



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RANKED CHOICE VOTING TASK FORCE
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

Laura M. Murphy
Assistant Majority Leader
Senator, 28th District
(217) 782-3875

Maurice A. West, II
Chairperson of Ethics &
Elections Committee
Representative, 67th District
(217) 782-3167

PUBLIC NOTICE

Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force Meeting

Pursuant to Public Act 103-0467 (SB 2123), the Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force will conduct a meeting on Friday, April 19, 2024. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 2:00 p.m. via videoconference and the Zoom information is below.

Topic: RCV Task Force Meeting

Time: Apr 19, 2024 02:00 PM Central Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82244140994?pwd=sq7bLAYFqt73bh6GxGuftlmQweGJ7g.1>

Meeting ID: 822 4414 0994

Passcode: 197423

One tap mobile

+13092053325,,82244140994#,,, *197423# US

+13126266799,,82244140994#,,, *197423# US (Chicago)

The Task Force will consider:

- Call to Order & Attendance
- Review of State Board of Elections Correspondence
- Report Terminology
 - Capable v. Ready
- RCV for Electing Delegates
- Certification Standards Review
- Current Statutes Addressing RCV in the U.S.
- Next Steps
 - Previously heard witness written testimony submission due by April 26th at COB.
 - Review exhibits that will make up the body of the final report.
- Adjournment

The Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force will review voting systems and the methods of voting, including ranked-choice voting, that could be authorized by law. On or before June 30, 2025, the Task Force shall publish a final report of its findings and recommendations.

Date: April 17, 2024



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RANKED-CHOICE AND VOTING SYSTEMS TASK FORCE
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Laura M. Murphy
Assistant Majority Leader
Senator, 28th District
(217) 782-3875

Maurice A. West, II
Chairperson of Ethics &
Elections Committee
Representative, 67th District
(217) 782-3167

IL RCV Task Force Meeting Agenda
April 19th @ 2pm Virtual

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82244140994?pwd=sq7bLAYFqt73bh6GxGuftlmQweGJ7g.1>

- **Call to Order & Attendance**
- **Review of State Board of Elections Correspondence**
- **Report Terminology**
 - Capable v. Ready
- **RCV for Electing Delegates**
- **Certification Standards Review**
- **Current Statutes Addressing RCV in the U.S.**
- **Next Steps**
 - Previously heard witness written testimony submission due by April 26th at COB.
 - Review exhibits that will make up the body of the final report.
- **Adjournment**

From: [Weller, Katina](#)
To: [Stidham, Brennan](#)
Subject: FW: Vendor RCV Response and Material
Date: Thursday, April 18, 2024 3:10:09 PM

From: Calvin, Amy <ACalvin@elections.il.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, April 17, 2024 3:20 PM

To: Abigail Drumm <policy@fairvoteillinois.org>; Anthony Vega <Anthony.vega@lakecountyil.gov>; Barb Frobish <bfrobish@sgop.ilga.gov>; Barb Laimins <blaimins@gmail.com>; Calvin, Amy <ACalvin@elections.il.gov>; Christell, Erica <EChristell@elections.il.gov>; Edmund Michalowski <edmund.michalowski@cookcountyil.gov>; Emma Dillard <EDillard@sgop.ilga.gov>; Erika Kohoutek <Erika.Kohoutek@gmail.com>; Gianasi, Michael <MGianasi@elections.il.gov>; Jim Rule <theruleworld@outlook.com>; John Ackerman <JCAckerman@tazewell-il.gov>; John Fogarty-RCV Task Force <fogartyjr@gmail.com>; John Hall <jhall@sgop.ilga.gov>; Weller, Katina <kweller@senatedem.ilga.gov>; Wilson, Kelsey <kwilson@senatedem.ilga.gov>; Mackenzie Robinson <mrobinson@sgop.ilga.gov>; Matthew J. Martin <matt@aldermanmartin.com>; Meg A. Sybert <meg.sybert@bondcountyil.gov>; Oldfield, John <JOldfield@elections.il.gov>; Patrick O'Brian <pobrian@fultoncountyilelections.gov>; Poyer, Heidi <HPoyer@elections.il.gov>; Pryor, Brian <BPryor@elections.il.gov>; Representative Dennis Tipsword <Tipsword@ilhousegop.org>; Representative Katie Stuart <repkatiestuart@gmail.com>; Representative Maurice A. West, II <Assistance@StateRepWest.com>; Representative Ryan Spain <repyranspain@gmail.com>; Senator Cristina Castro <Senatorcastro@gmail.com>; Senator Laura Murphy <laura@senatorlauramurphy.com>; Senator Sally Turner <senatorsallyjturner44@gmail.com>; Senator Seth Lewis <lewis@ilsenategop.org>; Stephanie Mendoza <smendoza@cityofevanston.org>; Zach Koutsky (Mercury) <zkoutsky@mercuryllc.com>

Subject: Vendor RCV Response and Material

Good afternoon! Please click on the Adobe links below to view additional vendor documents and information requested by the Task Force. Thank you!

IL Certification Overview

<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:VA6C2:725660bb-2005-4160-9b3e-1f596d61e606>

ES&S RCV Response

<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:VA6C2:d72871bb-cff8-422c-8401-2f2b7061ed88>

Dominion RCV Response and Information

<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:VA6C2:e59ec162-704f-48de-a4c6-fd5147b67dbc>

Hart RCV Response and Information

<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:VA6C2:181ac4d1-5ce2-4ac1-83d7-ad09b49a1e39>

Liberty

<https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:VA6C2:09c99408-8503-4ff9-8993-91254e73ffb3>

Amy Calvin

Board Liaison/Administrative Assistant III
Office of the Executive Director
IL State Board of Elections
2329 S. MacArthur Blvd.
Springfield, IL 62704
217-782-1531
acalvin@elections.il.gov

Task Force Prompt: Engage election officials, interested groups, and members of the public for the purpose of assessing the adoption and implementation of ranked choice voting in presidential primary elections beginning in 2028.

As the electoral landscape continues to evolve, the prospect of adopting ranked choice voting (RCV) in presidential primary elections beginning in 2028 necessitates an examination of the state's legislative journey and an exploration of the perspectives of key stakeholders. Investigating past legislation surrounding RCV lays the groundwork for understanding the state's readiness and receptivity to adopting RCV.

Integral to this discussion are the engagements and viewpoints of stakeholders including election officials, interested groups, and members of the public. We explore the operational complexities, challenges and/or advantages election officials foresee in implementing RCV. Simultaneously, we consider the insights and concerns of interested groups invested in reshaping the democratic process while also examining public sentiments surrounding RCV, seeking insights into the levels of awareness, acceptance, and potential resistance among voters.

Legislative History

In recent years, Illinois has presented several pieces of legislation regarding ranked choice voting (RCV). While not exhaustive in scope, this overview reflects the state's ongoing investigation of alternative voting methods and sets the backdrop for understanding the state's engagement with RCV. As we briefly navigate through these proposals, we gain insight into the evolving discourse surrounding ranked choice voting. More complete summaries of each bill mentioned below will be included in the Appendix.

During 2002, former State Senator Barack Obama proposed legislation, [SB1789](#), for ranked choice voting in the Illinois General Assembly.¹ This bill mandated that partisan primaries for congressional office use instant runoff voting (IRV) and granted local jurisdictions the option to employ IRV in electing their officers. SB1789 did not gain enough momentum.

In 2017, State Senator Daniel Biss, who later ran for governor, introduced bill [SB0708](#). This aimed to implement ranked choice voting across all Illinois state elections. It did not acquire significant traction.²

Two years later in 2019, State Senator Laura Murphy, introduced [SB2267](#) to amend the election code in several ways including: "...members of the General Assembly and the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer shall be elected by ranked choice voting. Provides for ranked choice ballots to be produced. Provides that voters may rank their choice for candidates for those offices and provides for interpretations of certain ballot marks. Provides that tallying ranked choice votes

¹Ranked Choice Voting Finds Support in Illinois, https://fairvote.org/ranked_choice_voting_finds_support_in_illinois/

²Ranked Choice Voting Finds Support in Illinois, https://fairvote.org/ranked_choice_voting_finds_support_in_illinois/

proceeds in rounds...”³ Murphy stated, “We need a change that encourages more people to vote.”⁴ SB2267 ended in a sine die adjournment in January 2021. February 2021 saw Senator Murphy introduce [SB1785](#) which again ended in a sine die adjournment in January 2023.⁵

Alongside State Senator Rachel Ventura, Senator Murphy co-sponsored [SB1456](#) in February of 2023 to create the Ranked Choice Voting for Presidential Primaries Act.⁶ SB1456 specifies that ranked choice voting shall be employed in any State-administered primary election for the President of the United States. It “sets forth provisions concerning the form of ballot, tabulation, inactive ballots and undervotes, and ties for ranked choice voting.”⁷ Following closely, Representative Maurice A. West presented [HB2807](#) later in 2023, mirroring the language of SB1456 to implement ranked choice voting for presidential primary elections.

According to the bill sponsor, “Ranked choice voting will be monumental when it comes to assuring that every vote counts because right now if I happen to vote for someone who is no longer running for president, technically my vote did not count.”⁸

State Rep. Kam Buckner pressed on supporting RCV in 2023 by introducing ranked choice voting bill [HB3749](#) in the Illinois State House. This bill would allow municipalities to employ ranked choice voting upon receipt of a written statement from the municipality's chief election authority, affirming their capability to conduct such an election.⁹ Buckner believes that most people are open to RCV.¹⁰ He stated, “There’s a burgeoning movement afoot. People around the country are paying attention, and I don’t want Illinois to be late to the party.”¹¹

The legislative history of RCV in Illinois reveals a fairly persistent effort to introduce initiatives aimed at its implementation. Despite several early initiatives failing to gain traction, there is a notable resilience among leaders who continue to advocate for the adoption of this voting system and there is growing interest in its use.

³<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/billstatus.asp?DocNum=2267&GAID=15&GA=101&DocTypeID=SB&LegID=121842&SessionID=108> ,
<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/BillStatus.asp?GA=102&DocTypeID=SB&DocNum=1785&GAID=16&SessionID=110&LegID=134437>

⁴Judith Crown. “Illinois weighs political reform with ranked choice voting,”
<https://www.chicagobusiness.com/craigslist-forum-voting-and-democracy/voting-reform-efforts-illinois-aim-bolster-democracy>

⁵<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/billstatus.asp?DocNum=2267&GAID=15&GA=101&DocTypeID=SB&LegID=121842&SessionID=108>

⁶<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/billstatus.asp?DocNum=2807&GAID=17&GA=103&DocTypeID=HB&LegID=147934&SessionID=112>

⁷<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/BillStatus.asp?DocNum=1456&GAID=17&DocTypeID=SB&LegID=146167&SessionID=112&GA=103>

⁸Mike Miletich. “New Illinois law creates ranked-choice voting task force, improves voter accessibility,”
https://www.wandtv.com/news/new-illinois-law-creates-ranked-choice-voting-task-force-improves-voter-accessibility/article_7281eda8-3636-11ee-b66f-5322f3dc2421.html

⁹Peter Hancock. “Illinois House committee debates the benefits and complexity of ranked choice voting,”
<https://www.stlpr.org/government-politics-issues/2023-03-17/illinois-house-committee-debates-the-benefits-and-complexity-of-ranked-choice-voting>

¹⁰Kater Walter. “Ahead of ranked choice voting in Evanston in 2025, Illinois sees push for electoral reform,”
<https://dailynorthwestern.com/2024/01/24/city-ahead-of-ranked-choice-voting-in-evanston-in-2025-illinois-sees-push-for-electoral-reform/>

¹¹ Ibid.

Stakeholder Perspectives

Election Officials

Understanding the viewpoints of election officials on RCV is paramount, as their insights can provide firsthand accounts of the practical implications, advantages, and challenges associated with this innovative voting system. Analyzing their sentiments and experiences can help illuminate the feasibility and impact of RCV within the administrative framework of elections.

In 2022, Evanston voters voted to approve a measure to allow for ranked choice voting beginning with the April 2025 consolidated election. The city is still in discussions regarding the implementation process.

Julie Bliss, the Boone County Clerk representing the Illinois Association of County Clerks and Recorders, emphasized that local officials would face substantial initial expenses in acquiring the necessary voting machines and software for ranked choice voting.¹² Additionally, the costs related to printing and mailing larger ballots would also pose financial challenges. Julie stated, "Expense and funding absolutely is going to be a question that all the local election authorities are going to have...The initial cost of implementing something like this is going to be higher."¹³ At the time, Bliss estimated that the expense to acquire the needed upgrade for Boone County could range from \$35,000 to \$45,000.¹⁴

Don Gray, Sangamon County Clerk, emphasized that the expenses would extend beyond system upgrades. Additional considerations include heightened printing costs due to larger ballots, certification processes with state and federal election authorities, a necessary software update, and public education initiatives on the implications of RCV.¹⁵ While taking steps to centralize election software at the state level might assist with costs, Gray expressed concerns over the impact of this on security.¹⁶

Interested Groups

The perspectives of influential interest groups, including nonprofits, advocacy organizations, and research entities, regarding the implementation of Ranked Choice Voting (RCV) is important to consider. As RCV gains traction in electoral discussions, understanding the stances of these groups becomes pivotal, given their unique roles in shaping public opinion, advocating for social and political causes, and contributing valuable research insights. Exploring their sentiments and analyses provides an understanding of how these entities perceive the role of ranked choice voting in shaping the democratic landscape.

¹²Peter Hancock. "Illinois House committee debates the benefits and complexity of ranked choice voting," <https://www.stlpr.org/government-politics-issues/2023-03-17/illinois-house-committee-debates-the-benefits-and-complexity-of-ranked-choice-voting>

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Patrick Keck. "Illinois lawmakers consider two bills establishing rank choice voting. How does it work?," <https://www.sj-r.com/story/news/politics/state/2023/03/17/illinois-house-committee-considers-two-rank-choice-voting-proposals/70009612007/>

¹⁵Ibid.

¹⁶Ibid.

[FairVote Illinois](#), an organization focused on bringing RCV to Illinois, notes that the system can lead to the election of more women and minorities, reduce political polarization, and increase trust in the government.¹⁷ Executive Director Andrew Szilva stated that, "it changes how candidates appeal to voters. Rather than just appealing to their bases, they're encouraged to appeal to the whole electorate. Places that use RCV have seen an increase of representation by minorities."¹⁸

The nonpartisan nonprofit [Change Illinois](#) notes that RCV has the potential to inspire more people to run for office, increase voter turnout, decrease negative campaigning, and avoid the expense associated with runoffs.¹⁹ An article by the organization's Strategic Advisor states, "...the election winner will have won the support of a majority of voters and is much more likely to represent more of the constituents."²⁰

[Veterans for All Voters](#) are strong proponents for alternatives to the existing plurality system, and specifically for ranked choice voting. They contend that military veterans are profoundly concerned about the pervasive polarization that has rendered the existing political system ineffective, regardless of one's political stance and that alternative systems of elections promote a healthier democracy.²¹ They highlight that RCV encourages positive and collaborative campaigning, increases diversity by providing each candidate with a voice and influence on the final result, and compels candidates to campaign based on their individual track record of problem-solving.²²

The research and advocacy organization [Reform for Illinois](#), founded in 1997 by former U.S. Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL) and then Lt. Gov. Bob Kustra (R), emphasizes that RCV empowers voters by encouraging a more diverse pool of candidates to participate which increases voter's options and decreases the pressure of having to select a single candidate the voter may not prefer.²³ Additionally, they find that RCV can increase general satisfaction with elections.²⁴

There are groups that have expressed concerns over the use of RCV.

Spokesperson Katie Clancy for the [Illinois Opportunity Project](#) believes that RCV "is a solution in search of a problem."²⁵ She contends that RCV adds complexity to the voting and

¹⁷Edward McClelland. "Is Illinois Ready for Ranked-Choice Voting?"
<https://www.chicagomag.com/news/is-illinois-ready-for-ranked-choice-voting/>

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Madeleine Dobeck. "The case of election reform is playing out on Capitol Hill right now,"
<https://www.changeil.org/2023/10/the-case-for-election-reform-is-playing-out-on-capitol-hill-right-now/>

²⁰Ibid.

²¹<https://www.veteransforallvoters.org/faqs>

²²Ibid.

²³<https://www.reformforillinois.org/election-reform/>

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Judith Crown. "Illinois weighs political reform with ranked choice voting,"
<https://www.chicagobusiness.com/craigslist-forum-voting-and-democracy/voting-reform-efforts-illinois-aim-bolster-democracy>

results tabulation process and believes that RCV could pose a risk to voter confidence or to vulnerable voters.²⁶

Steve Boulton, the chairman of the [Chicago Republican Party](#), asserts that there is a preference for runoff elections between the top two vote recipients. “We see a mandate from a majority of the voters as a critical part of the legitimacy of our democratic system.”²⁷ The [Illinois Freedom Caucus](#), a group comprised of Republican lawmakers, believes that RCV is costly, impractical, and would “undermine voter confidence.”²⁸

The Public

The public's sentiment regarding the potential implementation of ranked choice voting (RCV) in the state of Illinois is a vital aspect of this examination. Public opinion plays a role in shaping the trajectory of electoral innovations and as such is relevant in assessing the desirability of introducing RCV in the electoral process.

In 2022, Evanston residents decisively endorsed ranked choice voting, with over 82% of ballots cast supporting the adoption of this new voting system for local consolidated elections.²⁹ RCV For Evanston, a group of volunteers advocating for ranked choice voting, had spent several months engaging with residents to promote awareness about the ballot measure and clarify its potential impact. The group estimates that they spoke to nearly 3,000 residents and they received very little negativity. Volunteer Jane Neumann said, “People we were talking to either knew about ranked choice voting, and thought favorably of it just generically, or they were interested and intrigued and wanted to read more about it.”³⁰ Howard Sachs, Evanston resident said, “Our system is so broken...and maybe this isn't perfect. But I believe it is a better way than what we're doing now.”³¹ Another resident and FairVote Illinois volunteer Larry Garfield believes RCV creates “less vitriol in political campaigns.”³²

Earlier in the year, Berwyn Township saw similar results on a nonbinding referendum. 82% of Berwyn voters voted yes when asked if the state should allow RCV.³³

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Multiple Choice, <https://www.chicagomag.com/chicago-magazine/february-2023/multiple-choice/>

²⁸ Andrew Hensel. “Lawmakers discuss possible change to ‘ranked choice voting’,” https://www.thecentersquare.com/illinois/article_d7a744f4-c8fd-11ed-87e3-ef3dce17a53f.html

²⁹ Duncan Agnew. “Evanston endorses ranked choice voting in a landslide,” <https://evanstonroundtable.com/2022/11/08/evanston-endorses-ranked-choice-voting-in-a-landslide/>

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Sarah Macaraeg. “Evanston voters to decide on whether city should shift to ranked choice voting, which supporters say could reduce political polarization,” <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2022/11/04/evanston-voters-to-decide-on-whether-city-should-shift-to-ranked-choice-voting-which-supporters-say-could-reduce-political-polarization/>

³² Ibid.

³³ John Keilman. “Berwyn voters endorse concept of ranked choice voting, an electoral method some call the future of democracy. Evanston might soon do it for real,” <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2022/07/01/berwyn-voters-endorse-concept-of-ranked-choice-voting-an-electoral-method-some-call-the-future-of-democracy-evanston-might-soon-do-it-for-real/>

As the Oak Park Village Board considered adding a referendum to a March 2024 ballot that would allow village officials to be elected using RCV, board members had differing opinions. Trustee Susan Buchanana was in complete support of the referendum. Vicki Scaman Village President noted that she did not want to move too quickly on adding the referendum because she was optimistic that if the state's task force pushed for RCV at the state level it could mean there would be funding available for education of voters and equipment alterations.³⁴ Trustee Chibuike Enyia felt that it might be difficult to teach voters the system. "I want to see this process but I want to see it done in a way where we are all getting this proper education and we are not getting too far ahead of this process," stated Enyia.³⁵ Trustee Cory Wesley agreed that they should wait, adding, "...we are in a world right now where democracy is being challenged. And anything that contributes to voter confusion, I think contributes to the erosion of our democracy. And I think we have to undertake those things very seriously and with a great deal of care and preparation."³⁶

Voters familiar with the process assert that the consequences are not straightforward. Daniel Knickelbein, a registered Democrat and urban planner from Chicago, emphasizes the need for more moderate members of Congress but is not convinced that ranked choice voting is the way.³⁷ He believes advocates of ranked choice voting might be overstating its efficacy in fostering moderate candidates.³⁸

Chicago campaign strategist Peter Giangreco believes that ranked choice voting could benefit "high-information" voters (who stay well-informed by following various news outlets) and may not benefit "low-information" voters.³⁹

In the fall of 2022, University of Illinois Springfield (UIS) researchers Nicholas Waterbury and Alan Simmons investigated support of RCV using a representative sample of 1,000 Illinois residents.⁴⁰ They explored three key questions, "What are the attitudes of Illinois voters generally towards the current electoral system, RCV, and FFV (Final Five Voting)? What group of voters are the most opinionated on the current and alternative systems? And what factors influence Illinois voters' support or opposition to RCV and FFV."⁴¹ According to their survey results, Illinois residents exhibit skepticism towards alternative electoral systems at the state level. Although around 70% of voters favor the existing system, only 55% express support for RCV and 57% for FFV.⁴² Upon closer examination, findings revealed that individuals with high

³⁴Ryan Hudgins. "Oak Park trustees still undecided on rank-choice voting referendum, some waiting to see what comes of a similar state effort," <https://www.chicagotribune.com/2023/10/31/oak-park-trustees-still-undecided-on-rank-choice-voting-referendum-some-waiting-to-see-what-comes-of-a-similar-state-effort/>

³⁵Ibid.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷Judith Crown, "Illinois weighs political reform with ranked choice voting," <https://www.chicagobusiness.com/craigslist-forum-voting-and-democracy/voting-reform-efforts-illinois-aim-bolster-democracy>

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰Alan Simmons and Nicholas Waterbury. "Understanding Attitudes Towards Alternative Electoral Systems," Illinois Municipal Public Journal, 8, 1 (2023), 1-26, <https://www.iml.org/file.cfm?key=26960>

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²Ibid.

levels of trust in state government, older voters, and those holding conservative ideologies are the most opinionated. Among these demographics, those with elevated trust levels are more inclined to support alternative electoral systems, whereas older voters and conservatives are more prone to oppose them.⁴³

Summary

In our survey of available quotes and polls, we found a healthy blend of positions and attitudes towards RCV. Local officials are generally concerned about the logistical and financial implications of implementing RCV, such as acquiring new voting machines and educating the public. Advocacy groups and interested parties support RCV on the grounds it promotes inclusivity, reduces polarization, and fosters a healthier democratic process. However, there's notable opposition from some political entities and a portion of the public, who argue RCV complicates the voting process and could undermine voter confidence. Public opinion varies. Some individuals show strong support through referendums, while broader surveys reveal both confusion and satisfaction with the current system among voters.

⁴³Ibid.

Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force – Work Session

Date: April 15, 2024

Time: 10:18am – 11:34am CT

Location: Zoom

CALL TO ORDER & ATTENDANCE

The meeting began with a roll call from Representative West,

1. Clerk John Ackerman
2. Abigail Drumm
3. John Fogarty
4. Erika Kohoutek
5. Barb Laimins
6. Senator Seth Lewis
7. Alderman Matthew Martin
8. Stephanie Mendoza
9. Ed Michalowski
10. Senator Murphy
11. Patrick O'Brian
12. Jim Rule
13. Leader Ryan Spain
14. Rep. Katie Stuart
15. Clerk Meg Sybert
16. Rep. Dennis Tipsworth
17. Senator Sally Turner
18. Clerk Anthony Vega

APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

- Clerk Ackerman moves for a motion to adopt the minutes from the last meeting.
 - Clerk Ackerman moves the motion.
 - Alderman Martin seconds it
 - All those in favor say “aye.”
 - The minutes are adopted with no one contesting.

