

95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2007 and 2008 HB1767

Introduced 2/23/2007, by Rep. John D'Amico

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

10	ILCS	5/16-10	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	16-10
10	ILCS	5/17-16.1	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	17-16.1
10	ILCS	5/18-9.1	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	18-9.1
10	ILCS	5/19-8	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	19-8
10	ILCS	5/20-8	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	20-8
10	ILCS	5/24A-10.1	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	24A-10.1
10	ILCS	5/24A-15	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	24A-15
10	ILCS	5/24B-6				
10	ILCS	5/24B-10.1				
10	ILCS	5/24B-15				
10	ILCS	5/24C-12				
10	ILCS	5/24C-15				
10	ILCS	5/28-6	from Ch	n. 46	, par.	28-6

Amends the Election Code. Makes changes with respect to provisions concerning: (i) newspaper publication of consolidated primary ballot nominations; (ii) the deadline for filing a declaration of intent to run as a write-in candidate; (iii) location on ballot cards and sheets of spaces for write-in candidates; (iv) counting of mailed absentee ballots received by an election authority without postmarks; (v) the substitution of in-precinct vote totals reports for in-precinct certificates of results; and (vi) the minimum petition signature requirement for local public questions.

LRB095 09350 JAM 29545 b

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 16-10, 17-16.1, 18-9.1, 19-8, 20-8, 24A-10.1, 24A-15,
- 6 24B-6, 24B-10.1, 24B-15, 24C-12, 24C-15, and 28-6 as follows:
- 7 (10 ILCS 5/16-10) (from Ch. 46, par. 16-10)
- Sec. 16-10. The judges of election shall cause not less 8 9 than one of such cards to be posted in each voting booth provided for the preparation of ballots, and not less than four 10 of such cards to be posted in and about the polling places upon 11 the day of election. In every county of not more than 500,000 12 inhabitants, each election authority shall cause to be 13 14 published, prior to the day of any election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in such county, a 15 16 list of all the nominations made as in this Act provided and to 17 be voted for at such election, as near as may be, in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballot; provided that 18
- 19 <u>this requirement shall not apply with respect to any</u>
- 20 <u>consolidated primary for which the local election official is</u>
- 21 required to make the publication under Section 7-21.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

1 (10 ILCS 5/17-16.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 17-16.1)

Sec. 17-16.1. Write-in votes shall be counted only for persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be write-in candidates with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 61 days prior to 5:00 p.m. on the Tuesday immediately preceding the election.

Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such declaration shall specify the office for which the person seeks election as a write-in candidate.

The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the election.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus is ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates are nominated at a primary election on a nonpartisan

- 1 basis and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the
- 2 primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent
- 3 to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or
- 4 consolidated election.
- 5 Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to
- 6 votes cast under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section
- 7 16-5.01.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96.)
- 9 (10 ILCS 5/18-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 18-9.1)
- 10 Sec. 18-9.1. Write-in votes shall be counted only for
- 11 persons who have filed notarized declarations of intent to be
- 12 write-in candidates with the proper election authority or
- authorities not later than 61 days prior to 5:00 p.m. on the
- 14 Tuesday immediately preceding the election.
- Forms for the declaration of intent to be a write-in
- 16 candidate shall be supplied by the election authorities. Such
- 17 declaration shall specify the office for which the person seeks
- 18 election as a write-in candidate.
- 19 The election authority or authorities shall deliver a list
- of all persons who have filed such declarations to the election
- 21 judges in the appropriate precincts prior to the election.
- 22 A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a
- 23 partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated
- 24 for his or her nomination at the primary election, is
- 25 ineligible to file a declaration of intent to be a write-in

- candidate for election in that general or consolidated election.
- 3 A candidate seeking election to an office for which
- 4 candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is
- 5 a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her
- 6 nomination at such caucus is ineligible to file a declaration
- 7 of intent to be a write-in candidate for election in that
- 8 general or consolidated election.
- 9 A candidate seeking election to an office for which
- 10 candidates are nominated at a primary election on a nonpartisan
- 11 basis and who is defeated for his or her nomination at the
- 12 primary election is ineligible to file a declaration of intent
- 13 to be a write-in candidate for election in that general or
- 14 consolidated election.
- Nothing in this Section shall be construed to apply to
- votes cast under the provisions of subsection (b) of Section
- 17 16-5.01.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 89-653, eff. 8-14-96.)
- 19 (10 ILCS 5/19-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 19-8)
- Sec. 19-8. Time and place of counting ballots.
- 21 (a) (Blank.)
- 22 (b) Each absent voter's ballot returned to an election
- 23 authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and
- 24 received by that election authority before the closing of the
- 25 polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving

election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted in the central ballot counting location of the election authority on the day of the election after 7:00 p.m., except as provided in subsections (g) and (g-5).

(c) Each absent voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority and postmarked by the midnight preceding the opening of the polls on election day, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots.

Each absent voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt, opened to inspect the date inserted on the certification, and, if the certification date is a date preceding the election day and the ballot is otherwise found to be valid under the requirements of this Section, counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots. Absent a date on the certification, the

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ballot shall not be counted.

