand to appear before the county clerk and show cause why his name shall not be erased from said register, shall be mailed, in an envelope duly stamped and directed to such person at the address upon said register, at least four days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause. If such person has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, then the election authority shall also send the same notice by electronic mail at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be mailed to the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why said name should be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before said clerk at the time set for the hearing as fixed in the said notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application to erase may be dismissed by the county clerk.

Any voter making the application is privileged from arrest while presenting it to the county clerk, and while going to and from the office of the county clerk.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 4-15)

Sec. 4-15. Within 5 days after a person registers or transfers his registration with at the office of the election authority county clerk, such election authority clerk shall send by mail, and by electronic mail if the registrant has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, a certificate to such person setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears upon the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the certificate on or before the 7th day next ensuing at the office of the election authority county clerk in order to secure correction of the error. The certificate shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within 5 days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of a certificate which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there or because no such address exists, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the election authority county clerk, within 5 days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the election authority's county clerk's office within 5 days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the election authority county clerk shall mark his registration card as incomplete and he shall not be permitted to vote until his registration is satisfactorily completed.

If an elector possesses such a certificate valid on its face, if his name does not expressly appear to have been erased or withdrawn from the precinct list as corrected and revised as provided by Section 4-11 of this Article, if he makes an affidavit and attaches such certificate thereto, and if such affidavit substantially in the form prescribed in Section 17-10 of this Act is sworn to before a judge of election on suitable forms

provided by the ~~election authority county clerk~~ for that purpose, such elector shall be permitted to vote even though his duplicate registration card is not to be found in the precinct binder and even though his name is not to be found upon the printed or any other list.

(Source: Laws 1961, p. 3394.)

(10 ILCS 5/4-33)

Sec. 4-33. Computerization of voter records.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card that, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in duplicate by all election authorities in the State adopting a computer-based voter registration file as provided in this Section. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color, and print of the cards. The cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 4-8 and 4-21; provided that the cards shall also contain: (i) A space for a person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license; (ii) 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.

(b) The election authority may develop and implement a system to prepare, use, and maintain a computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter. The computer-based voter registration file may be used for all purposes for which the original registration cards are to be used, provided that a system for the storage of at least one copy of the original registration cards remains in effect. In the case of voter registration forms received via an online voter registration system, the original registration cards will include the signature received from the Secretary of State database. The electronic file shall be the master file.

(c) Any system created, used, and maintained under subsection (b) of this Section shall meet the following standards:

(1) Access to any computer-based voter registration file shall be limited to those persons authorized by the election authority, and each access to the computer-based voter registration file, other than an access solely for inquiry, shall be recorded.

(2) No copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes any computer-stored image of the signature of any registered voter shall be made available to the public outside of the offices of the election authority.

(3) Any copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of a registered voter shall be produced in such a manner that it cannot be reproduced.

(4) Each person desiring to vote shall sign an application for a ballot, and the signature comparison authorized in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code may be made to a copy of the computer-stored image of the signature of the registered voter.

(5) Any voter list produced from a computer-based voter registration file that includes computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters and is used in a polling place during an election shall be preserved by the election authority in secure storage until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which it was used.

(d) Before the first election in which the election authority elects to use a voter list produced from the computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters in a computer-based voter registration file for signature comparison in a polling place, the State Board of Elections shall certify that the system used by the election authority complies with the standards set forth in this Section. The State Board of Elections may request a sample poll list intended to be used in a polling place to test the accuracy of the list and the adequacy of the computer-stored images of the signatures of the registered voters.

(e) With respect to a jurisdiction that has copied all of its voter signatures into a computer-based registration file, all references in this Act or any other Act to the use, other than storage, of paper-based voter registration records shall be deemed to refer to their computer-based equivalents.

(f) Nothing in this Section prevents an election authority from submitting to the State Board of Elections a duplicate copy of some, as the State Board of Elections shall determine, or all of the data contained in each voter registration record that is part of the electronic master file. The duplicate copy of the registration record shall be maintained by the State Board of Elections under the same terms and limitations applicable to the election authority and shall be of equal legal dignity with the original registration record maintained by the election authority as proof of any fact contained in the voter registration record.

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

(10 ILCS 5/4-50)

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 and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for a primary or election and until the 3rd day before the primary or

election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and 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. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner as otherwise provided by this Article for registration and change of address.

If a voter who registers or changes address during this grace period wishes to vote at the first election or primary occurring after the grace period, he or she must do so by grace period voting, ~~either in person in the office of the election authority or at a location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority, or by mail, at the discretion of the election authority.~~ The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at the authority's office and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow grace period voting by mail only if the election authority has no ballots prepared at the authority's office. Grace period voting shall be in a manner substantially similar to voting under Article 19.

Within one day after a voter casts a grace period ballot, or within one day after the ballot is received by the election authority if the election authority allows grace period voting by mail, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The name of each person issued a grace period ballot shall also be placed on the appropriate precinct list of persons to whom absentee and early ballots have been issued, for use as provided in Sections 17-9 and 18-5.

A person who casts a grace period ballot shall not be permitted to revoke that ballot and vote another ballot with respect to that primary or election. Ballots cast by persons who register or change address during the grace period must be transmitted to and counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be transmitted to and counted at precinct polling places. The grace period ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

(Source: P.A. 96-441, eff. 1-1-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(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.

Electronic mail address, if any.

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.

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 and to governmental entities, 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 except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the centralized statewide voter registration list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list. 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. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04; 94-136, eff. 7-7-05.)

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

Sec. 5-9. Except as herein provided, no person shall be registered unless he applies in person to registration officer, answers such relevant questions as may be asked of him by the registration officer, and executes the affidavit of registration. The registration officer shall require the applicant to furnish two forms of identification, and except in the case of a homeless individual, one of which must include his or her residence address. These forms of identification shall include, but not be limited to, any of the following: driver's license, social security card, public aid identification card, utility bill, employee or

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student identification card, lease or contract for a residence, credit card, or a civic, union or professional association membership card. The registration officer shall require a homeless individual to furnish evidence of his or her use of the mailing address stated. This use may be demonstrated by a piece of mail addressed to that individual and received at that address or by a statement from a person authorizing use of the mailing address. The registration officer shall require each applicant for registration to read or have read to him the affidavit of registration before permitting him to execute the affidavit.

One of the Deputy Registrars, the Judge of Registration, or an Officer of Registration, County Clerk, or clerk in the office of the County Clerk, shall administer to all persons who shall personally apply to register the following oath or affirmation:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you touching your place of residence, name, place of birth, your qualifications as an elector and your right as such to register and vote under the laws of the State of Illinois."

The Registration Officer shall satisfy himself that each applicant for registration is qualified to register before registering him. If the registration officer has reason to believe that the applicant is a resident of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home or any facility which is licensed or certified pursuant to the Nursing Home Care Act, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act, or the ID/DD Community Care Act, the following question shall be put, "When you entered the home which is your present address, was it your bona fide intention to become a resident thereof?" Any voter of a township, city, village or incorporated town in which such applicant resides, shall be permitted to be present at the place of precinct registration, and shall have the right to challenge any applicant who applies to be registered.

In case the officer is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified, he shall forthwith in writing notify such applicant to appear before the County Clerk to furnish further proof of his qualifications. Upon the card of such applicant shall be written the word "Incomplete" and no such applicant shall be permitted to vote unless such registration is satisfactorily completed as hereinafter provided. No registration shall be taken and marked as "incomplete" if information to complete it can be furnished on the date of the original application.

Any person claiming to be an elector in any election precinct in such township, city, village or incorporated town and whose registration is marked "Incomplete" may make and sign an application in writing, under oath, to the County Clerk in substance in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear that I,, did on (insert date) make application to the Board of Registry of the precinct of ward of the City of or of the District Town of (or to the County Clerk of) and County; that said Board or Clerk refused to complete my registration as a qualified voter in said precinct, that I reside in said precinct (or that I intend to reside in said precinct), am a duly qualified voter and entitled to vote in said precinct at the next election.

.....
(Signature of Applicant)"

All such applications shall be presented to the County Clerk by the applicant, in person between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., on Monday and Tuesday of the third week subsequent to the weeks in which the 1961 and 1962 precinct re-registrations are to be held, and thereafter for the registration provided in Section 5-17 of this Article, all such applications shall be presented to the County Clerk by the applicant in person between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and nine o'clock p.m. on Monday and Tuesday of the third week prior to the date on which such election is to be held.

Any otherwise qualified person who is absent from his county of residence either due to business of the United States or because he is temporarily outside the territorial limits of the United States may become registered by mailing an application to the county clerk within the periods of registration provided for in this Article or by simultaneous application for absentee registration and absentee ballot as provided in Article 20 of this Code.

Upon receipt of such application the county clerk shall immediately mail an affidavit of registration in duplicate, which affidavit shall contain the following and such other information as the State Board of Elections may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant:

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, 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 information as may be necessary, including post office mailing address.

Electronic mail address, if the registrant has provided this information.

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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.
Age. Date of birth, by month, day and year.
Out of State address of

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of

)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 for 6 months and in the election precinct 30 days; that I am fully qualified to vote, that I am not registered to vote anywhere else in the United States, that I intend to remain a resident of the State of Illinois and of the election precinct, that I intend to return to the State of Illinois, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an officer qualified to administer oaths, on (insert date).

.....
Signature of officer administering oath.

Upon receipt of the executed duplicate affidavit of Registration, the county clerk shall transfer the information contained thereon to duplicate Registration Cards provided for in Section 5-7 of this Article and shall attach thereto a copy of each of the duplicate affidavit of registration and thereafter such registration card and affidavit shall constitute the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

(Source: P.A. 96-317, eff. 1-1-10; 96-339, eff. 7-1-10; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 97-38, eff. 6-28-11; 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-15)

Sec. 5-15. Any voter or voters in the township, city, village, or incorporated town containing such precinct, and any precinct committeeman in the county, may, between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of the Monday and Tuesday of the third week immediately preceding the week in which such April 10, 1962 Primary Election is to be held, make application in writing, before such County Clerk, to have any name upon such register of any precinct erased. Thereafter such application shall be made between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. of Monday and Tuesday of the second week prior to the week in which any county, city, village, township, or incorporated town election is to be held. Such application shall be in substance, in the words and figures following:

"I, being a qualified voter, registered from No. Street in the precinct of the Ward of the city (village or town of) of the District town of do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that registered from No. Street is not a qualified voter in the precinct of the ward of the city (village or town) of or of the district town of hence I ask that his name be erased from the register of such precinct for the following reason Affiant further says that he has personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above affidavit.

(Signed)

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

.....
.....
....."

Such application shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant before the County Clerk or any Deputy authorized by the County Clerk for that purpose, and filed with the Clerk. Thereupon notice of such application, with a demand to appear before the County Clerk and show cause why his name shall not be erased from the register, shall be mailed by special delivery, duly stamped and directed, to such person, to the address upon said register at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause. If such person has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, then the election authority shall also send the same notice by electronic mail at least 4 days before the day fixed in said notice to show cause.

A like notice shall be mailed to the person or persons making the application to have the name upon such register erased to appear and show cause why the name should be erased, the notice to set out the day and hour of such hearing. If the voter making such application fails to appear before the Clerk at the time

set for the hearing as fixed in the said notice or fails to show cause why the name upon such register shall be erased, the application may be dismissed by the County Clerk.

Any voter making such application or applications shall be privileged from arrest while presenting the same to the County Clerk, and whilst going to and returning from the office of the County Clerk.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 5-21)

Sec. 5-21. To each person who registers at the office of the county, city, village, incorporated town or town clerk, or any place designated by the Board of County Commissioners under section 5-17 of article 5 and within five days thereafter, the ~~election authority County Clerk~~ shall send by mail and electronic mail if the registrant has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears on the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the seventh day next ensuing at the office of the ~~election authority County Clerk~~ in order to secure the correction of the error. Such notice shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within five days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of such notice which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the ~~election authority County Clerk~~, within five days, to answer questions touching his right to register. If the person notified fails to appear at the ~~election authority's County Clerk's~~ office within five days as directed or if he appears and fails to prove his right to register, the ~~election authority County Clerk~~ shall cancel his registration.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/5-43)

Sec. 5-43. Computerization of voter records.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card that, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in duplicate by all election authorities in the State adopting a computer-based voter registration file as provided in this Section. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color, and print of the cards. The cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 5-7 and 5-28.1; provided that the cards shall also contain: (i) A space for the person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license; (ii) 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.

(b) The election authority may develop and implement a system to prepare, use, and maintain a computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter. The computer-based voter registration file may be used for all purposes for which the original registration cards are to be used, provided that a system for the storage of at least one copy of the original registration cards remains in effect. In the case of voter registration forms received via an online voter registration system, the original registration cards will include the signature received from the Secretary of State database. The electronic file shall be the master file.

(c) Any system created, used, and maintained under subsection (b) of this Section shall meet the following standards:

(1) Access to any computer-based voter registration file shall be limited to those persons authorized by the election authority, and each access to the computer-based voter registration file, other than an access solely for inquiry, shall be recorded.

(2) No copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes any computer-stored image of the signature of any registered voter shall be made available to the public outside of the offices of the election authority.

(3) Any copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of a registered voter shall be produced in such a manner that it cannot be reproduced.

(4) Each person desiring to vote shall sign an application for a ballot, and the signature comparison authorized in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code may be made to a copy of the computer-stored image of the signature of the registered voter.

(5) Any voter list produced from a computer-based voter registration file that includes computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters and is used in a polling place during an election shall be preserved by the election authority in secure storage until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which it was used.

(d) Before the first election in which the election authority elects to use a voter list produced from the computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters in a computer-based voter registration file

for signature comparison in a polling place, the State Board of Elections shall certify that the system used by the election authority complies with the standards set forth in this Section. The State Board of Elections may request a sample poll list intended to be used in a polling place to test the accuracy of the list and the adequacy of the computer-stored images of the signatures of the registered voters.

(e) With respect to a jurisdiction that has copied all of its voter signatures into a computer-based registration file, all references in this Act or any other Act to the use, other than storage, of paper-based voter registration records shall be deemed to refer to their computer-based equivalents.

(f) Nothing in this Section prevents an election authority from submitting to the State Board of Elections a duplicate copy of some, as the State Board of Elections shall determine, or all of the data contained in each voter registration record that is part of the electronic master file. The duplicate copy of the registration record shall be maintained by the State Board of Elections under the same terms and limitations applicable to the election authority and shall be of equal legal dignity with the original registration record maintained by the election authority as proof of any fact contained in the voter registration record.