ORDERS OF BUSINESS

- Brian Pryor, Senior Policy Advisor from the Illinois State Board of Elections, to present information submitted to the Task Force relating to correspondence received from the State Board of Elections

GENERAL DISCUSSION

- Mr. Pryor to present on Task Force communications
 - Two communications were sent after close of business on Friday. At last meeting, the Task Force requested the State Board of Elections reach out to currently certified vendors within the State of Illinois to request how many rounds potentially their voting equipment could handle for ranked-choice voting. Following the request of the committee, we reached out to Election Systems & Software, Unisyn Voting Solutions, Dominion Voting Systems, and Hart Intercivic.
 - We received a response from Hart Intercivic, which has been provided to the Committee, and ES Net Solutions, which was not yet been provided.
- Abigail Drumm to ask a question
 - She corrected that Unisyn was the entity who replied, and not Hart.
 - She asks that other documents were provided to help the Committee, but only for ES&S and Unisyn, and if there was similar documentation that could be provided for Dominion and Hart

- Brian Pryor addresses the question: We provided additional documentation for Unisyn Voting Systems because they provided a response. Due to the time constraints of last meeting to today's meeting, we are still working to collect them for the additional vendors.
- Mr. Ackerman: Abigail Drumm has sent out a report; I request that we add it to the record.
- Representative West: There are no questions for the report from Abigail Drumm, so we will move on to the agenda for today. There are several points of the agenda for today, and the plan is for each bullet point, we're going to add 20 minutes for discussion so that we have an understanding of what members of the task force are desiring for each bullet point. Let's start with what is needed to conduct ranked-choice voting and open it up for discussion.
- Mr. Ackerman: One of the things we need to point out in our report is the research we already brought forward. Education was a major component of installation in each of the areas that we did. We've heard from the State Board of Elections, who do not currently have the staff in place for centralizing the tallying of ranked-choice voting. So additional staff to the Illinois State Board of Elections would be required in order to accomplish that. There are a lot of obstacles and questions we've brought up that haven't been answered yet. One of the primary ones that came up at our last meeting was while the presidential election itself is an option on the ballot, in reality it's the delegates that are being elected that are casting the votes for the presidential race. We haven't addressed having delegates elected by rank-choice voting. In my mind, we're already out of time for 2028 to be able to bring this through in a successful manner.
 - Mr. Fogarty: This morning, I sent a packet of information to Katina Weller for submission to the body that outlines the delegate rules for the Democratic party and the Republican party because that hasn't been addressed. So I would like that report to address that issue. And in addition, I have not heard any request from either party to do this for their presidential nomination process. I don't know why we would go through the machinations, the costs, the confusion to put something in place that neither party may want, and that issue should be addressed by us in our Task Force Report.
- Mr. Michalowski: The first thing that needs to be done by this group would be to agree on the law. Then, every system would have to make sure they're tested to run according to the fabric of the law that Illinois creates. The third step would be to have to report to the State, and the State Board of Elections would do the testing for all of it. Then, we would be ready for rollout, which would include training, education, and further testing. So, we need to incorporate and list each of these points, and we need a price point for the actual costs.
 - Senator Murphy: the whole point of our Task Force is to make a recommendation to the General Assembly so that we would change laws. Mr. Fogarty is right, the parties did not initiate this; it was constituents that initiated the request for investigating Illinois moving to ranked-choice voting.
- Barb Laimins: the League of Women Voters of the U.S. and Illinois do not specifically support ranked-choice voting, but more generally supports electoral methods and systems that encourage voter participation and engagement. Ranked-choice voting is a possible path to solving the two major problems behind why people don't vote: they don't know the issues or like the candidates, or they're not interested or unsure of how to vote regarding candidates. But, is the presidential primary really the place to start? Or should the starting point be elections for statewide offices in the General Assembly?

- Rep. West asks if there are any other thoughts for discussion points for what is needed to conduct RCV in Illinois
 - Mr. Ackerman to respond: At some point we should have a discussion about the need for information from this body to the legislature. It would be a disadvantage of this Task Force if we did not include a viewpoint of if it could be successfully implemented in 2028.
 - Rep. West replies that that is exactly what we're doing right now
- Rep. West: Any other questions about what is needed to conduct ranked-choice voting to move on to the changes to the election code?
 - Stephanie Mendoza: I would like to know what the difference would be between what we've heard about voting systems, if we were to implement statewide versus in the municipalities, or if we have to follow the same laws either way.
 - Mr. Ackerman to respond: A major part of that would be if it's a statewide rollout, we would be looking at the State needing to fund all new election equipment and the ability to be able to produce all of this. Right now, that cost is borne by the local jurisdictions, not by the State. How could one municipality within a much larger county dictate the equipment that is utilized by the county to run the elections? You would have to have equipment just for that one location which then adds layers of complexity to how much equipment we store, how many backup units we store, the procedures and policies as we train our election judges. The funding, in my mind, the most pressing.
- Senator Murphy: I'm interested in delving more into Stephanie's question, and that is, under the current statute, can a municipality enter into a ranked-choice voting agreement or does it have to require statewide law?
 - Mr. Pryor: I will decline to answer on the record today and will take that back to our legal on our staff.
- Rep. West: Moving on to Point B.
- Ms. Drumm: Are the individual voting systems in use by all the 109 election jurisdictions in this state capable of capturing ranked-choice voting results; not necessarily populating themselves but at least capturing them? The legacy systems that are in use is what needs to be replaced, but there doesn't need to be a massive replacement of equipment.
- Rep. West: Thank you. Mr. Michalowski, are you wanting to talk on Part A or moving towards election code?
- Mr. Michalowski: Just comments on Part A. I don't think at anytime in this Task Force we've gone into the concept that municipalities would be viewed as this entity. So I don't want just anyone who doesn't run elections or run large operations to say that just because you have equipment you can change it. That's just unfair.
- Rep. West: Thank you. Mr. Ackerman.
- Mr. Ackerman: I just checked with my vendor – I cannot run ranked-choice voting right now. At a minimum, all of our equipment would need to be taken back to be analyzed by the State and authorized by the State to be utilized for conducting a ranked-choice election.
- Rep. West: Thank you. Moving on to Point B.
- Ms. Drumm: I believe the vendor who sells Unisyn in the State is Liberty System. Unisyn, the company that makes the equipment and the software, said that it is capable. If you're saying that it's not, I think that's a conversation that needs to be had with them because it's possible that there isn't good communication going on between Liberty and Unisyn.
- Mr. Rule: I think with what Mr. Ackerman was saying earlier is the systems are capable, but they're not currently ready. And that's where the cost is going to, or may evolve of.

- Mr. Ackerman: I think we would need changes – that would have to be a consideration of its ability. It has to be a requirement until all of the information available before we run ranked-choice voting so that you're providing the answers streamlined.
- Ms. Drumm: Tabulation would be done at the state level and so, legislatively, that authorization to that would be given as it's been noted; they do not have the authority to do any kind of tabulation as of now. So that is something that would need to be included in legislation. There is no reason we have to wait to do tabulation and that if the results change, it's the same thing that happens now with unofficial results. So I don't see how that's one of our problems, but tabulation would be done with the State Board of Elections and they would have the authority to do that.
- Rep. West: Thank you. Any discussion points for the election code or any recommendation of legislative changing?
 - Mr. Ackerman: It is not currently understood in the State of Illinois that those numbers can change. That is something in the last four, five, six years, local election authorities have been dealing with. Adding more confusion with ranked-choice voting and having rounds run before all would dramatically increase that confusion, that mistrust of our election process, and I think it would do representable damage to the process here in the State of Illinois.
 - Clerk Sybert: I agree with John. I would caution against giving unofficial results on election night in a ranked-choice voting because you're just going to confuse that when it changes. But we do go through extensive testing before and after the election. All of that process would need to be addressed on how we do that in a ranked-choice vote scenario.
- Rep. West: Thank you. Mr. Fogarty?
 - Mr. Fogarty: I wish to echo Ackerman's regard to the pace with which election results can come in and do come in. And I believe adding a layer of complexity as we will necessarily need to do will detract from what should be a stated goal and that is to give everyone confidence. Ranked-choice vote features additional complexity, and I think that will be detracting rather than adding to post election in close elections. Are we drafting a legislator proposal or are we speaking in generalities?
 - Rep. West: We're speaking in more specifics.
- Representative Stuart: Are we really looking at presidential primaries, and so the authorization to tabulate given to the State Board of Elections would only need to be for that specific race? Another note is I understand the concern is that AP calls a race, maybe when it's a little too close to call, and then it goes on for a week and that's what leads to people's confusion. But I think that's irresponsible of our media and I think that's part of our job, to educate voters from all parties involved on this.
- Rep. West: Ms. Laimins?
 - Ms. Laimins: I concur with Representative Stuart. I think we could educate the public as to the delay in final results especially surrounding ranked-choice voting.
- Rep. West: Thank you. John Fogarty?
 - Mr. Fogarty: Is it really the intent that only the presidential vote be done in a ranked-choice manner, or the presidential and all of the delegates who actually carry more weight in nominating presidents, are those contests as well intended to be done in a ranked-choice manner?
 - Rep. West: I would say that's something we need to look at for our next meeting.
 - Ms. Drumm: It doesn't really make sense to have the ranked-choice voting on the delegates; it's only on the preference vote.

- Rep. West: Mr. Fogarty, my plan is to talk with Co-chair Murphy to see if we have an answer after we do some research on that. Any other discussion points for Points A, B, C?
- Mr. Lewis: Currently our process allows unlimited candidates to be on the ballot which directly affects how many rounds the voting systems would have to go through if we want to achieve a 50 percent to electing what the majority of individuals want. It's important because that's how we craft legislation that would define our software, types of equipment, and needs.
 - Rep. Ackerman: I think it's important that people now the election authority address day is starting at 5:00 a.m. that morning. And they are moving from 5:00 a.m. all the way through until this election is done. So while we have it in there that the State board will get that information, it doesn't always happen at 2:00 a.m. because we are such a geographically diverse state and we have such a large population. I think that's something we need to take into light as well, we haven't talked about giving local election authorities more funding from the state or additional staff members so that the day is a little easier.
 - Ms. Drumm: I fully support providing local election authorities with more resources to implement anything.

NEXT STEPS

- Co-chair Rep. West: The upcoming work session will tentatively be on April 19. The House is in session for that time, and it's deadline for us and if we do have session that day, most likely it's going to be early. I would like to move tentative.
 - For legislative suggestions, we are formulating all these ideas into writing so we can bring it back to the members. Can you email it to us in writing so that we can make sure it's part of the appendix?
 - People have brought up great points today; if you could send those so that we can include those in the next forms we sent out.
 - Suggestions on dates that might work since the 19 will not work, neither will Monday the 22.

CLOSING

- Co-chair Rep. West would like to have a motion to adjourn
- Seconded by Representative Stuart.
- Motion passed with no one contesting.

MEETING ADJOURNED

From: [Weller, Katina](#)
To: ["Ron Holmes"](#)
Cc: [Wilson, Kelsey](#)
Subject: FW: RCV Task Force - Materials Related to Delegate Selection
Date: Tuesday, April 16, 2024 3:53:15 PM
Attachments: [041424 Letter.pdf](#)
[Democratic Party of Illinois - Proposed Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention.pdf](#)
[Illinois Republican Party - Delegate Selection Rules and Filing.pdf](#)
[DNC Charter & Bylaws 09.10.1022.docx.pdf](#)
[RNC Rules.pdf](#)

From: John Fogarty <fogartyjr@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, April 15, 2024 9:39 AM
To: Weller, Katina <kwelller@senatedem.ilga.gov>
Subject: RCV Task Force - Materials Related to Delegate Selection

Hi Katina -- please see attached letter with attachments. Co-chair West asked that I provide these materials after referencing them at the last Task Force meeting. They are not intended to be added to the Agenda for today. Please disseminate to the Task Force members in due course.

Thank you

--

Law Office of John Fogarty, Jr.
4043 N. Ravenswood, Suite 226
Chicago, Illinois 60613
(773) 680-4962 (mobile)

LAW OFFICE OF JOHN FOGARTY, JR.
4043 North Ravenswood, Suite #226
Chicago, IL 60613
www.fogartylawoffice.com

April 15, 2024

Katina Weller
Legislative Assistant to
Assistant Majority Leader Laura Murphy
Capitol Building Room 307
Springfield, IL

Re: Ranked Choice and Voting Systems Task Force

Dear Ms. Weller:

Please add this letter and attachments to the record for consideration by the Ranked Choice and Voting Systems Task Force (“the Task Force”).

At our last meeting, I asked whether, in potentially utilizing ranked choice voting in the presidential primaries in 2028, it was contemplated that the election of delegates to each of the national nominating conventions would be done in a ranked choice manner. Both major parties elect delegates directly at their primary elections who then, in turn, nominate their party’s Presidential nominee at their respective national conventions. In the 2024 Primary Election in Illinois, the Democratic Party directly elected 96 delegates and the Republican Party directly elected 51 delegates and 51 alternate delegates across Illinois’ 17 congressional districts. Each of these elected delegates appear on the Primary Election ballot in their own right, and are chosen separately by voters. Each will, in turn, cast votes at their respective national nominating convention for a Presidential nominee.

Both major parties also provide other avenues for the appointment of delegates to their national nominating conventions. This year in Illinois, the Democratic Party will appoint and additional 82 delegates and 12 alternate delegates, and the Republicans an additional 13 delegates and 10 alternate delegates. These appointed delegates also cast votes at their respective national nominating convention for a Presidential nominee.

For additional context and detail regarding delegate selection rules, I attach (1) the Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic Convention; (2) the Illinois Republican Party Delegate Selection Rules (Rule 16(f) Filing); (3) the Charter and Bylaws of the Democratic Party of the United States; and (4) The Rules of the Republican Party. These documents together spell out the process of electing, appointing, and binding delegates to both national conventions.

Any proposed change to presidential preference voting must account for the role that directly-elected delegates and appointed delegates play in the process of actually nominating a presidential candidate. These delegate selection rules are therefore critical to any discussion of assessing the adoption and implementation of ranked choice voting in presidential primary elections beginning in 2028.

Thank you for your attention and for your assistance with the Task Force's work.

Very truly yours,

/s/ ***John Fogarty, Jr.***

John G. Fogarty, Jr.

JGF:mm

ILLINOIS DELEGATE SELECTION PLAN

FOR THE 2024 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

ISSUED BY THE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF ILLINOIS

AS OF: 21 MARCH 2023

The Illinois Delegate Selection Plan For the 2024 Democratic National Convention

Section I	4
Introduction & Description of Delegate Selection Process	4
A. Introduction	4
B. Description of Delegate Selection Process	4
C. Voter Participation	4
D. Scheduling of Delegate Selection Meetings	9
Section II	10
Presidential Candidates	10
A. Ballot Access	10
B. Other Requirements	10
Section III	11
Selection of Delegates and Alternates	11
A. District-Level Delegates and Alternates	11
B. Automatic Delegates	16
C. Pledged Party Leader and Elected Official Delegates (PLEOs)	17
D. At-Large Delegates and Alternates	19
E. Replacement of Delegates and Alternates	21
Section IV	24
Selection of Convention Standing Committee Members	24
A. Introduction	24
C. Standing Committee Members	24
Section V	27
Delegation Chair and Convention Pages	27
A. Introduction	27
B. Delegation Chair	27
C. Convention Pages	27
Section VI	28
Presidential Electors	28
A. Introduction	28
B. Selection of Presidential Electors	28
C. Affirmation	28
Section VII	29
General Provisions and Procedural Guarantees	29
Section VIII	32
Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program	32
A. Statement of Purpose and Organization	32
B. Representation Goals	34
C. Efforts to Educate on the Delegate Selection Process	36
D. Efforts to Publicize the Delegate Selection Process	37
E. Obligations of Presidential Candidates to Maximize Participation	38
F. Outreach and Inclusion Program	38
Section IX	40
Challenges	40
A. Jurisdiction & Standing	40

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

B. Challenges to the Status of the State Party and Challenges to the Plan	40
C. Challenges to Implementation	41
Section X	43
Summary of Plan	43
A. Selection of Delegates and Alternates	43
B. Selection of Standing Committee Members (For the Credentials, Platform and Rules Committees)	44
C. Selection of Delegation Chair and Convention Pages	44
D. Selection of Presidential Electors	44
E. Presidential Candidate Filing Deadline	44
F. Timetable	45
Attachments	47
Attachment A: Affirmative Action Committee	48
Attachment B.1: Summary	51
Attachment B.2: Timetable	54
Attachment B.3: Illinois Election Code - Relevant Statutes	57

Section I

Introduction & Description of Delegate Selection Process

A. Introduction

1. Illinois has a total of 176 delegates and 12 alternates. (*Call I & Appendix B*)
2. The delegate selection process is governed by the *Charter and Bylaws of the Democratic Party of the United States*, the *Delegate Selection Rules for the 2024 Democratic National Convention* (“Rules”), the *Call for the 2024 Democratic National Convention* (“Call”), the *Regulations of the Rules and Bylaws Committee for the 2024 Democratic National Convention* (“Regs.”), the rules of the Democratic Party of Illinois, the state election code, and this Delegate Selection Plan. (*Call II.A*)
3. Following the state Party Committee’s adoption of this Delegate Selection Plan, the state Party shall submit the Plan for review and approval by the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee (“RBC”). The state Party Chair shall be empowered to make any technical revisions to this document as required by the RBC to correct any omissions and/or deficiencies as found by the RBC to ensure its full compliance with Party Rules. Such corrections shall be made by the state Party Chair and the Plan resubmitted to the RBC within 30 days of receipt of notice of the RBC’s findings. (*Reg. 2.5, Reg. 2.6 & Reg. 2.7*)
4. Once this Plan has been found in Compliance by the RBC, any amendment to the Plan by the state Party must be submitted to and approved by the RBC before it becomes effective. (*Reg. 2.9*)

B. Description of Delegate Selection Process

1. Illinois will use a proportional representation system based on the results of the Primary Election for apportioning delegates to the 2024 Democratic National Convention.
2. The “first determining step” of Illinois’s delegate selection process will occur on March 19th, 2024, with a Primary Election.

C. Voter Participation

1. Participation in state’s delegate selection process is open to all voters who wish to participate as Democrats. (*Rule 2.A and Rule 2.C.*)

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- a. Participation in the state's delegate selection process is open to all voters who wish to participate as Democrats. Pursuant to the Illinois Election Code, regular voter registration is open year-round except during the 27-day period just prior to an election, 16 days prior to the election for online registration, and during the 2-day period after each election (1 day after in Chicago). Voters may also register to vote during the Illinois' voter registration grace period which opens up 27 days prior to the primary election and includes registration and voting on Election Day. Grace period registration is only available "in-person" at sites authorized by each election authority. In counties with a population of less than 100,000 that do not have electronic poll books, election authorities may restrict locations for grace period registration. *(10 ILCS 5/4-50)*
- b. Illinois also permits no excuse absentee voting through vote by mail. *(Rule 2.1.1.a)*
- c. Voters declare their affiliation by signing an application for ballot and requesting a Democratic Primary Election ballot when voting in the Primary Election. Ballot applications reflecting a voter's party preference are publicly available and made part of a voter's publicly available voter history. Illinois does not require prior declarations of party affiliation as a prerequisite to participating in the Primary Election. *(Rule 2.A & Reg. 4.3.A.B)*
- d. To encourage participation by youth in the delegate selection process, any individual who will have turned 18 by the date of the general election will be allowed to participate in the delegate selection process. *(Reg. 4.3.C)*
- e. At no stage of Illinois's delegate selection process shall any person be required, directly or indirectly, to pay a cost or fee as a condition for participating. Voluntary contributions to the Party may be made, but under no circumstances shall a contribution be mandatory for participation. *(Rule 2.D & Reg. 4.4)*
- f. No person shall participate or vote in the nominating process for the Democratic presidential candidate who also participates in the nominating process of any other party for the corresponding election. *(Rule 2.E)*
- g. Votes shall not be taken by secret ballot at any stage of the delegate selection process, including processes leading up to the selection of DNC Members or State Chairs or Vice Chairs, who serve as DNC members by virtue of their office, except that use of such voting by secret ballot may be used in a process that is the first determining stage of the delegate selection process and in which all individual voters who wish to participate as Democrats are eligible to do so. *(Rule 2.F)*
- h. No person shall vote in more than one (1) meeting which is the first meeting in the delegate selection process. *(Rule 3.E & Reg. 4.7)*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

2. Illinois is participating in the state government-run presidential preference primary that will utilize government-run voting systems. The Democratic Party of Illinois has supported legislation to:
 - a. Maintain secure and accurate state voter registration rolls, so that every eligible American who registers to vote has their personal information protected and secure; *(Rule 2.H.1)*
 - b. Implement transparent and accurate voter registration list maintenance procedures that comply with federal requirements and ensure that every eligible voter stays on the rolls; *(Rule 2.H.2)*
 - c. Promote the acquisition, maintenance, and regular replacement of precinct based optical scan voting systems, which are used throughout Illinois election jurisdictions; *(Rule 2.H.3)*
 - d. Ensure that any direct recording electronic systems in place have a voter verified paper record, which are required by Illinois law; *(Rule 2.H.4)*
 - e. Implement risk limiting post-election audits such as manual audits comparing paper records to electronic records; *(Rule 2.H.5)*
 - f. Ensure that all voting systems have recognized security measures; *(Rule 2.H.6)*
 - g. Use accessible and secure voting machines that make it possible for individuals with disabilities to vote securely and privately, with votes verifiable by voters; *(Rule 2.H.7)*
 - h. Provide educational materials to enhance public knowledge and confidence in election administration and counter disinformation; *(Rule 2.H.8)*
 - i. *Actively engaging with state and local officials to implement fair and honest election policies and practices; and (Rule 2.H.9)*
 - j. *Support adequate funding for state and local election administration. (Rule 2.H.10)*
3. In accordance with the Democratic Party's requirement to assess and improve participation with respect to presidential preference and the delegate selection process, the Democratic Party of Illinois supported an amendment to the Illinois Constitution specifying that the right to register to vote or cast a ballot shall not be denied based on race, color, ethnicity, status as a member of a language minority, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, or income. The Amendment was approved by the voters in the November 2014 General Election. *(Rule 2.I and 2.I.1)*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

The Democratic Party of Illinois also supported several pieces of legislation that were enacted into law that have the effect of making it easier to vote; to expand access to voting, including by early voting, no excuse absentee voting, same-day voter registration, drop boxes and voting by mail; to ensure voting locations are accessible, fairly placed, and adequate in number, and have sufficient number of voting machines; speed up the voting process and minimize long lines; eliminate onerous and discriminatory voter identification requirements; count and include in the final total ballots from voters who are eligible to vote but cast their ballots in the wrong precinct, for offices for which they are eligible to vote; facilitate military and overseas voting. (*Rules 2.I.1.a, 2.I.1.b, 2.I.1.c, 2.I.1.d, 2.I.1.e, 2.I.1.f*)

Public Act 97-0081

Requires election authorities to have a sufficient number of ballots available for military personnel at least 46 days prior to any election at which federal officers are elected.

Public Act 97-0766

Provides that a voter can cast a provisional ballot if the voter received an absentee ballot but did not return it to the election authority. Requires early voting and grace period registration locations at all State universities. Permits early voting and grace period voting until the Saturday prior to Election Day.

Public Act 98-051

HB 226 17-year-olds to vote in a primary election if such individuals will be 18 years old on the date of the following general election.

Public Act 98-115

Permit online voter registration through the State Board of Elections beginning June 2014. Allows voters to request an absentee ballot via the internet.

Public Act 98-0691

2014 Voter Pilot Program: Expand early voting: (1) early voting would be extended through the Sunday before the election; (2) election authorities would be required to remain open until 7pm Mon.-Fri. the week before the election and 10am-4pm on the first and second Sunday before the election (currently 12-3). Voters would continue to have the option of voting in-person at the election authority on the Monday before the election; Extend grace period voting: (1) grace period voting would be mandated in any permanent voting location through the Monday prior to Election Day; and (2) on Election Day, election authorities would be required to permit voter registration in voting centers or the central location; Require universal voting centers on State university campuses on Election Day and require in-person absentee ballots to be cast at universal voting centers. The site would be set up for the precincts in or bordering the university; Allow vote-by-mail applications beginning the 90th day before an election (currently 40 days); Remove requirement to show photo ID when early voting.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

Public Act 101-0642

Established Election Day as a state holiday. All government offices, with the exception of election authorities, shall be closed unless authorized to be used as a location for election day services or as a polling place.

Public Act 102-0015

Provided that voters can sign on to a permanent vote-by-mail list, thereafter receiving official vote-by-mail ballots automatically for all subsequent elections. Provided that election authorities can establish curbside voting locations during the early voting period or on Election Day. Requires that election authorities establish one location to be located at an office of the election authority or in the largest municipality within its jurisdiction where all voters in its jurisdiction are allowed to vote on Election Day during polling place hours, regardless of the precinct in which they are registered.

4. As part of encouraging participation in the delegate selection process by registered voters, the Democratic Party of Illinois has been and is supporting efforts to make voter registration easier, including supporting: *(Rule 2.I.2)*
 - a. Voter registration modernization, including online voter registration and automatic and same-day registration, all of which are currently permitted in Illinois; *(Rule 2.I.2.a)*
 - b. Pre-registration of high school students so that they are already registered once they reach voting age; *(Rule 2.I.2.b)*
 - c. Restoration of voting rights to all people who have served the time for their criminal conviction, without requiring the payment of court fees or fines, which is currently the law in Illinois; *(Rule 2.I.2.c)* and
 - d. Same-day or automatic registration of voters for the Democratic presidential nominating process, which is permitted in Illinois *(Rule 2.I.2.d)*
5. Illinois boasts of one of the most, if not the most, open and inclusive election systems in the nation. As referenced above, Illinois voters approved a Constitutional amendment protecting citizens voting rights against any future efforts to suppress the vote. Illinois imposes no onerous requirements, such as voter I.D. laws that can be found in other states. In Illinois, voters are permitted to change their party preference each time they vote, and voters need not declare their party in advance of voting by registering to vote as a member of a political party. The Democratic Party of Illinois has long championed both same day registration and party switching. *(Rule 2.J and Rule 2.J.1)*

D. Scheduling of Delegate Selection Meetings

The dates, times and places for all official Party meetings and events related to the state's delegate selection process must be scheduled to encourage the participation of all Democrats. Such meetings must begin and end at reasonable hours. The state party is responsible for selecting the dates and times and locating and confirming the availability of publicly accessible facilities for all official meetings and events related to the process. The state party will consider any religious observations that could significantly affect participation. (*Rule 3.A,C & Reg. 4., Rule 2.K.9, Reg. 4.5.B*).