- Special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots (d) returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by the election authority at any time before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same period provided for counting absent voters' ballots under subsections (b), (g), and (g-5). Special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots that are mailed to an election authority and postmarked by the midnight preceding the opening of the polls on election day, but that are received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the closing of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same periods provided for counting absent voters' ballots under subsection (c).
- (e) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, absent voters' ballots and special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots received by the election authority after the closing of the polls on an election day shall be endorsed by the election authority receiving them with the day and hour of receipt and shall be safely kept unopened by the election authority for the

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- period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at the election, and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of that election.
 - (f) Counting required under this Section to begin on election day after the closing of the polls shall commence no later than 8:00 p.m. and shall be conducted by a panel or panels of election judges appointed in the manner provided by law. The counting shall continue until all absent voters' ballots and special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots required to be counted on election day have been counted.
 - (q) The procedures set forth in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code shall apply to all ballots counted under this Section. In addition, within 2 days after an absentee ballot, other than an in-person absentee ballot, is received, but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, the election judge or official shall compare the voter's signature on the certification envelope of that absentee ballot with the signature of the voter on file in the office of the election authority. If the election judge or official determines that the 2 signatures match, and that the absentee voter is otherwise qualified to cast an absentee ballot, the election authority shall cast and count the ballot on election day or the day the ballot is determined to be valid, whichever is later, adding the results to the precinct in which the voter is registered. If the election judge or official determines that the signatures do not match, or that the absentee voter is not

- 1 qualified to cast an absentee ballot, then without opening the
- 2 certification envelope, the judge or official shall mark across
- 3 the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and
- 4 shall not cast or count the ballot.
- 5 In addition to the voter's signatures not matching, an
- 6 absentee ballot may be rejected by the election judge or
- 7 official:
- 8 (1) if the ballot envelope is open or has been opened
- 9 and resealed;
- 10 (2) if the voter has already cast an early or grace
- period ballot;
- 12 (3) if the voter voted in person on election day or the
- voter is not a duly registered voter in the precinct; or
- 14 (4) on any other basis set forth in this Code.
- 15 If the election judge or official determines that any of
- these reasons apply, the judge or official shall mark across
- the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and
- 18 shall not cast or count the ballot.
- 19 (g-5) If an absentee ballot, other than an in-person
- absentee ballot, is rejected by the election judge or official
- 21 for any reason, the election authority shall, within 2 days
- 22 after the rejection but in all cases before the close of the
- 23 period for counting provisional ballots, notify the absentee
- voter that his or her ballot was rejected. The notice shall
- 25 inform the voter of the reason or reasons the ballot was
- 26 rejected and shall state that the voter may appear before the

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election authority, on or before the 14th day after the 1 2 election, to show cause as to why the ballot should not be 3 rejected. The voter may present evidence to the election authority supporting his or her contention that the ballot 5 should be counted. The election authority shall appoint a panel 6 election judges to review the contested ballot, application, and certification envelope, as well as any 7 8 evidence submitted by the absentee voter. No more than 2 9 election judges on the reviewing panel shall be of the same 10 political party. The reviewing panel of election judges shall 11 make a final determination as to the validity of the contested 12 absentee ballot. The judges' determination shall not be 13 reviewable either administratively or judicially.

An absentee ballot subject to this subsection that is determined to be valid shall be counted before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots.

(g-10) All absentee 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.

(h) Each political party, candidate, and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned.

23 (Source: P.A. 94-557, eff. 8-12-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

24 (10 ILCS 5/20-8) (from Ch. 46, par. 20-8)

Sec. 20-8. Time and place of counting ballots.

- (a) (Blank.)
- (b) Each absent voter's ballot returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by that election authority before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted in the central ballot counting location of the election authority on the day of the election after 7:00 p.m., except as provided in subsections (g) and (g-5).
- (c) Each absent voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority and postmarked by the midnight preceding the opening of the polls on election day, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots.

Each absent voter's ballot that is mailed to an election authority absent a postmark, but that is received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt, opened to inspect the date inserted on the certification, and, if the

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- certification date is a date preceding the election day and the ballot is otherwise found to be valid under the requirements of this Section, counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the period for counting provisional ballots. Absent a date on the certification, the ballot shall not be counted.
 - Special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots returned to an election authority, by any means authorized by this Article, and received by the election authority at any time before the closing of the polls on election day shall be endorsed by the receiving election authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same period provided for counting absent voters' ballots under subsections (b), (g), and (g-5). Special write-in absentee voter's blank ballot that are mailed to an election authority and postmarked by midnight preceding the opening of the polls on election day, but that are received by the election authority after the polls close on election day and before the closing of the period for counting provisional ballots cast at that election, shall be endorsed by the receiving authority with the day and hour of receipt and shall be counted at the central ballot counting location of the election authority during the same periods provided for counting absent voters' ballots under subsection (c).
 - (e) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, absent

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voters' ballots and special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots received by the election authority after the closing of the polls on the day of election shall be endorsed by the person receiving the ballots with the day and hour of receipt and shall be safely kept unopened by the election authority for the period of time required for the preservation of ballots used at the election, and shall then, without being opened, be destroyed in like manner as the used ballots of that election.