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

(10 ILCS 5/5-50)

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 and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for a primary or election and until the 3rd day before the primary or election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and 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. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner as otherwise provided by this Article for registration and change of address.

If a voter who registers or changes address during this grace period wishes to vote at the first election or primary occurring after the grace period, he or she must do so by grace period voting, ~~either in person in the office of the election authority or at a location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority, or by mail, at the discretion of the election authority.~~ The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at his or her office and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow grace period voting by mail only if the election authority has no ballots prepared at the authority's office. Grace period voting shall be in a manner substantially similar to voting under Article 19.

Within one day after a voter casts a grace period ballot, or within one day after the ballot is received by the election authority if the election authority allows grace period voting by mail, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The name of each person issued a grace period ballot shall also be placed on the appropriate precinct list of persons to whom absentee and early ballots have been issued, for use as provided in Sections 17-9 and 18-5.

A person who casts a grace period ballot shall not be permitted to revoke that ballot and vote another ballot with respect to that primary or election. Ballots cast by persons who register or change address during the grace period must be transmitted to and counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be transmitted to and counted at precinct polling places. The grace period ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

(Source: P.A. 96-441, eff. 1-1-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-19.5 new)

Sec. 6-19.5. Rejection of Article by superseding county board of election commissioners. In addition to any other method of rejection provided in this Article, when a county board of election commissioners is established in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6A-1 in a county in which is located any portion of a municipality with a municipal board of election commissioners, the application of the provisions of this Article to the territory of that municipality located within that county is rejected.

(10 ILCS 5/6-29) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-29)

Sec. 6-29. For the purpose of registering voters under this Article, the office of the Board of Election Commissioners shall be open during ordinary business hours of each week day, from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon on the last four Saturdays immediately preceding the end of the period of registration preceding each election, and such other days and such other times as the board may direct. During the 27 days immediately

preceding any election there shall be no registration of voters at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns of fewer than 200,000 inhabitants. In cities, villages and incorporated towns of 200,000 or more inhabitants, there shall be no registration of voters at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners during the 35 days immediately preceding any election; provided, however, where no precinct registration is being conducted prior to any election then registration may be taken in the office of the Board up to and including the 28th day prior to such election. The Board of Election Commissioners may set up and establish as many branch offices for the purpose of taking registrations as it may deem necessary, and the branch offices may be open on any or all dates and hours during which registrations may be taken in the main office. All officers and employees of the Board of Election Commissioners who are authorized by such board to take registrations under this Article shall be considered officers of the circuit court, and shall be subject to the same control as is provided by Section 14-5 of this Act with respect to judges of election.

In any election called for the submission of the revision or alteration of, or the amendments to the Constitution, submitted by a Constitutional Convention, the final day for registration at the office of the election authority charged with the printing of the ballot of this election shall be the 15th day prior to the date of election.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall appoint one or more registration teams, consisting of 2 of its employees for each team, for the purpose of accepting the registration of any voter who files an affidavit, within the period for taking registrations provided for in this article, that he is physically unable to appear at the office of the Board or at any appointed place of registration. On the day or days when a precinct registration is being conducted such teams shall consist of one member from each of the 2 leading political parties who are serving on the Precinct Registration Board. Each team so designated shall visit each disabled person and shall accept the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

Any otherwise qualified person who is absent from his county of residence due to business of the United States, or who is temporarily residing outside the territorial limits of the United States, may make application to become registered by mail to the Board of Election Commissioners within the periods for registration provided for in this Article or by simultaneous application for absentee registration and absentee ballot as provided in Article 20 of this Code.

Upon receipt of such application the Board of Election Commissioners shall immediately mail an affidavit of registration in duplicate, which affidavit shall contain the following and such other information as the State Board of Elections may think it proper to require for the identification of the applicant:

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, 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 information as may be necessary, including post office mailing address.

Electronic mail address, if the registrant has provided this information.

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.

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

Out of State address of

AFFIDAVIT OF REGISTRATION

State of

) 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; that I am fully qualified to vote, that I am not registered to vote anywhere else in the United States, that I intend to remain a resident of the State of Illinois, and of the election precinct, that I intend to return to the State of Illinois, and that the above statements are true.

.....
(His or her signature or mark)

Subscribed and sworn to before me, an officer qualified to administer oaths, on (insert date).

[May 29, 2013]

.....
Signature of officer administering oath.

Upon receipt of the executed duplicate affidavit of Registration, the Board of Election Commissioners shall transfer the information contained thereon to duplicate Registration Cards provided for in Section 6-35 of this Article and shall attach thereto a copy of each of the duplicate affidavit of registration and thereafter such registration card and affidavit shall constitute the registration of such person the same as if he had applied for registration in person.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-816, eff. 8-21-02.)

(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.

Electronic mail address, if any.

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.

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.....
 (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.

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 and to governmental entities, 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 except as follows: subject to security measures adopted by the State Board of Elections which, at a minimum, shall include the keeping of a catalog or database, available for public view, including the name, address, and telephone number of the person viewing the list as well as the time of that viewing, any person may view the centralized statewide voter registration list on a computer screen at the Springfield office of the State Board of Elections, during normal business hours other than during the 27 days before an election, but the person viewing the list under this exception may not print, duplicate, transmit, or alter the list. 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

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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. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 93-847, eff. 7-30-04; 94-136, eff. 7-7-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-40) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-40)

Sec. 6-40. Where verification lists are furnished to the canvassers by the Board of Election Commissioners, immediately upon completion of the canvass, the canvassers, or one of them, shall file with the Board of Election Commissioners the list of registered voters upon which the canvassers have made notation in the column headed "Remarks" as follows: "O. K.", if they still reside at the address shown on the registration list, or "Died", "Moved", or "Changed Name" as the case may be. Such lists shall be attested to by the canvassers in an attached affidavit. No canvasser shall be remunerated for services as canvasser until such signed affidavit is filed with the Board of Election Commissioners.

Upon receipt by the Board of Election Commissioners of the completed list and the attached affidavit as to the correctness of the list, the Board of Election Commissioners shall prepare post card "Notices to Show Cause Why Registration Should not be Cancelled" to send to each voter on each list after whose name the canvassers have written "Died", "Moved", or "Changed Name". They shall be sent by mail, and electronic mail if the person whose registration is questioned has provided the election authority with an e-mail address, mailed to those whose registration is questioned by the Board of Election Commissioners not later than 10 P.M. on Friday of the week of the canvass. The affidavits made by the canvassers showing the names and addresses of such canvassers shall be a public record for 60 days.

The Board of Election Commissioners shall also prepare a correct list of those registered voters in each precinct who are designated "O.K." in the remarks column by the canvassers and supplemental lists after the hearings on "Notices to Show Cause Why Registration Should Not be Cancelled"; such lists to be called "Printed Register of Registered Voters" of a given date and supplements thereto.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Election Commissioners when complaint is made to them, to investigate the action of such canvassers and to cause them or either of them to be brought before the circuit court and to prosecute them as for contempt, and also at the discretion of the Board of Election Commissioners, to cause them to be prosecuted criminally for such wilful neglect of duty.

(Source: Laws 1965, p. 3501.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-57) (from Ch. 46, par. 6-57)

Sec. 6-57. To each person who registers at the office of the board of election commissioners or at any place designated by such board under Section 6-51 of this Article, after the first registration under this Article, the board shall send by mail, and electronic mail if the registrant has provided the board of election committees with an e-mail address, a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as it appears on

the registration record card, and shall request him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the tenth day next ensuing at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in order to secure the correction of the error. Such notice shall contain on the outside a request for the postmaster to return it within five days if it cannot be delivered to the addressee at the address given thereon. Upon the return by the post office of any such notice which it has been unable to deliver at the given address because the addressee cannot be found there, a notice shall be at once sent through the United States mail to such person at the address appearing upon his registration record card requiring him to appear before the Board of Election Commissioners at a time and place specified in the notice and show cause why his name should not be cancelled from the register. Thereafter, proceedings shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with those established by Section 6-52 of this Article with respect to applications to complete registration. Such notice may be sent at any time within thirty days after the registration of any person, but such notice shall be sent within five days after the last day of registration before any election, to all persons who have registered since the last preceding election, and to whom no such notice has theretofore been sent; and where the addressee cannot be found, notice requiring such person to appear before the board of election commissioners shall specify dates for hearing before the election not later than those prescribed by Section 6-45 of this Article.

(Source: Laws 1951, p. 1795.)

(10 ILCS 5/6-79)

Sec. 6-79. Computerization of voter records.

(a) The State Board of Elections shall design a registration record card that, except as otherwise provided in this Section, shall be used in duplicate by all election authorities in the State adopting a computer-based voter registration file as provided in this Section. The Board shall prescribe the form and specifications, including but not limited to the weight of paper, color, and print of the cards. The cards shall contain boxes or spaces for the information required under Sections 6-31.1 and 6-35; provided that the cards shall also contain: (i) A space for the person to fill in his or her Illinois driver's license number if the person has a driver's license; (ii) 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.

(b) The election authority may develop and implement a system to prepare, use, and maintain a computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of each voter. The computer-based voter registration file may be used for all purposes for which the original registration cards are to be used, provided that a system for the storage of at least one copy of the original registration cards remains in effect. In the case of voter registration forms received via an online voter registration system, the original registration cards will include the signature received from the Secretary of State database. The electronic file shall be the master file.

(c) Any system created, used, and maintained under subsection (b) of this Section shall meet the following standards:

(1) Access to any computer-based voter registration file shall be limited to those persons authorized by the election authority, and each access to the computer-based voter registration file, other than an access solely for inquiry, shall be recorded.

(2) No copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes any computer-stored image of the signature of any registered voter shall be made available to the public outside of the offices of the election authority.

(3) Any copy, summary, list, abstract, or index of any computer-based voter registration file that includes a computer-stored image of the signature of a registered voter shall be produced in such a manner that it cannot be reproduced.

(4) Each person desiring to vote shall sign an application for a ballot, and the signature comparison authorized in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code may be made to a copy of the computer-stored image of the signature of the registered voter.

(5) Any voter list produced from a computer-based voter registration file that includes computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters and is used in a polling place during an election shall be preserved by the election authority in secure storage until the end of the second calendar year following the election in which it was used.

(d) Before the first election in which the election authority elects to use a voter list produced from the computer-stored images of the signatures of registered voters in a computer-based voter registration file for signature comparison in a polling place, the State Board of Elections shall certify that the system used by the election authority complies with the standards set forth in this Section. The State Board of Elections may request a sample poll list intended to be used in a polling place to test the accuracy of the list and the adequacy of the computer-stored images of the signatures of the registered voters.

(e) With respect to a jurisdiction that has copied all of its voter signatures into a computer-based registration file, all references in this Act or any other Act to the use, other than storage, of paper-based voter registration records shall be deemed to refer to their computer-based equivalents.

(f) Nothing in this Section prevents an election authority from submitting to the State Board of Elections a duplicate copy of some, as the State Board of Elections shall determine, or all of the data contained in each voter registration record that is part of the electronic master file. The duplicate copy of the registration record shall be maintained by the State Board of Elections under the same terms and limitations applicable to the election authority and shall be of equal legal dignity with the original registration record maintained by the election authority as proof of any fact contained in the voter registration record.

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

(10 ILCS 5/6-100)

Sec. 6-100. Grace period. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for a primary or election and until the 3rd day before the primary or election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and 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. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner as otherwise provided by this Article for registration and change of address.

If a voter who registers or changes address during this grace period wishes to vote at the first election or primary occurring after the grace period, ~~he or she must do so by grace period voting, either in person in the office of the election authority or at a location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority, or by mail, at the discretion of the election authority. The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at the authority's office and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow grace period voting by mail only if the election authority has no ballots prepared at the authority's office.~~ Grace period voting shall be in a manner substantially similar to voting under Article 19.

Within one day after a voter casts a grace period ballot, or within one day after the ballot is received by the election authority if the election authority allows grace period voting by mail, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The name of each person issued a grace period ballot shall also be placed on the appropriate precinct list of persons to whom absentee and early ballots have been issued, for use as provided in Sections 17-9 and 18-5.

A person who casts a grace period ballot shall not be permitted to revoke that ballot and vote another ballot with respect to that primary or election. Ballots cast by persons who register or change address during the grace period must be transmitted to and counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be transmitted to and counted at precinct polling places. The grace period ballots determined to be valid shall be added to the vote totals for the precincts for which they were cast in the order in which the ballots were opened.

(Source: P.A. 96-441, eff. 1-1-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-1)

Sec. 6A-1.

(a) Any county in which there is no city, village or incorporated town with a board of election commissioners may establish a county board of election commissioners either (1) by ordinance of the county board or (2) by vote of the electors of the county in accordance with subsection (a) of Section 6A-2.

The fact that some territory in a county is within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town with a board of election commissioners does not prevent that county from establishing a county board of election commissioners in accordance with this Article if no portion of such city, village or incorporated town was within the county at the time of the establishment of the board of election commissioners for such city, village or incorporated town. If such a county establishes a county board of election commissioners pursuant to this Article, the county board of election commissioners shall, with respect to the territory in the county within the corporate limits of the city, village or incorporated town, supersede the board of election commissioners of that city, village or incorporated town.

(b) Any county with a population of more than 700,000 persons as of the 2010 federal decennial census that borders another state and borders no more than 2 other Illinois counties, shall be subject to a county board of election commissioners beginning 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly.

(c) Any county with a population of less than 200,000 but more than 175,000 persons as of the 2010 federal decennial census in which a city, village, or incorporated town with a board of election commissioners is located may establish a county board of election commissioners by vote of the electors of the county in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 6A-2. If such a county establishes a county board of election commissioners, the county board of election commissioners, with respect to the territory in the county within the corporate limits of the city, village, or incorporated town, shall supersede the board of election commissioners of that city village, or incorporated town.

(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-2)

Sec. 6A-2. Submission to voters.

(a) Whenever registered voters in a the county described in subsection (a) of Section 6A-1, numbering at least 1,000 or 1/8 of the number voting at the last preceding general election in the county, whichever is less, petition the circuit court to submit to the electors of the county a proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners, the circuit court shall cause such proposition to be submitted to the electors of the county at the next succeeding general election.

(b) If the county board of a county described in subsection (c) of Section 6A-1 passes an ordinance or resolution establishing a county board of election commissioners, then the proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners shall be submitted to the electors of that county at the next possible general election. The board shall certify the ordinance or resolution and the proposition to the proper election officials who shall submit the proposition at the next general election in accordance with the general election law.