Section II

Presidential Candidates

A. Ballot Access

A presidential candidate gains access to the Illinois presidential preference primary ballot by filing nominating petitions signed by not less than 3,000, but no more than 5,000, registered Illinois voters, which are the same signature minimum and maximum numbers that were in place on January 2, 1994. The filing period for Presidential candidate nominating petitions will be between January 3, 2024 and January 5, 2024. Pursuant to Section 7-10 of the Illinois Election Code, candidates may circulate petitions and gather signatures for a 90-day period preceding the last day for filing petitions. The first day to circulate nominating petitions is Oct 7, 2023. Petitions must be filed in the principal office of the Illinois State Board of Elections, 2329 S. MacArthur Blvd, Springfield, Illinois, 62704.

Presidential candidates are not required to file any fee to participate in the Primary Election. The Presidential preference “un-committed” will not automatically appear on the ballot. Write-in Presidential Candidates are allowed. (*Rule 1.A.7, Rule 1.A.8, Rule 11.C, Rule 14.A,C,D,E, Rule 15.A,B,D,E,H*)

B. Other Requirements

1. Each presidential candidate shall certify in writing to the State Democratic Chair, the name(s) of their authorized representative(s) by January 5, 2024. (*Rule 13.D.1*)
2. Each presidential candidate (including uncommitted status) shall use their best efforts to ensure that their respective delegation within the state delegation achieves the affirmative action, outreach and inclusion goals established by this Plan and is equally divided between men and women. (*Rule 6.I*)

Section III

Selection of Delegates and Alternates

A. District-Level Delegates and Alternates

1. Illinois is allocated 96 district-level delegates and 0 district-level alternates. (*Rule 8.C, Call I.B, I.I, & Appendix B*)
2. District-level delegates shall be elected by a Two-part primary (a presidential preference primary that includes the election of delegates) from each of Illinois' 17 Congressional Districts in effect at the time the Plan was adopted.

District level delegates will be selected at the March 19, 2024 Primary Election. Candidates for District Level delegates must file nominating petitions, a Statement of Candidacy, and a Presidential Preference form with Illinois State Board of Elections between January 3, 2024 and January 5, 2024. Illinois does not employ a pre-primary slating process. The rules regarding the replacement of delegates and filling of the delegate vacancies and delegate office are set forth in Section III.E of this plan.

Delegate candidates are not required to pay any fee to participate in the Primary election.

District Level Delegates will be elected based upon a proportional representation system reflecting the results of the Presidential preference primary election (including uncommitted) within each Congressional District.

3. Apportionment of District-Level Delegates and Alternates
 - a. Illinois's district-level delegates are apportioned among the districts based on a formula giving one-third (1/3) weight to each of the formulas in items 1, 2, and 3. (*Rule 8.A, Reg. 4.12, Reg. 4.11 & Appendix A*)

(1) Equal weight to total population and to the average vote for the Democratic candidates in the 2016 and 2020 presidential elections.

(2) Equal weight to the vote for the Democratic candidates in the 2020 presidential and the most recent gubernatorial elections.

(3) Equal weight to the average of the vote for the Democratic candidates in the 2016 and 2020 presidential elections and to Democratic Party registration or enrollment as of January 1, 2024.

This formula is the same formula that the Democratic Party of Illinois has used since at least 1992 and has always produced the most inclusive Democratic representation

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

because it includes the two most recent presidential elections, and most recent gubernatorial election.

- b. The number of men and the number of women in the state's total number of district-level delegates and alternates will not vary by more than one. (*Rule 6.C.1 & Reg. 4.9*)
- c. The district-level delegates and alternates are apportioned to districts as indicated in the following table, assuming no gender non-binary delegates or alternates:

District	Delegates		
	Males*	Females*	Total
#1	4	3	7
#2	3	3	6
#3	3	3	6
#4	2	3	5
#5	4	4	8
#6	3	3	6
#7	4	4	8
#8	3	2	5
#9	3	4	7
#10	3	3	6
#11	3	2	5
#12	1	2	3
#13	3	3	6
#14	3	2	5
#15	2	2	4
#16	2	2	4
#17	2	3	5
Total	48	48	96

**Assuming no gender non-binary delegates are elected*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

4. District-Level Delegate and Alternate Filing Requirements

- a. A district-level delegate and alternate candidate may run for election only within the district in which they are registered to vote. (*Rule 13.H*)
- b. An individual can qualify as a candidate for district-level delegate to the 2024 Democratic National Convention by filing a statement of candidacy designating their singular presidential or uncommitted preference and a signed pledge of support for the presidential candidate (including uncommitted status) with the Illinois State Board of Elections by January 5, 2024. A delegate candidate may modify their singular presidential preference by submitting an updated pledge of support no later than the filing deadline. (*Rule 13.B, Rule 15.F & Reg. 4.22*)

Candidates must also file a nominating petition with the Illinois State Board of Elections containing not less than .5% (.005) of the qualified primary electors of the party in the congressional district [*10 ILCS 5/7-10(b)*], but in no event greater than 500. (*Delegate Selection Rules For the 2024 Democratic National Convention, Rule 15.C.*) The filing period will begin on January 3, 2024 and end on January 5, 2024. The filings are made at the principal office of the Illinois State Board of Elections at 2329 S. MacArthur Blvd, Springfield, Illinois. (*Rule 1.A.7, Rule 1.A.8 & Reg. 4.22, Rule 15.C*)

All candidate forms will be available through the State Party offices no later than September 13, 2023, located at 308 East Monroe Street, Springfield, IL 62701 or 70 East Lake Street, Suite 415, Chicago, IL 60601. The first date to circulate nominating petitions for nominating delegates is October 7, 2023.

District level delegate candidates must file copies of their Statement of Candidacy and their signed Pledge of Support with the State Democratic Party at 1201 Veterans Parkway, Springfield, Illinois. (*Reg. 4.22*)

5. Presidential Candidate Right of Review for District-Level Delegates and Alternates

- a. The State Democratic Chair shall convey to the presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), not later than January 8, 2024 at 5:00 p.m., a list of all persons who have filed for delegate or alternate pledged to that presidential candidate. (*Rule 13.D & Rule 13.F*)
- b. Each presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), must then file with the State Democratic Chair by January 10, 2024 at 12:00 p.m., which is prior to the date the Illinois State Board of Elections will certify the Primary Election ballot, a list of all such candidates they have approved, provided that approval be given a number of delegate candidates equal to or greater than the number of delegates allocated to the district. (*Rule 13.E.1, Reg. 4.23 & Reg. 4.24; Rule 13.D.2*)

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- c. Failure to respond will be deemed approval of all delegate and alternate candidates submitted to the presidential candidate unless the presidential candidate, or the authorized representative(s), signifies otherwise in writing to the State Democratic Chair not later than January 10, 2024 at 12:00 p.m.
 - d. National convention delegates and alternate candidates removed from the list of bona fide supporters by a presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), may not be elected as a delegate or alternate at that level pledged to that presidential candidate. (*Rule 13.E & Reg. 4.23*)
 - e. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Co-Chairs of the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee whether each presidential candidate has used their best efforts to ensure that their respective district-level delegate candidates and district-level alternate candidates meet the affirmative action and outreach and inclusion considerations and goals detailed in the Affirmative Action section of this Plan within three (3) business days of returning the list of approved district-level delegate candidates and district-level alternate candidates as indicated in Section III.A.5.b of this Plan. (*Rule 6.I & Reg.4.10.C*)
6. Fair Reflection of Presidential Preference
- a. Presidential Primary - Proportional Representation Plan (*Rule 14.A, Rule 14.B & Rule 14.D*)

The Illinois presidential primary election is a "binding" primary. Accordingly, delegate and alternate positions shall be allocated so as to fairly reflect the expressed presidential (or uncommitted) preference of the primary voters in each district. The National Convention delegates and alternates selected at the district level shall be allocated in proportion to the percentage of the primary vote won in that district by each preference, except that preferences falling below a 15% threshold shall not be awarded any delegates.
 - b. Within a district, if no presidential preference reaches a 15% threshold, the threshold shall be half the percentage of the vote received in that district by the front-runner. (*Rule 14.F*)
 - c. If a presidential candidate (including uncommitted status) qualifies to receive delegates but fails to slate a sufficient number of delegate candidates, the vacancies in those positions will be filled in a post-primary procedure. (*Rule 14.C*)
 - 1) The post-primary selection meeting will be convened by the State Central Committeeman and Committeewoman of the Congressional District within 30 days of the Primary Election. The meeting must occur within the Congressional District and be preceded by adequate public notice.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- 2) Pursuant to Section 7-61 of the Illinois Election Code, vacancies in nomination for any office are filled by a weighted vote of the Democratic Party officials in the affected district. This ensures that the filling of vacancies in nomination best reflects the will of the voters. (10 ILCS 5/7-61). In Cook County, each Democratic Ward and Township Committeeman in the Congressional District will be entitled to cast a weighted vote based upon the total Democratic ballots cast at the Primary Election at which the Committeemen were elected. In the remainder of the State, each Democratic County Chair will be entitled to cast a weighted vote based upon the total Democratic ballots cast at the Primary Election at which the Committeemen were elected to fill the vacancy.
- 3) Candidates must file a Statement of Candidacy and a signed Pledge of Support with the State Party no later than 10 days before the meeting, and each presidential candidate affected must file their approval no less than 5 days before the meeting.
- 4) Each presidential candidate must approve at least three names for every position available. (*Rule 13.C.*)
- 5) At such meeting the candidate receiving the highest number of votes will be elected provided that a candidate must receive at least 50% + 1 of the total votes cast to be elected. If no candidate receives 50%+ 1, then all but the top two vote-getting candidates will be eliminated and another round of voting will occur.
- 6) The State Party Chair will certify in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee the election of unfilled delegates within 10 days of the date the positions were filled, but in no event later than May 3, 2024. (*Rule 14.C*)

7. Equal Division of District-Level Delegates and Alternates

- a. To ensure the district-level binary-gendered delegates are equally divided between men and women (determined by gender self-identification) the gender of the first binary delegate elected in each district will be designated. At the time of election of delegates in the district, the binary gender advantage will alternate as delegate positions are filled and the alternation shall continue across presidential preferences in order of vote-getting preference. In the case of non-binary gender delegates, they shall not be counted in either the male or female category, but do count towards the total delegate allotment. (*Rule 6.C., Rule 6.C.1 & Reg. 4.10*)

In districts with an odd number of delegates, the first gender binary delegate selected for the winning presidential preference must be of the same gender as

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

the advantaged gender in that district. Should a gender non-binary delegate attain more votes than a gender binary candidate that would otherwise be entitled to a delegate position, the gender non-binary delegate will be elected a delegate and shall not be counted as either male or female for equal division purposes. Following that determination, the allocation would continue alternating by gender for the winning presidential preference and any subsequent preferences. In districts with an even number of delegates, the highest vote-getting delegate candidate for the district's winning presidential preference will be the first delegate assigned. Following that determination, the state will then designate the remaining positions for that presidential preference and any subsequent preferences alternating by gender, as mathematically practicable.

8. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) the election of the state's district-level delegates to the Democratic National Convention within 10 days after their certification of the election results by the Illinois State Board of Elections, which must occur no later than 30 days after the Primary Election. *(Rule 8.C & Call IV.A; Reg. 5.4.B & Reg. 5.4.C)*

B. Automatic Delegates

1. Automatic Party Leaders and Elected Officials
 - a. The following categories (if applicable) shall constitute the Automatic Party Leaders and Elected Official delegate positions:
 - (1) Members of the Democratic National Committee who legally reside in the state; *(Rule 9.A.1, Call I.F, Call I.J, & Reg. 4.15)*
 - (2) Democratic President and Democratic Vice President (if applicable); *(Rule 9.A.2 & Call I.G)*
 - (3) All of State's Democratic Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate; *(Rule 9.A.3, Call I.H & Call I.J)*
 - (4) The Democratic Governor (if applicable); *(Rule 9.A.4, Call I.H & Call I.J)*
 - (5) "Distinguished Party Leader" delegates who legally reside in the state (if applicable); *(Rule 9.A.5, Call I.G & Reg. 4.14)*
 - b. An Automatic delegate may run and be elected as a Pledged delegate. If an Automatic delegate is elected and certified as a Pledged delegate, that individual shall not serve as an Automatic delegate at the 2024 National Convention. *(Call I.J)*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- c. The certification process for the Automatic Party Leader and Elected Official delegates is as follows:
 - (1) Not later than March 6, 2024, the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee shall officially confirm to the State Democratic Chair the names of the Automatic delegates who legally reside in State. *(Rule 9.A)*
 - (2) Official confirmation by the Secretary shall constitute verification of the Automatic delegates from the categories indicated above. *(Call IV.B.1)*
 - (3) The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Secretary of the DNC the presidential preference of state's Automatic delegates 10 days after the completion of the State's Delegate Selection Process. *(Call IV.C)*
 2. For purposes of achieving equal division between delegate men and delegate women and alternate men and alternate women within the state's entire convention delegation (determined by gender self-identification), the entire delegation includes all pledged and Automatic delegates, including those who identify as male or female. *(Rule 6.C and Reg. 4.9)*
- C. Pledged Party Leader and Elected Official Delegates (PLEOs)**
1. Illinois is allotted 19 pledged Party Leader and Elected Official (PLEO) delegates. *(Call I.D, Call I.E & Appendix B)*
 2. Pledged PLEO Delegate Filing Requirements
 - a. Individuals shall be eligible for the pledged Party Leader and Elected Official delegate positions according to the following priority: big city mayors and state-wide elected officials (to be given equal consideration); state legislative leaders, state legislators, and other state, county and local elected officials and party leaders. Automatic delegates who choose to run for PLEO delegate will be given equal consideration with big city mayors and state-wide elected officials. *(Rule 10.A.1 & Reg. 4.16)*
 - b. An individual can qualify as a candidate for a position as a pledged PLEO delegate by filing a Statement of Candidacy and signed Pledge of Support form, indicating support for a single Presidential Candidate, with the State Party Committee no later than 5:00 p.m. on April 12, 2024 at its offices located at 308 East Monroe Street, Springfield, IL 62701 and 70 East Lake Street, Suite 415, Chicago, IL 60601. A candidate may change his or her Presidential preference up until the candidate filing deadline. *(Rule 15.G, Reg. 4.18 & Reg. 4.17)*
 3. Presidential Candidate Right of Review

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- a. The State Democratic Chair shall convey to the presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), no later than 5:00 p.m. on April 15, 2024, a list of all persons who have filed for a party and elected official delegate pledged to that presidential candidate. *(Rule 13.D)*
 - b. Each presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), must file with the State Democratic Chair, by 5:00 p.m. on April 17, 2024, a list of all such candidates they have approved, as long as approval is given to at least one (1) name for every position to which the presidential candidate is entitled. *(Rule 13.E.2 & Reg. 4.24)*
 - c. Failure to respond will be deemed approval of all delegate candidates submitted to the presidential candidate unless the presidential candidate or the authorized representative(s) signifies otherwise in writing to the State Democratic Chair not later than 5:00 p.m. on April 17, 2024. *(Rule 13.D)*
 - d. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Co-Chairs of the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee whether each presidential candidate has used their best efforts to ensure that their respective pledged PLEO delegate candidates meet the affirmative action and outreach and inclusion considerations and goals detailed in the Affirmative Action section of this Plan within three (3) business days of returning the list of approved pledged PLEO candidates as indicated in Section III.C.3.b of this Plan. *(Rule 6.I & Reg. 4.10.C)*
4. Selection of Pledged Party Leader and Elected Official Delegates
 - a. The pledged PLEO slots shall be allocated among presidential preferences on the same basis as the at-large delegates. *(Rule 10.A.2, Rule 11.C, Rule 14.E & Rule 14.F)*
 - b. Selection of the pledged PLEO delegates will occur at 12:00 pm on April 29, 2024 at 308 E Monroe St Springfield, IL 62701 or a publicly announced alternate location, which is after the election of district-level delegates and alternates and prior to the selection of at-large delegates and alternates. *(Rule 10.A)*
 - c. These delegates will be selected by a committee consisting of a quorum of the district-level delegates. *(Rule 10.B)* Any motion requires a second. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be elected until all available PLEO delegate spots are filled.
5. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee the election of the state's pledged Party Leader and Elected Official delegates to the Democratic National Convention within ten (10) days after their election. *(Call IV.A & Reg. 5.4.A)*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

D. At-Large Delegates and Alternates

1. The state of Illinois is allotted 32 at-large delegates and 12 at-large alternates. (*Rule 8.C, Call I.B, II, Appendix B & Reg. 4.32*)
2. At-Large Delegate and Alternate Filing Requirements
 - a. Persons desiring to seek at-large delegate or alternate positions may file a statement of candidacy designating their singular presidential or uncommitted preference and a signed pledge of support for the presidential candidates (including uncommitted status) with the State Party no later than 5:00 p.m. April 12, 2024 at its offices located at 308 East Monroe Street, Springfield, IL 62701 and 70 East Lake Street, Suite 415, Chicago, IL 60601 . A delegate or alternate candidate may modify their singular presidential preference by submitting an updated pledge of support no later than the filing deadline. (*Rule 13.A., Rule 13.B, Rule 15.G, Reg. 4.21, Reg. 4.22, & Reg. 4.29*)
 - b. The statement of candidacy for at-large delegates and for at-large alternates will be the same. After the at-large delegates are elected by a committee consisting of a quorum of the district level delegates, those persons not chosen will then be considered candidates for at-large alternate positions unless they specify otherwise when filing. (*Rule 19.A*)
3. Presidential Candidate Right of Review
 - a. The State Democratic Chair shall convey to the presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), not later than 5:00 p.m. on April 15, 2024, a list of all persons who have filed for delegate or alternate pledged to that presidential candidate. (*Rule 13.D, Reg. 4.23.D & Reg. 4.29.C*)
 - b. Each presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), must then file with the State Democratic Chair, by 1:00 p.m. on April 29, 2024, a list of all such candidates they have approved, provided that, at a minimum, one (1) name remains for every national convention delegate or alternate position to which the presidential candidate is entitled. (*Rule 13.D.4, Rule 13.E.2 & Reg. 4.24*)
 - c. Failure to respond will be deemed approval of all delegate candidates submitted to the presidential candidate unless the presidential candidate or the authorized representative(s) signifies otherwise in writing to the State Democratic Chair no later than 1:00 p.m. on April 29, 2024.
 - d. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Co-Chairs of the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee whether each presidential candidate has used their best efforts to ensure that their respective at-large delegate candidates and at-large alternate candidates meet the affirmative action and outreach and

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

inclusion considerations and goals detailed in the Affirmative Action and Outreach and Inclusion section of this Plan within three (3) business days of returning the list of approved at-large delegate candidates and at-large alternate candidates as indicated in this Section.

4. Fair Reflection of Presidential Preference

- a. At-large delegate and alternate positions shall be allocated among presidential preferences according to the state-wide primary vote. *(Rule 11.C)*
- b. Preferences which have not attained a 15% threshold on a state-wide basis shall not be entitled to any at-large delegates. *(Rule 14.E)*
- c. If no presidential preference reaches a 15% threshold, the threshold shall be half the percentage of the statewide vote received by the front-runner. *(Rule 14.F)*
- d. If a presidential candidate otherwise entitled to an allocation is no longer a candidate at the time of selection of the at-large delegates, their allocation will be proportionally divided among the other preferences entitled to an allocation. *(Rule 11.C)*
- e. If a given presidential preference is entitled to one (1) or more delegate positions but would not otherwise be entitled to an alternate position, that preference shall be allotted one (1) at-large alternate position. *(Rule 19.B, Call I.I & Reg. 4.31)*

5. Selection of At-Large Delegates and Alternates

- a. The selection of the at-large delegates and alternates will occur at 1:00 p.m. on April 29, 2024 at 308 E Monroe St Springfield, IL 62701, or a publicly announced alternate location, which is after all pledged Party Leader and Elected Official delegates have been selected. *(Call III)*
- b. These delegates and alternates will be selected by a committee consisting of a quorum of the district-level delegates. Any committee member may move the election of a candidate or candidates. Any motion requires a second. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be elected until all available at-large delegate and alternate delegate spots are filled. *(Rule 10.B, Rule 11.B & Rule 11.B)*
- d. Priority of Consideration
 - (1) In the selection of the at-large delegation priority of consideration shall be given to African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and women, if such priority of

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

consideration is needed to fulfill the affirmative action goals outlined in the state's Delegate Selection Plan. (*Rule 6.A.3*)

- (2) To continue the Democratic Party's ongoing efforts to include groups historically under-represented in the Democratic Party's affairs and to assist in the achievement of full participation by these groups, priority of consideration shall be given other groups by virtue of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identify, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, economic status or disability. (*Rule 5.C, Rule 6.A.3, Rule 7 & Reg. 4.8*)
 - (3) The election of at-large delegates shall be used, if necessary, to achieve the equal division of positions between men and women as far as mathematically practicable, and may be used to achieve the representation goals established in the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program section of this Plan. The election of at-large alternates shall be used, if necessary, to achieve the equal division of positions between men and women as far as mathematically practicable, and may be used to achieve the representation goals established in the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program section of this Plan. (*Rule 6.A, Rule 6.C and Reg. 4.9*)
 - (4) Delegates and alternates are to be considered separate groups for this purpose. (*Rule 6.C.1, Rule 11.A, Reg. 4.9 & Reg. 4.19*)
6. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee the election of the state's at-large delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention within 10 days after their election. (*Rule 8.C & Call IV.A*)

E. Replacement of Delegates and Alternates

1. A pledged delegate or alternate may be replaced according to the following guidelines:
 - a. Permanent Replacement of a Delegate: (*Rule 19.D.3*)
 - (1) A permanent replacement occurs when a delegate resigns or dies prior to or during the national convention and the alternate replaces the delegate for the remainder of the National Convention.
 - (2) Any alternate permanently replacing a delegate shall be of the same presidential preference (including uncommitted status) and gender of the delegate they replace, and to the extent possible shall be from the same political subdivision within the state as the delegate.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- (a) In the case where the presidential candidate has only one (1) alternate, that alternate shall become the certified delegate.
 - (b) If a presidential candidate has only one (1) alternate, and that alternate permanently replaces a delegate of a different gender, thereby causing the delegation to no longer be equally divided, the delegation shall not be considered in violation of Rule 6.C. In such a case, notwithstanding Rule 19.D.2, the State Party Committee shall, at the time of a subsequent permanent replacement, replace a delegate with a person of a different gender, in order to return the delegation to equal division of men and women. *(Reg. 4.34)*
 - (3) If a delegate or alternate candidate who has been elected but not certified to the DNC Secretary resigns, dies, or is no longer eligible to serve, they shall be replaced, after consultation with the State Party, by the authorized representative of the presidential candidate to whom they are pledged. *(Rule 19.D.2)*
- b. Temporary Replacement of a Delegate: *(Rule 19.D.4)*
 - (1) A temporary replacement occurs when a delegate is to be absent for a limited period of time during the convention and an alternate temporarily acts in the delegate's place.
 - (2) Any alternate who temporarily replaces a delegate must be of the same presidential preference (including uncommitted status) as the delegate they replace, and to the extent possible shall be of the same gender and from the same political subdivision within the state as the delegate.
- c. The following system will be used to select permanent and temporary replacements of delegates: the delegation chooses the alternate. *(Rule 19.D.1)*
- d. Certification of Replacements
 - (1) Any alternate who permanently replaces a delegate shall be certified in writing to the Secretary of the DNC by the State Democratic Chair. *(Rule 19.D.3)*
 - (2) Permanent replacement of a delegate (as specified above) by an alternate and replacement of a vacant alternate position shall be certified in writing by the State's Democratic Chair to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee within three (3) days after the replacement is selected. *(Call IV.D.1)*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- (3) Certification of permanent replacements will be accepted by the Secretary up to 72 hours before the first official session of the Convention is scheduled to convene. *(Call IV.D.1 & Reg. 4.33)*
 - (4) In the case where a pledged delegate is permanently replaced after 72 hours before the time the first session is scheduled to convene or, in the case where a pledged delegate is not on the floor of the Convention Hall at the time a roll call vote is taken, an alternate may be designated (as specified above) to cast the delegate's vote. In such case, the Delegation Chair shall indicate the name of the alternate casting the respective delegate's vote on the delegation tally sheet. *(Call IX.F.3.e, Call IX.F.3.c & Reg. 5.6)*
- e. A vacant alternate position shall be filled by the delegation. The replacement shall be of the same presidential preference (or uncommitted status), of the same gender and, to the extent possible, from the same political subdivision as the alternate being replaced. *(Rule 19.E)*
- 2. Automatic delegates shall not be entitled to a replacement, nor shall the state be entitled to a replacement, except under the following circumstances: *(Call IV.D.2 & Reg. 4.35)*
 - a. Members of Congress and the Democratic Governor shall not be entitled to name a replacement. In the event of changes or vacancies in the state's Congressional Delegation, following the official confirmation and prior to the commencement of the National Convention, the DNC Secretary shall recognize only such changes as have been officially recognized by the Democratic Caucus of the U.S. House of Representatives or the Democratic Conference of the U.S. Senate. In the event of a change or vacancy in the state's office of Governor, the DNC shall recognize only such changes as have been officially recognized by the Democratic Governors' Association. *(Call IV.D.2.a)*
 - b. Members of the Democratic National Committee shall not be entitled to a replacement, nor shall the state be entitled to a replacement, except in the case of death of such delegates. In the case where the state's DNC membership changes following the DNC Secretary's official confirmation, but prior to the commencement of the 2024 Democratic National Convention, acknowledgment by the Secretary of the new DNC member certification shall constitute verification of the corresponding change of Automatic delegates. *(Call, IV.D.2.b)*
 - c. Automatic distinguished Party Leader delegates allocated to the state pursuant to Rule 9.A.(5), shall not be entitled to name a replacement, nor shall the state be entitled to name a replacement. *(Call IV.D.2.c)*
 - d. In no case may an alternate cast a vote for an Automatic delegate. *(Call IX.F.3.e)*