- (f) Counting required under this Section to begin on election day after the closing of the polls shall commence no later than 8:00 p.m. and shall be conducted by a panel or panels of election judges appointed in the manner provided by law. The counting shall continue until all absent voters' ballots and special write-in absentee voter's blank ballots required to be counted on election day have been counted.
- (g) The procedures set forth in Articles 17 and 18 of this Code shall apply to all ballots counted under this Section. In addition, within 2 days after a ballot subject to this Article is received, but in all cases before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots, the election judge or voter's official shall compare the signature the certification envelope of that ballot with the signature of the voter on file in the office of the election authority. If the election judge or official determines that the 2 signatures match, and that the voter is otherwise qualified to cast a ballot under this Article, the election authority shall cast

and count the ballot on election day or the day the ballot is determined to be valid, whichever is later, adding the results to the precinct in which the voter is registered. If the election judge or official determines that the signatures do not match, or that the voter is not qualified to cast a ballot under this Article, then without opening the certification envelope, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

In addition to the voter's signatures not matching, a ballot subject to this Article may be rejected by the election judge or official:

- 13 (1) if the ballot envelope is open or has been opened and resealed;
 - (2) if the voter has already cast an early or grace period ballot;
 - (3) if the voter voted in person on election day or the voter is not a duly registered voter in the precinct; or
 - (4) on any other basis set forth in this Code.

If the election judge or official determines that any of these reasons apply, the judge or official shall mark across the face of the certification envelope the word "Rejected" and shall not cast or count the ballot.

(g-5) If a ballot subject to this Article is rejected by the election judge or official for any reason, the election authority shall, within 2 days after the rejection but in all

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cases before the close of the period for counting provisional 1 2 ballots, notify the voter that his or her ballot was rejected. The notice shall inform the voter of the reason or reasons the 3 ballot was rejected and shall state that the voter may appear before the election authority, on or before the 14th day after 5 the election, to show cause as to why the ballot should not be 6 rejected. The voter may present evidence to the election 7 8 authority supporting his or her contention that the ballot 9 should be counted. The election authority shall appoint a panel 10 3 election judges to review the contested ballot, 11 application, and certification envelope, as well as any 12 evidence submitted by the absentee voter. No more than 2 13 election judges on the reviewing panel shall be of the same 14 political party. The reviewing panel of election judges shall 15 make a final determination as to the validity of the contested 16 ballot. The judges' determination shall not be reviewable 17 either administratively or judicially.

A ballot subject to this subsection that is determined to be valid shall be counted before the close of the period for counting provisional ballots.

(g-10) All 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.

(h) Each political party, candidate, and qualified civic organization shall be entitled to have present one pollwatcher for each panel of election judges therein assigned.

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1 (Source: P.A. 94-557, eff. 8-12-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)

2 (10 ILCS 5/24A-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-10.1)

Sec. 24A-10.1. In an election jurisdiction where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the following procedures for counting and tallying the ballots shall apply:

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall open the ballot box and count the number of ballots therein to determine if such number agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot or, if the same do not agree, the judges of election shall make such ballots agree with the applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Act. The judges of election shall then examine all ballot cards and ballot card envelopes which are in the ballot box to determine whether the ballot cards and ballot card envelopes contain the initials of a precinct judge of election. If any ballot card or ballot card envelope is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective", initialed as to such label by all judges immediately under the word "Defective" and not counted. The judges of election shall place an initialed blank official ballot card in the place of the defective ballot card, so that the count of the ballot cards to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment will be the same, and each "Defective Ballot" card and "Replacement" card shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of

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1 election, commencing with number 1 and continuing

2 consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct.

The original "Defective" card shall be placed in the "Defective

Ballot Envelope" provided for that purpose.

When an electronic voting system is used which utilizes a ballot card, before separating the remaining ballot cards from their respective covering envelopes, the judges of election shall examine the ballot card envelopes for write-in votes. When the voter has cast a write-in vote, the judges of election shall compare the write-in vote with the votes on the ballot card to determine whether such write-in results in an overvote for any office. In case of an overvote for any office, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot card except for the office which is overvoted, by using the ballot label booklet of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct so as to transfer all votes of the voter, except for the office overvoted, to a duplicate card. The original ballot card and envelope upon which there is an overvote shall be clearly labeled "Overvoted Ballot", and each such "Overvoted Ballot" as well as its "Replacement" shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The "Overvoted Ballot" card and ballot envelope shall be placed

in an envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Duplicate Ballot" envelope, and the judges of election shall initial the "Replacement" ballot cards and shall place them with the other ballot cards to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment. Envelopes containing write-in votes marked in the place designated therefor and containing the initials of a precinct judge of election and not resulting in an overvote and otherwise complying with the election laws as to marking shall be counted and tallied and their votes recorded on a tally sheet provided by the election authority.

The ballot cards and ballot card envelopes shall be separated in preparation for counting by the automatic tabulating equipment provided for that purpose by the election authority.

Before the ballots are entered into the automatic tabulating equipment, a precinct identification card provided by the election authority shall be entered into the device to ensure that the totals are all zeroes in the count column on the printing unit. A precinct judge of election shall then count the ballots by entering each ballot card into the automatic tabulating equipment, and if any ballot or ballot card is damaged or defective so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot card by using

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the ballot label booklet of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct. The original ballot or ballot card and envelope shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot or ballot card so produced shall be clearly labeled "Duplicate Damaged Ballot", and each shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, commencing with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in the precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Damaged Ballot" ballot or ballot cards and shall enter the duplicate damaged cards into the automatic tabulating equipment. The "Damaged Ballot" cards shall be placed in the "Duplicated Ballots" envelope; after all ballot cards have been successfully read, the judges of election shall check to make certain that the last number printed by the printing unit is the same as the number of voters making application for ballot in that precinct. The number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present.