(c) The proposition shall be submitted in the same manner as provided in Article 6 for the adoption of Articles 6, 14 and 18 by cities, villages and incorporated towns, except that the question shall be stated: "Shall a board of election commissioners be established for County?"

(Source: P.A. 78-465.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-3)

Sec. 6A-3. Commissioners; filling vacancies.

(a) If the county board adopts an ordinance providing for the establishment of a county board of election commissioners, or if a majority of the votes cast on a proposition submitted in accordance with Section 6A-2(a) are in favor of a county board of election commissioners, a county board of election commissioners shall be appointed in the same manner as is provided in Article 6 for boards of election commissioners in cities, villages and incorporated towns, except that the county board of election commissioners shall be appointed by the chairman of the county board rather than the circuit court. However, before any appointments are made, the appointing authority shall ascertain whether the county clerk desires to be a member of the county board of election commissioners. If the county clerk so desires, he shall be one of the members of the county board of election commissioners, and the appointing authority shall appoint only 2 other members.

(b) For any county board of election commissioners established under subsection (b) of Section 6A-1, within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the chief judge of the circuit court of the county shall appoint 5 commissioners. At least 4 of those commissioners shall be selected from the 2 major established political parties of the State, with at least 2 from each of those parties. Such appointment shall be entered of record in the office of the County Clerk and the State Board of Elections. Those first appointed shall hold their offices for the period of one, 2, and 3 years respectively, and the judge appointing them shall designate the term for which each commissioner shall hold his or her office, whether for one, 2 or 3 years except that no more than one commissioner from each major established political party may be designated the same term. After the initial term, each commissioner or his or her successor shall be appointed to a 3 year term. No elected official or former elected official who has been out of elected office for less than 2 years may be appointed to the board. Vacancies shall be filled by the chief judge of the circuit court within 30 days of the vacancy in a manner that maintains the foregoing political party representation.

(c) For any county board of election commissioners established under subsection (c) of Section 6A-1, within 30 days after the conclusion of the election at which the proposition to establish a county board of election commissioners is approved by the voters, the municipal board shall apply to the circuit court of the county for the chief judge of the circuit court to appoint 2 additional commissioners, one of whom shall be from each major established political party and neither of whom shall reside within the limits of

the municipal board, so that 3 commissioners shall reside within the limits of the municipal board and 2 shall reside within the county but not within the municipality, as it may exist from time to time. Not more than 3 of the commissioners shall be members of the same major established political party. Vacancies shall be filled by the chief judge of the circuit court upon application of the remaining commissioners in a manner that maintains the foregoing geographical and political party representation.

(Source: P.A. 91-358, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/6A-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 6A-4)

Sec. 6A-4. Transfer of records. Upon the opening of ~~an~~ the office of ~~a~~ the county board of election commissioners, the county clerk and any municipal board of election commissioners in the county shall turn over to such county board all registry books, registration record cards, poll books, tally sheets and ballot boxes and all other books, forms, blanks and stationery of every description in the clerk's or municipal board's possession ~~his hands~~ in any way relating to elections or the holding of elections in the county and any unused appropriations related to elections or the holding of elections in the county. Thereupon, all functions, powers and duties of the county clerk, ~~or~~ the county board, or the municipal board relating to elections in that county are transferred to the county board of election commissioners.

(Source: P.A. 78-465.)

(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.
Jane James	Lieutenant Governor	Peoria, 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% 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 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 circuit or subcircuit was regularly scheduled to be elected, but in no event less than 1,000 signatures in circuits and subcircuits located in the First Judicial District or 500 signatures in every other Judicial District.

(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.

(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.

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. ~~In~~

~~the case of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a joint petition including one candidate for each of those offices must be filed.~~

(Source: P.A. 96-1018, eff. 1-1-11; 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-19)

Sec. 7-19. The primary ballot of each political party for each precinct shall be arranged and printed substantially in the manner following:

1. Designating words. At the top of the ballot shall be printed in large capital letters, words designating the ballot, if a Republican ballot, the designating words shall be: "REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT"; if a Democratic ballot the designating words shall be: "DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT"; and in like manner for each political party.

2. Order of Names, Directions to Voters, etc. Beginning not less than one inch below designating words, the name of each office to be filled shall be printed in capital letters. Such names may be printed on the ballot either in a single column or in 2 or more columns and in the following order, to-wit:

President of the United States, State offices, congressional offices, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from the State at large to National nominating conventions, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from congressional districts to National nominating conventions, member or members of the State central committee, trustees of sanitary districts, county offices, judicial officers, city, village and incorporated town offices, town offices, or of such of the said offices as candidates are to be nominated for at such primary, and precinct, township or ward committeemen. If two or more columns are used, the foregoing offices to and including member of the State central committee shall be listed in the left-hand column and Senatorial offices, as defined in Section 8-3, shall be the first offices listed in the second column.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in small letters the directions to voters: "Vote for one"; "Vote for not more than two"; "Vote for not more than three". If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate".

Next to the name of each candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention shall appear either (a) the name of the candidate's preference for President of the United States or the word "uncommitted" or (b) no official designation, depending upon the action taken by the State central committee pursuant to Section 7-10.3 of this Act.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in capital letters the names of all candidates, arranged in the order in which their petitions for nominations were filed, except as otherwise provided in Sections 7-14 and 7-17 of this Article. Opposite and in front of the name of each candidate shall be printed a square and all squares upon the primary ballot shall be of uniform size. ~~The names of each team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, however, shall be printed within a bracket, and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket.~~ Spaces between the names of candidates under each office shall be uniform and sufficient spaces shall separate the names of candidates for one office from the names of candidates for another office, to avoid confusion and to permit the writing in of the names of other candidates.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 95-862, eff. 8-19-08; 96-1018, eff. 1-1-11.)

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

Sec. 7-46. On receiving from the primary judges a primary ballot of his party, the primary elector shall forthwith and without leaving the polling place, retire alone to one of the voting booths and prepare such primary ballot by marking a cross (X) in the square in front of and opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, and for delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and for committeemen, if committeemen are being elected at such primary. ~~A cross (X) in the square in front of the bracket enclosing the names of a team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor counts as one vote for each of those candidates.~~

Any primary elector may, instead of voting for any candidate for nomination or for committeeman or for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, whose name is printed on the primary ballot, write in the name of any other person affiliated with such party as a candidate for the nomination for any office, or for committeeman, or for delegates or alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and indicate his choice of such candidate or committeeman or delegate or alternate delegate, by placing to the left of and opposite the name thus written a square and placing in the square a cross (X). ~~A primary elector, however, may not by this method vote separately for Governor and Lieutenant Governor but must write in the names of candidates of his or her choice for both offices and~~

indicate his or her choice of those names by placing a single square to the left of those names and placing in that square a cross (X).

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 96-1018, eff. 1-1-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-52) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-52)

Sec. 7-52. Immediately upon closing the polls, the primary judges shall proceed to canvass the votes in the manner following:

- (1) They shall separate and count the ballots of each political party.
- (2) They shall then proceed to ascertain the number of names entered on the applications for ballot under each party affiliation.

(3) If the primary ballots of any political party exceed the number of applications for ballot by voters of such political party, the primary ballots of such political party shall be folded and replaced in the ballot box, the box closed, well shaken and again opened and one of the primary judges, who shall be blindfolded, shall draw out so many of the primary ballots of such political party as shall be equal to such excess. Such excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by a majority of the judges and shall be placed in the "After 6:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots.

(4) The primary judges shall then proceed to count the primary ballots of each political party separately; and as the primary judges shall open and read the primary ballots, 3 of the judges shall carefully and correctly mark upon separate tally sheets the votes which each candidate of the party whose name is written or printed on the primary ballot has received, in a separate column for that purpose, with the name of such candidate, the name of his political party and the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination at the head of such column. ~~The same column, however, shall be used for both names of the same team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.~~

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 96-1018, eff. 1-1-11; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-53) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-53)

Sec. 7-53. As soon as the ballots of a political party shall have been read and the votes of the political party counted, as provided in the last above section, the 3 judges in charge of the tally sheets shall foot up the tally sheets so as to show the total number of votes cast for each candidate of the political party and for each candidate for State Central committeeman and precinct committeeman, township committeeman or ward committeeman, and delegate and alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, and certify the same to be correct. Thereupon, the primary judges shall set down in a certificate of results on the tally sheet, under the name of the political party, the name of each candidate voted for upon the primary ballot, written at full length, the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination or for committeeman, or delegate or alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, the total number of votes which the candidate received, and they shall also set down the total number of ballots voted by the primary electors of the political party in the precinct. The certificate of results shall be made substantially in the following form:

..... Party
At the primary election held in the precinct of the (1) *township of, or (2) *City of, or (3) *.... ward in the city of on (insert date), the primary electors of the party voted ballots, and the respective candidates whose names were written or printed on the primary ballot of the party, received respectively the following votes:

Name of Candidate,	Title of Office,	No. of Votes
John Jones	Governor	100
Jane James	Lieutenant Governor	100
Sam Smith	Governor	70
Samantha Smythe	Lieutenant Governor	70
Frank Martin	Attorney General	150
William Preston	Rep. in Congress	200
Frederick John	Circuit Judge	50

*Fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

And so on for each candidate.

We hereby certify the above and foregoing to be true and correct.

within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed to have been filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections shall break ties and determine the order of filing, by means of a lottery as provided in Section 7-12 of this Code.

(3) Any person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed, may cause his name to be withdrawn by a request in writing, signed by him, duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections not later than the date of certification of candidates for the general primary ballot, and no names so withdrawn shall be certified by the State Board of Elections to the county clerk, or printed on the primary ballot. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person with respect to more than one political party, his name shall not be certified nor printed on the primary ballot of any party. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time, his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the primary ballot, for any office. For the purpose of the foregoing provisions, an office in a political party is not incompatible with any other office.

(4) If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.

(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-1.8) (from Ch. 46, par. 9-1.8)

Sec. 9-1.8. Political committees.

(a) "Political committee" includes a candidate political committee, a political party committee, a political action committee, a ballot initiative committee, and an independent expenditure committee.

(b) "Candidate political committee" means the candidate himself or herself or any natural person, trust, partnership, corporation, or other organization or group of persons designated by the candidate that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 ~~\$3,000~~ on behalf of the candidate.

(c) "Political party committee" means the State central committee of a political party, a county central committee of a political party, a legislative caucus committee, or a committee formed by a ward or township committeeman of a political party. For purposes of this Article, a "legislative caucus committee" means a committee established for the purpose of electing candidates to the General Assembly by the person elected President of the Senate, Minority Leader of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, or a committee established by 5 or more members of the same caucus of the Senate or 10 or more members of the same caucus of the House of Representatives.

(d) "Political action committee" means any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons, other than a candidate, political party, candidate political committee, or political party committee, that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 ~~\$3,000~~ on behalf of or in opposition to a candidate or candidates for public office. "Political action committee" includes any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons, other than a candidate, political party, candidate political committee, or political party committee, that makes electioneering communications during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 ~~\$3,000~~ related to any candidate or candidates for public office.

(e) "Ballot initiative committee" means any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that accepts contributions or makes expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 ~~\$3,000~~ in support of or in opposition to any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors. "Ballot initiative committee" includes any natural person, trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that makes electioneering communications during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding \$5,000 ~~\$3,000~~ related to any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters. The \$5,000 ~~\$3,000~~ threshold applies to any contributions or expenditures received or made with the purpose of securing a place on the ballot for, advocating the defeat or passage of, or engaging in electioneering

communication regarding the question of public policy, regardless of the method of initiation of the question of public policy and regardless of whether petitions have been circulated or filed with the appropriate office or whether the question has been adopted and certified by the governing body.

(f) "Independent expenditure committee" means any trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons formed for the exclusive purpose of making independent expenditures during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$3,000~~ in support of or in opposition to (i) the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of any public official or candidate or (ii) any question of public policy to be submitted to the electors. "Independent expenditure committee" also includes any trust, partnership, committee, association, corporation, or other organization or group of persons that makes electioneering communications that are not made in connection, consultation, or concert with or at the request or suggestion of a public official or candidate, a public official's or candidate's designated political committee or campaign, or an agent or agents of the public official, candidate, or political committee or campaign during any 12-month period in an aggregate amount exceeding ~~\$5,000~~ ~~\$3,000~~ related to (i) the nomination for election, election, retention, or defeat of any public official or candidate or (ii) any question of public policy to be submitted to the voters.

(Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-8.5)

Sec. 9-8.5. Limitations on campaign contributions.

(a) It is unlawful for a political committee to accept contributions except as provided in this Section.

(b) During an election cycle, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$5,000 from any individual, (ii) \$10,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political action committee. A candidate political committee may accept contributions in any amount from a political party committee except during an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election. During an election cycle in which the candidate seeks nomination at a primary election, a candidate political committee may not accept contributions from political party committees with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$200,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to statewide office, (ii) \$125,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the Senate, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court in the First Judicial District, or an office elected by all voters in a county with 1,000,000 or more residents, (iii) \$75,000 for a candidate political committee established to support a candidate seeking nomination to the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court or Appellate Court for a Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, an office elected by all voters of a county of fewer than 1,000,000 residents, and municipal and county offices in Cook County other than those elected by all voters of Cook County, and (iv) \$50,000 for a candidate political committee established to support the nomination of a candidate to any other office. A candidate political committee established to elect a candidate to the General Assembly may accept contributions from only one legislative caucus committee. A candidate political committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(c) During an election cycle, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from another political party committee or a candidate political committee, except as provided in subsection (c-5). Nothing in this Section shall limit the amounts that may be transferred between a political party committee established under subsection (a) of Section 7-8 of this Code and an affiliated federal political committee established under the Federal Election Code by the same political party. A political party committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee. A political party committee established by a legislative caucus may not accept contributions from another political party committee established by a legislative caucus.