Section IV

Selection of Convention Standing Committee Members

A. Introduction

1. Illinois has been allocated 6 members on each of the three (3) standing committees for the 2024 Democratic National Convention (Credentials, Platform and Rules), for a total of 18 members. *(Call VII.A & Appendix D)*
2. Members of the Convention Standing Committees need not be delegates or alternates to the 2024 Democratic National Convention. *(Call VII.A.3)*
3. These members will be selected in accordance with the procedures indicated below. *(Rule 1.G)*

C. Standing Committee Members

1. Selection Meeting
 - a. The members of the standing committees shall be elected by a quorum of Illinois's National Convention delegates, at a meeting to be held on April 29, 2024. *(Call VII.B.1)*
 - b. All members of the delegation shall receive adequate notice of the time, date and place of the meeting to select the standing committee members. *(Call VII.B.1)*
2. Allocation of Members
 - a. The members of the standing committees allocated to Illinois shall proportionately represent the presidential preference of all candidates (including uncommitted status) receiving the threshold percentage used in the state's delegation to calculate the at-large apportionment pursuant to Rule 14.E. of the Delegate Selection Rules. *(Call VII.C.1 & Reg. 5.9)*
 - b. The presidential preference of each candidate receiving the applicable percentage or more within the delegation shall be multiplied by the total number of standing committee positions allocated to Illinois. If the result of such multiplication does not equal 0.455 or above, the presidential preference in question is not entitled to representation on the standing committee. If the result of such multiplication is 0.455 but less than 1.455, the presidential preference is entitled to one (1) position. Those preferences securing more

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

than 1.455 but less than 2.455 are entitled to two (2) positions, etc. (*Call VII.C.2*)

- c. Where the application of this formula results in the total allocation exceeding the total number of committee positions, the presidential candidate whose original figure of representation is farthest from its eventual rounded-off total shall be denied that one (1) additional position. Where the application of this formula results in the total allocation falling short of the total number of committee positions, the presidential candidate whose original figure of representation is closest to the next rounding level shall be allotted an additional committee position. (*Call VII.C.3*)
- d. Standing committee positions allocated to a presidential candidate shall be proportionately allocated, to the extent practicable, to each of the three (3) standing committees. When such allocation results in an unequal distribution of standing committee positions by candidate preference, a drawing shall be conducted to distribute the additional positions. (*Call VII.C.4*)

3. Presidential Candidate Right of Review

- a. Each presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), shall be given adequate notice of the date, time and location of the meeting of the state's delegation authorized to elect standing committee members. (*Call VII.D.1*)
- b. Each presidential candidate, or that candidate's authorized representative(s), must submit to the State Democratic Chair, by April 29, 2024, at 1:30 p.m, a minimum of (1) name for each slot awarded to that candidate for members of each committee. The delegation shall select the standing committee members from among names submitted by the presidential candidates (including uncommitted status). Presidential candidates shall not be required to submit the name of more than one (1) person for each slot awarded to such candidate for members of standing committees. (*Call VII.D.2*)

4. Selection Procedure to Achieve Equal Division

- a. Presidential candidates (including uncommitted status) shall use their best efforts to ensure that their respective delegation of standing committee members shall achieve Illinois's affirmative action, outreach and inclusion goals and that their respective male and female members are equally divided between the men and women determined by gender self-identification. (*Rule 6.1 & Reg. 4.10*)
- b. The first binary gender position on each standing committee shall be assigned by binary gender as self-identified. For example, the first binary position on the Credentials Committee of the presidential candidate with the most standing

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

committee positions shall be designated for a male, and the next binary position, if one occurs, will be designated for a female, and the remaining binary positions, to the extent they occur, shall be designated in like fashion, alternating between males and females, where applicable. For avoidance of doubt: there is no requirement that positions be assigned to gender non-binaries, but the described alternation of binary genders may not be used to exclude a gender non-binary from consideration for a committee position. Positions for presidential candidates on each committee shall be ranked according to the total number of standing positions allocated to each such candidate. After positions on the Credentials Committee are designated by gender, the designation shall continue with the Platform Committee, then the Rules Committee.

(1) A separate election shall be conducted for membership on each standing committee.

(2) The male and female membership of the standing committees shall be as equally divided among the men and women as possible under the state allocation; the variance between men and women in any committee or among the three committees in aggregate shall not exceed one. *(Call VII.E.2)*

(3) Gender non-binary committee members shall not be counted as either a male or female, and the remainder of the delegation shall be equally divided between male gender (men) and female gender (women). *(Call VII.E.1)*

(4) The positions allocated to each presidential candidate on each committee shall be voted on separately, and the winners shall be the highest vote- getter(s) of the appropriate gender.

5. Certification and Substitution

- a. The State Democratic Chair shall certify the standing committee members in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee within three (3) days after their selection. *(Call VII.B.3)*
- b. No substitutions will be permitted in the case of standing committee members, except in the case of resignation or death. Substitutions must be made in accordance with the rules and the election procedures specified in this section, and must be certified in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee within three (3) days after the substitute member is selected but not later than 48 hours before the respective standing committee meets, except in the case of death. *(Call VII.B.4)*

Section V

Delegation Chair and Convention Pages

A. Introduction

Illinois will select one (1) person to serve as Delegation Chair and 6 to serve as Convention Pages. (*Call IV.E, Call IV.F.1 & Appendix C*)

B. Delegation Chair

1. Selection Meeting

- a. The Delegation Chair shall be selected by a quorum of the state's National Convention Delegates, at a meeting to be held on April 29, 2024. (*Call IV.E & Call VII.B.1*)
- b. All members of the delegation shall receive timely notice of the time, date and place of the meeting to select the Delegation Chair. (*Rule 3.C*)

2. The State Democratic Chair shall certify the Delegation Chair in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee within three (3) days after their selection. (*Call IV.E*)

C. Convention Pages

1. Six individuals will be selected to serve as State's Convention Pages by the State Democratic Chair in consultation with the members of the Democratic National Committee from the state. This selection will take place April 29, 2024. (*Call IV.F.3, Appendix C & Reg. 5.7*)
2. The Convention Pages shall be as evenly divided between men and women (determined by self-identification) as possible under the state allocation and shall reflect as much as possible, the Affirmative Action and Outreach and Inclusion guidelines in the state plan. In the case of gender non-binary pages, they shall not be counted as either a male or female, and the remainder of the pages shall be equally divided. (*Reg. 5.7.A*)
3. The State Democratic Chair shall certify the individuals to serve as State's Convention Pages in writing to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee within three (3) days after the selection. (*Call IV.F.3 & Reg. 5.7.B*)

Section VI

Presidential Electors

A. Introduction

Illinois will select 19 persons to serve as Presidential Electors for the 2024 Presidential election.

B. Selection of Presidential Electors

In Illinois, Presidential Electors are elected by the voters at the regular General Election in each presidential election year. Illinois elects presidential electors by congressional district and on a state-wide basis. Presidential electors are nominated by the State's established political parties at either the State convention of the political party, or by the State Central Committee of the political party. (10 ILCS 5/21-1(a)). The selection occurs on the date of the State Party convention or at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee which will occur on August 14, 2024. The State Party must certify the nomination of the selected electors to the Illinois State Board of Elections, the State's election authority, within two days of the date of selection. (10 ILCS 5/21-1(c)).

C. Affirmation

1. Each candidate for Presidential Elector shall certify in writing that they will vote for the election of the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees. (Call VIII)
2. Illinois State law does not require Presidential Electors to vote for their party's nominee. In the selection of the Presidential Electors, however, the State Party will ensure the persons selected are bona fide Democrats who are faithful to the interests, welfare, and success of the Democratic Party of the United States, who subscribe to the substance, intent and principles of the Charter and the Bylaws of the Democratic Party of the United States by (1) requiring each person seeking nomination as a presidential electors shall submit a notarized statement affirming that he or she will vote for the Party's nominee; and (2) to publicly reaffirm such commitment before the State Convention, or State Central Committee, as the case may be. (Call VIII)

Section VII

General Provisions and Procedural Guarantees

- A. The Democratic Party of Illinois reaffirms its commitment to an open party by incorporating the “six basic elements” as listed below. As our Party strives to progress in the fight against discrimination of all kinds, these six basic elements have evolved and grown along with the constant push for more inclusion and empowerment. These provisions demonstrate the intention of the Democratic Party to ensure a full opportunity for all minority group members to participate in the delegate selection process. (*Rule 4.A, Rule 4.B & Rule 4.C*)
1. All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party in Illinois should be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, economic status or disability (hereinafter collectively referred to as “status”). (*Rule 4.B.1*)
 2. No test for membership in, nor any oaths of loyalty to, the Democratic Party in Illinois should be required or used which has the effect of requiring prospective or current members of the Democratic Party to acquiesce in, condone or support discrimination based on “status.” (*Rule 4.B.2*)
 3. The time and place for all public meetings of the Democratic Party in Illinois on all levels should be publicized fully and, in such manner, as to assure timely notice to all interested persons. Such meetings must be held in places accessible to all Party members and large enough to accommodate all interested persons. (*Rule 4.B.3*)
 4. The Democratic Party in Illinois, on all levels, should support the broadest possible registration without discrimination based on “status.” (*Rule 4.B.4*)
 5. The Democratic Party in Illinois should publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a full description of the legal and practical procedures for selection of Democratic Party officers and representatives on all levels. Publication of these procedures should be done in such fashion that all prospective and current members of the State Democratic Party will be fully and adequately informed of the pertinent procedures in time to participate in each selection procedure at all levels of the Democratic Party organization. As part of this, the State Democratic Party should develop a strategy to provide education programs directly to voters who continue to experience confusing timelines for registration, changing party affiliation deadlines, or lack of awareness of the process for running for delegate, to ensure all Democratic voters understand the rules and timelines and their impact on voter participation. (*Rule 4.B.5*)

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

6. The Democratic Party in Illinois should publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties, a complete description of the legal and practical qualifications of all positions as officers and representatives of the State Democratic Party. Such publication should be done in timely fashion so that all prospective candidates or applicants for any elected or appointed position within each State Democratic Party will have full and adequate opportunity to compete for office. *(Rule 4.B.6)*
- B. Discrimination on the basis of “status” in the conduct of Democratic Party affairs is prohibited. *(Rule 5.B)*
- C. Illinois’s delegation shall be equally divided between delegate men and delegate women, and alternate men and alternate women, i.e. the number of men and women shall not vary by more than one. Such goal applies to the entire delegation, which includes all pledged delegates and alternates and all automatic delegates. Delegates and alternates shall be considered separate groups for purposes of achieving equal division as determined by gender self-identification. In the case of gender non-binary delegates or alternates, they shall not be counted as either a male or female, and the remainder of the delegation shall be equally divided by gender. *(Rule 6.C)*
- D. All delegate and alternate candidates must be identified as to presidential preference or uncommitted status at all levels which determine presidential preference. *(Rule 13.A)*
- E. No delegate at any level of the delegate selection process shall be mandated by law or Party rules to vote contrary to that person’s presidential choice as expressed at the time the delegate is elected. *(Rule 13.I)*
- F. Delegates elected to the national convention pledged to a presidential candidate shall in all good conscience reflect the sentiments of those who elected them. *(Rule 13.J)*
- G. Each delegate, alternate and standing committee member must be a bona fide Democrat, who is faithful to the interests, welfare and success of the Democratic Party of the United States, who subscribes to the substance, intent and principles of the Charter and Bylaws of the Democratic Party of the United States, and who will participate in the Convention in good faith. *(Rule 13.H, Call VII.A.4 & Reg. 4.25)*
- H. Fifty percent plus one of the members of any Party body above the first level of the delegate selection process shall constitute a quorum for any business pertaining to the selection of National Convention delegates, alternates, standing committee members, and other official Convention participants. *(Rule 16)*
- I. An accredited participant in a caucus, convention or committee meeting, after having established credentials, may register a non-transferable proxy with (i.e., deliver a signed proxy to) another duly accredited participant at that meeting (except where an accredited alternate is present and eligible to serve as a replacement), provided that no individual may hold more than one (1) proxy at a time. *(Rule 17 & Reg. 4.30)*

- J. The unit rule, or any rule or practice whereby all members of a Party unit or delegation may be required to cast their votes in accordance with the will of a majority of the body, shall not be used at any stage of the delegate selection process. *(Rule 18.A)*
- K. Any individual or group of Democrats may sponsor or endorse a slate of candidates for convention delegates. But no slate may, by virtue of such endorsement, receive a preferential place on a delegate selection ballot or be publicly identified on the ballot as the official Democratic Party organization slate, and all slates must meet identical qualifying requirements for appearing on a ballot at all levels of the delegate selection process. *(Rule 18.B)*
- L. All steps in the delegate selection process, except the filing of presidential candidates as allowed by rule 15.D, must take place within the calendar year of the Democratic National Convention, except with respect to the implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Programs or as otherwise allowed. *(Rule 1.F & Rule 12.B)*
- M. In electing and certifying delegates and alternates to the 2024 Democratic National Convention, the Democratic Party of Illinois hereby undertakes to assure all Democratic voters in Illinois, a full, timely and equal opportunity to participate in the delegate selection process and in all Party affairs and to implement affirmative action and outreach and inclusion plans toward that end; that the delegates and alternates to the Convention shall be selected in accordance with the Delegate Selection Rules for the 2024 Democratic National Convention; and that the delegates certified will not publicly support or campaign for any candidate for President or Vice President other than the nominees of the Democratic National Convention. *(Call II.B)*

Section VIII

Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program

A. Statement of Purpose and Organization

1. Purpose and Objectives

- a. To make sure that the Democratic Party at all levels be an open Party which includes rather than excludes people from participation, a program of effective affirmative action is hereby adopted by Illinois. *(Rule 5.A)*
- b. Discrimination on the basis of “status” in the conduct of Democratic Party affairs is prohibited. *(Rule 5.B)*
- c. All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party in Illinois should be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, economic status or disability (hereinafter collectively referred to as “status”). *(Rule 4.B.1)*
- d. Consistent with the Democratic Party’s commitment to including groups historically under-represented in the Democratic Party’s affairs, by virtue of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, or disability, Illinois has established goals for these groups. *(Rule 5.C & Reg. 4.8)*
- e. To encourage full participation by all Democrats in the delegate selection process and in all Party affairs, the State Democratic Party has adopted and will implement programs with specific goals and timetables for African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and women. To further encourage full participation in the process, the State Party has established goals and timetables for other underrepresented groups, including the LGBTQ+ community, people with disabilities, and youth. *(Rule 6.A & Rule 7)*
 - (1) The goal of the programs shall be to encourage participation in the delegate selection process and in Party organizations at all levels by the aforementioned groups as indicated by their presence in the Democratic electorate. *(Rule 6.A.1)*
 - (2) For the delegate selection process, “Youth” is defined as any participant younger than 36 years old at the time of election. *(Reg. 5.3.A)*

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

- (3) For the delegate selection process, individuals identifying as Native Americans should provide their tribal affiliation and indicate if they are enrolled in a tribe. *(Reg. 5.3.B)*
- (4) These goals shall not be accomplished either directly or indirectly by the Party's imposition of mandatory quotas at any level of the delegate selection process or in any other Party affairs. *(Rule 6.A.2)*

2. Organizational Structure

- a. An Affirmative Action Committee shall be appointed by the State Democratic Chair on March 1, 2023. The Chair may appoint a new committee or use a previously organized body appointed by the State Democratic Chair. *(Rule 6.F)*
- b. The State Democratic Chair shall certify in writing to the Rules and Bylaws Committee of the Democratic National Committee the compliance of the State's Affirmative Action Committee with Rules 5.C, 6.A and 7, and submit the names, demographic data and contact information of the members no later than 15 days after their appointment. *(Reg. 2.2.J)*
- c. The Committee shall consist of members who are regionally diverse and represent the Democratic constituency groups set forth in the Introduction to the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program.
- d. The Affirmative Action Committee shall be responsible for:
 - (1) Helping develop and design the proposed Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program and making recommendations to the State Democratic Chair. *(Rule 6.F)*
 - (2) Directing the implementation of all requirements of the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program section of this Plan.
 - (3) Implementing a specific outreach and financial assistance program for persons of low and moderate income to encourage their participation and representation in the national convention delegation. *(Rule 6.G)*
 - (4) Ensuring, on behalf of the State Party Committee, that district lines used in the delegate selection process are not gerrymandered to discriminate against African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and women. *(Rule 6.E)*
- e. Financial and staff support for the Affirmative Action Committee shall be provided by the State Party Committee to the greatest extent feasible, including, but not limited to, making the State Party staff and volunteers

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

available on a priority basis and covering all reasonable costs incurred in carrying out this Plan.

3. Implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program shall begin on September 5, 2023, with the distribution of the press kits, and will continue through the end of the delegate selection process. (*Rule 1.F*)

B. Representation Goals

1. In cooperation with the National Committee, the State Party has determined the demographic composition of African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the state's Democratic electorate. These constituency percentages shall be established as goals for representation in the state's convention delegation. (*Rule 6.A*)
2. In cooperation with the National Committee, the State Party has determined the demographic composition of members of the LGBTQ+ community, people with disabilities, and youth in the state's Democratic electorate. The State Party has chosen to establish these percentages as goals for representation in the state's convention delegation. (*Rule 7 & Reg. 4.8.C.iii*)
3. The National Committee and the State Party calculated the percentage of Democrats belonging to each group by using the following four-step process
 - a. Estimate the number of Democrats in the state by multiplying the size of the state's citizen voting-age population (CVAP) by the level of Democratic support in that state;
 - b. Estimate the number of eligible voters from each demographic group in the state by multiplying each state's CVAP by the percentage of the population belonging to each group in the state;
 - c. Estimate the number of Democrats in each demographic group in the state by multiplying the size of each group in each state by the level of Democratic support from each group in the state;
 - d. Estimate the prevalence of each demographic group among Democratic supporters in the state by dividing the estimates of the number of Democrats in each group in the state by the estimates of the number of Democrats in the state.

For estimates of the overall citizen voting-age population and the prevalence of each subgroup in the state, we used data from the Census Bureau's most recent American Community Survey (ACS) datasets . The ACS provides CVAP estimates split out by race and ethnicity, allowing us to combine steps For young voters and disabled voters, we estimated the percentage of eligible voters in those

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

categories in the state by dividing the disabled and youth population size by the voting-age population size.

For LGBTQ+ goals, we used two widely-cited publications by the Williams Institute – one of which estimates the adult LGBTQ+ identification by state¹, and the other examines political preferences and voting habits of LGBTQ+ people²¹.

Applying these percentages to the Illinois Delegation, the result would produce 40 African American delegates, 32 Hispanic delegates, 9 Asian American delegates, 0 Native American delegates, 11 LGBTQ+ delegates, 23 delegates with disabilities, and 56 Youth delegates.

Diversity is a high priority of the Democratic Party of Illinois. For this reason, the Democratic Party of Illinois wanted to continue to push its goals of diversity in the party. And has increased by an additional 15% the goals over the recommendations by the National Party. Accordingly, the application of the Party's formula for establishing minority participation goals results in the following constituency percentage goals for representation in the state's convention delegation.

	African Americans	Hispanics	Native Americans	Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders	LGBTQ+ Americans	People with Disabilities	Youth
*Party Increased Percent in Democratic Electorate	26.45%	20.7%	.5%	5.75%	6.9%	14.95%	36.80%
Numeric Goals for Delegates	47	36	1	10	12	26	65

4. When selecting the at-large portion of the delegation, the demographic composition of the other delegates (district-level, pledged PLEO, and Automatic) shall be compared with the State Party's representation goals to achieve an at-large selection process that helps to bring about a representative balance. (*Rule 11.A*)
5. Although the selection of the at-large delegation may be used to fulfill the affirmative action goals established by this Plan, the State Party will conduct outreach and inclusion activities such as recruitment, education and training at all levels of the delegate selection process. (*Rule 6.A.3*)

¹ Conron, Kerith J, and Shoshana K Goldberg. "Adult LGBT Authors: Population in the United States - Williams Institute." *Williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu*, Williams Institute - UCLA School of Law, July 2020, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGBT-Adult-US-Pop-Jul-2020.pdf>.

² Mallory, Christy. "The 2020 LGBT Vote: Preferences and Characteristics of LGBT Voters," *Williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu*, Williams Institute - UCLA School of Law, October 2019, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020-LGBT-Vote-Oct-2019.pdf>

C. Efforts to Educate on the Delegate Selection Process

1. Well-publicized educational workshops will be conducted in each of the delegate districts beginning in September 2023. These workshops will be designed to encourage participation in the delegate selection process, including apprising potential delegate and alternate candidates of the availability of financial assistance. These workshops will be held in places that are easily accessible to persons with disabilities. The times, dates, places and rules for the conduct of all education workshops, meetings and other events involved in the delegate selection process shall be effectively publicized by the party organization and include mailings to various organizations representative of the Democratic voting electorate. *(Rule 3.A, Rule 3.C & Rule 3.D)*
2. A speakers bureau of volunteers from the State Party, including the Affirmative Action Committee, shall be comprised of individuals who are fully familiar with the process and will be available to appear before groups, as needed, to provide information concerning the process.
3. The State Party's education efforts will include outreach to community leaders within the Democratic Party's constituencies and ensuring that information about the delegate selection process is available to Democratic clubs and Party caucuses representing specific constituencies.
4. The State Party will publish, and make available at no cost, a clear and concise explanation of how Democratic voters can participate in the delegate selection process. As well, the State Party shall also make available copies of the State Party Rules, the Delegate Selection Plan (and its attachments), the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program, and relevant state statutes at no cost. Copies of documents related to the state's delegate selection process will be prepared and the State Party and Affirmative Action Committee will distribute them in the various delegate districts no later than October 2, 2023. *(Rule 1.H)*
5. Participation in the delegate selection process shall be open to all voters who wish to participate as Democrats. Democratic voters shall be those persons who publicly declare their Party preference and have that preference publicly recorded. *(Rule 2.A)*
6. The State Party will encourage new voters who have not yet been registered through the automatic voter registration program to register or re-register at their new address. *(Rule 2.C)*
7. The Affirmative Action Committee will work with the State Party to provide education programs directly to Democratic voters to increase awareness and participation in the delegate selection process and to increase overall voter participation in the 2024 Presidential Election. *(Rule 4.B.5)*

D. Efforts to Publicize the Delegate Selection Process

1. The State Party shall direct special attention to publicizing the delegate selection process in the state. Such publicity shall include information on eligibility to vote and how to become a candidate for delegate, the time and location of each stage of the delegate selection process, and where to get additional information. The foregoing information will also be published in the State Party communications and on the State Party's website. The Party organization, official, candidate, or member calling a meeting or scheduling an event, shall effectively publicize the role that such meeting or event plays in the selection of delegates and alternates to the Democratic National Convention. *(Rule 3.C & Rule 3.D)*
2. The State Party will utilize available and appropriate resources, such as social media, websites, newspapers, radio and television, to inform the general public how, when and where to participate in the delegate selection process. Specifically the State Party will provide details as to how to qualify to run as a delegate candidate. Regular updates should be posted/released throughout the state's delegate selection process to ensure broad and timely coverage and awareness about the process to all interested persons. *(Rule 4.B.3 & Rule 6.D)*
3. A priority effort, as described in the Delegate Selection Media Plan, shall be directed at publicity among the Democratic Party's constituencies.
 - a. Information about the delegate selection process will be posted on and made available to social and specialty media directed toward the Democratic constituency groups set forth in the introduction of this Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program.
 - b. The State Party shall be responsible for the implementation of this publicity effort. For purposes of providing adequate notice of the delegate selection process, the times, dates, places and rules for the conduct of meetings of the Democratic State Central Committee and meetings of the Illinois Delegation shall be effectively publicized, multilingually where necessary, to encourage the participation of minority groups. *(Rule 6.D)*
4. Not later than October 2, 2023 the State Party will make information about the delegate selection process available on its website and publicize the resource through press releases and communications to Party leaders, activists and targeted constituencies. Information to be posted on the website will include:
 - a. Materials designed to encourage participation and inform prospective delegate candidates;
 - b. A summary explaining the role of the 2024 Convention in nominating the Party's Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and adopting the National Platform;

- c. A summary of the State Party's delegate selection process including all pertinent rules, dates, and filing requirements related to the process;
- d. A map of delegate districts and how many delegates will be elected within each district, along with filing forms or information on how to obtain the filing forms.

