

## 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 HB4809

by Rep. Mike Fortner

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10	ILCS 5/10-10	from Ch.	46,	par.	10-10
10	ILCS 5/28-9	from Ch.	46,	par.	28-9
10	ILCS 5/28-11	from Ch.	46,	par.	28-11
10	ILCS 5/28-12	from Ch.	46,	par.	28-12
10	ILCS 5/28-13	from Ch.	46,	par.	28-13

Amends the Election Code. Provides for various changes concerning requirements for petitions for proposed constitutional amendments. Provides requirements for petition sheets for proposed constitutional amendments. Provides for the design of a standard and scientific random sampling method for the verification of petition signatures for proposed constitutional amendments, and for the adoption of rules of procedure for the petition filing process. Modifies the requirements following completion of the petition signature verification process. Provides that each political party and civic organization as well as the registered proponents and opponents of a proposed constitutional amendment shall be entitled to observe the conduct of the sample signature verification and participate in any related proceedings. Modifies the duties of the State Board of Elections concerning petitions for proposed constitutional amendments. Makes conforming and other changes. Effective immediately.

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1 AN ACT concerning elections.

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

Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing Sections 10-10, 28-9, 28-11, 28-12, and 28-13 as follows:

6 (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

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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 7 Electoral Board may meet at the location where the governing body of the municipality, township, 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 17 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 26 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 and only upon a vote by a majority of its members, may authorize the chairman to 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, such results 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 on the petition 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

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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. 98-115, eff. 7-29-13; 98-691, eff. 7-1-14; 99-78,

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2 (10 ILCS 5/28-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-9)

Sec. 28-9. Petitions for proposed amendments to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to Section 3, Article XIV of the Constitution shall be signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Such petition shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than 24 months preceding the general election at which the proposed amendment is to be submitted and shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least 6 months before that general election.

Upon receipt of a petition for a proposed Constitutional amendment, the Secretary of State shall, as soon as is practicable, but no later than the close of the next business day, deliver such petition to the State Board of Elections.

Petitions for advisory questions of public policy to be submitted to the voters of the entire State shall be signed by a number of voters equal in number to 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Such petition shall have been signed by said petitioners not more than 24 months preceding the date of the general election at which the question is to be submitted and shall be filed with the State Board of Elections at least 6 months before that general election.

The proponents of the proposed statewide advisory public question shall file the original petition for a proposed constitutional amendment or a Statewide advisory public question in bound sections. Each section shall be composed of consecutively numbered petition sheets bound in sections, containing only the original signatures of registered voters in the State. Any petition sheets not consecutively numbered or which contain duplicate page numbers already used on other sheets, or are photocopies or duplicates of the original sheets, shall not be considered part of the petition for the purpose of the random sampling verification and shall not be counted toward the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed statewide advisory public question for the ballot.

Within 7 business days following the last day for filing the original petition, the proponents shall also file copies of the petition sheets with each proper election authority and obtain a receipt therefor.

For purposes of this Act, the following terms shall be defined and construed as follows:

- 1. "Board" means the State Board of Elections.
- 22 2. "Election Authority" means a county clerk or city or 23 county board of election commissioners.
- 3. (Blank).
- 4. "Proponents" means any person, association, committee, organization or other group, or their designated

- 1 representatives, who advocate and cause the circulation and
- 2 filing of petitions for a statewide advisory question of public
- 3 policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for submission at
- 4 a general election and who has registered with the Board as
- 5 provided in this Act.
- 5. "Opponents" means any person, association, committee,
- 7 organization or other group, or their designated
- 8 representatives, who oppose a statewide advisory question of
- 9 public policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for
- 10 submission at a general election and who have registered with
- 11 the Board as provided in this Act.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)
- 13 (10 ILCS 5/28-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-11)
- 14 Sec. 28-11. The Board shall design a standard and
- 15 scientific random sampling method for the verification of
- 16 petition signatures for statewide advisory referenda and
- 17 proposed constitutional amendments shall conduct a public test
- 18 to prove the validity of its sampling method. Notice of the
- 19 time and place for such test shall be given at least 10 days
- 20 before the date on which such test is to be conducted and in
- 21 the manner prescribed for notice of regular Board meetings. In
- 22 addition, the Board shall adopt rules of procedure for the
- 23 petition filing process, including, but not limited to, the
- 24 signature verification and signature rehabilitation
- 25 <u>procedures.</u> Signatures on petitions for constitutional

amendments initiated pursuant to Article XIV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution need not be segregated by election jurisdiction. The Board shall design an alternative signature verification method for referenda initiated pursuant to Article XIV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution.

The Within 14 business days following the last day for the filing of the original petition as prescribed in Section 28 9, the Board shall apply its proven random sampling method to the petition sheets in each election jurisdiction section for the purpose of selecting and identifying the petition signatures to be included in the sample for signature verification to be conducted by the Board for the respective jurisdictions and shall prepare and transmit to each proper election authority a list by page and line number of the signatures from its election jurisdiction selected for verification.

For each election jurisdiction, the sample verification shall include an examination of either (a) 10% of the signatures if 5,010 or more signatures are involved; or (b) 500 signatures if more than 500 but less than 5,010 signatures are involved; or (c) all signatures if 500 or less signatures are involved.