(c-5) During the period beginning on the date candidates may begin circulating petitions for a primary election and ending on the day of the primary election, a political party committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over \$50,000 from a candidate political committee or political party committee. A political party committee may accept contributions in any amount from a candidate political committee or political party committee if the political party committee receiving the contribution filed a statement of nonparticipation in the primary as provided in subsection (c-10). The Task Force on Campaign Finance Reform shall study and make recommendations on the provisions of this subsection to the Governor and General Assembly by September 30, 2012. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(c-10) A political party committee that does not intend to make contributions to candidates to be nominated at a general primary election or consolidated primary election may file a Statement of Nonparticipation in a Primary Election with the Board. The Statement of Nonparticipation shall include a verification signed by the chairperson and treasurer of the committee that (i) the committee will not make contributions or coordinated expenditures in support of or opposition to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the general primary election or consolidated primary election (select one) to be held on (insert date), (ii) the political party committee may accept unlimited contributions from candidate political committees and political party committees, provided that the political party committee does not make contributions to a candidate or candidates to be nominated at the primary election, and (iii) failure to abide by these requirements shall deem the political party committee in violation of this Article and subject the committee to a fine of no more than 150% of the total contributions or coordinated expenditures made by the committee in violation of this Article. This subsection becomes inoperative on July 1, 2013 and thereafter no longer applies.

(d) During an election cycle, a political action committee may not accept contributions with an aggregate value over the following: (i) \$10,000 from any individual, (ii) \$20,000 from any corporation, labor organization, political party committee, or association, or (iii) \$50,000 from a political action committee or candidate political committee. A political action committee may not accept contributions from a ballot initiative committee or from an independent expenditure committee.

(e) A ballot initiative committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(e-5) An independent expenditure committee may accept contributions in any amount from any source, provided that the committee files the document required by Section 9-3 of this Article and files the disclosure reports required by the provisions of this Article.

(f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a political committee from dividing the proceeds of joint fundraising efforts; provided that no political committee may receive more than the limit from any one contributor, and provided that an independent expenditure committee may not conduct joint fundraising efforts with a candidate political committee or a political party committee.

(g) On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this Section for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(h) Self-funding candidates. If a public official, a candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family contributes or loans to the public official's or candidate's political committee or to other political committees that transfer funds to the public official's or candidate's political committee or makes independent expenditures for the benefit of the public official's or candidate's campaign during the 12 months prior to an election in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices, then the public official or candidate shall file with the State Board of Elections, within one day, a Notification of Self-funding that shall detail each contribution or loan made by the public official, the candidate, or the public official's or candidate's immediate family. Within 2 business days after the filing of a Notification of Self-funding, the notification shall be posted on the Board's website and the Board shall give official notice of the filing to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate making the filing, including the public official or candidate filing the Notification of Self-funding. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the receiving notice on from the Board's website Board, all candidates for that office, including the public official or candidate who filed a Notification of Self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b). If a public official or candidate filed a Notification of Self-funding during an election cycle that includes a general primary election or consolidated primary election and that public official or candidate is nominated, all candidates for that office, including the nominee who filed the notification of self-funding, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limit imposed by subsection (b) for the subsequent election cycle. For the purposes of this subsection, "immediate family" means the spouse, parent, or child of a public official or candidate.

(h-5) If a natural person or independent expenditure committee makes independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, as reported in a written disclosure filed under subsection (a) of Section 9-8.6 or subsection

(e-5) of Section 9-10, then the State Board of Elections shall, within 2 business days after the filing of the disclosure, post the disclosure on the Board's website and give official notice of the disclosure to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures. Upon posting of the receiving notice on from the Board's website Board, all candidates for that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the natural person or independent expenditure committee made independent expenditures, shall be permitted to accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b).

(h-10) If the State Board of Elections receives notification or determines that a natural person or persons, an independent expenditure committee or committees, or combination thereof has made independent expenditures in support of or in opposition to the campaign of a particular public official or candidate in an aggregate amount of more than (i) \$250,000 for statewide office or (ii) \$100,000 for all other elective offices in an election cycle, then the Board shall, within 2 business days after discovering the independent expenditures that, in the aggregate, exceed the threshold set forth in (i) and (ii) of this subsection, post notice of this fact on the Board's website and give official notice to each candidate for the same office as the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made. Notice shall be sent via first class mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee. Notice shall also be sent by e-mail to the candidate and the treasurer of the candidate's committee if the candidate and the treasurer, as applicable, have provided the Board with an e-mail address. Upon posting of the notice on the Board's website, all candidates of that office in that election, including the public official or candidate for whose benefit or detriment the independent expenditures were made, may accept contributions in excess of any contribution limits imposed by subsection (b). The Campaign Finance Task Force shall submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly no later than February 1, 2013. The report shall examine and make recommendations regarding the provisions in this subsection including, but not limited to, case law concerning independent expenditures, the manner in which independent expenditures are handled in the other states and at the federal level, independent expenditures made in Illinois during the 2012 general primary and, separately, the 2012 general election, and independent expenditures made at the federal level during the 2012 general election. The Task Force shall conduct at least 2 public hearings regarding independent expenditures.

(i) For the purposes of this Section, a corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association may act as a conduit in facilitating the delivery to a political action committee of contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments and the political action committee may report the contributions in the aggregate, provided that: (i) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association in a calendar year may not exceed the limits set forth in this Section; (ii) the corporation, labor organization, association, or a political action committee established by a corporation, labor organization, or association facilitating the delivery of contributions maintains a list of natural persons, corporations, labor organizations, and associations that paid the dues, levies, or similar assessments from which the contributions comprising the aggregate amount derive; and (iii) contributions made through dues, levies, or similar assessments paid by any natural person, corporation, labor organization, or association that exceed \$500 in a quarterly reporting period shall be itemized on the committee's quarterly report and may not be reported in the aggregate. A political action committee facilitating the delivery of contributions or receiving contributions shall disclose the amount of contributions made through dues delivered or received and the name of the corporation, labor organization, association, or political action committee delivering the contributions, if applicable. On January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the State Board of Elections shall adjust the amounts of the contribution limitations established in this subsection for inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers as issued by the United States Department of Labor and rounded to the nearest \$100. The State Board shall publish this information on its official website.

(j) A political committee that receives a contribution or transfer in violation of this Section shall dispose of the contribution or transfer by returning the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to the contributor or transferor or donating the contribution or transfer, or an amount equal to the contribution or transfer, to a charity. A contribution or transfer received in violation of this Section that is not disposed of as provided in this subsection within 30 days after the Board sends notification to the political committee of the excess contribution by certified mail shall escheat to the General Revenue Fund and the political committee shall be deemed in violation of this Section and subject to a civil penalty not to exceed 150% of the total amount of the contribution.

(k) For the purposes of this Section, "statewide office" means the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer.

(l) This Section is repealed if and when the United States Supreme Court invalidates contribution limits on committees formed to assist candidates, political parties, corporations, associations, or labor organizations established by or pursuant to federal law. (Source: P.A. 96-832, eff. 1-1-11; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/9-9.5)

Sec. 9-9.5. Disclosures in political communications.

(a) Any political committee, organized under the Election Code, that makes an expenditure for a pamphlet, circular, handbill, Internet or telephone communication, radio, television, or print advertisement, or other communication directed at voters and mentioning the name of a candidate in the next upcoming election shall ensure that the name of the political committee paying for any part of the communication, including, but not limited to, its preparation and distribution, is identified clearly within the communication as the payor. This subsection does not apply to items that are too small to contain the required disclosure. This subsection does not apply to an expenditure for the preparation or distribution of any printed communication directed at constituents of a member of the General Assembly if the expenditure is made by a political committee in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 9-8.10. Nothing in this subsection shall require disclosure on any telephone communication using random sampling or other scientific survey methods to gauge public opinion for or against any candidate or question of public policy.

Whenever any vendor or other person provides any of the services listed in this subsection, other than any telephone communication using random sampling or other scientific survey methods to gauge public opinion for or against any candidate or question of public policy, the vendor or person shall keep and maintain records showing the name and address of the person who purchased or requested the services and the amount paid for the services. The records required by this subsection shall be kept for a period of one year after the date upon which payment was received for the services.

(b) Any political committee, organized under this Code, that makes an expenditure for a pamphlet, circular, handbill, Internet or telephone communication, radio, television, or print advertisement, or other communication directed at voters and (i) mentioning the name of a candidate in the next upcoming election, without that candidate's permission, or (ii) advocating for or against a public policy position shall ensure that the name of the political committee paying for any part of the communication, including, but not limited to, its preparation and distribution, is identified clearly within the communication. Nothing in this subsection shall require disclosure on any telephone communication using random sampling or other scientific survey methods to gauge public opinion for or against any candidate or question of public policy.

(c) A political committee organized under this Code shall not make an expenditure for any unsolicited telephone call to the line of a residential telephone customer in this State using any method to block or otherwise circumvent that customer's use of a caller identification service.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

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

Sec. 10-6.2. The State Board of Elections, the election authority or the local election official with whom petitions for nomination are filed pursuant to this Article 10 shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and the hour at which each petition was filed. Except as provided by Article 9 of The School Code, all petitions filed by persons waiting in line as of 8:00 a.m. on the first day for filing, or as of the normal opening hour of the office involved on such day, shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. or the normal opening hour, as the case may be. Petitions filed by mail and received after midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the normal opening hour of such day, as the case may be. All petitions received thereafter shall be deemed filed in the order of actual receipt. However, 2 or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections, the election authority or the local election official with whom such petitions are filed shall break ties and determine the order of filing by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection approved by the State Board of Elections. Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following the last day for petition filing 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 the State Board of Elections, the election authority, or local election official, to the Chairman of each political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Code, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. The State Board of Elections, the election authority or local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct of such lottery. All candidates shall be certified in the order in which their petitions have been

filed and in the manner prescribed by Section 10-14 and 10-15 of this Article. Where candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be certified in the order determined by lot and prior to candidates who filed for the same office or offices at a later time. Certificates of nomination filed within the period prescribed in Section 10-6(2) for candidates nominated by caucus for township or municipal offices shall be subject to the ballot placement lottery for established political parties prescribed in Section 7-60 of this Code.

If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

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

Sec. 10-7. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from any such nomination by his request in writing, signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgment of deeds, and presented to the principal office or permanent branch office of the Board, the election authority, or the local election official, as the case may be, not later than the date for certification of candidates for the ballot. No name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots under the party appellation or title from which the candidate has withdrawn his name. If such a request for withdrawal is received after the date for certification of the candidates for the ballot, then the votes cast for the withdrawn candidate are invalid and shall not be reported by the election authority. If the name of the same person has been presented as a candidate for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time, his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the ballot, for any office. However, nothing in this section shall be construed as precluding a judge who is seeking retention in office from also being a candidate for another judicial office. Except as otherwise herein provided, in case the certificate of nomination or petition as provided for in this Article shall contain or exhibit the name of any candidate for any office upon more than one of said certificates or petitions (for the same office), then and in that case the Board or election authority or local election official, as the case may be, shall immediately notify said candidate of said fact and that his name appears unlawfully upon more than one of said certificates or petitions and that within 3 days from the receipt of said notification, said candidate must elect as to which of said political party appellations or groups he desires his name to appear and remain under upon said ballot, and if said candidate refuses, fails or neglects to make such election, then and in that case the Board or election authority or local election official, as the case may be, shall permit the name of said candidate to appear or be printed or placed upon said ballot only under the political party appellation or group appearing on the certificate of nomination or petition, as the case may be, first filed, and shall strike or cause to be stricken the name of said candidate from all certificates of nomination and petitions filed after the first such certificate of nomination or petition.

Whenever the name of a candidate for an office is withdrawn from a new political party petition, it shall constitute a vacancy in nomination for that office which may be filled in accordance with Section 10-11 of this Article; provided, that if the names of all candidates for all offices on a new political party petition are withdrawn or such petition is declared invalid by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancies in nomination for those offices shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill vacancies in nomination shall have no legal effect.

Whenever the name of an independent candidate for an office is withdrawn or an independent candidate's petition is declared invalid by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancy in nomination for that office shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill a vacancy in nomination shall have no legal effect.

All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when presented or filed shall be open, under proper regulation, to public inspection, and the State Board of Elections and the several election authorities and local election officials having charge of nomination papers shall preserve the same in their respective offices not less than 6 months.

(Source: P.A. 86-875.)

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

Sec. 10-9. The following electoral boards are designated for the purpose of hearing and passing upon the objector's petition described in Section 10-8.

1. The State Board of Elections will hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for State offices, nominations of candidates for congressional, legislative and judicial offices of districts, subcircuits, or circuits situated in more than one county, nominations of candidates for the offices of State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools to be elected from more than one county, and petitions for proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Illinois as provided for in Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution.

2. The county officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for county offices, for congressional, legislative and judicial offices of a district, subcircuit, or circuit coterminous with or less than a county, for any school district offices trustees to be voted for by the electors of the county or by the electors of a township of the county, for the office of multi-township assessor where candidates for such office are nominated in accordance with this Code, and for all special district offices, shall be composed of the county clerk, or an assistant designated by the county clerk, the State's attorney of the county or an Assistant State's Attorney designated by the State's Attorney, and the clerk of the circuit court, or an assistant designated by the clerk of the circuit court, of the county, of whom the county clerk or his designee shall be the chairman, except that in any county which has established a county board of election commissioners that board shall constitute the county officers electoral board ex-officio. If a school district is located in 2 or more counties, the county officers electoral board of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located shall hear and pass upon objections to nominations of candidates for school district office in that school district.

3. The municipal officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for officers of municipalities shall be composed of the mayor or president of the board of trustees of the city, village or incorporated town, and the city, village or incorporated town clerk, and one member of the city council or board of trustees, that member being designated who is eligible to serve on the electoral board and has served the greatest number of years as a member of the city council or board of trustees, of whom the mayor or president of the board of trustees shall be the chairman.

4. The township officers electoral board to pass upon objections to the nominations of township officers shall be composed of the township supervisor, the town clerk, and that eligible town trustee elected in the township who has had the longest term of continuous service as town trustee, of whom the township supervisor shall be the chairman.

5. The education officers electoral board to hear and pass upon objections to the nominations of candidates for offices in ~~school or~~ community college districts shall be composed of the presiding officer of the ~~school or~~ community college district board, who shall be the chairman, the secretary of the ~~school or~~ community college district board and the eligible elected ~~school or~~ community college board member who has the longest term of continuous service as a board member.

6. In all cases, however, where the Congressional, Legislative, or Representative district is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a single municipal board of election commissioners in Cook County and in all cases where the school district or special district is wholly within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners and in all cases where the municipality or township is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, the board of election commissioners shall ex-officio constitute the electoral board.

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

In the event that any member of the appropriate board is a candidate for the office with relation to which the objector's petition is filed, he shall not be eligible to serve on that board and shall not act as a member of the board and his place shall be filled as follows:

- a. In the county officers electoral board by the county treasurer, and if he or she is ineligible to serve, by the sheriff of the county.
- b. In the municipal officers electoral board by the eligible elected city council or board of trustees member who has served the second greatest number of years as a city council or board of trustees member.
- c. In the township officers electoral board by the eligible elected town trustee who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a town trustee.

d. In the education officers electoral board by the eligible elected ~~school or~~ community college district board member who has had the second longest term of continuous service as a board member.