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The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated; 4 sets shall be attached to the 4 "Certificate of Results" provided by the election authority; one set shall be posted in a conspicuous place inside polling place; and every effort shall be made by the judges of election to provide a set for each authorized pollwatcher other official authorized to be present in the polling place to the counting of ballots; but in no case shall number of sets to be made available to pollwatchers be fewer than 4, chosen by lot by the judges of election. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the set which has been posted.

The judges of election shall count all unused ballot cards and enter the number on the "Statement of Ballots". All "Spoiled", "Defective" and "Duplicated" ballot cards shall be counted and the number entered on the "Statement of Ballots".

The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape provided for such purpose which shall be wrapped around the container lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, in such manner that the ballots cannot be removed from such container without breaking the seal and filament tape

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and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container. The election authority shall keep the office of the election authority, or any receiving stations designated by such authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots from all precincts with in-precinct counting equipment within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots returned to the office of the election authority which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the same make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots by the election authority, the judges returning the same shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of such return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots as herein provided shall, in the event such ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.) 19

(10 ILCS 5/24A-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 24A-15)

Sec. 24A-15. The precinct return printed by the automatic tabulating equipment shall include the number of ballots cast and votes cast for each candidate and proposition and shall constitute the official return of each precinct. In addition to the precinct return, the election authority shall provide the

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number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the write-in votes, the total number of ballots counted in each precinct for each political subdivision and district and the number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the election authority shall check the totals shown by the precinct return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy with respect to the total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the ballots for such precinct retabulated to correct the return. The procedures for retabulation shall apply prior to and after the proclamation is completed; however, after the proclamation of results, the election authority must obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots except for election contests and discovery those election jurisdictions that recounts. Ιn in-precinct counting equipment, the certificate of results, which has been prepared by the judges of election in the polling place after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct. Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the unofficial results and the certificate of results, or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the certificate of results and the set of totals which has been affixed to such certificate of results, the ballots for such precinct shall be retabulated to correct the return. As an additional part of this check prior to the proclamation, in those jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is utilized, the election authority shall retabulate the total

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number of votes cast in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction. The precincts to be retabulated shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct in the election jurisdiction has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts which are to be retabulated. The State central committee chairman of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of such random selection procedure and may be represented at such procedure. Such retabulation shall consist of counting the ballot cards which were originally counted and shall not involve any determination as to which ballot cards were, in fact, properly counted. The ballots from the precincts selected for such retabulation shall remain at all times under the custody and control of the election authority and shall be transported and retabulated by the designated staff of the election authority.

As part of such retabulation, the election authority shall test the computer program in the selected precincts. Such test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots so punched so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question, and shall include for each office one or more ballots which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law in order to test the ability of the equipment to reject such votes. If any error is

- detected, the cause therefor shall be ascertained and corrected
- 2 and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official
- 3 canvass and proclamation of election results.
- 4 The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and
- 5 other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county
- 6 chairman of each established political party and qualified
- 7 civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the
- 8 time and place of such retabulation and may be represented at
- 9 such retabulation.
- The results of this retabulation shall be treated in the
- 11 same manner and have the same effect as the results of the
- discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Act.
- 13 Upon completion of the retabulation, the election authority
- 14 shall print a comparison of the results of the retabulation
- 15 with the original precinct return printed by the automatic
- 16 tabulating equipment. Such comparison shall be done for each
- 17 precinct and for each office voted upon within that precinct,
- and the comparisons shall be open to the public.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
- 20 (10 ILCS 5/24B-6)
- 21 Sec. 24B-6. Ballot Information; Arrangement; Electronic
- 22 Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology Voting System;
- 23 Absentee Ballots; Spoiled Ballots. The ballot information,
- shall, as far as practicable, be in the order of arrangement
- 25 provided for paper ballots, except that the information may be

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in vertical or horizontal rows, or on a number of separate 1 2 pages or displays on the marking device. Ballots for all 3 questions or propositions to be voted on should be provided in a similar manner and must be arranged on the ballot sheet or 4 5 marking device in the places provided for such purposes. 6 Ballots shall be of white paper unless provided otherwise by 7 administrative rule of the State Board of Elections or 8 otherwise specified.

propositions, including but not. limited A11 t.o propositions calling for a constitutional convention, constitutional amendment, judicial retention, and public measures to be voted upon shall be placed on separate portions of the ballot sheet or marking device by utilizing borders or grey screens. Candidates shall be listed on a separate portion of the ballot sheet or marking device by utilizing borders or grey screens. Whenever a person has submitted a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate as required in Sections 17-16.1 and 19-9.1, Below the name of the last candidate listed for an office shall be printed or displayed a line or lines on which the voter may select a write-in candidate shall be printed below the name of the last candidate listed for such office. Such line or lines shall be proximate to an area provided for marking votes for the write-in candidate or candidates. The number of write-in lines for an office shall equal the number of write-in candidates who have filed for such office, up to the number of candidates for which a voter may