E. Obligations of Presidential Candidates to Maximize Participation

- 1. Presidential candidates shall assist the State Democratic Party in meeting the demographic representation goals reflected in the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program. *(Rule 6.H)*
- 2. Each presidential candidate must submit a written statement to the State Democratic Chair by September 4, 2023 which indicates the specific steps they will take to encourage full participation by their supporters in Illinois's delegate selection process, including, but not limited to, procedures by which persons may file as candidates for delegate or alternate pledged to the presidential candidate. *(Rule 6.H.1)*
- 3. Each presidential candidate must submit demographic information with respect to all candidates for delegate and alternate pledged to them. Such information shall be submitted in conjunction with the list of names approved for consideration as delegate and alternate candidates pledged to the presidential candidate. *(Rule 6.H.2)*
- 4. Presidential candidates shall use their best effort to ensure that their respective delegates, alternates and standing committee members shall achieve the affirmative action goals reflected in the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program and that the number of men and the number of women in their respective delegations shall not differ by more than one (as determined by gender self-identification). Furthermore, presidential candidates shall use their best efforts at the district level to approve delegate, alternate, and standing committee candidates who meet applicable equal division and affirmative action considerations to promote and achieve the state's affirmative action, outreach and inclusion goals and equal division for their respective delegations. *(Rule 6.C., Rule 6.I & Reg. 4.10)*

F. Outreach and Inclusion Program

- 1. The Democratic Party of Illinois is committed to help achieve full participation of those groups of Americans who have historically been explicitly denied the right to vote or who have been subjected to discriminatory and exclusionary practices that have denied them voting rights and full participation in the delegate selection process and other Party meetings, events and elections, along with other groups of Americans who are also underrepresented in Party affairs.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

2. As such, the Democratic Party of Illinois has developed outreach and inclusion programs and is committed to fully implementing the programs so that all persons who wish to participate as Democrats understand they are welcome and encouraged to be a part of the delegate selection process and in the Party at the local, state and national levels.
3. The State Party will make accommodations to facilitate greater participation by people with disabilities. These accommodations will include notices and outreach in the LGBTQ+, disabled and youth communities working through university and young Democrat organizations and encouraging each presidential candidate to approve delegate candidates from the affected groups. In addition, the Democratic Party of Illinois will conduct participation seminars targeting the LGBTQ+, disabled and youth communities as part of its outreach program.
4. In addition to the education, publicity and other steps described above, the State Party will identify leaders in targeted communities with which to engage to disseminate information on the delegates selection process and recruit delegates for consideration by presidential campaigns.

Section IX Challenges

A. Jurisdiction & Standing

1. Challenges related to the delegate selection process are governed by the *Regulations of the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee for the 2024 Democratic National Convention (Reg. Sec. 3)*, and the “Rules of Procedure of the Credentials Committee of the 2024 Democratic National Convention.” (*Call Appendix A*)
2. Under Rule 21.B. of the *2024 Delegate Selection Rules*, the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee has jurisdiction over challenges pertaining to the submission, non-implementation and violation of State Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program. (*Rule 21.B & Call Appendix A*)
3. The Rules and Bylaws Committee has jurisdiction to hear and decide any challenge provided it is initiated before the 56th day preceding the date of the commencement of the 2024 Democratic National Convention. (*Call Appendix A & Reg. 3.1*)
4. Challenges to the credentials of delegates and alternates to the 2024 Democratic National Convention initiated on or after the 56th day preceding the date of commencement of the Democratic National Convention shall be processed in accordance with the “Rules of Procedure of the Credentials Committee of the 2024 Democratic National Convention.” (*Call Appendix A*)
5. Any challenge to the credentials of a standing committee member shall be considered and resolved by the affected standing committee in accordance with Appendix A of the *Call for the 2024 Democratic National Convention*. The Rules and Bylaws Committee shall have jurisdiction over challenges brought before the 56th day preceding the date of the commencement of the Democratic National Convention. (*Call VII.B.5*)
6. Copies of the Regulations of the Rules and Bylaws Committee and/or the Call for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, including the Rules of Procedure of the Credentials Committee (*Appendix A*), shall be made available by the State Party upon reasonable request.
7. Any group of 15 Democrats with standing to challenge as defined in Reg. 3.2 or the Call (*Appendix A, Sec. 2.A*), may bring a challenge to this Plan or to the implementation of this Plan, including its Affirmative Action provisions.

B. Challenges to the Status of the State Party and Challenges to the Plan

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

1. A challenge to the status of the State Party Committee as the body entitled to sponsor a delegation from that State shall be filed with the Rules and Bylaws Committee not later than 30 calendar days prior to the initiation of the state's delegate selection process. *(Rule 21.A & Reg. 3.4.A)*
2. A challenge to the state's Delegate Selection Plan shall be filed with the Chair of the State Democratic Party and the Co-Chairs of the Rules and Bylaws Committee within 15 calendar days after the adoption of the Plan by the State Party. *(Reg. 3.4.B)*
3. A challenge to a Plan must be brought in conformity with the Rules and the RBC Regulations, which should be consulted for a detailed explanation of challenge procedures.

C. Challenges to Implementation

1. A challenge may be brought alleging that a specific requirement of an approved Plan has not been properly implemented. Jurisdiction over all challenges initiated in a timely fashion shall reside with either the Rules and Bylaws Committee or the Credentials Committee of the National Convention (See Section VII.A. above). However, the Rules and Bylaws Committee may provide advice, assistance or interpretations of the Delegate Selection Rules at any stage of the delegate selection process. *(Reg. 3.1.C)*
2. An implementation challenge brought before the Rules and Bylaws Committee is initiated by filing a written challenge with the State Party Committee and with the Rules and Bylaws Committee not later than 15 days after the alleged violation occurred. The State Party has 21 days to render a decision. Within ten (10) days of the decision, any party to the challenge may appeal it to the Rules and Bylaws Committee. If in fact, the State Party renders no decision, any party to the challenge may request the Rules and Bylaws Committee to process it. The request must be made within ten (10) days after expiration of the above 21-day period. *(Reg. 3.4.C, Reg. 3.4.E & Reg. 3.4.H)*
3. Performance under an approved Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program and composition of the convention delegation shall be considered relevant evidence in the challenge to any state delegation. If a State Party has adopted and implemented an approved affirmative action program, the State Party shall not be subject to challenge based solely on delegation composition or primary results. *(Rule 6.B)* The procedures are the same for challenges alleging failure to properly implement the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Programs of a Plan, except that such challenges must be filed not later than 30 days prior to the initiation of the state's delegate selection process. *(Reg. 3.4.C)*
4. Depending on the appropriate jurisdiction (see Section VIII.A. above), implementation challenges must be brought in conformity with the Regulations of the Rules and Bylaws Committee or the Rules of Procedure of the Credentials

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

Committee, which should be consulted for a detailed explanation of challenge procedures.

Section X Summary of Plan

A. Selection of Delegates and Alternates

Illinois will use a proportional representation system based on the results of the March 19, 2024 Primary Election apportioning its delegates to the 2024 Democratic National Convention.

The “first determining step” of Illinois’s delegate selection process will occur on March 19, 2024, with a Primary Election.

Delegates and alternates will be selected as summarized on the following chart:

Type	Delegates	Alternates	Date of Selection	Selecting Body
				Filing Requirements and Deadlines
District-Level Delegates	96	0	March 19, 2024	Selecting body: Elected at Presidential Preference Primary
				Filing Requirements: File nominating petitions, Statement of Candidacy, and Pledge of Support between January 3 and January 5, 2024
Automatic Party Leader and Elected Official Delegates*	19	**	**	Automatic by virtue of respective public or Party office as provided in Rule 9.A. of the 2024 Delegate Selection Rules.
Pledged Party Leaders and Elected Officials (PLEOs)	19	**	April 29, 2024	Selecting body: Quorum of the state’s district-level delegates
				Filing Requirements: File a Statement of Candidacy and Pledge of Support with the State Party by April 12, 2024
At-Large Delegates At-Large Alternates	32	12	April 29, 2024	Selecting body: Quorum of the state’s district-level delegates
				Filing Requirements: File a Statement of Candidacy and Pledge of Support with the State Party by April 12, 2024
TOTAL Delegates and Alternates	176	12		

* Automatic Party Leader and Elected Official (PLEO) delegates includes the following categories, if applicable, who legally reside in the state: the Democratic National Committee Members, the Democratic President, the Democratic Vice President, all Democratic members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, the Democratic Governor, and any other Distinguished Party Leader as specified in Rule 9.A. of the 2024 Delegate Selection Rules. The exact number of Automatic PLEO Delegates is subject to change due to possible deaths, resignations, elections or special elections.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

B. Selection of Standing Committee Members (For the Credentials, Platform and Rules Committees)

Standing committee members will be selected by the state's National Convention delegates as summarized below:

Members Per Committee	Total Members	Selection Date	Filing Requirements and Deadlines
6	18	April 29, 2024	<i>Nominated by Presidential candidates by April 29, 2024</i>

C. Selection of Delegation Chair and Convention Pages

The Delegation Chair will be selected by the National Convention Delegates on April 29, 2024.

6 Convention Pages will be selected by the State Democratic Chair on April 29, 2024.

D. Selection of Presidential Electors

19 Presidential Electors will be selected by Illinois voters on November 5, 2024. Pursuant to Illinois law, Democratic presidential elector nominees will be selected by the State Convention of the Democratic Party of Illinois, or at a meeting of the Democratic Party of Illinois State Central Committee. 10 ILCS 5/21-1(a).

E. Presidential Candidate Filing Deadline

Presidential candidates must file nominating petitions and a Statement of Candidacy with the Illinois State Board of Elections between January 3 and 5, 2024. Candidates for president must submit nominating papers signed by at least 3000 and not more than 5000 qualified Democratic primary voters. (10 ILCS 5/7-11) (Rule 15.D)

Presidential candidates must certify the name of their authorized representative(s) to the State Democratic Chair by January 5, 2024.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

F. Timetable

Date	Activity
2023	
March 1	Delegate Selection Affirmative Action Committee members are appointed by the State Chair.
March 15	List of Affirmative Action Committee members submitted to DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee.
March 22	The Affirmative Action Committee reviews the proposed Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plans.
March 22	The Proposed Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program is tentatively approved for public comment by the State Party Committee.
March 22	Public comments are solicited on the proposed Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program. Press releases are mailed announcing the public comment period.
April 21	Period for public comment on the State Plan is concluded. Responses are compiled for review by the State Party Committee.
April 28	State Party Committee reviews public comments and adopts revised Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program for submission to the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee. Press releases are mailed announcing the approval of the Plan.
May 3	Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program is forwarded to the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee.
September 4	State Party begins implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program. Press kits, as described in the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program, are sent to all state media.
September 4	Deadline for each announced presidential candidate to submit a statement specifying steps the candidate will take to encourage full participation in the delegate selection process. (Individuals who announce their candidacy after this date must provide this full participation statement to the State Party no later than 30 days after their announcement.)
September 13	Presidential candidate and delegate petition forms are available from the State Party Committee Headquarters.
October 7	First day for presidential candidates to circulate nominating petitions.
December 16	Delegate and alternate candidates may obtain the statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms and filing instructions from State Party Committee Headquarters, in person, by mail, or from State Party's web site at www.ildems.com .
2024	
January 3	First day for presidential candidates to file petition forms with the State Board of Elections.
January 3	First day for district-level delegates to file nominating petitions, statement of candidacy and pledge of support form with the State Board of Elections.
January 5	Presidential candidate deadline for certifying the name(s) of their authorized representative(s) to the State Party.
January 5	Presidential candidate deadline for filing the petition of candidacy and statement of candidacy with the State Board of Elections and a copy to the State Party.
January 5	District-level delegate deadline for filing nominating petitions, statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms with the State Board of Elections.
January 5	District-level delegate deadline for filing statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms with State Party.
January 8	State Party provides a list of district-level delegate and alternate candidates to the respective Presidential candidates.
January 10	Presidential candidates provide a list of approved district-level delegate candidates to the State Party.
January 11	The State Board of Elections certifies primary election ballot.
February 10	First date on which vote-by-mail ballots can be mailed to voters.
February 10	In-person voting begins for Presidential preference primary

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

Date	Activity
March 19	Presidential preference primary.
April 13	Pledged PLEO and at-large delegate or alternate candidate deadline for filing the statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms with the State Party.
April 15	State Party provides a list of PLEO and at-large delegate and alternate candidates to the respective Presidential candidates.
April 15	State Party provides a list of PLEO and at-large delegate and alternate candidates to the respective Presidential candidates.
January 10	Presidential candidates provide a list of approved district-level delegate candidates to the State Party.
April 19	The State Board of Elections certifies results of the primary.
April 25	State Party certifies elected district-level delegates and alternates to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.
April 29 12:00 PM	National Convention Delegation convenes. Pledged PLEO delegates selected.
April 29 1:00 PM	Presidential candidates provide an approved list of at-large and alternate candidates to the State Party. Following selection of PLEO delegates, State delegation selects at-large delegates and alternates
April 29 1:30 PM	Presidential candidates submit lists of candidates for standing committee members to the State Party.
April 29	National Convention delegation meeting. Delegates select National Convention Standing Committee Members and Delegation Chair. State Chair names convention pages.
May 1	State Party certifies remainder of elected delegates and alternates (PLEOs and at-large), along with standing committee members, delegation chair, and convention pages.
May 1	State Chair certifies in writing to the Secretary of the DNC the State's Delegation Chair, Convention Pages and Standing Committee Members.
May 1	State Party certifies in writing to the Secretary of the DNC the presidential preference (including uncommitted) of the state's Automatic Delegates.
August 14	The State Party Committee meets and elects the Presidential Electors.

(Reg. 2.2.B)

Attachments

Attachment A: Affirmative Action Committee



Democratic Party of Illinois

March 15, 2023

James Roosevelt, Jr. & Minyon Moore
Rules and Bylaws Committee, Co-Chairs
Democratic National Committee

Dear Mr. Roosevelt and Ms. Moore:

To make sure that the Democratic Party of Illinois at all levels be an open Party that includes rather than excludes people from participation, and in order to develop and design the proposed Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program for Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, an Affirmative Action Committee has been appointed by the Democratic Party of Illinois Chair effective March 1, 2023. (*Delegate Selection Rules for the 2024 Democratic National Convention; Rule 6.F*)

Pursuant to Rule 6 of the Delegate Selection Rules for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, the Affirmative Action Committee shall be responsible for:

- Helping develop and design the proposed Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program and making recommendations to the State Democratic Chair. (Rule 6.F)
- Directing the implementation of all requirements of the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program section of Illinois's Delegate Selection Plan.
- Implementing a specific outreach and financial assistance program for persons of low and moderate income to encourage their participation and representation in the national convention delegation. (Rule 6.G)
- Ensuring, on behalf of the State Party Committee, that district lines used in the delegate selection process are not gerrymandered to discriminate against African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and women. (Rule 6.E)

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

This letter certifies the Illinois Affirmative Action Committee's compliance with Rules 5.C, 6.A and 7 of the Delegate Selection Rules for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, and that the names, demographic data and contact information of members were submitted to the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee within 15 days of appointment. (*Regulations of the Rules and Bylaws Committee, Reg. 2.2.J, Reg. 2.2.K*)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Elizabeth Hernandez", written in a cursive style.

Chair Elizabeth "Lisa" Hernandez
Democratic Party of Illinois

Attachment B.1: Summary

Summary of Plan

A. Selection of Delegates and Alternates

Illinois will use a proportional representation system based on the results of the March 19, 2024 Primary Election apportioning its delegates to the 2024 Democratic National Convention.

The “first determining step” of Illinois’s delegate selection process will occur on March 19, 2024, with a Primary Election.

Delegates and alternates will be selected as summarized on the following chart:

Type	Delegates	Alternates	Date of Selection	Selecting Body
				Filing Requirements and Deadlines
District-Level Delegates	96	0	March 19, 2024	Selecting body: Elected at Presidential Preference Primary Filing Requirements: File nominating petitions, Statement of Candidacy, and Pledge of Support between January 3 and January 5, 2024
Automatic Party Leader and Elected Official Delegates*	19	**	**	Automatic by virtue of respective public or Party office as provided in Rule 9.A. of the 2024 Delegate Selection Rules.
Pledged Party Leaders and Elected Officials (PLEOs)	19	**	April 29, 2024	Selecting body: Quorum of the state’s district-level delegates Filing Requirements: File a Statement of Candidacy and Pledge of Support with the State Party by April 12, 2024
At-Large Delegates At-Large Alternates	32	12	April 29, 2024	Selecting body: Quorum of the state’s district-level delegates Filing Requirements: File a Statement of Candidacy and Pledge of Support with the State Party by April 12, 2024
TOTAL Delegates and Alternates	176	12		

* Automatic Party Leader and Elected Official (PLEO) delegates includes the following categories, if applicable, who legally reside in the state: the Democratic National Committee Members, the Democratic President, the Democratic Vice President, all Democratic members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, the Democratic Governor, and any other Distinguished Party Leader as specified in Rule 9.A. of the 2024 Delegate Selection Rules. The exact number of Automatic PLEO Delegates is subject to change due to possible deaths, resignations, elections or special elections.

B. Selection of Standing Committee Members (For the Credentials, Platform and Rules Committees)

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

Standing committee members will be selected by the state's National Convention delegates as summarized below:

Members Per Committee	Total Members	Selection Date	Filing Requirements and Deadlines
6	18	April 29, 2024	<i>Nominated by Presidential candidates by April 29, 2024</i>

C. Selection of Delegation Chair and Convention Pages

The Delegation Chair will be selected by the National Convention Delegates on April 29, 2024.

6 Convention Pages will be selected by the State Democratic Chair on April 29, 2024.

D. Selection of Presidential Electors

19 Presidential Electors will be selected by Illinois voters on November 5, 2024. Pursuant to Illinois law, Democratic presidential elector nominees will be selected by the State Convention of the Democratic Party of Illinois, or at a meeting of the Democratic Party of Illinois State Central Committee. 10 ILCS 5/21-1(a).

E. Presidential Candidate Filing Deadline

Presidential candidates must file nominating petitions and a Statement of Candidacy with the Illinois State Board of Elections between January 3 and 5, 2024. Candidates for president must submit nominating papers signed by at least 3000 and not more than 5000 qualified Democratic primary voters. (10 ILCS 5/7-11) (Rule 15.D)

Presidential candidates must certify the name of their authorized representative(s) to the State Democratic Chair by January 5, 2024.

Attachment B.2: Timetable

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

Timetable

Date	Activity
2023	
March 1	Delegate Selection Affirmative Action Committee members are appointed by the State Chair.
March 15	List of Affirmative Action Committee members submitted to DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee.
March 22	The Affirmative Action Committee reviews the proposed Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plans.
March 22	The Proposed Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program is tentatively approved for public comment by the State Party Committee.
March 22	Public comments are solicited on the proposed Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program. Press releases are mailed announcing the public comment period.
April 21	Period for public comment on the State Plan is concluded. Responses are compiled for review by the State Party Committee.
April 28	State Party Committee reviews public comments and adopts revised Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program for submission to the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee. Press releases are mailed announcing the approval of the Plan.
May 3	Delegate Selection and Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program is forwarded to the DNC Rules and Bylaws Committee.
September 4	State Party begins implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program. Press kits, as described in the Affirmative Action Plan and Outreach and Inclusion Program, are sent to all state media.
September 4	Deadline for each announced presidential candidate to submit a statement specifying steps the candidate will take to encourage full participation in the delegate selection process. (Individuals who announce their candidacy after this date must provide this full participation statement to the State Party no later than 30 days after their announcement.)
September 13	Presidential candidate and delegate petition forms are available from the State Party Committee Headquarters.
October 7	First day for presidential candidates to circulate nominating petitions.
December 16	Delegate and alternate candidates may obtain the statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms and filing instructions from State Party Committee Headquarters, in person, by mail, or from State Party's web site at www.ildems.com .
2024	
January 3	First day for presidential candidates to file petition forms with the State Board of Elections.
January 3	First day for district-level delegates to file nominating petitions, statement of candidacy and pledge of support form with the State Board of Elections.
January 5	Presidential candidate deadline for certifying the name(s) of their authorized representative(s) to the State Party.
January 5	Presidential candidate deadline for filing the petition of candidacy and statement of candidacy with the State Board of Elections and a copy to the State Party.
January 5	District-level delegate deadline for filing nominating petitions, statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms with the State Board of Elections.
January 5	District-level delegate deadline for filing statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms with State Party.
January 8	State Party provides a list of district-level delegate and alternate candidates to the respective Presidential candidates.
January 10	Presidential candidates provide a list of approved district-level delegate candidates to the State Party.
January 11	The State Board of Elections certifies primary election ballot.

Illinois 2024 Delegate Selection Plan

Date	Activity
February 10	First date on which vote-by-mail ballots can be mailed to voters.
February 10	In-person voting begins for Presidential preference primary
March 19	Presidential preference primary.
April 13	Pledged PLEO and at-large delegate or alternate candidate deadline for filing the statement of candidacy and pledge of support forms with the State Party.
April 15	State Party provides a list of PLEO and at-large delegate and alternate candidates to the respective Presidential candidates.
April 15	State Party provides a list of PLEO and at-large delegate and alternate candidates to the respective Presidential candidates.
January 10	Presidential candidates provide a list of approved district-level delegate candidates to the State Party.
April 19	The State Board of Elections certifies results of the primary.
April 25	State Party certifies elected district-level delegates and alternates to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.
April 29 12:00 PM	National Convention Delegation convenes. Pledged PLEO delegates selected.
April 29 1:00 PM	Presidential candidates provide an approved list of at-large and alternate candidates to the State Party. Following selection of PLEO delegates, State delegation selects at-large delegates and alternates
April 29 1:30 PM	Presidential candidates submit lists of candidates for standing committee members to the State Party.
April 29	National Convention delegation meeting. Delegates select National Convention Standing Committee Members and Delegation Chair. State Chair names convention pages.
May 1	State Party certifies remainder of elected delegates and alternates (PLEOs and at-large), along with standing committee members, delegation chair, and convention pages.
May 1	State Chair certifies in writing to the Secretary of the DNC the State's Delegation Chair, Convention Pages and Standing Committee Members.
May 1	State Party certifies in writing to the Secretary of the DNC the presidential preference (including uncommitted) of the state's Automatic Delegates.
August 14	The State Party Committee meets and elects the Presidential Electors.

Attachment B.3: Illinois Election Code - Relevant Statutes

State Statutes Relating to Delegate Selection and Presidential Electors

[\(10 ILCS 5/\) Election Code](#)

Statutes related to the Delegate Selection Process:

- **Ballot access for presidential candidates:** 10 ILCS 5/7-10; 10 ILCS 5/7-10.1; 10 ILCS 5/7-10.2; 10 ILCS 5/7-11; 10 ILCS 5/7-12
- **Filing requirements for delegate and alternate candidates:** 10 ILCS 5/7-10; 10 ILCS 5/7-10.1; 10 ILCS 5/7-10.2; 10 ILCS 5/7-10.3; 10 ILCS 5/7-12
- **Timing of the presidential primary, caucuses, and/or the state convention:** 10 ILCS 5/2A-1; 10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1
- **Participation in the state's presidential primary or caucuses, including Party registration or enrollment provisions:** 10 ILCS 5/7-2
- **Any other stipulations made by the state regarding the selection process or the role of National Convention delegates:** 10 ILCS 5/7-14.1; 10 ILCS 5/7-14.2; 10 ILCS 5/7-59; 10 ILCS 5/7-8; 10 ILCS 5/7-9.1

Statutes related to the election of Presidential Electors:

- **State statutory requirements related to the selection of Presidential Electors, including whether the Electors are required to vote for the Party's nominee and how that is enforced:** 10 ILCS 5/21-1; 10 ILCS 5/21-2; 10 ILCS 5/21-3; 10 ILCS 5/21-4; 10 ILCS 5/21-5; 10 ILCS 20/5; 10 ILCS 5/2A-2

THE CHARTER
&
THE BYLAWS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
OF THE UNITED STATES

As Amended by
The Democratic National Committee
September 10, 2022

CONTENTS

CHARTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

1	PREAMBLE	
1	ARTICLE ONE	The Democratic Party of the United States of America
2	ARTICLE TWO	National Convention
3	ARTICLE THREE.....	Democratic National Committee
5	ARTICLE FOUR.....	Executive Committee
5	ARTICLE FIVE	National Chairperson
6	ARTICLE SIX	Party Conference
6	ARTICLE SEVEN.....	National Finance Organizations
6	ARTICLE EIGHT	Full Participation
7	ARTICLE NINE	General Provisions
9	ARTICLE TEN.....	Amendments, Bylaws, and Rules
9	RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION	

BYLAWS

Adopted Pursuant to the Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States

11	ARTICLE ONE	Democratic National Convention
11	ARTICLE TWO	Democratic National Committee
20	ARTICLE THREE.....	Executive Committee
22	ARTICLE FOUR.....	National Finance Organizations
22	ARTICLE FIVE	Amendments

CHARTER

CHARTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

PREAMBLE

We, the Democrats of the United States of America, united in common purpose, hereby rededicate ourselves to the principles which have historically sustained our Party. Recognizing that the vitality of the Nation's political institutions has been the foundation of its enduring strength, we acknowledge that a political party which wishes to lead must listen to those it would lead, a party which asks for the people's trust must prove that it trusts the people and a party which hopes to call forth the best the Nation can achieve must embody the best of the Nation's heritage and traditions.