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

When 2 or more eligible individuals, by reason of their terms of service on a city council or board of trustees, township board of trustees, or ~~school or~~ community college district board, qualify to serve on an electoral board, the one to serve shall be chosen by lot.

Any vacancies on an electoral board not otherwise filled pursuant to this Section shall be filled by public members appointed by the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court for the county wherein the electoral board hearing is being held upon notification to the Chief Judge of such vacancies. The Chief Judge shall be so notified by a member of the electoral board or the officer or board with whom the objector's petition was filed. In the event that none of the individuals designated by this Section to serve on the electoral board are eligible, the chairman of an electoral board shall be designated by the Chief Judge.

(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(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, except that the Municipal Officers Electoral Board, the Township Officers Electoral Board, and the Education Officers Electoral Board may meet at the location where the governing body of the municipality, township, or ~~school or~~ community college district, respectively, holds its regularly scheduled meetings, if that location is available; provided that voter records may be removed from the offices of an election authority only at the discretion and under the supervision of the election authority. 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.

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. A copy of the decision shall be served upon the parties to the proceedings in open proceedings before the electoral board. If a party does not appear for receipt of the decision, the decision shall be deemed to have been served on the absent party on the date when a copy of the decision is personally delivered or on the date when a copy of the decision is deposited in the United States mail, in a sealed envelope or package, with postage prepaid, addressed to each party affected by the decision or to such party's attorney of record, if any, at the address on record for such person in the files of the electoral board.

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. 95-872, eff. 1-1-09; 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(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.

(3.5) Each State nonpartisan civic organization within the county or political subdivision shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct, provided that no more than 2 pollwatchers appointed by State nonpartisan civic organizations shall be present in a precinct polling place at the same time. Each

organization shall have registered the names and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the election. The pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois. For the purpose of this paragraph, a "State nonpartisan civic organization" means any corporation, unincorporated association, or organization that:

- (i) as part of its written articles of incorporation, bylaws, or charter or by separate written declaration, has among its stated purposes the provision of voter information and education, the protection of individual voters' rights, and the promotion of free and equal elections;
- (ii) is organized or primarily conducts its activities within the State of Illinois; and
- (iii) continuously maintains an office or business location within the State of Illinois, together with a current listed telephone number (a post office box number without a current listed telephone number is not sufficient).

(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 or the State Board of Elections and shall be available for distribution by the election authority and State Board of Elections 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. ~~Neither the The election authority nor the State Board of Elections may not~~ require any such party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chairman of the proponent or opponent group to submit the names or other information concerning pollwatchers before making credentials available to such persons or organizations.

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 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 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 State Board of Elections or 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 view all reasonably requested 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. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 95-267, eff. 8-17-07; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07; 95-876, eff. 8-21-08.)
 (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. The provisional voter's affidavit shall serve as a change of address request by that voter for registration purposes for the next ensuing election if it bears an address different from that in the records of the election authority. Votes for federal and statewide offices on a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct that meet the other requirements of this subsection shall be valid and counted in accordance with rules adopted by the State Board of Elections. As used in this item, "federal office" is defined as provided in Section 20-1 and "statewide office" means the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer. Votes for General Assembly, countywide, citywide, or township office on a provisional ballot cast in the incorrect precinct but in the correct legislative district, representative district, county, municipality, or township, as the case may be, shall be valid and counted in accordance with rules adopted by the State Board of Elections. As used in this item, "citywide office" means an office elected by the electors of an entire municipality. As used in this item, "township office" means an office elected by the electors of an entire township;

(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;

(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; and

(4) for a provisional ballot cast under item (6) of subsection (a) of Section 18A-5, the voter did not vote by absentee ballot in the election at which the provisional ballot was cast.

(c) With respect to subsection (b)(3) of this Section, the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall investigate and record whether or not the specified information is available from each of the 5 identified sources. If the information is available from one or more of the identified sources, then the county clerk or board of election commissioners shall seek to obtain the information from each of those sources until satisfied, with information from at least one of those sources, 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. Within 2 calendar days after the election, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, of each person casting a provisional ballot to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees. The provisional voter may, within 7 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) Provisional ballots determined to be valid shall be counted at the election authority's central ballot counting location and shall not be counted in precincts. 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 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. 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2)

Sec. 19-2. Any elector as defined in Section 19-1 may by mail or electronically on the website of the appropriate election authority, not more than 40 nor less than 5 days prior to the date of such election, or by personal delivery not more than 40 nor less than one day prior to the date of such election, make application to the county clerk or to the Board of Election Commissioners for an official ballot for the voter's precinct to be voted at such election. Such a ballot shall be delivered to the elector only upon separate application by the elector for each election.

(Source: P.A. 96-553, eff. 8-17-09; 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-2.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-2.1)

Sec. 19-2.1. In-person absentee voting in the office of the municipal, township, or road district clerks. 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. Unless specifically authorized by the election authority, municipal, township, and road district clerks shall not conduct in-person absentee voting. No less than 45 days before the date of an election, the election authority shall notify the municipal, township, and road district clerks within its jurisdiction if they are to conduct in-person absentee voting. Election authorities, however, may conduct in-person absentee voting in one or more designated appropriate public buildings from the fourth day before the election through the day before the election.

In conducting in-person absentee voting under this Section, the respective clerks shall be required to verify the signature of the absentee voter by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card. The clerk also 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.

Within one day after a voter casts an in-person absentee ballot, the appropriate election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections the voter's name, street address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees.

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 view all reasonably requested 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 election authority's central ballot counting location 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 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. Any person may produce, reproduce, distribute, or return to an election authority the application for absentee ballot. Upon receipt, the appropriate election authority shall accept and promptly process any application for absentee ballot.

(Source: P.A. 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-3)

Sec. 19-3. The application for absentee ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

APPLICATION FOR ABSENTEE BALLOT

To be voted at the election in the County of and State of Illinois, in the precinct of the (1) *township of (2) *City of or (3) *.... ward in the City of

I state that I am a resident of the precinct of the (1) *township of (2) *City of or (3) *.... ward in the city of residing at in such city or town in the county of and State of Illinois; that I have lived at such address for month(s) last past; that I am lawfully entitled to vote in such precinct at the election to be held therein on; and that I wish to vote by absentee ballot.

I hereby make application for an official ballot or ballots to be voted by me at such election, and I agree that I shall return such ballot or ballots to the official issuing the same prior to the closing of the polls on the date of the election or, if returned by mail, postmarked no later than midnight preceding election day, for counting no later than during the period for counting provisional ballots, the last day of which is the 14th day following election day.

I understand that this application is made for an official absentee ballot or ballots to be voted by me at the election specified in this application and that I must submit a separate application for an official absentee ballot or ballots to be voted by me at any subsequent election.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of The Election Code, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct.

....

*fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

Post office address to which ballot is mailed:

.....
However, if application is made for a primary election ballot, such application shall require the applicant to designate the name of the political party with which the applicant is affiliated.

If application is made electronically, the applicant shall mark the box associated with the above described statement included as part of the online application certifying that the statements set forth in this application are true and correct, and a signature is not required.

Any person may produce, reproduce, distribute, or return to an election authority the application for absentee ballot. Upon receipt, the appropriate election authority shall accept and promptly process any application for absentee ballot submitted in a form substantially similar to that required by this Section, including any substantially similar production or reproduction generated by the applicant.

(Source: P.A. 96-312, eff. 1-1-10; 96-553, eff. 8-17-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10; 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12.)

(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 or electronic means, 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, including a verification of the applicant's signature by comparison with the signature on the official registration record card, and if found so to be entitled to vote, 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 day after posting the name and other information of an applicant for an absentee

ballot, the election authority shall transmit by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections 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. Within 2 business days after posting a name and other information on the list within its office, the election authority shall 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 or electronic means 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, the Specialized Mental Health Rehabilitation Act, or the ID/DD Community 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. 96-339, eff. 7-1-10; 97-38, eff. 6-28-11; 97-227, eff. 1-1-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(10 ILCS 5/19-7) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-7)

Sec. 19-7.

(a) Upon receipt of such absent voter's ballot, the election authority shall forthwith enclose the same unopened, together with the application made by said absent voter in a large or carrier envelope which shall be securely sealed and endorsed with the name and official title of such officer and the words, "This envelope contains an absent voter's ballot and must be opened on election day," together with the number and description of the precinct in which said ballot is to be voted, and such officer shall thereafter safely keep the same in his office until counted by him as provided in the next section.

(b) Within one day after receipt of such absent voter's ballot, the election authority shall transmit, by electronic means pursuant to a process established by the State Board of Elections, the voter's name, street

address, e-mail address, and precinct, ward, township, and district numbers, as the case may be, to the State Board of Elections, which shall maintain those names and that information in an electronic format on its website, arranged by county and accessible to State and local political committees.

(Source: P.A. 81-155.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-15)

Sec. 19A-15. Period for early voting; hours.

(a) The period for early voting by personal appearance begins the 15th day preceding a general primary, consolidated primary, consolidated, or general election and extends through the 3rd day before election day.

(b) A permanent polling place for early voting must remain open during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., on weekdays and 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays, ~~Sundays~~, and holidays, ~~and 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Sundays~~; except that, in addition to the hours required by this subsection, a permanent early voting polling place designated by an election authority under subsection (c) of Section 19A-10 must remain open for a total of at least 8 hours on any holiday during the early voting period and a total of at least 14 hours on the final weekend during the early voting period.

(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), an election authority may close an early voting polling place if the building in which the polling place is located has been closed by the State or unit of local government in response to a severe weather emergency. In the event of a closure, the election authority shall conduct early voting on the 2nd day before election day from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The election authority shall notify the State Board of Elections of any closure and shall make reasonable efforts to provide notice to the public of the extended early voting period.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), in 2013 only, an election authority may close an early voting place on Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and Easter Sunday, provided that the early voting place remains open 2 hours later on April 3, 4, and 5 of 2013. The election authority shall notify the State Board of Elections of any closure and shall provide notice to the public of the closure and the extended hours during the final week.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 97-766, eff. 7-6-12; 98-4, eff. 3-12-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/19A-70)

Sec. 19A-70. Advertising or campaigning in proximity of polling place; penalty. During the period prescribed in Section 19A-15 for early voting by personal appearance, no advertising pertaining to any candidate or proposition to be voted on may be displayed in or within 100 feet of any polling place used by voters under this Article. No person may engage in electioneering in or within 100 feet of any polling place used by voters under this Article. The provisions of Section 17-29 with respect to establishment of a campaign free zone, including, but not limited to, the provisions for placement of signage on public property beyond the campaign free zone, apply to polling places under this Article.

Any person who violates this Section may be punished for contempt of court.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(10 ILCS 5/22-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 22-6)

Sec. 22-6. E-Canvass.

(a) Within 22 days after each election, each Election Authority shall provide unit-by-unit vote totals to the State Board of Elections in an electronic format to be prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate rules necessary for the implementation of this Section.

(b) Beginning with the November 2014 general election and every primary, consolidated, general, and special election thereafter, within 52 days after each election, the State Board of Elections shall publish the precinct-by-precinct vote totals on its website and make them available in a downloadable form.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24A-6.2 new)

Sec. 24A-6.2. Programming of automatic tabulating equipment. Beginning with the 2014 general election and all primary, consolidated, general, and special elections thereafter, automatic tabulating equipment authorized by this Section and programmed for a primary, consolidated, general, or special election conducted pursuant to general election law shall be programmed using the unique race and candidate ID numbers assigned by the State Board of Elections. The unique race and candidate ID numbers will be provided to the county clerk or election authority, as the case may be, with the candidate certification prepared by the State Board of Elections. In addition, any new voting system approved by the state after the 2014 general election shall have the capability to export the election results by ballot style and group them by precinct in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board of Elections.

(10 ILCS 5/24A-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-16)

Sec. 24A-16. The State Board of Elections shall approve all voting systems provided by this Article.

No voting system shall be approved unless it fulfills the following requirements:

- (1) It enables a voter to vote in absolute secrecy;
- (2) (Blank);
- (3) It enables a voter to vote a ticket selected in part from the nominees of one party, and in part from the nominees of any or all parties, and in part from independent candidates and in part of candidates whose names are written in by the voter;
- (4) It enables a voter to vote a written or printed ticket of his own selection for any person for any office for whom he may desire to vote;
- (5) It will reject all votes for an office or upon a proposition when the voter has cast more votes for such office or upon such proposition than he is entitled to cast;
- (5.5) It will identify when a voter has not voted for all statewide constitutional offices;
- (6) It will accommodate all propositions to be submitted to the voters in the form provided by law or, where no such form is provided, then in brief form, not to exceed 75 words.
- (7) It will accommodate the tabulation programming requirements of sections 24A-6.2, 24B-6.2, and 24C-6.2.

The State Board of Elections shall not approve any voting equipment or system that includes an external Infrared Data Association (IrDA) communications port.

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

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

Any voting system vendor, person, or other private entity seeking the State Board of Elections' approval of a voting system shall, as part of the approval application, submit to the State Board a non-refundable fee. The State Board of Elections by rule shall establish an appropriate fee structure, taking into account the type of voting system approval that is requested (such as approval of a new system, a modification of an existing system, the size of the modification, etc.). No voting system or modification of a voting system shall be approved unless the fee is paid.

No vendor, person, or other entity may sell, lease, or loan, or have a written contract, including a contract contingent upon State Board approval of the voting system or voting system component, to sell, lease, or loan, a voting system or voting system component to any election jurisdiction unless the voting system or voting system component is first approved by the State Board of Elections pursuant to this Section.

(Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06; 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/24B-6.2 new)

Sec. 24B-6.2. Programming of automatic tabulating equipment. Beginning with the 2014 general election and all primary, consolidated, general, and special elections thereafter, automatic tabulating equipment authorized by this Section and programmed for a primary, consolidated, general, or special election conducted pursuant to general election law shall be programmed using the unique race and candidate ID numbers assigned by the State Board of Elections. The unique race and candidate ID numbers will be provided to the county clerk or election authority, as the case may be, with the candidate certification prepared by the State Board of Elections. In addition, any new voting system approved by the State after the 2014 general election shall have the capability to export the election results by ballot style and group them by precinct in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board of Elections.