The State Board of Elections Each election authority with whom jurisdictional copies of petition sheets were filed shall determine the validity of those signatures contained in the sample use the proven random sampling method designed and furnished by the Board for the verification of signatures shown

on the list supplied by the Board and in accordance with the adopted rules of procedure and in accordance with the following criteria for determination of petition signature validity:

- 1. Determine if the person who signed the petition is a registered voter in that election jurisdiction or was a registered voter therein on the date the petition was signed;
- 2. Determine if the signature of the person who signed the petition reasonably compares with the signature shown on that person's registration record card.

Within 14 business days following receipt from the Board of the list of signatures for verification, each election authority shall transmit a properly dated certificate to the Board which shall indicate; (a) the page and line number of petition signatures examined, (b) the validity or invalidity of such signatures, and (c) the reasons for invalidity, based on the criteria heretofore prescribed. The Board shall prepare and adopt a standard form of certificate for use by the election authorities which shall be transmitted with the list of signatures for verification.

Upon written request of the election authority that, due to the volume of signatures in the sample for its jurisdiction, additional time is needed to properly perform the signature verification, the Board may grant the election authority additional days to complete the verification and transmit the certificate of results. These certificates of random sample

- 1 verification results shall be available for public inspection
- 2 within 24 hours after receipt by the State Board of Elections.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)
- 4 (10 ILCS 5/28-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-12)
- 5 Sec. 28-12. Upon completion of the signature verification
- 6 process receipt of the certificates of the election authorities
- 7 showing the results of the sample signature verification, the
- 8 Board shall:
- 9 1. Based on the sample of signatures examined,
- 10 calculate the ratio of invalid  $\underline{and}$   $\underline{or}$  valid signatures  $\underline{on}$
- 11 the petition in each election jurisdiction.
- 12 2. Apply the ratio of invalid to valid signatures  $\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 13 <u>election jurisdiction sample</u> to the total number of
- 14 petition signatures submitted on the petition from that
- 15 <u>election jurisdiction</u>.
- 16 3. Compute the degree of multiple signature
- 17 contamination in each election jurisdiction sample.
- 18 4. Adjusting Adjust for multiple signature
- 19 contamination and the number of invalid signatures,
- 20 project the total number of valid petition signatures
- 21 submitted from each election jurisdiction.
- 5. (Blank). Aggregate the total number of projected
- 23 <u>valid signatures from each election jurisdiction and</u>
- 24 project the total number of valid signatures on the
- 25 <del>petition statewide.</del>

If such statewide projection establishes a total number of valid petition signatures <u>less than 95% not greater than 95.0%</u> of the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed <u>constitutional amendment or</u> statewide advisory public question for the ballot, the petition shall be presumed invalid; provided that, prior to the last day for ballot certification for the general election, the Board shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of allowing the proponents to present competent evidence <del>or an additional sample</del> to rebut the presumption of invalidity. At the conclusion of such hearing, and after the resolution of any specific objection filed pursuant to Section 10-8 of this Code, the Board shall issue a final order declaring the petition to be valid or invalid and shall, in accordance with its order, certify or not certify the proposition for the ballot.

If such statewide projection establishes a total number of valid petition signatures equal to or greater than 95% greater than 95.0% of the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed Constitutional amendment or statewide advisory public question for the ballot, the results of the sample shall be considered inconclusive and, if no specific objections to the petition are filed pursuant to Section 10-8 of this Code, the Board shall issue a final order declaring the petition to be valid and shall certify the proposition for the ballot.

In either event, the Board shall append to its final order

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the detailed results of the sample from each election
jurisdiction which shall include: (a) specific page and line
numbers of signatures actually verified or determined to be
invalid by the respective election authorities, and (b) the

5 calculations and projections performed by the Board for each

6 <u>election jurisdiction</u>.

(Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)

8 (10 ILCS 5/28-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-13)

Sec. 28-13. Each political party and civic organization as well as the registered proponents and opponents of a proposed constitutional amendment or statewide advisory public question shall be entitled to one watcher in the office of the election authority to observe the conduct of the sample signature verification and participate in any proceedings related thereto. However, in those election jurisdictions where a 10% sample is required, the proponents and opponents may appoint no more than 5 assistant watchers in addition to the 1 principal watcher permitted herein.

Within 7 days following the last day for filing of the original petition, the proponents and opponents shall certify in writing to the Board that they publicly support or oppose the proposed statewide advisory public question. The proponents and opponents of such questions shall register the name and address of its group and the name and address of its chairman and designated agent for acceptance of service of

notices with the Board. Thereupon, the Board shall prepare a list of the registered proponents and opponents and shall adopt a standard proponents' and opponents' watcher credential form. A copy of such list and sufficient copies of such credentials shall be transmitted with the list for the sample signature verification to the appropriate election authorities. Those election authorities shall issue credentials to the permissible number of watchers for each proponent and opponent group; provided, however, that a prospective watcher shall first present to the election authority a letter of authorization signed by the chairman of the proponent or opponent group he or she represents.

Political party and qualified civic organization watcher credentials shall be substantially in the form and shall be authorized in the manner prescribed in Section 7-34 of this Code.

The rights and limitations of pollwatchers as prescribed by Section 7-34 of this Code, insofar as they may be made applicable, shall be applicable to watchers at the conduct of the sample signature verification.

The principal watcher for the proponents and opponents may make signed written objections to the Board relating to procedures observed during the conduct of the sample signature verification which could materially affect the results of the sample. Such written objections shall be presented to the election authority and a copy mailed to the Board and shall be

- 1 attached to the certificate of sample results transmitted by
- 2 the election authority to the Board.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)
- 4 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 5 becoming law.