What we seek for our Nation, we hope for all people: individual freedom in the framework of a just society, political freedom in the framework of meaningful participation by all citizens. Bound by the United States Constitution, aware that a party must be responsive to be worthy of responsibility, we pledge ourselves to open, honest endeavor and to the conduct of public affairs in a manner worthy of a society of free people.

Under God, and for these ends and upon these principles, we do establish and adopt this Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States of America.

ARTICLE ONE

The Democratic Party of the United States of America

The Democratic Party of the United States of America shall:

Section 1. Nominate and assist in the election of Democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States;

Section 2. Adopt and promote statements of policy;

Section 3. Assist state and local Democratic Party organizations in the election of their candidates and the education of their voters;

Section 4. Establish standards and rules of procedure to afford all members of the Democratic Party full, timely and equal opportunities to participate in decisions concerning the selection of candidates, the formulation of policy, and the conduct of other Party affairs, without prejudice on the basis of sex, race, age (if of voting age), color, creed, national origin, religion, economic status, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnic identity or disability, and further, to promote fair campaign practices and the fair adjudication of disputes. Accordingly, the scheduling of Democratic Party affairs at all levels shall consider the presence of any religious minorities of significant numbers of concentration whose level of participation would be affected;

Section 5. Raise and disburse monies needed for the successful operation of the Democratic Party;

Section 6. Work with Democratic public officials at all levels to achieve the objectives of the Democratic Party; and

Section 7. Encourage and support codes of political ethics that embody substantive rules of ethical guidance for public officials and employees in federal, state and local governments, to assure that public officials shall at all times conduct themselves in a manner that reflects creditably upon the office they serve, shall not use their office to gain special privileges and benefits and shall refrain from acting in their official capacities when their independence of judgement would be adversely affected by personal interest or duties.

CHARTER

ARTICLE TWO **National Convention**

Section 1. The Democratic Party shall assemble in National Convention in each year in which an election for office of President of the United States is held.

Section 2. The National Convention shall be the highest authority of the Democratic Party, subject to the provisions of this Charter. The National Convention shall recognize the state and other Parties entitled to participate in the conduct of the national affairs of the Democratic Party, including its conventions, conferences and committees. State Party rules or state laws relating to the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be observed unless in conflict with this Charter and other provisions adopted pursuant to authority of the Charter, including the resolutions or other actions of the National Convention. In the event of such conflict with state laws, State Parties shall be required to take provable positive steps to bring such laws into conformity and to carry out such other measures as may be required by the National Convention or the Democratic National Committee.

Section 3. The National Convention shall nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States, nominate a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, adopt a platform and act upon such other matters as it deems appropriate.

Section 4. The National Convention shall be composed of delegates equally divided between men and women, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16. The delegates shall be chosen through processes which:

- (a) assure all Democratic voters full, timely and equal opportunity to participate and include affirmative action programs toward that end,
- (b) assure that delegations fairly reflect the division of preferences expressed by those who participate in the Presidential nominating process,
- (c) exclude the use of the unit rule at any level,
- (d) do not deny participation for failure to pay a cost, fee or poll tax,
- (e) allow participation in good faith by all voters who are Democrats and, to the extent determined by a State Party to be in the interests of the Democratic Party in that State, by voters who are not registered or affiliated with any party; and
- (f) except with respect to persons referred to in Section 5(c) of this Article, begin within the calendar year of the Convention provided, however, that fairly apportioned and openly selected State Party Committees, elected no earlier than the date of the previous presidential election, shall not be precluded from selecting such portion of their respective state delegations, according to the standards provided in this Charter and the Bylaws and the Delegate Selection Rules, as may be specifically authorized by the Democratic National Committee in the Call to the Convention,
- (g) prohibit unpledged and uncommitted delegates, except delegates or alternates expressing an uncommitted preference shall be permitted to be elected at the district level, in which event, if such preference meets the applicable threshold and qualifies for at-large or similar delegates or alternates, such at-large or similar delegates or alternates shall be allocated to that uncommitted preference as if it were a presidential candidate,
- (h) notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Section:
 - (i) provide for all of the members of the Democratic National Committee to serve as unpledged delegates,
 - (ii) permit unpledged delegates consisting of:
 - 1) the President and Vice President of the United States, if Democrats,
 - 2) the Democratic members of the United States Senate and the Democratic members of the House of Representatives,
 - 3) the Democratic Governors,
 - 4) former Democratic Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States,
 - 5) former Democratic Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate,
 - 6) former Democratic Speakers and Minority Leaders of the United States House of Representatives,

CHARTER

7) former Chairs of the Democratic National Committee,
8) such delegates shall not be permitted to have alternates and such delegates shall constitute an exception to Subsection (b) of this Section 4.

Section 5. The delegate vote allocable to each state shall be determined as provided in the Bylaws, consistent with the formula:

(a) giving equal weight to population, which may be measured by electoral vote, and to the Democratic vote in elections for office of the President; and

(b) giving such additional delegate votes as may be specifically designated by the Democratic National Committee in the Call to the Convention, subject to such conditions as may be set forth by the Democratic National Committee in said Call, for the purpose of providing incentives for scheduling the event constituting the first determining stage in the presidential nominating process in each state later in the year of the Convention than such event would otherwise be scheduled in the absence of such incentive; and

(c) which shall also provide additional delegate positions to members of the Democratic National Committee; and

(d) which may also provide additional delegate positions to Democratic elected public officials specifically designated by the Democratic National Committee in the Call to the Convention, subject to the provisions of Section 4.

ARTICLE THREE

Democratic National Committee

Section 1. The Democratic National Committee shall have general responsibility for the affairs of the Democratic Party between National Conventions, subject to the provisions of this Charter and to the resolutions or other actions of the National Convention. This responsibility shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) issuing the Call to the National Convention;
- (b) conducting the Party's Presidential campaign;
- (c) filling vacancies in the nominations for the office of President and Vice President;
- (d) formulating and disseminating statements of Party policy;
- (e) providing for the election or appointment of a Chairperson, five Vice Chairpersons, one of whom shall be the President of the Association of State Democratic Committees and one of whom shall be the Vice Chairperson for Civic Engagement and Voter Participation, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a National Finance Chair, who, with the exception of the Chairperson, shall be as equally divided as practicable according to gender at the quadrennial election, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16, and for the filling of vacancies that occur outside of the regularly scheduled elections of the President of the Association of State Democratic Committees, all in accordance with Rules of Procedure adopted by the Democratic National Committee; and other appropriate officers who shall be as equally divided as practicable according to gender; and
- (f) all other actions necessary or appropriate in order to carry out the provisions of this Charter and the objectives of the Democratic Party.

Section 2. The Democratic National Committee shall be composed of:

(a) the Chairperson and the highest-ranking officer of another gender of each recognized state Democratic Party and of the Democratic Parties of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands;

(b) two hundred additional members apportioned to the states on the basis set forth in Article Two, Section 5(a) of the Charter, consistent with the full participation goals of Sections 3 and 4 of Article Eight of the Charter; provided that each state shall have at least two such additional members;

(c) two additional members, consisting of one national committeeman and one national committeewoman, from each of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands;

CHARTER

- (d) the Chairperson of the Democratic Governors' Association and two additional governors, of whom, at least one shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Association;
- (e) the Democratic Leader in the United States Senate and the Democratic Leader in the United States House of Representatives and one additional member of each body, who shall be of another gender of, and appointed by, the respective leaders;
- (f) the Chairperson, the five Vice Chairpersons, the National Finance Chair, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the DNC;
- (g) the Chairperson of the Democratic Mayors Association and two additional mayors, at least one of whom shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Association;
- (h) the President of the Young Democrats of America and two additional members, at least one of whom shall be of another gender as the President, as selected by the organization biennially in convention assembled;
- (i) the Chairperson of the National Democratic County Officials and two additional county officials, at least one of whom shall be of another gender as the Chairperson, as selected by the organization;
- (j) the Chairperson of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee and two additional state legislators, at least one of whom shall be of another gender as the Chairperson, as selected by the Committee;
- (k) the Chairperson of the Democratic Municipal Officials and two additional municipal officials, at least one of whom shall be of another gender as the Chairperson, as selected by the organization;
- (l) the President of the National Federation of Democratic Women and two additional members selected by the Federation;
- (m) the President of the College Democrats of America and the Vice President, who shall be of another gender, as elected by the organization annually;
- (n) the Chairperson of the Democratic State Treasurers Association and the Vice Chair who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Association;
- (o) the Chairperson of the Democratic Lieutenant Governors Association and the Vice Chair who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Association;
- (p) the Chairperson of the Democratic Association of Secretaries of State and the Vice Chair who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Association;
- (q) the Chairperson of the Democratic Attorneys General Association and one additional attorney general who shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Association;
- (r) the Chairperson of the National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee, who is not otherwise a member of the Democratic National Committee and one additional member, who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Coordinating Committee;
- (s) the Chairperson of the National Democratic Seniors Coordinating Council, who is not otherwise a member of the Democratic National Committee and one additional member, who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Coordinating Council;
- (t) the Chairperson of the High School Democrats of America and a Vice Chairperson, who shall be of another gender, as elected by the organization annually;
- (u) Democrats Abroad shall have four votes on the Democratic National Committee, which votes shall be exercised as ½ vote per member by the Chairperson, the highest-ranking officer of another gender, three National Committeemen and three National Committeewomen except as may otherwise be provided by the Bylaws.
- (v) No more than seventy-five additional at-large members of the Democratic National Committee may be added by the foregoing members.

Section 3. Members of the Democratic National Committee apportioned to the states and Democrats Abroad who are not otherwise members by virtue of Party office, shall be selected by each State Democratic Party in accordance with standards as to participation established in the DNC Bylaws of the Democratic Party for terms commencing on the day the National Convention adjourns and terminating on the day the next Convention adjourns. Such members shall be selected during the calendar year in which a National Convention is held, through processes which assure full, timely and equal opportunity to participate. Vacancies shall be filled by the State Party as provided in the Bylaws. The members of the

CHARTER

National Committee from each state shall be divided as equally as practicable between committeemen and committeewomen, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16. Members of the Democratic National Committee who serve by virtue of holding public or Party office shall serve on the Committee only during their terms in such office. Members of the Democratic National Committee added by the other members shall serve a term that runs coterminously with the Chairperson of the Democratic National Committee, through the election of the new Chairperson, and until their successors are chosen; members in this category shall have the right to vote for the new Chairperson. Members of the Democratic National Committee who serve by virtue of holding state Party office shall be selected by such parties in accordance with standards as to participation established in Bylaws.

Section 4. The Bylaws may provide for removal of members of the Democratic National Committee for cause by a two-thirds vote of the National Committee and may also require continued residence in the jurisdiction represented by the member and affirmative support for the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees as a condition of continued membership thereon. The Bylaws may further provide for a minimum level of attendance at National Committee meetings for Democratic National Committee members. The Bylaws may establish that any member of the Democratic National Committee who misses three consecutive meetings of the Democratic National Committee has failed to meet the minimum level of attendance and is deemed to have resigned from the Democratic National Committee.

Section 5. The Democratic National Committee shall meet at least once each year. Meetings shall be called by the Chairperson, by the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, or by written request of no fewer than one-fourth of the members of the Democratic National Committee.

ARTICLE FOUR **Executive Committee**

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, which shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Democratic Party subject to this Charter, the National Convention and the Democratic National Committee.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall be elected by and serve at the pleasure of the members of the Democratic National Committee. The size, composition and term of office shall be determined by the Democratic National Committee, provided that, excluding the officers of the DNC, the number of members elected by the regional caucuses of members of the Democratic National Committee shall be no fewer than twenty-four less than the number selected by other means.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times each year unless any such meeting is dispensed with by prior vote of a majority of the full membership of the Executive Committee. Meetings shall be called by the Chairperson or by written request of no fewer than one-fourth of its members. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be available to the public.

ARTICLE FIVE **National Chairperson**

Section 1. The National Chairperson of the Democratic Party shall carry out the programs and policies of the National Convention and the Democratic National Committee.

Section 2. The National Chairperson, the five Vice Chairpersons, the National Finance Chair, the Treasurer, and the Secretary, shall be elected:

(a) at a meeting of the Democratic National Committee held after the succeeding presidential election and prior to March 1 next, and,

CHARTER

(b) whenever a vacancy occurs. The National Chairperson shall be elected and may be removed by a majority vote of the Democratic National Committee, and each term shall expire upon the election for the following term.

Section 3. The National Chairperson shall preside over meetings of the Democratic National Committee and of the Executive Committee. In the event of a vacancy in the office of the National Chairperson, the designated Vice Chair as provided for in Article Two, Section 12(b) of the Bylaws, or the next highest ranking officer of the National Committee present at the meeting shall preside.

Section 4. The National Chairperson shall serve full time and shall receive such compensation as may be determined by agreement between the Chairperson and the Democratic National Committee. In the conduct and management of the affairs and procedures of the Democratic National Committee, particularly as they apply to the preparation and conduct of the Presidential nomination process, the Chairperson shall exercise impartiality and evenhandedness as between the Presidential candidates and campaigns. The Chairperson shall be responsible for ensuring that the national officers and staff of the Democratic National Committee maintain impartiality and evenhandedness during the Democratic Party Presidential nominating process.

ARTICLE SIX

Party Conference

The Democratic Party may hold a National Party Conference between National Conventions. The nature, agenda, composition, time and place of the Party Conference shall be determined by the Democratic National Committee.

ARTICLE SEVEN

National Finance Organizations

Section 1. The Democratic National Committee shall establish National Finance Organizations which shall have general responsibility for the finances of the Democratic Party. These National Finance Organizations shall raise funds to support the Democratic Party and shall advise and assist state Democratic Parties and candidates in securing funds for their purposes.

Section 2. The National Finance Chair shall be elected or approved by the Democratic National Committee.

ARTICLE EIGHT

Full Participation

Section 1. The Democratic Party of the United States shall be open to all who desire to support the Party and who wish to be known as Democrats.

Section 2. Discrimination in the conduct of Democratic Party affairs on the basis of sex, race, age (if of voting age), color, creed, national origin, religion, economic status, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, ethnic identity or disability is prohibited, to the end that the Democratic Party at all levels be an open party.

Section 3. To encourage full participation by all Democrats, with particular concern for minority groups, Blacks, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, women and youth in the delegate selection process and in all Party affairs, as defined in the Bylaws, the National and State Democratic Parties shall adopt and implement an affirmative action program which provides for representation as nearly as practicable of the aforementioned groups, as indicated by their presence in the Democratic electorate. This program shall include specific goals and timetables to achieve this purpose.

CHARTER

Section 4. This goal shall not be accomplished either directly or indirectly by the national or state Democratic Parties' imposition of mandatory quotas at any level of the delegate selection process or in any other Party affairs, as defined in the Bylaws; however, representation as nearly as practicable of minority groups, Blacks, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, women and youth, as indicated by their presence in the Democratic electorate, as provided in this Article, shall not be deemed a quota. Goals established as part of an approved Delegate Selection Plan for purposes of affirmative action and inclusion are not considered quotas.

Section 5. Performance under an approved affirmative action program and composition of the Convention delegation shall be considered relevant evidence in the challenge of any state delegation. If a state Party has adopted and implemented an approved and monitored affirmative action program, the Party shall not be subject to challenge based solely on delegate composition or solely on primary results.

Section 6. Notwithstanding Section 4 above, equal division at any level of delegate or committee positions between delegate men and delegate women or committeemen and committeewomen, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16, shall not constitute a violation of any provision thereof.

ARTICLE NINE

General Provisions

Section 1. Democratic Party means the Democratic Party of the United States of America.

Section 2. The Bylaws shall provide for states in which the Democratic nominee for President or electors committed to the nominee did not appear on the ballot in elections used for apportionment formulae.

Section 3. For the purposes of this Charter, the District of Columbia shall be treated as a state containing the appropriate number of Congressional Districts.

Section 4. For the purposes of this Charter, Puerto Rico shall be treated as a state containing the appropriate number of Congressional Districts.

Section 5. Recognized Democratic Party organizations in areas not entitled to vote in Presidential elections may elect such voting delegates to National Conventions as the Democratic National Committee provides in the Call to the Convention.

Section 6. The Bylaws shall provide for regional organizations of the Party.

Section 7. To assure that the Democratic nominee for the office of President of the United States is selected by a fair and equitable process, the Democratic National Committee may adopt such statements of policy as it deems appropriate with respect to the timing of Presidential nominating processes and shall work with state Parties to accomplish the objectives of such statements.

Section 8. The Democratic National Committee shall maintain and publish a code of fair campaign practices, which shall be recommended for observance by all candidates campaigning as Democrats. The Democratic National Committee Chair shall put in place a code of Democratic National Committee conduct concerning Presidential candidates and campaigns prior to each presidential cycle to ensure fairness and transparency. The code shall address areas including, but not limited to: providing information to campaigns; agreements between the Democratic National Committee and campaigns; fundraising; and common vendors. This code shall be made readily available to Democratic National Committee and all bona fide Democratic presidential candidates.

CHARTER

Section 9. The Democratic Party shall not require a delegate to a Party convention or caucus to cast a vote contrary to their expressed preference.

Section 10. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted at the National Convention. Voting by proxy shall otherwise be permitted in Democratic Party affairs only as provided in the Bylaws of the Democratic Party. Alternatives to in-person voting shall be permitted in party affairs only as provided in the DNC Bylaws.

Section 11. All meetings of the Democratic National Committee, the Executive Committee, and all other official Party committees, commissions and bodies, except the DNC Budget and Finance Committee, shall be open to the public, and votes shall not be taken by secret ballot or use of the unit rule.

Section 12. The Democratic National Committee shall prepare and make available to the public an annual report concerning the financial affairs of the Democratic Party.

Section 13. In the absence of other provisions, Robert's Rules of Order (as most recently revised) shall govern the conduct of all Democratic Party meetings.

Section 14. The text of the Charter and the Bylaws, or portions thereof, shall be made available in other languages as needed upon reasonable request.

Section 15. Except as otherwise provided herein, the membership of the Democratic National Committee, the Executive Committee, Democratic state central committees, and all national official Party Conventions, committees, commissions, and like bodies shall be as equally divided as practicable between men and women (determined by gender self-identification) meaning that the variance between men and women in the group cannot exceed one (1). State Parties shall take provable positive steps to achieve legislative changes to bring the law into compliance with this provision wherever this provision conflicts with state statutes. In the case of gender non-binary delegates or committee members, they shall not be counted as either a male or female, and the remainder of the delegation shall be equally divided.

Section 16. Democratic Party Credo.

We Democrats are the oldest political party in America and the youngest in spirit. We will remain so, because we embrace the challenge of government. Time and again, for almost two centuries, the Democratic Party has made government work -- to build and defend a nation, to encourage commerce, to educate our children, to promote equal opportunity and access, to advance science and industry, to support the arts and humanities, to restore the land, to develop and conserve our human and natural resources, to preserve and enhance our built environment, to relieve poverty, to explore space. We have reached difficult and vital goals.

We recognize that the capacity of government is limited but we regard democratic government as a force for good and a source of hope.

At the heart of our party lies a fundamental conviction, that Americans must not only be free, but they must live in a fair society.

We believe it is the responsibility of government to help us achieve this fair society.

- a society where the elderly and the disabled can lead lives of dignity and where Social Security remains an unshakable commitment;
- a society where all people can find living wage jobs in a growing full-employment economy;
- a society where all workers are guaranteed without question the legal right to join unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively for decent wages and conditions of employment;
- a society where taxes are clearly based on ability to pay;
- a society where the equal rights of women are guaranteed in the Constitution;
- a society where the civil rights of minorities are fully secured and where no one is denied the opportunity for a better life;
- a society where both public and private discrimination based upon race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, economic

CHARTER

status, philosophical persuasion or disability are condemned and where our government moves aggressively to end such discrimination through lawful means;

- a society where we recognize that the strengthening of the family and the protection of children are essential to the health of the nation;
- a society where every citizen has access to a sound education, proper nutrition, quality medical care, affordable housing, safe communities and a secure and healthy environment;
- a society where the livelihoods of our family farmers are as stable as the values they instill in the American character;
- a society where a strong national defense is a common effort, where promoting human rights is a basic value of our foreign policy, and where we ensure that future by ending the nuclear arms race.
- a society that values and protects the fundamental right of citizens to vote and maintains secure and fair election administration.

This is our purpose and our promise.

ARTICLE TEN

Amendments, Bylaws, and Rules

Section 1. This Charter may be amended by a vote of a majority of all of the delegates to the National Convention, provided that no such amendment shall be effective unless and until it is subsequently ratified by a vote of the majority of the entire membership of the Democratic National Committee. This Charter may also be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of the Democratic National Committee. At least thirty days written notice shall be given of any National Committee meeting at which action will be taken pursuant to this Section, and any proposed amendment shall be given to all members of the National Committee and shall be released to the national news media. This Charter may also be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of any Democratic Party Conference called under the authority of this Charter for such purpose.

Section 2. Bylaws of the Democratic Party shall be adopted to provide for the governance of the affairs of the Democratic Party in matters not provided for in this Charter. Bylaws may be adopted or amended by a majority vote of:

- (a) the National Convention; or
- (b) the Democratic National Committee provided that thirty days written notice of any proposed Bylaw or amendment has been given to all members of the National Committee.

Unless adopted in the form of an amendment to this Charter or otherwise designated, any resolution adopted by the National Convention relating to the governance of the Party shall be considered a Bylaw, provided that no such Bylaw or amendment shall be effective unless and until it is subsequently ratified by a vote of the majority of the entire membership of the Democratic National Committee.

Section 3. Each official body of the Democratic Party recognized by or created under the authority of this Charter shall adopt and conduct its affairs in accordance with written rules, which rules shall be consistent with this Charter, the Bylaws and other provisions adopted pursuant to authority of the Charter, including resolutions or other actions of the National Convention. The Democratic National Committee shall maintain copies of all such rules and shall make them available upon request.

Section 4. Copies of State Party rules and of any changes or amendments thereto shall be filed with the Democratic National Committee within thirty days following adoption. State Parties shall make such rules publicly available on their website.

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION

Section 1. The Democratic Party of the United States of America, assembled in a Conference on Democratic Party Organization and Policy pursuant to resolution adopted by the 1972 Democratic National Convention and the Call to the Conference hereby adopts for the governance of the Party the Charter attached hereto.

(This Page Intentionally Blank)

BYLAWS

BYLAWS

Adopted Pursuant to the Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States

ARTICLE ONE

Democratic National Convention

Section 1. The National Convention is the highest authority of the Democratic Party, subject to the provisions of the Charter.

Section 2. The National Convention shall adopt permanent rules governing the conduct of its business at the beginning of each Convention, and until the adoption of such permanent rules, the Convention and the activities attendant thereto shall be governed by temporary rules set forth in the Call to the National Convention.

Section 3. Delegates to the National Convention shall be allocated in the Call to the Convention consistent with the Charter.

ARTICLE TWO

Democratic National Committee

Section 1. Duties and Powers. The Democratic National Committee shall have general responsibility for the affairs of the Democratic Party between National Conventions, subject to the provisions of the Charter and to the resolutions or other official actions of the National Convention. This responsibility shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) Issuing the Call to the National Convention;
 - (b) Conducting the Party's Presidential Campaign;
 - (c) Filling vacancies in the nominations for the office of the President and Vice President;
 - (d) Assisting state and local Democratic Party organizations in the election of their candidates and the education of their voters;
 - (e) Formulating and disseminating statements of Party policy, promoting programs for the systematic study of public policy issues, through participation of members of the Democratic National Committee and through specific projects administered under the authority of the Chairperson of the Democratic National Committee;
 - (f) Providing for the election or appointment of a Chairperson, five Vice Chairpersons, one of whom shall be the President of the Association of State Democratic Committees and one of whom shall be the Vice Chairperson for Civic Engagement and Voter Participation, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a National Finance Chair, who, with the exception of the Chairperson, shall be as equally divided as practicable according to gender at the quadrennial election, and for the filling of vacancies that occur outside of the regularly scheduled elections of the President of the Association of State Democratic Committees, all in accordance with Rules of Procedure adopted by the Democratic National Committee; and other appropriate officers who shall be as equally divided as practicable according to gender, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16; and
 - (g) Establishing and maintaining National Headquarters of the Party;
 - (h) Promoting and encouraging Party activities at every level, including but not limited to the following:
 - (i) promoting and encouraging implementation of all Party mandates;
 - (ii) the fulfillment by the Party of its platform pledge and other commitments;
 - (iii) establishment and support of an adequate system of political research;
 - (iv) the preparation, distribution and communication of Party information to its members and the general public;
 - (v) the development and maintenance of a program of public relations for the Party;
- and

BYLAWS

- (vi) development of a program for the coordination of Party committees, organizations, groups, public officials and members.
- (i) Devising and executing ways and means of financing activities of the Party;
- (j) Taking such other action as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of the Charter, these Bylaws, the resolutions and other official actions to achieve the objectives of the Party and the Convention; and
- (k) Approval of the budget of the Democratic National Committee.