(10 ILCS 5/24C-6.2 new)

Sec. 24C-6.2. Programming of automatic tabulating equipment. Beginning with the 2014 general election and all primary, consolidated, general, and special elections thereafter, automatic tabulating equipment authorized by this Section and programmed for a primary, consolidated, general, or special election conducted pursuant to general election law shall be programmed using the unique race and candidate ID numbers assigned by the State Board of Elections. The unique race and candidate ID numbers will be provided to the county clerk or election authority, as the case may be, with the candidate certification prepared by the State Board of Elections. In addition, any new voting system approved by the State after the 2014 general election shall have the capability to export the election results by ballot style and group them by precinct in an electronic format prescribed by the State Board of Elections.

(10 ILCS 5/28-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-8)

Sec. 28-8. If a referendum held in accordance with Section 28-7 of this Act involved the question of whether a unit of local government shall become a home rule unit or shall cease to be a home rule unit and if that referendum passed, then the clerk of that unit of local government shall, within 45 days after the referendum, file with the Secretary of State a certified statement showing the results of the referendum

and the resulting status of the unit of local government as a home rule unit or a non-home rule unit. The Secretary of State shall maintain such certified statements in his office as a public record.

The question of whether a unit of local government shall become a home rule unit shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall (name of the unit of local government) become a home rule unit?

Votes must be recorded as "yes" or "no".

The question of whether a unit of local government shall cease to be a home rule unit shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall (name of the unit of local government) cease to be a home rule unit?

Votes must be recorded as "yes" or "no".

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

Section 7. The Illinois Identification Card Act is amended by changing Section 11 as follows:
(15 ILCS 335/11) (from Ch. 124, par. 31)

Sec. 11. The Secretary may make a search of his records and furnish information as to whether a person has a current Standard Illinois Identification Card or an Illinois Person with a Disability Identification Card then on file, upon receipt of a written application therefor accompanied with the prescribed fee. However, the Secretary may not disclose medical information concerning an individual to any person, public agency, private agency, corporation or governmental body unless the individual has submitted a written request for the information or unless the individual has given prior written consent for the release of the information to a specific person or entity. This exception shall not apply to: (1) offices and employees of the Secretary who have a need to know the medical information in performance of their official duties, or (2) orders of a court of competent jurisdiction. When medical information is disclosed by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Section, no liability shall rest with the Office of the Secretary of State as the information is released for informational purposes only.

The Secretary may release personally identifying information or highly restricted personal information only to:

- (1) officers and employees of the Secretary who have a need to know that information;
- (2) other governmental agencies for use in their official governmental functions;
- (3) law enforcement agencies that need the information for a criminal or civil investigation; or

(3-5) the State Board of Elections for the sole purpose of providing the signatures required by a local election authority to register a voter through an online voter registration system; or

- (4) any entity that the Secretary has authorized, by rule, to receive this information.

The Secretary may not disclose an individual's social security number or any associated information obtained from the Social Security Administration without the written request or consent of the individual except: (i) to officers and employees of the Secretary who have a need to know the social security number in the performance of their official duties; (ii) to law enforcement officials for a lawful civil or criminal law enforcement investigation if the head of the law enforcement agency has made a written request to the Secretary specifying the law enforcement investigation for which the social security number is being sought; (iii) under a lawful court order signed by a judge; or (iv) to the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs for the purpose of confirming veteran status.

(Source: P.A. 97-739, eff. 1-1-13; 97-1064, eff. 1-1-13; revised 9-5-12.)

Section 10. The Counties Code is amended by changing Section 3-6001.5 as follows:
(55 ILCS 5/3-6001.5)

Sec. 3-6001.5. Sheriff qualifications. On or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly December 1, 1997, except as otherwise provided in this Section, a person is not eligible to be a candidate for the office of sheriff, and a person shall not be elected or appointed to the office of sheriff, unless that person meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) Is a United States citizen.
- (2) Has been a resident of the county for at least one year.
- (3) Is not a convicted felon.

(Source: P.A. 90-447, eff. 8-16-97.)

Section 15. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 3.1-10-5 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 or appointment, except as provided in Section 3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section 3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.

(b) A person is not eligible to take the oath of office for a municipal office if that person is, at the time required for taking the oath of office, in arrears in the payment of a tax or other indebtedness due to the municipality or 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.

(b-5) A person is not eligible to hold a municipal office, if that person is, at any time during the term of office, 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 unless that person has resided in the ward that the person seeks to represent, and a person is not eligible for the office of trustee of a district unless that person has resided in the municipality, at least one year next preceding the election or appointment, except as provided in Section 3.1-20-25, subsection (b) of Section 3.1-25-75, Section 5-2-2, or Section 5-2-11.

(d) If a person (i) is a resident of a municipality immediately prior to the active duty military service of that person or that person's spouse, (ii) resides anywhere outside of the municipality during that active duty military service, and (iii) immediately upon completion of that active duty military service is again a resident of the municipality, then the time during which the person resides outside the municipality during the active duty military service is deemed to be time during which the person is a resident of the municipality for purposes of determining the residency requirement under subsection (a).

(Source: P.A. 97-1091, eff. 8-24-12.)

Section 20. The Revised Cities and Villages Act of 1941 is amended by changing Sections 21-12, 21-28, 21-30 and 21-32 as follows:

(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 in a nonpartisan election 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 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. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

(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 4% 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 4% 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. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)

(65 ILCS 20/21-30) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-30)

Sec. 21-30. Form of ballot. Ballots to be used at any general, supplementary or special election for aldermen held under the provisions of this article, in addition to other requirements of law, shall conform to the following requirements:

(1) At the top of the ballots shall be printed in capital letters the words designating the ballot. If a general aldermanic election the words shall be "Official aldermanic election ballot"; if a supplementary election the designating words shall be "Official supplementary aldermanic election ballot"; if a special aldermanic election, the words shall be "Special aldermanic election ballot."

(2) Beginning not less than one inch below such designating words and extending across the face of the ballot, the title of each office to be filled shall be printed in capital letters.

(3) The names of candidates for different terms of service therein (if any there be), shall be arranged and printed in groups according to the length of such terms.

(4) Immediately below the title of each office or group heading indicating the term of office, shall be printed in small letters the directions to voters, "Vote for one."

(5) Following thereupon shall be printed the names of the candidates for such office according to the title and the term thereof and below the name of each candidate shall be printed his place of residence, stating the street and number (if any). The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters not less than one-eighth nor more than one-quarter of an inch in height, and immediately at the left of the name of each candidate shall be printed a square, the sides of which shall not be less than one-quarter of an inch in length. The names of all the candidates for each office shall be printed in a column and arranged in the order hereinafter designated; all names of candidates shall be printed in uniform type; the places of residence of such candidates shall be printed in uniform type; and squares upon said ballots shall be of uniform size; and spaces between the names of the candidates for the same office shall be of uniform size.

(6) The names of the candidates for alderman shall appear upon the ballot in the order in which petitions for nomination have been filed in the office of the board of election commissioners. However, 2 or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the board of election commissioners shall break ties and determine the order of filing by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection approved by the board of election commissioners. Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following the last day for petition filing 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 the board of election commissioners, to the Chairman of each political party and to each organization of citizens within the city which was entitled, under The Election Code, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. The board of election commissioners shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The board of election commissioners shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct of such lottery.

(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

(65 ILCS 20/21-32) (from Ch. 24, par. 21-32)

Sec. 21-32. Party designations prohibited - Ballot to be separate from other ballots.

No party name, party initial, party circle platform, principle, appellation or distinguishing mark of any kind shall be printed upon any election ballot used at any aldermanic election for mayor, city clerk, city treasurer, or alderman held under the provisions of this article.

~~If any party primary election or any election for any office other than aldermanic shall be held at the same time with any aldermanic election, the ballots for aldermen shall be separate from all other ballots, except that any question of public policy not required by law to be submitted on a separate ballot from that containing names of persons to be voted for may be submitted in the manner provided by law upon the same ballot as that used for an aldermanic election: Provided, that the polls shall be opened and closed for any aldermanic election at the same time as is provided for the opening and closing of any party primary election for any office other than alderman held at the same time.~~

(Source: Laws 1941, vol. 2, p. 19.)

Section 25. The School Code is amended by changing Sections 6-2, 6-19, 9-10, 10-10, 32-1, and 32-2.5 as follows:

(105 ILCS 5/6-2) (from Ch. 122, par. 6-2)

Sec. 6-2. Regional board; creation; membership; abolition and transfer of duties.

(a) There is created a regional board of school trustees for that territory in each educational service region exclusive of any school district organized under Article 34 and exclusive of any school district whose school board has been given the powers of school trustees; provided that on the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1992 the regional board of school trustees theretofore created and existing for any territory in an educational service region containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants is abolished, the terms

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of office of all members of the regional board of school trustees so abolished are terminated on that effective date, and from and after that effective date all rights, powers, duties, and responsibilities that were vested in or required by law to be exercised and performed by the former regional board of school trustees shall be vested in and exercised and performed by the successors to the former regional board of school trustees as provided in subsection (b) of this Section 6-2. Any school district whose board of education acts as a board of school trustees shall have within its district the powers and duties of a regional board of school trustees.

Unless abolished as provided in this Section, the regional board of school trustees, in both single county and multi-county educational service regions, shall consist of 7 members. In single county regions not more than one trustee may be a resident of any one congressional township; however, in case there are fewer than 7 congressional townships in the region then not more than two of such trustees may be residents of the same congressional township. Notwithstanding the foregoing residency provision, in a single county region with a population of greater than 750,000 inhabitants, but less than 1,200,000 inhabitants, 2 trustees may be residents of the same congressional township if and only if such trustees were elected at the April 9, 2013 consolidated election. In 2 county regions at least 2 trustees shall be residents of each county. In 3 or more county regions at least one trustee shall be a resident of each county. If more than 7 counties constitute the educational service region, the regional board of school trustees shall consist of one resident of each county.

The regional board of school trustees shall be a body politic and incorporate by the name of "Regional Board of School Trustees of... County (or Counties), Illinois." Such corporation shall have perpetual existence with power to sue and be sued and to plead and be impleaded in all courts and places where judicial proceedings are had.

(b) Upon the abolition of the regional board of school trustees and the termination of the terms of office of the members of that former regional board of school trustees in an educational service region containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants as provided in subsection (a), the trustees of schools of each township included within the territory of that educational service region that was served by the former regional board of school trustees, or if any such township is a township referred to in subsection (b) of Section 5-1 and there are no trustees of schools acting in that township then the school board of each school district located in that township, shall be the successors to the former regional board of school trustees. As successors to the former regional board of school trustees, the trustees of schools of each such township and the school board of each such school district, with respect to all territory included within the school township or school district served by the trustees of schools of the township or school board, shall be vested with and shall exercise and perform all rights, powers, duties, and responsibilities formerly held, exercised, and performed with respect to that territory by the regional board of school trustees abolished under subsection (a) of this Section.

Upon abolition of the regional board of school trustees in an educational service region having 2,000,000 or more inhabitants as provided in subsection (a) of this Section, all books, records, maps, papers, documents, equipment, supplies, accounts, deposits, and other personal property belonging to or subject to the control or disposition of the former regional board of school trustees (excepting only such items as may have been provided by the county board) shall be transferred and delivered to the trustees of schools of the townships and the school boards that are the successors to the former regional board of school trustees for the territory included within their respective school townships or school districts.

From and after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1992, any reference in the School Code or any other law of this State to the regional board of school trustees or county board of school trustees shall mean, with respect to all territory within an educational service region containing 2,000,000 or more inhabitants that formerly was served by a regional board of school trustees abolished under subsection (a) of this Section, the trustees of schools of the township or the school board of the school district that is the successor to the former regional board of school trustees with respect to the territory included within that school township or school district.

(Source: P.A. 87-969.)

(105 ILCS 5/6-19) (from Ch. 122, par. 6-19)

Sec. 6-19. Vacancy on regional board. Subject to the residency provisions in Section 6-2 of this Code, any ~~Any~~ vacancy on the regional board of school trustees shall be filled from the same territory by the remaining members until the next regular election for members of the regional board of school trustees, when the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired time. Removal of a member from the township from which such member was elected into a township which has its quota of members on the board shall constitute a vacancy.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(105 ILCS 5/9-10) (from Ch. 122, par. 9-10)

Sec. 9-10. Candidates for office - Nominating petitions. Candidates for the office of school director shall be nominated by petition signed by at least 25 voters or 5% of the voters, whichever is less, residing within the district and filed with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located ~~secretary of the board of school directors or with a person designated by the board to receive nominating petitions.~~

Nominations for members of boards of education, including non-high school boards of education shall be made by a petition signed by at least 50 voters or 10% of the voters, whichever is less, residing within the district and shall be filed with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located ~~secretary of the board of education or with a person designated by the board to receive nominating petitions.~~ In addition to the requirements of the general election law, the form of such petitions shall be substantially as follows:

NOMINATING PETITIONS

(LEAVE OUT THE INAPPLICABLE PART.)

To the (County Clerk or County Board of Election Commissioners) ~~secretary of the board of education (or board of directors) of district number of in County:~~

We the undersigned, being (.... or more) (or 10% or more) (or 5% or more) of the voters residing within said district, hereby petition that who resides at in the (city or village) of in Township (or who resides outside any city, village or incorporated town and in Township) in said district shall be a candidate for the office of of the board of education (or board of directors) (full term) (vacancy) to be voted for at the election to be held on (insert date).

Name: Address:

In the designation of the name of a candidate on a petition for nomination, the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in clause (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or declaration of invalidity of marriage to assume a former surname. No other designation, such as a political slogan, as defined by Section 7-17 of the Election Code, title or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.

Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid unless the candidate named therein files with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located ~~secretary of the board of education or a person designated by the board to receive nominating petitions~~ a receipt from the county clerk showing that the candidate has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Such receipt shall be so filed either previously during the calendar year in which his nomination papers were filed or within the period for the filing of nomination papers in accordance with the general election law.