vote. More than one amendment to the constitution may be placed 1 2 on the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. 3 Constitutional convention or constitutional amendment propositions shall be printed or displayed on a separate 5 portion of the ballot sheet or marking device and designated by 6 grey screens, unless otherwise provided 7 administrative rule of the State Board of Elections. More than 8 one public measure or proposition may be placed on the same 9 portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. More than one 10 proposition for retention of judges in office may be placed on 11 the same portion of the ballot sheet or marking device. Names 12 of candidates shall be printed in black. The party affiliation of each candidate or the word "independent" shall appear near 13 14 or under the candidate's name, and the names of candidates for 15 the same office shall be listed vertically under the title of 16 that office, on separate pages of the marking device, or as 17 otherwise approved by the State Board of Elections. In the case elections for officers 18 of nonpartisan of political 19 subdivisions, unless the statute or an ordinance adopted 20 pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution requires otherwise, the listing of nonpartisan candidates shall not include any 21 22 "independent" designation. Judicial retention party or 23 questions and ballot questions for all public measures and 24 other propositions shall be designated by borders or grey 25 screens on the ballot or marking device. In primary elections, 26 a separate ballot, or displays on the marking device, shall be

- 1 used for each political party holding a primary, with the
- 2 ballot or marking device arranged to include names of the
- 3 candidates of the party and public measures and other
- 4 propositions to be voted upon on the day of the primary
- 5 election.
- If the ballot includes both candidates for office and
- 7 public measures or propositions to be voted on, the election
- 8 official in charge of the election shall divide the ballot or
- 9 displays on the marking device in sections for "Candidates" and
- "Propositions", or separate ballots may be used.
- 11 Absentee ballots may consist of envelopes, paper ballots or
- 12 ballot sheets voted in person in the office of the election
- official in charge of the election or voted by mail. Where a
- 14 Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology ballot is used for
- voting by mail it must be accompanied by voter instructions.
- Any voter who spoils his or her ballot, makes an error, or
- has a ballot returned by the automatic tabulating equipment may
- 18 return the ballot to the judges of election and get another
- 19 ballot.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)
- 21 (10 ILCS 5/24B-10.1)
- Sec. 24B-10.1. In-Precinct Counting Equipment; Procedures
- 23 for Counting and Tallying Ballots. In an election jurisdiction
- 24 where Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology counting
- 25 equipment is used, the following procedures for counting and

tallying the ballots shall apply:

Before the opening of the polls, and before the ballots are entered into the automatic tabulating equipment, the judges of election shall be sure that the totals are all zeros in the counting column. Ballots may then be counted by entering or scanning each ballot into the automatic tabulating equipment. Throughout the election day and before the closing of the polls, no person may check any vote totals for any candidate or proposition on the automatic tabulating equipment. Such automatic tabulating equipment shall be programmed so that no person may reset the equipment for refeeding of ballots unless provided a code from an authorized representative of the election authority. At the option of the election authority, the ballots may be fed into the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment by the voters under the direct supervision of the judges of elections.

Immediately after the closing of the polls, the precinct judges of election shall open the ballot box and count the number of ballots to determine if the number agrees with the number of voters voting as shown on the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment and by the applications for ballot or, if the same do not agree, the judges of election shall make the ballots agree with the applications for ballot in the manner provided by Section 17-18 of this Code. The judges of election shall then examine all ballots which are in the ballot box to determine whether the ballots contain the

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initials of a precinct judge of election. If any ballot is not initialed, it shall be marked on the back "Defective", initialed as to such label by all judges immediately under the word "Defective" and not counted. The judges of election shall place an initialed blank official ballot in the place of the defective ballot, so that the count of the ballots to be counted on the automatic tabulating equipment will be the same, and each "Defective Ballot" and "Replacement" ballot shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The original "Defective" ballot shall be placed in the "Defective Ballot Envelope" provided for that purpose.

If the judges of election have removed a ballot pursuant to Section 17-18, have labeled "Defective" a ballot which is not initialed, or have otherwise determined under this Code to not count a ballot originally deposited into a ballot box, the judges of election shall be sure that the totals on the automatic tabulating equipment are reset to all zeros in the counting column. Thereafter the judges of election shall enter or otherwise scan each ballot to be counted in the automatic tabulating equipment. Resetting the automatic tabulating equipment to all zeros and re-entering of ballots to be counted may occur at the precinct polling place, the office of the election authority, or any receiving station designated by the election authority. The election authority shall designate the

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place for resetting and re-entering or re-scanning.

Tabulation Optical When а Precinct Scan Technology electronic voting system is used which uses a paper ballot, the judges of election shall examine the ballot for write-in votes. When the voter has cast a write-in vote, the judges of election shall compare the write-in vote with the votes on the ballot to determine whether the write-in results in an overvote for any office, unless the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment has already done so. In case of an overvote for any office, the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot except for the office which is overvoted, by using the ballot of the precinct and one of the marking devices, or equivalent ballot, of the precinct so as to transfer all votes of the voter, except for the office overvoted, to a duplicate ballot. The original ballot upon which there is an overvote shall be clearly labeled "Overvoted Ballot", and each such "Overvoted Ballot" as well as its "Replacement" shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed thereon by the judges of election, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in that precinct. The "Overvoted Ballot" shall be placed in an envelope provided for that purpose labeled "Duplicate Ballot" envelope, and the judges of election shall initial the "Replacement" ballots and shall place them with the other ballots to be counted on the

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automatic tabulating equipment.