Section 2. Membership. The Democratic National Committee shall be composed of:

- (a) The Chairperson and the highest-ranking officer of another gender of each recognized State Democratic Party as defined by Article Nine of the Charter and of the Democratic Parties of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands;
- (b) Two hundred additional members apportioned to the states on the basis set forth in Article Two, Section 5(a) of the Charter, provided that each state shall have at least two additional members;
- (c) Two additional members, consisting of one national committeeman and one national committeewoman, from each of Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands;
- (d) The Chairperson of the Democratic Governors' Association and two additional governors, of whom at least one shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Association;
- (e) The Democratic Leader in the United States Senate and the Democratic Leader in the United States House of Representatives and one additional member of each body, who shall be of another gender of, and appointed by the respective leaders;
- (f) The Chairperson, five Vice Chairpersons, the National Finance Chair, the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee;
- (g) The Chairperson of the Democratic Mayors Association and two additional mayors, at least one of whom shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Association;
- (h) The President of the Young Democrats of America and two additional members, at least one of whom shall be of another gender of the President, as selected by the organization biennially in convention assembled;
- (i) The President of the National Federation of Democratic Women and two additional members selected by the Federation;
- (j) The Chairperson of the National Democratic County Officials and two additional members, at least one of whom shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the organization;
- (k) The Chairperson of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee and two additional state legislators, at least one of whom shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Committee;
- (l) The Chairperson of the Democratic Municipal Officials and two additional municipal officials, of whom, to the extent possible, at least one shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the organization;
- (m) The Chairperson, the highest ranking officer of another gender, and the National Committeemen and National Committeewomen representing Democrats Abroad as described in Article Three, Section 2 of the Charter;
- (n) The President of the College Democrats of America and the Vice President, who shall be of another gender, as elected by the organization annually;
- (o) The Chairperson of the Democratic Treasurers Association and the Vice Chair who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Association;
- (p) The Chairperson of the Democratic Lieutenant Governors Association and the Vice Chair who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Association;
- (q) The Chairperson of the Democratic Association of Secretaries of State and the Vice Chair who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Association;
- (r) The Chairperson of the Democratic Attorneys General Association and one additional attorney general who shall be of another gender of the Chairperson, as selected by the Association;

BYLAWS

- (s) the Chairperson of the National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee, who is not otherwise a member of the Democratic National Committee and one additional member, who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Coordinating Committee;
- (t) the Chairperson of the National Democratic Seniors Coordinating Council, who is not otherwise a member of the Democratic National Committee and one additional member, who shall be of another gender, as selected by the Coordinating Council;
- (u) the Chairperson of the High School Democrats of America and a Vice Chairperson, who shall be of another gender, as elected by the organization annually;
- (v) No more than seventy-five additional members of the Democratic National Committee may be added by the foregoing members.

Section 3. Selection of Members.

- (a) Members of the Democratic National Committee apportioned to the States pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2(b) and 2(c) of this Article and those apportioned pursuant to the provisions of Article Nine of the Charter who are not otherwise members by virtue of Party office shall be selected by each state or territorial Democratic Party in accordance with standards as to participation established under Section 11 of this Article through processes which assure full, timely and equal opportunity to participate. The method of selection for such members shall be described in detail in each state or territory's Party rules and shall be by one of the following methods or any combination thereof:
 - (i) by a meeting of the National Convention delegation from the state or territory authorized to elect National Committee members, at an open meeting called within the calendar year of the Convention after effective public notice of the agenda;
 - (ii) by state or territorial Primary within the calendar year of the National Convention;
 - (iii) by state or territorial Party committees in an open meeting within the calendar year of the National Convention called after effective public notice of the agenda;
 - (iv) by a state or territorial convention authorized to select national committee members in an open meeting within the calendar year of the National Convention called after effective public notice of the agenda; and
 - (v) by such other method as may be adopted by a state or territorial Party and approved by the Democratic National Committee.
- (b) Selection by any of the above methods shall be held to meet the requirements of full, timely and equal opportunity to participate if the selecting body has been established according to law and the Charter and the rules of such body have been approved by the Democratic National Committee.
- (c) Members of the Democratic National Committee who serve by virtue of holding Party office shall be selected by each State Party in accordance with standards as to participation appearing in Section 11 of this Article.
- (d) When the number of members apportioned to a state or territory pursuant to Section 2(b) of this Article or Article Nine of the Charter is even, there shall be equal division of members between men and women, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16. In such cases where the number is odd, the variance between men and women may not be greater than one.
- (e) Members of the Democratic National Committee apportioned pursuant to the provisions of Section 2(v) of this Article shall be elected by the membership provided that notice of any such election must be sent to all Democratic National Committee Members no less than thirty (30) days prior to the election and notice of any nomination must be sent to the membership no less than seven (7) days prior to the election.

Section 4. Certification and Eligibility of Members.

- (a) Members of the Democratic National Committee provided for in Section 2 of this Article shall be certified to the National Committee as follows:
 - (i) those authorized under subsections (a), (b) and (c) of Section 2 shall be certified by the proper Party authority of the state or territory;
 - (ii) those authorized under subsection (d) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Governors' Association;

BYLAWS

(iii) those authorized under subsection (e) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Democratic Leader in the United States Senate for the members from that body and by the Democratic Leader in the United States House of Representatives for the members from that body;

(iv) those authorized under subsection (g) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Mayors Association;

(v) those authorized under subsection (h) of Section 2 shall be certified by the President of the Young Democrats of America;

(vi) those authorized under subsection (i) of Section 2 shall be certified by the President of the National Federation of Democratic Women;

(vii) those authorized under subsection (j) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the National Democratic County Officials;

(viii) those authorized under subsection (k) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee;

(ix) those authorized under subsection (l) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Municipal Officials;

(x) those authorized under subsection (n) of Section 2 shall be certified by the President of the College Democrats of America;

(xi) those authorized under subsection (o) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Treasurers Association;

(xii) those authorized under subsection (p) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Lieutenant Governors Association;

(xiii) those authorized under subsection (q) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Association of Secretaries of State;

(xiv) those authorized under subsection (r) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic Attorneys General Association;

(xv) those authorized under subsection (s) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the National Democratic Ethnic Coordinating Committee;

(xvi) those authorized under subsection (t) of Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the National Democratic Seniors Coordinating Council;

(xvii) those authorized under subsection (u) of Section 2 shall be certified by the President of the High School Democrats of America;

(xviii) those otherwise authorized under Section 2 shall be certified by the Chairperson of the Democratic National Committee.

(b) No person who is not or who does not continue to be a resident for voting purposes of the jurisdiction which they represent shall be eligible to hold such office.

(c) No person shall be entitled to vote on a challenge to their credentials.

(d) Contests involving membership or challenges to credentials of members shall be heard and adjudicated by the National Committee as determined or provided in Article Two, Section 10(b) of these Bylaws.

Section 5. Resignation or Removal of Members.

(a) A member of the Democratic National Committee may resign by written notice to the Chairperson of the National Committee, and such resignation shall be effective immediately.

(b) After notice and opportunity for public hearing and upon grounds found by the National Committee to constitute good and sufficient cause, the National Committee may remove a member by two-thirds vote of the National Committee.

(c) Failure of any member of the National Committee to declare affirmatively his or her support for the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees within thirty (30) days after the adjournment of the National Convention shall constitute good and sufficient cause for removal.

Section 6. Vacancies. Vacancies created by resignation or removal of any member of the National Committee shall be filled as follows:

(a) Vacancies in membership apportioned to the states and territories pursuant to Sections 2(b) and 2(c) of this Article and Article Nine of the Charter shall be filled by a state or territorial Party in open meeting called after effective public notice of the agenda.

BYLAWS

(b) Vacancies created by the removal or resignation of a state Chairperson or highest-ranking officer of another gender shall be filled only by their successors in accordance with Section 3(c) of this Article.

(c) Vacancies in the at-large membership of the National Committee shall be filled by the National Committee.

(d) Vacancies in positions filled by the Democratic Governors' Association, the Democratic Mayors Conference, the House and Senate Leadership, the Young Democrats of America, the Democratic County Officials Conference, the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, the National Federation of Democratic Women, the National Democratic Municipal Officials Conference, and the College Democrats of America shall be filled by the selecting authority, and in the case where the selecting authority is not in session nor will be in session for a year subsequent to the vacancy, by the body charged with fulfilling the responsibilities operating the organization between meetings of the full group.

Section 7. Meetings.

(a) The National Committee shall meet as soon as possible after the adjournment of the National Convention on the call of the Chairperson. The Committee is authorized to organize with those members already selected, including any person seated temporarily as provided in Section 10(b)(iv) and entitled to serve as of the first meeting of the Committee. State elected members whose replacements have not yet been elected will serve at this meeting.

(b) At least two meetings of the National Committee shall be held each year upon call of the Chairperson and after notice to members, unless any such meeting is dispensed with by prior vote of a majority of the full membership of the National Committee.

(c) Special meetings of the National Committee may be held upon the call of the Chairperson with the approval of the Executive Committee with reasonable notice to the members, and no action may be taken at such a special meeting unless such proposed action was included in the notice of the special meeting. The foregoing notwithstanding, a special meeting to fill a vacancy on the National ticket shall be held on the call of the Chairperson, who shall set the date for such meeting in accordance with the procedural rules provided for in Article Two, Section 8(d) of these Bylaws.

(d) No later than thirty (30) days before each regularly scheduled meeting, and as soon as possible before a special meeting of the Democratic National Committee, the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee shall send written notice of the date, time and place of such meeting, and the tentative agenda to all members of the Democratic National Committee.

(e) Upon the written request of twenty-five percent or more of the members of the National Committee, filed with the Chairperson within a period of thirty (30) days, it shall be the duty of the Chairperson within fifteen (15) days from receipt of such request to issue a call for a meeting of the National Committee. The date of such meeting shall be fixed by the Chairperson not later than thirty (30) days nor earlier than fifteen (15) days from the date of the call.

Section 8. Attendance and Quorum and Voting.

(a) Members of the National Committee apportioned pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of this Article who miss three consecutive meetings of the Democratic National Committee have failed to meet the minimum level of attendance and shall be deemed to have resigned from the Democratic National Committee. Vacancies created by any member for failing to meet the minimum level of attendance shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of this Article. Proxies shall not be counted at any meeting for the purpose of meeting the minimum level of attendance.

(b) A majority of the full membership of the Democratic National Committee present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum, provided that no less than forty percent (40%) of the full membership be present in person for the purpose of establishing a quorum; provided, however, that for purposes of voting to fill a vacancy on the National ticket, a quorum shall be a majority of the full membership present in person.

(c) Forty percent (40%) of the full membership present in person or by proxy, or 50 members present in person, whichever is fewer, shall constitute a quorum for meetings of:

(i) the DNC standing committees on Credentials, Resolutions, Rules and Bylaws and Budget and Finance;

BYLAWS

(ii) the Eastern, Southern, Midwestern, and Western Regional Caucuses;
(iii) the Hispanic, Black, Women's, Asian American and Pacific Islander, Native American, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer American, and Disability Caucuses; and
(iv) other standing or ad hoc committees created pursuant to the provisions of Section 10(f) of these Bylaws.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in the Charter or in these Bylaws, all questions before the Democratic National Committee shall be determined by majority vote of those members present and voting in person or by proxy.

(i) Up to seventy-five additional members at-large of the Democratic National Committee added by the remaining members pursuant to Article Three, Section 2 of the Charter and eleven members at-large of the Executive Committee selected by the Democratic National Committee pursuant to Article Three, Section 2 of the Bylaws may be elected by plurality vote of the members voting in person or by proxy; and

(ii) A roll call may be requested by a vote of twenty-five percent (25%) of those Democratic National Committee members present and voting.

(e) Each member of the National Committee shall be entitled to one vote on each issue before it, except that Democrats Abroad shall have four votes on the Democratic National Committee, which votes shall be exercised as ½ vote per member by the Chairperson, the highest-ranking officer of another gender, three National Committeemen and three National Committeewomen.

(f) Voting to fill a vacancy on the National ticket shall be in accord with procedural rules adopted by the Rules and Bylaws Committee and approved by the Democratic National Committee.

(g) Proxy voting shall be permitted. Proxies may be either general or limited and either instructed or uninstructed. All proxies shall be in writing and transferable if so specified. No DNC member may at any one time hold or exercise proxies for more than one other DNC member; provided, however, that proxy voting shall not be permitted in voting to fill a vacancy on the National ticket.

(h) The Chairperson of the National Committee may refer matters to the members of the National Committee for consideration and vote by mail, provided, however, that if members aggregating more than twenty percent (20%) of the full membership shall so request, the matter shall be presented to the next meeting of the National Committee.

Section 9. Regional Caucuses. There shall be four Regional Caucuses of the members of a Democratic National Committee, comprised as follows:

EASTERN

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts

New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island

Vermont
Virgin Islands
Democrats Abroad (two
members with ½ vote per
member)

SOUTHERN

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana

Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia

West Virginia
Democrats Abroad (two
members with ½ vote per
member)

MIDWESTERN

Illinois
Indiana

Iowa
Kansas

Michigan
Minnesota

BYLAWS

Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio

Oklahoma
South Dakota
Wisconsin

Democrats Abroad (two
members with ½ vote per
member)

WESTERN

Alaska
American Samoa
Arizona
California
Colorado
Guam
Hawaii

Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Northern Mariana Islands
Oregon
Utah

Washington
Wyoming
Democrats Abroad (two
members with ½ vote per
member)

Section 10. Committees.

(a) In addition to the Committees otherwise provided for in the Charter or in these Bylaws, there shall be the following standing committees of the Democratic National Committee:

- (i) Credentials Committee;
- (ii) Resolutions Committee;
- (iii) Rules and Bylaws Committee;
- (iv) Budget and Finance Committee.

(b) (i) The Credentials Committee shall receive and consider all challenges to the credentials of Democratic National Committee members.

(ii) Any challenge to the credentials of a member of the Democratic National Committee may be made by any Democrat from the state or territory of the member challenged or any member of the Democratic National Committee and shall be filed by Registered Mail (return receipt requested) within thirty (30) days of the selection of such member.

(iii) The Credentials Committee shall determine the validity of the credentials of those elected to the National Committee, and decide all challenges to the seating of such members. The Credentials Committee shall provide each party to a dispute a reasonable opportunity to be heard, and may give an opportunity for submission of briefs and oral argument and shall render a written report on the issues to the National Committee.

(iv) The National Committee shall proceed to a determination of such contest or contests as its first order of business, if feasible, including the temporary seating of challenged members, in order that the members may participate in other business before the National Committee.

(c) (i) The Resolutions Committee shall receive and consider all resolutions proposed by a member of the Democratic National Committee on matters of policy and principles consistent with the Democratic Party Platform or to honor a recently deceased prominent Democrat, except those as provided in Article Three, Section 1(a). Resolutions proposed for adoption by the Democratic National Committee must be in writing and must be submitted timely under the rules. The Resolutions Committee shall report in writing to the Democratic National Committee. Said report shall contain the text of each resolution recommended by the Committee for adoption, and shall identify resolutions considered but not recommended for adoption; and

(ii) resolutions shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting of the National Committee, and copies of all such resolutions shall be sent to each member no less than fourteen (14) days prior to the National Committee meeting, provided that the National Chairperson may specifically authorize urgent timely resolutions that could not otherwise be submitted twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting to be submitted to the Resolutions Committee up to forty-eight (48) hours before the Resolutions Committee is scheduled to meet.

(d) (i) The Rules and Bylaws Committee shall receive and consider all recommendations for adoption and amendments to the Rules and Bylaws of the National Committee and to the Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States;

BYLAWS

(ii) recommendations for amendment to the Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States shall be received by the Rules and Bylaws Committee no less than sixty (60) days prior to a regular meeting of the Democratic National Committee, provided that the Executive Committee may approve direct submission of a recommended amendment to the Charter if the requirements of timeliness of the Charter are otherwise met;

(iii) recommendations for amendment to the Bylaws or adoption of Rules for the Democratic National Committee shall be submitted to the Rules Committee no less than thirty (30) days prior to a meeting of the National Committee, and the Secretary of the National Committee shall mail such proposed recommendations together with any proposed recommendations for amendment to the Charter to the members no less than thirty (30) days prior to the National Committee meeting. It shall be the responsibility of the member of the National Committee submitting a Bylaws Amendment to distribute a copy to all members of the Committee within the time required by these Bylaws for consideration, or submit the request to the Secretary with ample time to make such distribution;

(iv) the Executive Committee may refer to the Rules and Bylaws Committee for preliminary consideration the temporary Rules of the National Convention to be included in the Call to the Convention, and the Executive Committee may adopt the recommendations of the Rules and Bylaws Committee as such temporary Convention rules;

(v) the Rules and Bylaws Committee shall conduct a continuing study of the Bylaws, Rules and Charter which shall include a regular review of the Charter and Bylaws by the Rules and Bylaws Committee every four years, following the presidential general election and make periodic recommendations for amendment, extension or other action, provided that any such recommendations by the Rules and Bylaws Committee be submitted to the members of the National Committee at the time the agenda is presented;

(vi) the report of the Rules and Bylaws Committee shall be in writing and shall contain the full text of action recommended and shall identify recommendations not approved by the Committee for adoption; and

(vii) in addition to the members appointed pursuant to Section 10(g), the President of the Association of State Democratic Committees and the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee shall serve on the Rules and Bylaws Committee while holding such offices.

(e) Budget and Finance Committee

(i) The Budget and Finance Committee shall be composed of the Treasurer, the National Finance Chair and not more than nine other members of the Democratic National Committee who have training or experience in finance or management;

(ii) the Budget and Finance Committee shall in full consultation with the National Chairperson of the Democratic National Committee, review the budget of the Democratic National Committee on an on-going basis, make periodic reports including an annual report in writing to the Executive Committee and the full Democratic National Committee on the goals, purposes of expenditures and results of expenditures of the Democratic National Committee and its staff;

(iii) the Budget and Finance Committee shall, working with the National Chairperson, Chief Financial Officer and counsel, develop, present to the Executive Committee, and ensure that any operating entity of the Democratic National Committee adopts adequate policies and procedures with respect to:

(a) contracting and procurement of goods and services by the Democratic National Committee, including affirmative action policies, and specifically requiring all vendors to disclose the composition of their leadership and the diversity of their organization; and

(b) avoidance of conflicts of interest.

(iv) meetings of the Budget and Finance Committee shall not be subject to the provisions of Article Nine, Section 12 of the Charter.

(v) the Budget and Finance Committee shall ensure that any operating entity of the Democratic National Committee has adopted policies and procedures requiring prior approval from the Democratic National Committee Chair or the Chair's designee(s) for all contracts and expenditures exceeding \$100,000 annually.

(f) The National Committee may from time to time create such other standing or *ad hoc* committees as it shall deem appropriate.

BYLAWS

(g) Except as otherwise provided in the Charter or in these Bylaws, the members of all committees of the National Committee shall be appointed by the Chairperson of the Democratic National Committee, in consultation with the Executive Committee, subject to ratification by the Democratic National Committee, and shall be appointed to serve for the term of the Chairperson, through the election of the new Chairperson, and until the first meeting of the National Committee following the election of the new Chairperson after the National Convention. Notwithstanding the above provision, notice of such pending appointment must be mailed to the Democratic National Committee membership no less than seven (7) days prior to the vote on ratification.

(h) Failure by members to attend three consecutive meetings of the committees of the National Committee shall constitute a failure to meet the minimum level of attendance and shall constitute automatic resignation from the committee. The provisions of Section 8(g) of this Article shall apply to committees of the National Committee, except that proxies shall not be counted at any meeting for the purpose of meeting the minimum level of attendance. Attendance records of committees of the National Committee shall be reported annually to the Executive Committee.

(i) All matters referred to any council, special committee, standing committee, conference or any other sub-group must be acted upon and said action reported to the body which originated the reference.

(j) Any committee may adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of its affairs. In the absence of specific rules, Robert's Rules of Order, newly revised, shall govern the conduct of committee affairs.

Section 11. Participation in All Party Affairs.

(a) The Democratic Party of the United States shall be open to all who desire to support the Party and who wish to be known as Democrats. Participation in the affairs of the Democratic Party shall be open pursuant to the standards of non-discrimination and affirmative action incorporated into the Charter of the Democratic Party of the United States.

(b) (i) The National, State, and Local Democratic Party organizations shall undertake affirmative action programs designed to encourage the fullest participation of all Democrats in all Party affairs. All Party affairs shall mean all activities of each official Party organization commencing at the lowest level and continuing up through the National Democratic Party. Such activities shall include but need not be limited to the processes in which delegates are selected to the National Democratic Convention; Party officials are nominated or selected; Party policy, platforms, and rules are formulated; and regular programs of voter registration, public education and public relations. Such programs may be developed and sponsored in cooperation with the Democratic National Committee.

(ii) National and State Democratic Parties shall carry out programs to facilitate and increase the participation of low and moderate income persons. These programs shall include provisions and resources for outreach and recruitment to achieve representation and equitably minimize economic factors which act to bar full participation by such persons.

(iii) State and National Parties shall act affirmatively to develop and implement appropriate education, training, fund-raising and outreach programs directed at low and moderate income Democrats and shall implement rules and regulations of the Party in their most constructive interpretation to effect increased participation and representation by people of low and moderate income. Non-discrimination as it relates to this Section (11(b)) and as provided in Article Eight, Section 2 of the Charter shall be strictly enforced.

(c) (i) Each state or territorial Party shall require each county or local unit of the Party which holds such meetings to publicize effectively and in a timely fashion the dates, times, and places of all such meetings, and the name or names of the person responsible for such meetings.

(ii) Notice of meetings shall be published as required in this Section prior to the meeting. Such notice may appear as paid advertisement, news item, direct mail, radio or television announcement, website and social media notices, or in other form, provided the notice is reasonably designed to notify Democrats of the meeting and provided no state, territorial, or county Party is required to purchase paid advertising.

(iii) If challenged, a state or territorial Party shall be deemed to be in compliance with this Section upon proof of effective notice from the reporting unit of the Party.

BYLAWS

(d) If a county or any local unit of the state or territorial Party fails to comply with the foregoing provisions of this Section, the state or territorial Party may assume responsibility for setting dates, times and places for local meetings and for giving notice of the same as provided in this Section.

(e) Each state or territorial Party may establish such procedures and structures as are necessary to ensure compliance with this Section, including procedures for review of complaints of non-compliance with this Section.

(f) If a state or territorial Party is alleged to have failed to comply with this Section, the alleged non-compliance shall be referred to the Democratic National Committee for review provided that any person alleging non-compliance at any level shall detail the impact of the alleged non-compliance, shall be a resident of the affected jurisdiction, and shall have exhausted all remedies provided by the state or territorial Party.

Section 12. Duties and Responsibilities of the Chairperson.

(a) The Chairperson shall be the chief executive officer of the Democratic National Committee and shall exercise authority delegated to them by the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic National Committee's Executive Committee in carrying out the day-to-day activities of the Committee.

(b) By the time of the next DNC meeting following their election, the Chairperson shall designate a Vice Chair who will have authority to act as Chairperson should a vacancy occur or should the Chairperson become incapacitated. In the event of such succession, the designated Vice Chair will serve in the capacity of the Chairperson until a new Chairperson is elected at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the full Democratic National Committee.

Section 13. Virtual Meetings.

(a) When, in the opinion of the National Chairperson in consultation with the national officers, circumstances make it unreasonable to conduct an in-person meeting of the National Committee or its Executive Committee, such meetings may be conducted with remote or virtual participation, in whole or in part. Virtual or remote attendance at a meeting authorized pursuant to this section shall be deemed attendance at the meeting for purposes of establishing the presence of any applicable quorum and for the purposes of Article Two, Section 8 and Article Three, Section 5.

(b) When, in the opinion of the Chairs of a standing committee and the National Chairperson, circumstances necessitate alternatives to an in-person meeting of the standing committee, such meetings may be conducted with remote or virtual participation, in whole or in part. Virtual or remote attendance at a meeting authorized pursuant to this section shall be deemed attendance at the meeting for purposes of establishing the presence of any applicable quorum and for the purposes of Article Two, Section 10.

ARTICLE THREE

Executive Committee

Section 1. Powers and Duties. The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Democratic Party in the interim between the meetings of the full Committee. This responsibility shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Authority for the Democratic National Committee between meetings thereof, including consideration of any resolution consistent with Article Two, Section 10(c)(i) that is co-sponsored by at least 20 members of the Executive Committee;

(b) Recommending approval of the budget of the Democratic National Committee; and

(c) Reporting all of its proceedings to the Democratic National Committee.

(d) The Executive Committee shall include a subcommittee charged with an ombudsman role for reviewing allegations of violations of the Charter or Bylaws by elected or appointed Officers.