All petitions for the nomination of members of a board of education shall be filed with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located ~~secretary of the board or a person designated by the board to receive nominating petitions~~ within the time provided for by the general election law. The county clerk or the county board of election commissioners ~~secretary~~ shall receive and file only those petitions which include a statement of candidacy, the required number of voter signatures, the notarized signature of the petition circulator and a receipt from the County Clerk showing that the candidate has filed a statement of economic interest on or before the last day to file as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. The county clerk or the county board of election commissioners ~~secretary~~ may have petition forms available for issuance to potential candidates, and may give notice of the petition filing period by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the school district not less than 10 days prior to the first day of filing. The county clerk or the county board of election commissioners ~~Said secretary~~ shall make certification to the proper election authorities in accordance with the general election law. ~~If the secretary~~

~~is an incumbent school board member seeking re-election, a disinterested person must be a witness to the filing of his petition.~~

The county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located secretary of the board of education shall notify the candidates for whom a petition for nomination is filed or the appropriate committee of the obligations under the Campaign Financing Act as provided in the general election law. Such notice shall be given on a form prescribed by the State Board of Elections and in accordance with the requirements of the general election law. The county clerk or county board of election commissioners secretary shall within 7 days of filing or on the last day for filing, whichever is earlier, acknowledge to the petitioner in writing the office's his acceptance of the petition.

A candidate for membership on the board of education or for office as a school director, who has petitioned for nomination to fill a full term and to fill a vacant term to be voted upon at the same election, must withdraw his or her petition for nomination from either the full term or the vacant term by written declaration.

In all newly organized districts the petition for the nomination of candidates for members of the board of education at the first election shall be addressed to and filed with the regional superintendent of schools in the manner herein specified for the petitions for members of a board of education. For such election the regional superintendent shall fulfill all duties otherwise assigned to the secretary of the board of education. (Source: P.A. 95-141, eff. 8-13-07.)

(105 ILCS 5/10-10) (from Ch. 122, par. 10-10)

Sec. 10-10. Board of education; Term; Vacancy. All school districts having a population of not fewer than 1,000 and not more than 500,000 inhabitants, as ascertained by any special or general census, and not governed by special Acts, shall be governed by a board of education consisting of 7 members, serving without compensation except as herein provided. Each member shall be elected for a term of 4 years for the initial members of the board of education of a combined school district to which that subsection applies. If 5 members are elected in 1983 pursuant to the extension of terms provided by law for transition to the consolidated election schedule under the general election law, 2 of those members shall be elected to serve terms of 2 years and 3 shall be elected to serve terms of 4 years; their successors shall serve for a 4 year term. When the voters of a district have voted to elect members of the board of education for 6 year terms, as provided in Section 9-5, the terms of office of members of the board of education of that district expire when their successors assume office but not later than 7 days after such election. If at the regular school election held in the first odd-numbered year after the determination to elect members for 6 year terms 2 members are elected, they shall serve for a 6 year term; and of the members elected at the next regular school election 3 shall serve for a term of 6 years and 2 shall serve a term of 2 years. Thereafter members elected in such districts shall be elected to a 6 year term. If at the regular school election held in the first odd-numbered year after the determination to elect members for 6 year terms 3 members are elected, they shall serve for a 6 year term; and of the members elected at the next regular school election 2 shall serve for a term of 2 years and 2 shall serve for a term of 6 years. Thereafter members elected in such districts shall be elected to a 6 year term. If at the regular school election held in the first odd-numbered year after the determination to elect members for 6 year terms 4 members are elected, 3 shall serve for a term of 6 years and one shall serve for a term of 2 years; and of the members elected at the next regular school election 2 shall serve for terms of 6 years and 2 shall serve for terms of 2 years. Thereafter members elected in such districts shall be elected to a 6 year term. If at the regular school election held in the first odd-numbered year after the determination to elect members for a 6 year term 5 members are elected, 3 shall serve for a term of 6 years and 2 shall serve for a term of 2 years; and of the members elected at the next regular school election 2 shall serve for terms of 6 years and 2 shall serve for terms of 2 years. Thereafter members elected in such districts shall be elected to a 6 year term. An election for board members shall not be held in school districts which by consolidation, annexation or otherwise shall cease to exist as a school district within 6 months after the election date, and the term of all board members which would otherwise terminate shall be continued until such district shall cease to exist. Each member, on the date of his or her election, shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of 18 years or over, shall be a resident of the State and the territory of the district for at least one year immediately preceding his or her election, shall be a registered voter as provided in the general election law, shall not be a school trustee, and shall not be a child sex offender as defined in Section 11-9.3 of the Criminal Code of 2012. When the board of education is the successor of the school directors, all rights of property, and all rights regarding causes of action existing or vested in such directors, shall vest in it as fully as they were vested in the school directors. Terms of members are subject to Section 2A-54 of the Election Code.

Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid unless the candidate named therein files with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which

~~the principal office of the school district is located~~ secretary of the board of education or with a person designated by the board to receive nominating petitions a receipt from the county clerk showing that the candidate has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Such receipt shall be so filed either previously during the calendar year in which his nomination papers were filed or within the period for the filing of nomination papers in accordance with the general election law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs, the remaining members shall notify the regional superintendent of that vacancy within 5 days after its occurrence and shall proceed to 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 868 days 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. Should they fail so to act, within 45 days after the vacancy occurs, the regional superintendent of schools under whose supervision and control the district is operating, as defined in Section 3-14.2 of this Act, shall within 30 days after the remaining members have failed to fill the vacancy, fill the vacancy as provided for herein. Upon the regional superintendent's failure to fill the vacancy, the vacancy shall be filled at the next regularly scheduled election. Whether elected or appointed by the remaining members or regional superintendent, the successor shall be an inhabitant of the particular area from which his or her predecessor was elected if the residential requirements contained in Section 10-10.5 or 12-2 of this Code apply.

A board of education may appoint a student to the board to serve in an advisory capacity. The student member shall serve for a term as determined by the board. The board may not grant the student member any voting privileges, but shall consider the student member as an advisor. The student member may not participate in or attend any executive session of the board.

(Source: P.A. 96-538, eff. 8-14-09; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)

(105 ILCS 5/32-1) (from Ch. 122, par. 32-1)

Sec. 32-1. May vote to organize under general law.

(a) Any special charter district may, by vote of its electors, cease to control its school under the Act under which it was organized, and become part of the school township or townships in which it is situated. Upon petition of 50 voters of the district, presented to the board having the control and management of the schools, the board shall order submitted to the voters at an election to be held in the district, in accordance with the general election law, the question of "organizing under the general school law". The secretary of the board shall make certification to the proper election authority in accordance with the general election law. If, however, a majority of the votes cast at any such election in any school district subject to Sections 32-3 through 32-4.11 is against organizing the district under the general school law, the question may not again be submitted in the district for 22 months thereafter, and then only upon petition signed by at least 2% of the voters of the school district. Notice shall be given in accordance with the general election law, which notice shall be in the following form:

NOTICE OF REFERENDUM

Notice is hereby given that on (insert date), a referendum will be held at.... for the purpose of deciding the question of organizing under the general school law. The polls will be opened at o'clock ..m and closed at o'clock ..m.

Signed

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition is in favor of organizing under the general school law, then the board having the control and management of schools in the district, shall declare the proposition carried.

When such a proposition is declared to have so carried, the board of education shall continue to exercise its powers and duties under the general school law. Each member of the board of education selected under the provisions of the special charter shall continue in office until his term has expired. Before the term of each of these members expires, the board shall give notice of an election to be held on the date of the next regular school election, in accordance with the general election law to fill the vacancy which is created. Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid unless the candidate named therein files with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located ~~secretary of the board of education~~ a receipt from the county clerk showing that the candidate has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Such receipt shall be so filed either previously during the calendar year in which his nomination papers were filed or within the period for the filing of nomination papers in accordance with the general election law.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, any special charter district whose board is appointed by the mayor or other corporate authority of that municipality may, by resolution adopted by the corporate authorities

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of that municipality cease to control its school under the Act under which it was organized, become a part of the school township or townships in which it is situated and become organized under the general school law. If such a resolution is adopted, the board of education shall continue to exercise its powers and duties under the general school law. Each member of the board of education selected under the provisions of the special charter shall continue in office until his term has expired. Before the term of each of these members expires, the board shall give notice of an election to be held on the date of the next regular school election, in accordance with the general election law to fill the vacancy which is created.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(105 ILCS 5/32-2.5) (from Ch. 122, par. 32-2.5)

Sec. 32-2.5. Election of board of education in lieu of appointive board. In all special charter districts having a population of over 35,000 by the last federal census, where the board of directors or board of education is elected or appointed by the city council of the city, of which school district such city may form the whole or a part, and where there are no provisions in the special charter creating such school district for the election of a board of directors or board of education, there shall be elected in lieu of the present governing body a board of education to consist of 7 members. Nomination of a candidate for member of the board of education shall be made by petitions signed in the aggregate by not less than 200 qualified voters residing in the school district, and also by filing with the petitions a statement of candidacy as provided in the general election law, which petitions and statements of candidacy shall be filed in the office of the board of education in accordance with the general election law.

Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid unless the candidate named therein files with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located ~~secretary of the board of education~~ a receipt from the county clerk showing that the candidate has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Such receipt shall be so filed either previously during the calendar year in which his nomination papers were filed or within the period for the filing of nomination papers in accordance with the general election law.

The county clerk or the county board of election commissioners ~~secretary of the board~~ shall make certification to the proper election authority in accordance with the general election law.

(Source: P.A. 81-1490.)

Section 30. 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 113 78 nor less than 106 74 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 113 78 nor less than 106 74 days prior to the date of the election.

Within 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 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. 93-847, eff. 7-30-04.)

Section 35. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Section 6-110.1 as follows:
(625 ILCS 5/6-110.1)

Sec. 6-110.1. Confidentiality of captured photographs or images. The Secretary of State shall maintain a file on or contract to file all photographs and signatures obtained in the process of issuing a driver's license, permit, or identification card. The photographs and signatures shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except to the following persons:

(1) the individual upon written request;

(2) officers and employees of the Secretary of State who have a need to have access to the stored images for purposes of issuing and controlling driver's licenses, permits, or identification cards;

(3) law enforcement officials for a lawful civil or criminal law enforcement investigation; ~~or~~

(3-5) the State Board of Elections for the sole purpose of providing the signatures required by a local election authority to register a voter through an online voter registration system; or

(4) other entities that the Secretary may exempt by rule.

(Source: P.A. 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

Section 97. Severability. The provisions of this Act are severable under Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law, except that the changes made to Sections 1A-16, 4-8, 4-10, 4-12, 4-15, 5-7, 5-9, 5-15, 5-21, 6-29, 6-35, 6-40, and 6-57 of the Election Code take effect on October 1, 2013."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Senator Harmon offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO HOUSE BILL 2418

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend House Bill 2418, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 2, on page 1, by replacing lines 7 through 11 with the following: "6-79, 6-100, 6A-1, 6A-2, 6A-3, 6A-4, 8-9, 9-1.8, 9-9.5, 9-8.5, 10-6.2, 10-7, 10-9, 10-10, 17-23, 18A-15, 19-2, 19-3, 19-2.1, 19-4, 19-7, 19A-15, 19A-70, 22-6, 24A-16, and 28-8 and by adding Sections 1-12, 6-19.5, 24A-6.2, 24B-6.2, and 24C-6.2 as follows:"; and

by deleting everything from line 12 on page 92 through line 9 on page 115; and

on page 162, line 19, by replacing "2-calendar-day" with "7-calendar-day ~~2-calendar-day~~".

[May 29, 2013]

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Harmon, **House Bill No. 2418** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, 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:

YEAS 32; NAYS 20; Present 3.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Bertino-Tarrant	Harmon	Link	Silverstein
Biss	Hastings	Manar	Steans
Clayborne	Hunter	Martinez	Sullivan
Collins	Hutchinson	McGuire	Trotter
Cullerton, T.	Jacobs	Mulroe	Mr. President
Cunningham	Jones, E.	Muñoz	
Forby	Koehler	Noland	
Frerichs	Landek	Raoul	
Haine	Lightford	Sandoval	

The following voted in the negative:

Althoff	Dillard	McCarter	Righter
Barickman	Duffy	McConnaughay	Rose
Bivins	Kotowski	Murphy	
Brady	LaHood	Oberweis	
Bush	Luechtefeld	Radogno	
Connelly	McCann	Rezin	

The following voted present:

Delgado
Holmes
Morrison

This roll call verified.

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence in the Senate Amendments adopted thereto.

Senator Van Pelt asked and obtained unanimous consent for the Journal to reflect her intention to have voted in the affirmative on **House Bill No. 2418**.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 30, 2013

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 9:00 o'clock a.m.:

Education in Room 400

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 9:30 o'clock a.m.:

[May 29, 2013]

Revenue in Room 409

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 10:00 o'clock a.m.:

Energy in Room 212

READING BILLS FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 206** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 208** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 213** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 214** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 215** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 1154** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 1165** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Senator J. Cullerton, **House Bill No. 1166** was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

POSTING NOTICES WAIVED

Senator Steans moved to waive the six-day posting requirement on **House Joint Resolution No. 36** so that the measure may be heard in the Committee on Education that is scheduled to meet May 30, 2013.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Lightford moved to waive the six-day posting requirement on **House Joint Resolution No. 33** so that the measure may be heard in the Committee on Education that is scheduled to meet May 30, 2013.

The motion prevailed.

At the hour of 4:46 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stand at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECESS

At the hour of 6:24 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Lightford, presiding.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

[May 29, 2013]

Senator Martinez, Chairperson of the Committee on Licensed Activities and Pensions, to which was referred the Motion to Concur with House Amendment to the following Senate Bill, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1921

Under the rules, the foregoing motion is eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Martinez, Chairperson of the Committee on Licensed Activities and Pensions, to which was referred **House Bill No. 530**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Senator Sandoval, Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1479; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1530; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1828; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1929

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Sandoval, Chairperson of the Committee on Transportation, to which was referred **House Bill No. 2776**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Senator Harmon, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred **Senate Resolution No. 70**, reported the same back with amendments having been adopted thereto, with the recommendation that the resolution, as amended, be adopted.

Under the rules, **Senate Resolution No. 70** was placed on the Secretary's Desk.

Senator Harmon, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1474; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1584; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 3 to Senate Bill 1603; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1718; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 1912; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2136; Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 2234; Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1, 2 and 3 to Senate Bill 2371

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

Senator Harmon, Chairperson of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendments, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 1573

Senate Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 2764

Under the rules, the foregoing floor amendments are eligible for consideration on second reading.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 341

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:

[May 29, 2013]

Mourns the death of Mary Ann "Shirley" McCarthy (nee Gersich) of Gurnee.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 342

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Walter Van Cybulski of Waukegan.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 343

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of William Joseph Durka.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 344

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Rabbi Reuven Frankel.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 345

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Timothy Joseph John Corcoran.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 346

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Francis Joseph Geraghty of Beach Park.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 347

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Kevin A. Kangas of Waukegan.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 348

Offered by Senator Link and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Donald T. Morrison, Jr.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 349

Offered by Senator Forby and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Betty McGuire of Venedy.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by
Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

SENATE BILL NO. 1723

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.