If any ballot is damaged or defective, or if any ballot contains a Voting Defect, so that it cannot properly be counted by the automatic tabulating equipment, the voter or the judges of election, consisting in each case of at least one judge of election of each of the 2 major political parties, shall make a true duplicate ballot of all votes on such ballot by using the ballot of the precinct and one of the marking devices of the precinct, or equivalent. If a damaged ballot, the original ballot shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot so produced shall be clearly labeled "Damaged Ballot" and the ballot so produced shall be clearly labeled "Duplicate Damaged Ballot", and each shall contain the same serial number which shall be placed by the judges of election, beginning with number 1 and continuing consecutively for the ballots of that kind in the precinct. The judges of election shall initial the "Duplicate Damaged Ballot" ballot and shall enter or otherwise scan the duplicate damaged ballot into the automatic tabulating equipment. The "Damaged Ballots" shall be placed in the "Duplicated Ballots" envelope; after all ballots have been successfully read, the judges of election shall check to make certain that the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment readout agrees with the number of voters making application for ballot in that precinct. The number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

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The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present. The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated; and 4 copies of a "Certificate of Results" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment; one copy shall be posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place; and every effort shall be made by the judges of election copy for each authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots; but in no case shall the number of copies to be made available to pollwatchers be fewer than 4, chosen by lot by the judges of election. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the copy which has been posted. The judges of election shall count all unused ballots and

enter the number on the "Statement of Ballots". All "Spoiled", "Defective" and "Duplicated" ballots shall be counted and the number entered on the "Statement of Ballots".

The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan

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team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape or other approved sealing devices provided for the purpose which shall be wrapped around the container lengthwise and crosswise, at least twice each way, in a manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the seal and filament tape and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container, or which other approved sealing devices are affixed in a manner approved by the election authority. The election authority shall keep the office of the election authority or any receiving stations designated by the authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots from all precincts with in-precinct counting equipment within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots returned to the office of the election authority which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the ballots make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots by the election authority, the judges returning the ballots shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of the return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots as provided shall, in the

- 1 event the ballots cannot be found when needed, on proper
- 2 request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above
- 3 provided. The precinct judges of election shall also deliver
- 4 the Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology equipment to
- 5 the election authority.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05;
- 7 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
- 8 (10 ILCS 5/24B-15)
- 9 Sec. 24B-15. Official Return of Precinct; Check of Totals; 10 Retabulation. The precinct return printed by the automatic 11 Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology tabulating
- 12 equipment shall include the number of ballots cast and votes
- 13 cast for each candidate and proposition and shall constitute
- 14 the official return of each precinct. In addition to the
- 15 precinct return, the election authority shall provide the
- 16 number of applications for ballots in each precinct, the
- 17 write-in votes, the total number of ballots counted in each
- 18 precinct for each political subdivision and district and the
- 19 number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the
- 20 election authority shall check the totals shown by the precinct
- 21 return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy regarding the
- 22 total number of votes cast in any precinct, shall have the
- 23 ballots for that precinct retabulated to correct the return.
- 24 The procedures for retabulation shall apply prior to and after
- 25 the proclamation is completed; however, after the proclamation

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of results, the election authority must obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots except for election contests and discovery recounts. In those election jurisdictions that use in-precinct counting equipment, the certificate of results, which has been prepared by the judges of election in the polling place after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct. Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the unofficial results and the certificate of results, or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the certificate of results and the set of totals which has been affixed to the certificate of results, the ballots for that precinct shall be retabulated to correct the return. As an additional part of this check prior to the proclamation, in those jurisdictions where in-precinct counting equipment is used, the election authority shall retabulate the total number of votes cast in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction. The precincts to be retabulated shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct in the election jurisdiction has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts which are to be retabulated. The State central committee chairman of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the random selection procedure and may

be represented at the procedure. The retabulation shall consist of counting the ballots which were originally counted and shall not involve any determination of which ballots were, in fact, properly counted. The ballots from the precincts selected for the retabulation shall remain at all times under the custody and control of the election authority and shall be transported and retabulated by the designated staff of the election authority.

As part of the retabulation, the election authority shall test the computer program in the selected precincts. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each public question, and shall include for each office one or more ballots which have votes in excess of the number allowed by law to test the ability of the equipment and the marking device to reject such votes. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results.

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chairman of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the retabulation and may be represented at the retabulation.

The results of this retabulation shall be treated in the

- 1 same manner and have the same effect as the results of the
- discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Code.
- 3 Upon completion of the retabulation, the election authority
- 4 shall print a comparison of the results of the retabulation
- 5 with the original precinct return printed by the automatic
- 6 tabulating equipment. The comparison shall be done for each
- 7 precinct and for each office voted upon within that precinct,
- 8 and the comparisons shall be open to the public. Upon
- 9 completion of the retabulation, the returns shall be open to
- 10 the public.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
- 12 (10 ILCS 5/24C-12)
- 13 Sec. 24C-12. Procedures for Counting and Tallying of
- 14 Ballots. In an election jurisdiction where a Direct Recording
- 15 Electronic Voting System is used, the following procedures for
- 16 counting and tallying the ballots shall apply:
- Before the opening of the polls, the judges of elections
- 18 shall assemble the voting equipment and devices and turn the
- 19 equipment on. The judges shall, if necessary, take steps to
- 20 activate the voting devices and counting equipment by inserting
- 21 into the equipment and voting devices appropriate data cards
- 22 containing passwords and data codes that will select the proper
- 23 ballot formats selected for that polling place and that will
- 24 prevent inadvertent or unauthorized activation of the
- 25 poll-opening function. Before voting begins and before ballots

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are entered into the voting devices, the judges of election shall cause to be printed a record of the following: the identification data, the election's device's unit. identification, the ballot's format identification, the contents of each active candidate register by office and of each active public question register showing that they contain all zero votes, all ballot fields that can be used to invoke special voting options, and other information needed to ensure readiness of the equipment t.he and t.o accommodate administrative reporting requirements. The judges must also check to be sure that the totals are all zeros in the counting columns and in the public counter affixed to the voting devices.

