

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB2225

Introduced 2/8/2023, by Rep. Marcus C. Evans, Jr.

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10 ILCS 5/10-10	from Ch. 46, par. 10-10
10 ILCS 5/28-3	from Ch. 46, par. 28-3
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. Removes provisions specifying petition and referenda requirements for proposed statewide advisory public questions. Modifies the procedures for: petition signature sample verification, including removing specified responsibilities of election authorities; valid signature calculation; and petition verification watchers. Makes conforming changes. Makes 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:

- 4 Section 5. The Election Code is amended by changing 5 Sections 10-10, 28-3, 28-9, 28-11, 28-12, and 28-13 as 6 follows:
- 7 (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 chair 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

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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 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 chair 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 chair 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 chair 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, to a petition proposing a statewide advisory public question, 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

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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
- 2 purposes.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-642, eff. 7-28-16;
- 4 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)
- 5 (10 ILCS 5/28-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-3)

Sec. 28-3. Form of petition for public question. Petitions 6 7 for the submission of public questions shall consist of sheets of uniform size and each sheet shall contain, above the space 8 9 for signature, an appropriate heading, giving the information 10 as to the question of public policy to be submitted, and 11 specifying the state at large or the political subdivision or 12 district or precinct or combination of precincts or other 1.3 territory in which it is to be submitted and, where by law the 14 public question must be submitted at a particular election, 15 the election at which it is to be submitted. In the case of a 16 petition for the submission of a public question described in subsection (b) of Section 28-6, the heading shall also specify 17 the regular election at which the question is to be submitted 18 19 and include the precincts included in the territory concerning which the public question is to be submitted, as well as a 20 21 common description of such territory in plain and nonlegal 22 such description to describe the territory by language, 23 to streets, natural or artificial 24 addresses or any other method which would enable a voter 25 signing the petition to be informed of the territory

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concerning which the question is to be submitted. The heading of each sheet shall be the same. Such petition shall be signed by the registered voters of the political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts in which the question of public policy is to be submitted in their own proper persons only, and opposite the signature of each signer his residence address shall be written or printed, which residence address 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; provided that the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of such 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. No signature shall be valid or be counted in considering the validity or sufficiency of such petition unless the requirements of this Section are complied with.

At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator's 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; certifying that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence and are genuine, and that to the best of his or

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her knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petition registered voters of the political subdivision or district or precinct or combination of precincts in which the question of public policy is to be submitted and that their respective residences are correctly stated therein. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this State.

Such sheets, before being filed with the proper officer or board, shall be bound securely and 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, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. A petition, when presented or filed, shall not be withdrawn, altered, or added to, and no signature shall be revoked except by revocation in writing presented or filed with the board or officer with whom the petition is required to be presented or filed, and before the presentment or filing of such petition, except as otherwise be provided in another statute which authorize the public question. Whoever forges any name of a signer upon any petition shall be deemed guilty of a forgery, conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

In addition to the foregoing requirements, a petition

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proposing an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution
pursuant to Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution, a

petition proposing a statewide advisory public question, or a

petition proposing a question of public policy to be submitted
to the voters of the entire State shall be in conformity with
the requirements of Section 28-9 of this Article.

If multiple sets of petitions for submission of the same public questions are filed, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the proponent of his or her multiple petition filings and that proponent 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 proponent 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, appropriate election authority or local election official. If the proponent 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.

24 (Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

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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 for candidates for Governor in cast 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 in bound sections.

Each section shall be composed of consecutively numbered

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voters. 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.

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

- 1. "Board" means the State Board of Elections.
- 2. "Election Authority" means a county clerk or city or county board of election commissioners.
- 19 3. (Blank).
- 4. "Proponents" means any person, association, committee, 20 21 organization or other group, or their designated 22 representatives, who advocate and cause the circulation and 23 filing of petitions for a statewide advisory question of public policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for 24 25 submission at a general election and who has registered with the Board as provided in this Act. 26

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- 5. "Opponents" means any person, association, committee, 1 2 group, or organization or other their designated representatives, who oppose a statewide advisory question of 3 public policy or a proposed constitutional amendment for 4 5 submission at a general election and who have registered with the Board as provided in this Act. 6
- 7 (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11; 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15.)
- 8 (10 ILCS 5/28-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-11)
- 9 28-11. The Board shall design a standard and 10 scientific random sampling method for the verification of 11 petition signatures for statewide advisory referenda and shall 12 conduct a public test to prove the validity of its sampling method. Notice of the time and place for such test shall be 13 given at least 10 days before the date on which such test is to 14 15 be conducted and in the manner prescribed for notice of 16 regular Board meetings. Signatures on petitions constitutional amendments initiated pursuant to Article XIV, 17 Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution or statewide advisory 18 referenda need not be segregated by election jurisdiction. The 19 20 Board shall design a <del>an alternative</del> signature verification 21 method using random sampling for referenda initiated pursuant 22 to Article XIV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution and 23 statewide advisory referenda.
  - 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 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 use the proven random sampling method designed and furnished by the Board for the verification of those signatures contained in the sample shown on the list supplied by the Board 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.

The Board may adopt rules, as necessary, to implement the provisions of this Section.

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 verification results shall be available for public inspection within 24 hours after receipt by the State

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

25 (10 ILCS 5/28-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-12)

- Sec. 28-12. <u>Upon completion of the signature verification</u> for referenda initiated pursuant to Article XIV, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution and statewide advisory referenda, Upon receipt of the certificates of the election authorities showing the results of the sample signature verification, the Board shall:
  - 1. Based on the sample of signatures examined, calculate the ratio of invalid  $\underline{and}$  or valid signatures  $\underline{in}$  each election jurisdiction.
  - 2. Apply the ratio of invalid to valid signatures in an election jurisdiction sample to the total number of petition signatures submitted on the petition from that election jurisdiction.
  - 3. Compute the degree of multiple signature contamination in each election jurisdiction sample.
  - 4. Adjusting Adjust for multiple signature contamination and the <u>number of</u> invalid signatures, project the total number of valid petition signatures submitted from each election jurisdiction.
  - 5. (Blank). Aggregate the total number of projected valid signatures from each election jurisdiction and project the total number of valid signatures on the petition statewide.

If such statewide projection establishes a total number of valid petition signatures  $\underline{less}$  not greater than 95.0% of the minimum number of signatures required to qualify the proposed

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 or an additional sample 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 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 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

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- 1 calculations and projections performed by the Board <del>for each</del>
- 2 <del>election jurisdiction</del>.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 97-81, eff. 7-5-11.)
- 4 (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 <u>petition</u> for an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution pursuant to <u>Section 3 of Article XIV of the Constitution</u>, or a proposed 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 chair 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 chair 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 attached to the certificate of sample results transmitted by the election authority to the Board.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

- 1 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 2 becoming law.