Together with the following amendments which are attached, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

House Amendment No. 2 to SENATE BILL NO. 1723

House Amendment No. 3 to SENATE BILL NO. 1723

Passed the House, as amended, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 1723

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 1723 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Capital Development Board Act is amended by changing Section 14 as follows:

[May 29, 2013]

(20 ILCS 3105/14) (from Ch. 127, par. 783.01)

Sec. 14. (a) It is the purpose of this Act to provide for the promotion and preservation of the arts by securing suitable works of art for the adornment of public buildings constructed or subjected to major renovation by the State or which utilize State funds, and thereby reflecting the diverse cultural heritage of Illinois our cultural heritage, with emphasis on the works of Illinois artists.

(b) As used in this Act: "Works of art" shall apply to and include paintings, prints, sculptures, graphics, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs, ornaments, fountains, ornamental gateways, or other creative works which reflect form, beauty and aesthetic perceptions.

(c) Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1979, and for each succeeding fiscal year thereafter, the Capital Development Board shall set aside 1/2 of 1 percent of the amount authorized and appropriated for construction or reconstruction of each public building financed in whole or in part by State funds and generally accessible to and used by the public for purchase and placement of suitable works of art in such public buildings. The location and character of the work or works of art to be installed in such public buildings shall be determined by the Chairperson of the Illinois Arts Council, in consultation with the designing architect. The work or works of art shall be in a permanent and prominent location, by the designing architect, provided, however, that the work or works of art shall be in a permanent and prominent location.

(d) There is created a Fine Arts Review Committee consisting of the designing architect, the Chairperson Chairman of the Illinois Arts Council or his or her designee, who shall serve as the chair of the Committee, the Director of the Illinois State Museum or his or her designee, and a representative of the using agency, three persons from the area in which the project is to be located who are familiar with the local area and are knowledgeable in matters of art. Of the three local members, two shall be selected by the County Board to the County in which the project is located and one shall be selected by the Mayor or other chief executive officer of the municipality in which the project is located. The Committee, after such study as it deems necessary, shall recommend three artists or works of art in order of preference, to the Capital Development Board. The Chairperson of the Illinois Arts Council The Board will make the final selection from among the recommendations submitted to it. The Illinois Arts Council shall provide administrative support for the Fine Arts Review Committee and may promulgate rules to implement this subsection.

(e) Subsection (c) does not apply to projects for which the amount appropriated is less than \$1,000,000. There is created a Public Arts Advisory Committee whose function is to advise the Capital Development Board and the Fine Arts Review Committee on various technical and aesthetic perceptions that may be utilized in the creation or major renovation of public buildings. The Public Arts Advisory Committee shall consist of 12 members who shall serve for terms of 2 years ending on June 30 of odd numbered years, except the first appointees to the Committee shall serve for a term ending June 30, 1979. The Public Arts Advisory Committee shall meet four times each fiscal year. Four members shall be appointed by the Governor; four shall be chosen by the Senate, two of whom shall be chosen by the President, two by the minority leader; and four shall be appointed by the House of Representatives, two of whom shall be chosen by the Speaker and two by the minority leader. There shall also be a Chairman who shall be chosen from the committee members by the majority vote of that Committee.

(f) The Capital Development Board shall enter into a contract with the artist, or with the owner of the work or works of art, selected by the Chairperson of the Illinois Arts Council as provided in subsection (d) of this Section. The total amount of the contract or contracts shall not exceed the amount set aside pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section. If the Capital Development Board cannot reach an agreement with the artist or owner of the work or works of art, then the Board shall notify the Chairperson of the Illinois Arts Council, and the Chairperson may select a different artist or work or works of art from the three recommendations made by the Fine Arts Review Committee. All necessary expenses of the Public Arts Advisory Committee and the Fine Arts Review Committee shall be paid by the Capital Development Board.

(Source: P.A. 90-655, eff. 7-30-98)."

Section 10. The Illinois Procurement Code is amended by changing Section 1-10 as follows:
(30 ILCS 500/1-10)

Sec. 1-10. Application.

(a) This Code applies only to procurements for which contractors were first solicited on or after July 1, 1998. This Code shall not be construed to affect or impair any contract, or any provision of a contract, entered into based on a solicitation prior to the implementation date of this Code as described in Article 99, including but not limited to any covenant entered into with respect to any revenue bonds or similar instruments. All procurements for which contracts are solicited between the effective date of Articles 50 and 99 and July 1, 1998 shall be substantially in accordance with this Code and its intent.

(b) This Code shall apply regardless of the source of the funds with which the contracts are paid, including federal assistance moneys. This Code shall not apply to:

(1) Contracts between the State and its political subdivisions or other governments, or between State governmental bodies except as specifically provided in this Code.

(2) Grants, except for the filing requirements of Section 20-80.

(3) Purchase of care.

(4) Hiring of an individual as employee and not as an independent contractor, whether pursuant to an employment code or policy or by contract directly with that individual.

(5) Collective bargaining contracts.

(6) Purchase of real estate, except that notice of this type of contract with a value of more than \$25,000 must be published in the Procurement Bulletin within 7 days after the deed is recorded in the county of jurisdiction. The notice shall identify the real estate purchased, the names of all parties to the contract, the value of the contract, and the effective date of the contract.

(7) Contracts necessary to prepare for anticipated litigation, enforcement actions, or investigations, provided that the chief legal counsel to the Governor shall give his or her prior approval when the procuring agency is one subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor, and provided that the chief legal counsel of any other procuring entity subject to this Code shall give his or her prior approval when the procuring entity is not one subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor.

(8) Contracts for services to Northern Illinois University by a person, acting as an independent contractor, who is qualified by education, experience, and technical ability and is selected by negotiation for the purpose of providing non-credit educational service activities or products by means of specialized programs offered by the university.

(9) Procurement expenditures by the Illinois Conservation Foundation when only private funds are used.

(10) Procurement expenditures by the Illinois Health Information Exchange Authority involving private funds from the Health Information Exchange Fund. "Private funds" means gifts, donations, and private grants.

(11) Public-private agreements entered into according to the procurement requirements of Section 20 of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act and design-build agreements entered into according to the procurement requirements of Section 25 of the Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act.

(c) This Code does not apply to the electric power procurement process provided for under Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act and Section 16-111.5 of the Public Utilities Act.

(d) Except for Section 20-160 and Article 50 of this Code, and as expressly required by Section 9.1 of the Illinois Lottery Law, the provisions of this Code do not apply to the procurement process provided for under Section 9.1 of the Illinois Lottery Law.

(e) This Code does not apply to the process used by the Capital Development Board to retain a person or entity to assist the Capital Development Board with its duties related to the determination of costs of a clean coal SNG brownfield facility, as defined by Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act, as required in subsection (h-3) of Section 9-220 of the Public Utilities Act, including calculating the range of capital costs, the range of operating and maintenance costs, or the sequestration costs or monitoring the construction of clean coal SNG brownfield facility for the full duration of construction.

(f) This Code does not apply to the process used by the Illinois Power Agency to retain a mediator to mediate sourcing agreement disputes between gas utilities and the clean coal SNG brownfield facility, as defined in Section 1-10 of the Illinois Power Agency Act, as required under subsection (h-1) of Section 9-220 of the Public Utilities Act.

(g) This Code does not apply to the processes used by the Illinois Power Agency to retain a mediator to mediate contract disputes between gas utilities and the clean coal SNG facility and to retain an expert to assist in the review of contracts under subsection (h) of Section 9-220 of the Public Utilities Act. This Code does not apply to the process used by the Illinois Commerce Commission to retain an expert to assist in determining the actual incurred costs of the clean coal SNG facility and the reasonableness of those costs as required under subsection (h) of Section 9-220 of the Public Utilities Act.

(h) This Code does not apply to the process to procure or contracts entered into in accordance with Sections 11-5.2 and 11-5.3 of the Illinois Public Aid Code.

(i) ~~(h)~~ Each chief procurement officer may access records necessary to review whether a contract, purchase, or other expenditure is or is not subject to the provisions of this Code, unless such records would be subject to attorney-client privilege.

(j) This Code does not apply to the process used by the Capital Development Board to retain an artist or work or works of art as required in of Section 14 of the Capital Development Board Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-840, eff. 12-23-09; 96-1331, eff. 7-27-10; 97-96, eff. 7-13-11; 97-239, eff. 8-2-11; 97-502, eff. 8-23-11; 97-689, eff. 6-14-12; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 97-895, eff. 8-3-12; revised 8-23-12.)

Section 15. The Design-Build Procurement Act is amended by changing Sections 25 and 90 as follows:
(30 ILCS 537/25)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2014)

Sec. 25. Selection committee.

(a) When the State construction agency elects to use the design-build delivery method, it shall establish a committee to evaluate and select the design-build entity. The committee, under the discretion of the State construction agency, shall consist of at least 5 but no more than ~~or~~ 7 members and shall include at least one licensed design professional and 2 members of the public. Public members may not be employed or associated with any firm holding a contract with the State construction agency. Within 30 days of receiving notice, one ~~One~~ public member shall be nominated by associations representing the general design or construction industry and one member shall be nominated by associations that represent minority or female-owned design or construction industry businesses. If either group fails to nominate a suitable candidate within the 30 day period, the State construction agency shall nominate an appropriate public member. The selection committee may be designated for a set term or for the particular project subject to the request for proposal.

(b) The members of the selection committee must certify for each request for proposal that no conflict of interest exists between the members and the design-build entities submitting proposals. If a conflict is discovered before proposals are reviewed exists, the member must be replaced before any review of proposals.

If a conflict is discovered after proposals are reviewed, the member with the conflict shall be removed and the committee may continue with only one public member.

If at least 5 members remain, the remaining committee members may complete the selection process.

(Source: P.A. 94-716, eff. 12-13-05.)

(30 ILCS 537/90)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on July 1, 2014)

Sec. 90. Repealer. This Act is repealed on July 1, ~~2019~~ 2014.

(Source: P.A. 96-21, eff. 6-30-09.)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 1723

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 1723, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of House Amendment No. 2 as follows:

on page 2, line 4, by inserting "for construction projects managed by the Capital Development Board," after "thereafter"; and

on page 3, line 11, by replacing "projects" with "construction projects".

Under the rules, the foregoing **Senate Bill No. 1723**, with House Amendments numbered 2 and 3, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the following joint resolution, to-wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 3272

A bill for AN ACT concerning government.

[May 29, 2013]

Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3272
Non-concurred in by the House, May 28, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

Under the rules, the foregoing **House Bill No. 3272**, with Senate Amendment No. 1, was referred to the Secretary's Desk.

A message from the House by
Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
HOUSE BILL 2649

A bill for AN ACT concerning employment.
Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2649
Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendments to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
HOUSE BILL 2695

A bill for AN ACT concerning transportation.
Which amendments are as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2695
Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 2695
Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
HOUSE BILL 3010

A bill for AN ACT concerning criminal law.
Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3010
Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by
Mr. Mapes, Clerk:
Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:
HOUSE BILL 3049

A bill for AN ACT concerning State government.
Which amendment is as follows:
Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3049
Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

[May 29, 2013]

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 3112

A bill for AN ACT concerning education.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3112

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

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

HOUSE BILL 3172

A bill for AN ACT concerning courts.

Which amendment is as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 1 to HOUSE BILL NO. 3172

Concurred in by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

A message from the House by

Mr. Mapes, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has adopted the following joint resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 37

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the Illinois General Assembly pays honor and respect to the truly great individuals who have served our country and, in doing so, have gone above and beyond the call of duty to make the ultimate sacrifice for our nation; and

WHEREAS, SPC Trevor Pinnick dedicated his life to defending America's freedom and made the ultimate sacrifice in service to his nation on June 12, 2012, in a medical treatment facility at Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, of wounds sustained when his unit was attacked by an enemy improvised explosive device; and

WHEREAS, SPC Trevor Pinnick was born on January 6, 1992, in Chesapeake, Virginia, graduating from Lawrenceville High School in May of 2010, and joining the Army right out of high school, serving with the 18th Engineer Company, 1st Battalion, 37th Field Artillery Regiment, 3rd Stryker Brigade Combat Team of the 2nd Infantry Division, out of Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington; and

WHEREAS, SPC Trevor Pinnick received the Army Achievement Medal on September 6, 2011, for his work in August 2011 with the 18th Engineer Company, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment and was promoted to Specialist in the first week of June 2011, and was scheduled to be home on leave a month before giving his life; he was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart; and

WHEREAS, SPC Trevor Pinnick leaves behind his wife, Martha Pinnick; his daughter, Melody Renee Pinnick; his mother, Nancy Pinnick; his father, Thomas Pinnick; his older brother, Thomas Pinnick Jr.; and his twin sisters, Kayla Lynn Pinnick and Bethany Rose Pinnick; and

WHEREAS, United States and Illinois flags throughout the State flew at half-staff as a symbol of mourning and to honor the sacrifice of SPC Trevor Pinnick; and

[May 29, 2013]

WHEREAS, SPC Trevor Pinnick's funeral was held at the Lawrenceville High School Auditorium and he was laid to rest in Memorial Park Cemetery in Vincennes, Indiana, with full military honors; and

WHEREAS, This fallen soldier deserves to be remembered by the State of Illinois for his service to this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that we designate the section of U.S. Route 50 Business through Lawrenceville, Illinois, as the "Trevor Pinnick Memorial Highway" in honor of the memory and sacrifice of SPC Trevor Pinnick; and be it further

RESOLVED, The Illinois Department of Transportation is requested to erect at suitable locations, consistent with State and federal regulations, appropriate plaques or signs giving notice of the name of the "Trevor Pinnick Memorial Highway"; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the Secretary of the Illinois Department of Transportation, and the family of SPC Trevor Pinnick.

Adopted by the House, May 29, 2013.

TIMOTHY D. MAPES, Clerk of the House

The foregoing message from the House of Representatives reporting House Joint Resolution No. 37 was referred to the Committee on Assignments.

JOINT ACTION MOTIONS FILED

The following Joint Action Motions to the Senate Bills listed below have been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

- Motion to Concur in House Amendments 1 and 2 to Senate Bill 56
- Motion to Concur in House Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 1495
- Motion to Concur in House Amendment 4 to Senate Bill 1674

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A FIRST TIME

House Bill No. 1324, sponsored by Senator Trotter, was taken up, read by title a first time and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 2586. Introduced by Senator Steans, a bill for AN ACT concerning health.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

At the hour of 6:28 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced the Senate stand adjourned until Thursday, May 30, 2013, at 11:00 o'clock a.m.