After the judges have determined that a person is qualified to vote, a voting device with the proper ballot to which the voter is entitled shall be enabled to be used by the voter. The ballot may then be cast by the voter by marking by appropriate means the designated area of the ballot for the casting of a vote for any candidate or for or against any public question. The voter shall be able to vote for any and all candidates and public measures appearing on the ballot in any legal number and combination and the voter shall be able to delete, change or correct his or her selections before the ballot is cast. The voter shall be able to select candidates whose names do not ballot for any office by upon the electronically as many names of candidates as the voter is

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entitled to select for each office.

Upon completing his or her selection of candidates or public questions, the voter shall signify that voting has been completed by activating the appropriate button, switch or active area of the ballot screen associated with end of voting. Upon activation, the voting system shall record an image of the completed ballot, increment the proper ballot position registers, and shall signify to the voter that the ballot has been cast. Upon activation, the voting system shall also print a permanent paper record of each ballot cast as defined in Section 24C-2 of this Code. This permanent paper record shall (i) be printed in a clear, readily readable format that can be easily reviewed by the voter for completeness and accuracy and (ii) either be self-contained within the voting device or be deposited by the voter into a secure ballot box. No permanent paper record shall be removed from the polling place except by election officials as authorized by this Article. All permanent paper records shall be preserved and secured by election officials in the same manner as paper ballots and shall be available as an official record for any recount, redundant count, or verification or retabulation of the vote count conducted with respect to any election in which the voting system is used. The voter shall exit the voting station and the voting system shall prevent any further attempt to vote until it has been properly re-activated. If a voting device has been enabled for voting but the voter leaves the polling place

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without casting a ballot, 2 judges of election, one from each 1 2 of the 2 major political parties, shall spoil the ballot.

Throughout the election day and before the closing of the polls, no person may check any vote totals for any candidate or public question on the voting or counting equipment. Such equipment shall be programmed so that no person may reset the equipment for reentry of ballots unless provided the proper code from an authorized representative of the election authority.

The precinct judges of election shall check the public register to determine whether the number of ballots counted by the voting equipment agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the applications for ballot. If the same do not agree, the judges of election shall immediately contact the offices of the election authority in charge of the election for further instructions. If the number of ballots counted by the voting equipment agrees with the number of voters voting as shown by the application for ballot, the number shall be listed on the "Statement of Ballots" form provided by the election authority.

The totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated by the automatic tabulating equipment for return to the election authority. One copy of an "In-Precinct Totals Report" shall be generated and posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place, provided that any authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the

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polling place to observe the counting of ballots is present. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, the totals for all candidates and propositions shall be tabulated; and 4 copies of a "Certificate of Results" shall be printed by the automatic tabulating equipment; one copy shall be posted in a conspicuous place inside the polling place; and every effort shall be made by the judges of election to provide a copy for each authorized pollwatcher or other official authorized to be present in the polling place to observe the counting of ballots; but in no case shall the number of copies to be made available to pollwatchers be fewer than 4, chosen by lot by the judges of election. In addition, sufficient time shall be provided by the judges of election to the pollwatchers to allow them to copy information from the copy which has been posted.

Until December 31, 2007, in elections at which fractional cumulative votes are cast for candidates, the tabulation of those fractional cumulative votes may be made by the election authority at its central office location, and 4 copies of a "Certificate of Results" shall be printed by the automatic tabulation equipment and shall be posted in 4 conspicuous places at the central office location where those fractional cumulative votes have been tabulated.

If instructed by the election authority, the judges of election shall cause the tabulated returns to be transmitted electronically to the offices of the election authority via modem or other electronic medium.

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The precinct judges of election shall select a bi-partisan team of 2 judges, who shall immediately return the ballots in a sealed container, along with all other election materials and equipment as instructed by the election authority; provided, however, that such container must first be sealed by the election judges with filament tape or other approved sealing devices provided for the purpose in a manner that the ballots cannot be removed from the container without breaking the seal or filament tape and disturbing any signatures affixed by the election judges to the container. The election authority shall keep the office of the election authority, or any receiving stations designated by the authority, open for at least 12 consecutive hours after the polls close or until the ballots and election material and equipment from all precincts within the jurisdiction of the election authority have been returned to the election authority. Ballots and election materials and equipment returned to the office of the election authority which are not signed and sealed as required by law shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges returning the ballots make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the ballots and election materials and equipment by the election authority, the judges returning the ballots shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of the return. The election judges whose duty it is to return any ballots and election materials and equipment as provided shall, in the event the

- 1 ballots, materials or equipment cannot be found when needed, on
- 2 proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as
- 3 above provided.

- 4 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05;
- 5 94-1073, eff. 12-26-06.)
- 6 (10 ILCS 5/24C-15)

7 Sec. 24C-15. Official Return of Precinct; Check of Totals; 8 Audit. The precinct return printed by the Direct Recording 9 Electronic Voting System tabulating equipment shall include 10 the number of ballots cast and votes cast for each candidate 11 and public question and shall constitute the official return of 12 each precinct. In addition to the precinct return, the election 13 authority shall provide the number of applications for ballots 14 in each precinct, the total number of ballots and absentee 15 ballots counted in each precinct for each political subdivision 16 and district and the number of registered voters in each precinct. However, the election authority shall check the 17 18 totals shown by the precinct return and, if there is an obvious discrepancy regarding the total number of votes cast in any 19 20 precinct, shall have the ballots for that precinct audited to 21 correct the return. The procedures for this audit shall apply 22 prior to and after the proclamation is completed; however, 23 after the proclamation of results, the election authority must 24 obtain a court order to unseal voted ballots or voting devices

except for election contests and discovery recounts.

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certificate of results, which has been prepared and signed by the judges of election in the polling place after the ballots have been tabulated, shall be the document used for the canvass of votes for such precinct. Whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the unofficial results and the certificate of results, or whenever a discrepancy exists during the canvass of votes between the certificate of results and the set of totals reflected on the certificate of results, the ballots for that precinct shall be audited to correct the return.

Prior to the proclamation, the election authority shall test the voting devices and equipment in 5% of the precincts within the election jurisdiction. The precincts to be tested shall be selected after election day on a random basis by the State Board of Elections, so that every precinct in the election jurisdiction has an equal mathematical chance of being selected. The State Board of Elections shall design a standard and scientific random method of selecting the precincts that are to be tested. The State central committee chairman of each established political party shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the random selection procedure and may be represented at the procedure.

The test shall be conducted by counting the votes marked on the permanent paper record of each ballot cast in the tested precinct printed by the voting system at the time that each ballot was cast and comparing the results of this count with

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inspection.

the results shown by the certificate of results prepared by the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System in the test precinct. The election authority shall test count these votes either by hand or by using an automatic tabulating device other than a Direct Recording Electronic voting device that has been approved by the State Board of Elections for that purpose and tested before use to ensure accuracy. The election authority shall print the results of each test count. If any error is detected, the cause shall be determined and corrected, and an errorless count shall be made prior to the official canvass and proclamation of election results. If an errorless count cannot be conducted and there continues to be difference in vote results between the certificate of results produced by the Direct Recording Electronic Voting System and the count of the permanent paper records or if an error was detected and corrected, the election authority shall immediately prepare and forward to the appropriate canvassing board a written report explaining the results of the test and any errors encountered and the report shall be made available for public

The State Board of Elections, the State's Attorney and other appropriate law enforcement agencies, the county chairman of each established political party and qualified civic organizations shall be given prior written notice of the time and place of the test and may be represented at the test.

The results of this post-election test shall be treated in

- 1 the same manner and have the same effect as the results of the
- 2 discovery procedures set forth in Section 22-9.1 of this Code.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03; 94-645, eff. 8-22-05;
- 4 94-1000, eff. 7-3-06.)
- 5 (10 ILCS 5/28-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 28-6)
- 6 Sec. 28-6. Petitions; filing.
- 7 (a) On a written petition signed by a number of voters 8 equal to at least 4% of the votes cast for candidates for 9 Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election by the 10 registered voters of any the municipality, township, county or 11 school district it shall be the duty of the proper election 12 officers to submit any question of public policy so petitioned for, to the electors of such political subdivision at any 13 14 regular election named in the petition at which an election is 15 scheduled to be held throughout such political subdivision 16 under Article 2A. Such petitions shall be filed with the local election official of the political subdivision or election 17 18 authority, as the case may be. Where such a question is to be 19 submitted to the voters of a municipality which has adopted Article 6, or a township or school district located entirely 20 21 within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election 22 commissioners, such petitions shall be filed with the board of election commissioners having jurisdiction over the political 23 24 subdivision.
 - (b) In a municipality with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants,

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when a question of public policy exclusively concerning a contiguous territory included entirely within but coextensive with the municipality is initiated by resolution or ordinance of the corporate authorities of the municipality, or by a petition which may be signed by registered voters who reside in any part of any precinct all or part of which includes all or part of the territory and who equal in number at least 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election by the total number of registered voters of the precinct or precincts the registered voters of which are eligible to sign the petition, it shall be the duty of the election authority having jurisdiction over such municipality to submit such question to the electors throughout each precinct all or part of which includes all or part of the territory at the regular election specified in the resolution, ordinance or petition initiating the public question. A petition initiating a public question described in this subsection shall be filed with the election authority having jurisdiction over the municipality. A resolution, ordinance or petition initiating a public question described in this subsection shall specify the election at which the question is to be submitted.

(c) Local questions of public policy authorized by this Section and statewide questions of public policy authorized by Section 28-9 shall be advisory public questions, and no legal effects shall result from the adoption or rejection of such

- 1 propositions.
- 2 (d) This Section does not apply to a petition filed
- 3 pursuant to Article IX of the Liquor Control Act of 1934.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 93-574, eff. 8-21-03.)