(i) Membership of the subcommittee shall be made up of the Co-Chairs of the Rules and Bylaws Committee, and the Chairs of the Regional Caucuses or their representatives, with others appointed by the Chair of the Democratic National Committee as needed to ensure diversity. Membership shall be subject to ratification by the Executive Committee;

(ii) No member shall be involved in reviewing a matter in which they are alleged to be implicated;

BYLAWS

(iii) The subcommittee shall be charged with the adoption of a set of rules of procedure to establish uniform standards for review of any alleged violation of the Charter or Bylaws and all subcommittee operations, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Rules and Bylaws Committee.

Section 2. *Membership.* The Executive Committee shall be composed of:

- (a) The Chairpersons of the Regional Caucuses of the Democratic National Committee who must be members of the Democratic National Committee;
- (b) Four members elected by each of the Regional Caucuses of the Democratic National Committee, who shall be equally divided between men and women, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16, and all of whom shall be members of the Democratic National Committee;
- (c) The Chairperson, the five Vice Chairpersons, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee;
- (d) The National Finance Chair;
- (e) The Chairperson of the Democratic Governors' Association or their designee from that Association, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (f) The Democratic Leader of the United States Senate or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee, and the Democratic Leader from the United States House of Representatives or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (g) The Chairperson of the Democratic Mayors Association or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (h) The Chairperson of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee or their designee from that Committee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (i) The Chairperson of the National Democratic County Officials or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (j) The Chairperson of the Democratic Municipal Officials or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (k) The President of the Young Democrats of America or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (l) Four additional members of the Association of State Democratic Committees who are also members of the Democratic National Committee to be selected by the Association, which must be representatives of the four different regions;
- (m) The President of the National Federation of Democratic Women or her designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (n) The Chairs of the Hispanic, Black, Asian American and Pacific Islander, Native American, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer American, and Disability Caucuses of the Democratic National Committee or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (o) The Chair of the Women's Caucus of the Democratic National Committee or her designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (p) The President of the College Democrats of America or their designee, who must be a member of the Democratic National Committee;
- (q) Eleven members at-large, elected by the Democratic National Committee, who shall be equally divided between men and women, as defined in the Democratic National Committee Charter, Article Nine, Section 16, all of whom must be members of the Democratic National Committee;
- (r) The Chairs of the standing committees on Budget and Finance, Credentials, Resolutions, and Rules and Bylaws.
- (s) Any designee as provided for in this section, may not otherwise be a member of the Executive Committee and must be a member of the organization or constituency they are designated to represent.

Section 3. *Election of Members.*

- (a) Members of the Executive Committee representing the Regional and Constituency Caucuses pursuant to Section 2(b), 2(n) and 2(o) of this Article shall be elected:

BYLAWS

(i) at the second meeting of the Democratic National Committee held after the succeeding presidential election; and

(ii) whenever a vacancy occurs.

(b) Members of the Executive Committee elected at-large as apportioned pursuant to Section 2(q) of this Article shall be elected:

(i) at the second meeting of the Democratic National Committee held after the succeeding presidential election; and

(ii) whenever a vacancy occurs.

(iii) Notwithstanding the above provisions, notice of any such nomination must be mailed to the Democratic National Committee membership no less than seven (7) days prior to the election.

(c) Members of the Executive Committee shall serve until the election of their successors. Upon the resignation of a member, a successor shall be selected by the original official authority to serve the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 4. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times each year, unless any such meeting is dispensed with by prior vote of a majority of the full membership of the Executive Committee. Meetings shall be called by the Chairperson or by written request of no fewer than one-fourth of its members. All members of the Democratic National Committee shall be notified of meetings of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be available to the public.

Section 5. Attendance and Quorum and Voting.

(a) Members of the Executive Committee who miss three consecutive meetings of the Democratic National Committee Executive Committee have failed to meet the minimum level of attendance and shall be deemed to have resigned from the Executive Committee. Vacancies created by any member for failing to meet the minimum level of attendance shall be filled by the original authority. Proxies shall not be counted at any meeting for the purpose of meeting the minimum level of attendance.

(b) Notwithstanding the above provision, the provisions of Section 8 of Article Two of these Bylaws shall apply to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE FOUR

National Finance Organizations

Section 1. Duties and Powers. The National Finance Organizations of the Democratic Party shall have general responsibility for the finances of the Democratic Party for raising funds to support the Democratic Party and the Democratic National Committee to advise and assist State Democratic Parties and candidates in securing funds for their purposes. The National Finance Chair and the Treasurer will advise the National Chairperson of the Democratic Party and the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee with respect to the finances of the Democratic Party.

ARTICLE FIVE

Amendments

Bylaws may be adopted or amended by majority vote of:

(a) the National Convention, as provided in the Charter; or

(b) the Democratic National Committee provided that thirty (30) days written notice of any proposed Bylaw or amendment has been given to all members of the National Committee.



Vicki Drummond, Secretary
Republican National Committee
310 First Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Re: Illinois Rule 16(f) Submission

Dear Secretary Drummond:

Pursuant to Rule 16(f) of the Rules of the Republican Party, enclosed please find materials for the Illinois Republican Party that will officially notify the Republican National Committee of Illinois party rules, statutes and procedures concerning the process for the selection of Illinois' Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the 2024 Republican National Nominating Convention.

These materials include state party rules, relevant statutes, procedures and instructive materials governing the delegate selection process in Illinois.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for any additional information you may require.

Sincerely,

Don Tracy
Chairman, Illinois Republican Party



Republican National Committee

Counsel's Office

RULE NO. 16(f) FILING SUMMARY

KEY DATES

Presidential Preference Vote Date: 03/19/2024

Method (circle one): **Primary** Caucus/Convention

If no presidential preference vote, check here ____

Convention/Caucus Dates (if applicable):

Precinct: _____

County: _____

Cong. Dist.: _____

Statewide: _____

DELEGATE SELECTION

Briefly describe your process for selecting **At-Large** National Convention Delegates:

At large delegates will be chosen at the Illinois Republican State Convention in May 2024. A 17-member committee will recommend to the full convention a list of 10 at-large and alternate at-large delegates. Pursuant to an Illinois Republican Party resolution passed on July 8, 2023, those delegates will be bound to the winner of the statewide Presidential preference vote at the General Primary Election on March 19, 2024.

Briefly describe your process for selecting **Congressional District** National Convention

Delegates: Each of Illinois' 17 Congressional Districts will elect 3 delegates and alternate delegates at the General Primary Election to be held on March 19, 2024. To appear on the ballot, delegate and alternate delegate candidates must submit petitions with a sufficient number of valid signatures of registered voters within each Congressional District.

DELEGATE ALLOCATION METHOD

How are delegates allocated based upon the presidential preference vote? (check one and describe the method used)

- ☐ Bound **winner-take-all** statewide (all delegates are in one pot)
☐ Bound **winner-take-all** statewide and by Congressional District

☐ Bound **proportionally** statewide (all delegates are in one pot)
☐ Bound **proportionally** statewide and by Congressional District

If Proportional, please provide (statewide and by congressional district [if applicable]) the allocation formula (including rounding), any threshold(s), and how over/under allocated delegates are handled.

☒ (All/Some) delegates are **elected directly on the ballot**

If all/some delegates are elected directly, please explain which delegates (at-large or CD) are so elected. If only some are elected directly, then also please provide an explanation for how the remaining delegates are bound:

Congressional District delegates are elected directly, and bound to the candidate for whom they have declared themselves. That declaration will be on the primary election ballot. At-large delegates, which will be chosen at the Illinois Republican State Convention in May 2024, will be bound to support the winner of the statewide Presidential preference vote at the General Primary Election on March 19, 2024.

☐ Unbound because **no statewide presidential preference vote**

☒ Bound in accordance with a **different allocation method than listed above**

Please explain how delegates (at-large and CD) are bound, including the number of rounds of balloting the delegates are bound for and any circumstances in which otherwise bound delegates will become unbound:

All at-large delegates will be chosen at the Illinois Republican State Convention. Those delegates will be bound to the winner of the statewide Presidential preference vote at the General Primary Election. Congressional

they have declared themselves. That declaration will be on the primary election ballot,

RULE NO. 16(f) CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the Illinois Republican Party (state party), I have authority to and hereby certify that the following rules, statutes, procedures, policies, and instructive materials governing the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention filed pursuant to Rule No. 16(f) of *The Rules of the Republican Party* are true, complete, and current copies of the same.


Don Tracy 28, 2023 13:51 CDT)

Signature

Don Tracy

Name (please print)

Chairman

Title

Sep 28, 2023

Date

Please email or mail this completed form, along with the completed Rule No. 16(f) filing, to:

Email: counsel@gop.com

Vicki Drummond, Secretary
c/o Counsel's Office
Republican National Committee
310 First Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003



Rule 16(f) Filing Checklist for Delegate Selection

- I. State Party Rules, State Party Resolution (detailing delegate selection procedures), State Party Resolution (establishing At Large delegate selection procedure)
- II. Delegate Pledge Form and/or Delegate Application
- III. Instructive Materials for Potential Delegates
- IV. State Laws
- V. Primary Date & State Convention Information



I. State Party Rules or State Party Resolutions

- *Included: Illinois Republican Party Resolutions (passed July 8, 2023), Illinois Republican Party Bylaws*

Illinois Republican Party State Central Committee
Resolution Regarding Binding At-Large Delegates To The Winner Of The Presidential Preference
Primary

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rule No. 16(f)(1) of The Rules of the Republican Party as adopted by the 2020 Republican National Convention and amended by the Republican National Committee on April 14, 2022, the Illinois Republican State Central Committee must adopt rules, procedures, policies and instructive materials (prepared according to Rule No. 15(a)) governing the election and selection of Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the national convention to convene in 2024 and file with the Secretary of the Republican National Committee true copies of the same and all statutes governing the selection of such Delegates and Alternate Delegates; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rule No. 14(a)(2) of The Rules of the Republican Party as adopted by the 2020 Republican National Convention and further amended by the Republican National Committee, the national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Illinois Republican Party are automatic Delegates to the Republican National Convention; and


WHEREAS, pursuant to 10 ILCS 5/7-11 of the Illinois Election Code, voters may express their preference for a Republican Presidential nominee in a so called "beauty contest" through a direct vote of the state at large upon the primary ballot of the Republican Party on March 19, 2024, that is an "expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters" and is considered "advisory" to the Delegates and Alternate Delegates at large and of the respective congressional districts; and


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, in accordance with Rule No. 16(a)(1) of The Rules of the Republican Party as adopted by the 2020 Republican National Convention and further amended by the Republican National Committee, that the Illinois Republican State Central Committee determines that all At Large Delegates and Alternate Delegates chosen at the Illinois Republican State Convention shall be bound by the "advisory" result of the direct at large vote in the statewide Republican primary election on March 19, 2024 for the first ballot at the Republican National Convention in July 2024; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Illinois Republican State Central Committee determines that each At Large Delegate and Alternate Delegate representing Illinois at the Republican National Convention in July 2024, as well as the national committeeman, the national committeewoman, and the chairman of the Illinois Republican Party, shall vote in the first ballot at the 2024 Republican National Convention for the Republican Presidential nominee that receives the most votes in the statewide primary election on March 19, 2024.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, pursuant to Rule No. 16(a)(1) of The Rules of the Republican Party as adopted by the 2020 Republican National Convention and further amended by the Republican National Committee, nothing in this Resolution shall be deemed to impair or affect the ability of Delegates and Alternate Delegates who appear on the ballot in the statewide primary election on March 15, 2016, within each Congressional District to vote for their Presidential preference as it appears on said ballot. Any such Congressional District Delegate or Alternate Delegate who wins election with a declaration that he or she is uncommitted shall also not be bound by the terms of this Resolution.

Adopted this 8th Day of July 2023 in Bolingbrook, Illinois.


Don Tracy (Sep 28, 2023 09:39 CDT)
Don Tracy, Chairman


Jan Weber (Sep 28, 2023 11:16 CDT)
Jan Weber, Secretary

Illinois Republican Party State Central Committee
Resolution Regarding 2024 Delegate Selection

WHEREAS, pursuant to Rule No. 16(f)(1) of The Rules of the Republican Party as adopted by the 2020 Republican National Convention and amended by the Republican National Committee on April 14, 2022, the Illinois Republican State Central Committee must adopt rules, procedures, policies and instructive materials (prepared according to Rule No. 15(a)) governing the election and selection of Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the national convention to convene in 2024 and file with the Secretary of the Republican National Committee true copies of the same and all statutes governing the selection of such Delegates and Alternate Delegates; and

WHEREAS, as specified in Rule No. 14 of The Rules of the Republican Party, Illinois will be entitled to send Delegates and Alternate Delegates at large and Congressional District Delegates to the 2024 national convention; and

WHEREAS, the 2024 Illinois Presidential Primary Election will be held on Tuesday, March 19, 2024, at which Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the 2024 Republican National Convention will be elected by congressional district; and

WHEREAS, a document which contains instructive material on delegate selection methods entitled "2024 Republican National Convention Delegate Selection Process," is being prepared in cooperation with the Republican National Committee and will be available for distribution to all interested parties;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Illinois Republican State Central Committee determines that the selection of Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the 2024 Republican National Nominating Convention shall continue to be as provided in the Illinois Election Code under Alternative A of 10 ILCS 5/7-14.1; except that pursuant to Rule No. 14 and Rule No. 16 of The Rules of the Republican Party, three Delegates and three Alternate Delegates will be elected from each congressional district at the Republican General Primary Election on March 19, 2024 notwithstanding the allocation provisions contained in 10 ILCS 5/7-14.1; and


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Illinois Republican State Central Committee determines that all Delegates and Alternate Delegates at large shall be selected at the Illinois Republican State Convention to be held in May of 2024; and

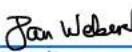
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Illinois Republican State Central Committee determines that the nominating petitions for candidates for the Republican nomination for President of the United States and candidates for election as Delegates and Alternate Delegates by congressional district to the 2024 Republican National Convention shall be filed not before January 4, 2024 and not later than January 5, 2024 with the Illinois State Board of Elections. Pursuant to 10 ILCS 5/7-11 and 10 ILCS 5/1A-8(14), the Illinois State Board of Elections shall take such action as is necessary to give effect to this determination; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the staff of the Illinois Republican Party take all necessary steps for the distribution of the document entitled, "2024 Republican National Convention Delegate Selection Process" when finalized in consultation with the Republican National Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution, the above mentioned document, and all statutes governing the selection of such Delegates and Alternate Delegates be filed with the Secretary of the Republican National Committee prior to October 1, 2023.

Adopted this 8th Day of July 2023 in Bolingbrook, Illinois.


Don Tracy (Sep 28, 2023 09:39 CDT)
Don Tracy, Chairman


Jan Weber (Sep 28, 2023 11:16 CDT)
Jan Weber, Secretary

Bylaws of the Illinois Republican Party

Adopted August 14, 1991

Amended October 8, 1993

Amended April 22, 1994

Amended August 18, 1999

Amended December 10, 1999

Amended February 19, 2002

Amended April 8, 2002

Amended January 12, 2003

Amended June 27, 2003

Amended August 17, 2006

Amended March 9, 2011

Amended August 18, 2011

Amended January 30, 2016

Amended May 20, 2017

Amended April 25, 2020

ARTICLE I. ESTABLISHMENT AND GOVERNANCE

A. The Illinois Republican Party is established hereby. The governing body of the Party shall be the Illinois Republican State Central Committee (referred to in these Bylaws as "State Central Committee").

B. The purpose of the State Central Committee shall be to establish, organize, and promote the operations of the Illinois Republican Party.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A. Election. The members of the State Central Committee shall be the Republican State Central Committeemen or Committeewomen who are elected or appointed as provided by law and these Bylaws.

1. No individual shall be eligible to serve as a member of the State Central Committee unless the individual has voted in the Republican Primary Election in each of the three (3) most recent General Primary Elections held in the State of Illinois as evidenced by the individual having requested a Republican ballot according to the official voting records of

1 the election jurisdiction in which the individual resides. This General
2 Primary Election voting requirement shall not apply to an election in
3 which an individual: (a) who did not vote and can demonstrate they were
4 on active military duty at the time of the election, (b) was not of legal
5 voting age at the time of the election, or (c) was not a resident of the
6 State of Illinois at the time of the General Primary Election and the
7 individual can show proof of voting Republican in the General Primary
8 Election of the State in which the individual previously resided.
9

10 2. State Central Committeemen shall be elected in the same manner as
11 provided by law for the election of officers of county central committees
12 and such election shall follow the election of officers of county central
13 committees. Each elected precinct committeeman who is present at a
14 county convention shall cast their vote for State Central Committeeman,
15 one vote for each ballot cast (i.e., "weighted vote") in their respective
16 precinct in the last preceding General Primary Election. The "weighted
17 vote" for vacant precincts, and precincts not represented at the county
18 conventions by elected precinct committeemen, shall be allocated to
19 each candidate for State Central Committeeman based on the
20 proportion of weighted votes the candidate(s) received from the elected
21 precinct committeemen present at that county convention.
22

23 3. Term limits. No member of the State Central Committee; deputy member
24 of the State Central Committee; National Committeeman or
25 Committeewoman; or State Chairman shall serve more than eight (8)
26 consecutive years in the same office. This section is effective on January
27 1, 2015 but shall not apply to terms that are the result of vacancies or
28 terms that have commenced prior to the effective date.
29

30 B. Vacancy. A vacancy in the office of State Central Committeemen shall exist upon
31 the State Central Committeeman's death, resignation, removal or disqualification
32 by law. Any individual convicted of a felony shall be deemed to have vacated the
33 office of State Central Committeeman. Vacancies in the office of State Central
34 Committeeman shall be filled by appointment of the Republican congressional
35 committee of the congressional district where the vacancy exists.
36

37 C. Notice of Vacancy. Upon receiving notice that a vacancy in the office of State
38 Central Committeeman exists, the State Chairman shall issue a notice of vacancy
39 to members of the Republican congressional committee for the congressional
40 district wherein the vacancy exists, namely, as the case may be: the Republican
41 county chairmen outside of Cook County; the Republican township committeemen
42 within Cook County but outside the City of Chicago; and the Republican ward
43 committeemen within the City of Chicago. The notice of vacancy shall state that a
44 vacancy exists, and announce a time and place when the votes of the Republican
45 congressional committee shall be cast to elect a successor State Central
46 Committeeman.

1
2 D. Election of Successor. At the announced time and place the outgoing State Central
3 Committeeman for the congressional district, or in such person's absence, the
4 State Chairman, shall call to order and chair a meeting of the individuals identified
5 in Article II (C) above, who shall cast, in person or by written proxy, the "weighted
6 vote" of that portion of the congressional district represented by each member for
7 a successor State Central Committeeman. The meeting chairman shall declare a
8 winner, and shall certify the winner as the new State Central Committeeman to the
9 Illinois State Board of Elections and to the State Central Committee.

10
11 E. Deputy Members. Each State Central Committeeman shall, within thirty (30) days
12 of election, nominate a person of the opposite sex residing in their respective
13 congressional district to serve as a deputy member of the State Central Committee
14 and such nominations shall be ratified at the next meeting of the State Central
15 Committee. Deputy members of the State Central Committee shall serve at the
16 pleasure of the State Central Committeeman for their respective congressional
17 district and, except as otherwise provided by law, shall have all the rights and
18 responsibilities of members of the State Central Committee provided by these
19 Bylaws and, in the absence of a State Central Committeeman from a meeting held
20 pursuant to these Bylaws, the deputy member for an absent State Central
21 Committeeman shall serve and vote as proxy for that absent State Central
22 Committeeman. If the deputy member of the State Central Committee is not
23 nominated by the State Central Committeeman within 60 days of election or
24 vacancy, the State Chairman shall have the authority to nominate a deputy
25 member meeting the requirements of this Section.

- 26
27 1. No individual shall be eligible to serve as a deputy member of the State
28 Central Committee unless the individual has voted in the Republican
29 Primary Election in each of the three (3) most recent General Primary
30 Elections held in the State of Illinois as evidenced by the individual
31 having requested a Republican ballot according to the official voting
32 records of the election jurisdiction in which the individual resides. This
33 General Primary Election voting requirement shall not apply to an
34 election in which an individual: (a) can demonstrate they were on active
35 military duty at the time of the election, (b) was not of legal voting age at
36 the time of the election, or (c) was not a resident of the State of Illinois
37 at the time of the election and the individual can show proof of voting
38 Republican in the General Primary Election of the State in which the
39 individual previously resided.

40
41 F. National Committeeman and National Committeewoman. The National
42 Committeeman and the National Committeewoman shall have all the rights and
43 privileges of a State Central Committeeman, other than the right to vote. The
44 National Committeeman and National Committeewoman are, however, eligible to
45 be appointed to any committee of the State Central Committee, and may serve as
46 a voting member of such committee, if so authorized by the State Chairman.

- 1
2 G. Advisory Members. The State Chairman may appoint persons who declare their
3 support for the Republican Party as advisory members of the State Central
4 Committee. Advisory members shall have none of the rights of State Central
5 Committeemen.
6

7 ARTICLE III. OFFICERS
8

- 9 A. Terms. The elected officers of the State Central Committee shall include a
10 Chairman (referred to in these Bylaws as "State Chairman"), a Vice Chairman, a
11 Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected to four-year terms at the
12 quadrennial organizational meeting of the State Central Committee.
13
14 B. State Chairman. The State Chairman shall be elected pursuant to law, shall be the
15 Chief Executive Officer of the State Central Committee, and have all the powers
16 and authority as provided by law and in these Bylaws. The State Chairman shall
17 have the authority to make officer, committee and temporary task force
18 appointments except as otherwise provided by law or in these Bylaws. The State
19 Chairman shall have the authority to hire, supervise and release all staff of the
20 State Central Committee, except that he shall obtain the advice and consent of the
21 Executive Committee with respect to the hiring and release of the Executive
22 Director. The State Chairman shall preside over all meetings and other
23 proceedings of the State Central Committee, and shall determine points of
24 parliamentary procedure or law as necessary. The State Chairman shall be a
25 member ex-officio with the right to vote of all standing committees, committees,
26 and temporary task forces except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws.
27
28 C. Vice Chairman. The Vice Chairman shall be elected from within the membership
29 of the State Central Committee and continue to serve as a member of the State
30 Central Committee. The Vice Chairman shall preside at meetings of the State
31 Central Committee in the absence of the State Chairman. The Vice Chairman shall
32 perform all duties of the State Chairman in the event of the State Chairman's
33 permanent absence, death, removal, resignation, inability to act, or other vacancy
34 of the office until a new State Chairman is elected and qualified. In such case, the
35 Secretary shall within fourteen (14) days after the vacancy arises, call a meeting
36 of the Central Committee to be held within sixty (60) days, but not less than seven
37 (7) days, after the vacancy arises for the purpose of electing a new State Chairman
38 to fill the unexpired term arising from the vacancy in the office of State Chairman.
39 The Vice Chairman shall be a member ex-officio with the right to vote of all standing
40 committees, committees, and temporary task forces. The Vice Chairman may have
41 additional powers as assigned by the State Chairman.
42
43 D. Co-Chairman. A Co-Chairman may be appointed by, and be the opposite sex from,
44 the State Chairman. At the discretion of the State Chairman, one additional Co-
45 Chairman may be appointed by the State Chairman without regard to gender. A
46 Co-Chairman shall be a member ex-officio and may have the right to vote of all

1 standing committees, committees, and temporary task forces except as otherwise
2 provided in these Bylaws. A Co-Chairman may have additional powers as
3 assigned by the State Chairman.
4

5 E. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be elected from the State Central Committee
6 membership pursuant to law. The Treasurer shall retain the funds of the State
7 Central Committee, report to the State Central Committee with regard to receipts
8 and expenditures, present an annual State Central Committee budget and fund-
9 raising plan, serve as chairman of the Finance Committee, and except as
10 otherwise provided by these Bylaws, prepare and file all financial disclosure
11 documents which may be required by State or Federal law. With the advice and
12 consent of the State Chairman, the Treasurer may appoint one or more assistant
13 treasurers for the purpose of preparing or executing financial disclosure
14 documents. The Treasurer shall be a member ex-officio with the right to vote of all
15 standing committees, committees, and temporary task forces. The Treasurer may
16 have additional powers as assigned by the State Chairman.
17

18 F. Secretary. The Secretary shall be elected from the State Central Committee
19 membership. The Secretary shall keep minutes of meetings of the State Central
20 Committee and distribute the minutes to State Central Committee members. The
21 Secretary shall be a member ex-officio with the right to vote of all standing
22 committees, committees, and temporary task forces. The Secretary may have
23 additional powers as assigned by the State Chairman.
24

25 G. Executive Director. The Executive Director shall be the Chief Operating Officer of
26 the State Central Committee, with authority to manage the daily operations of the
27 State Central Committee upon the advice and consent of the State Chairman.
28

29 H. Other Officers. Other Officers appointed by the State Chairman shall have only
30 those powers and privileges assigned by the State Chairman.
31

32 I. Secretary, Treasurer, or Vice Chairman Vacancy. If the position of Secretary,
33 Treasurer, or Vice Chairman becomes vacant, the State Chairman shall appoint
34 an acting secretary, treasurer, or vice chairman until the State Central Committee
35 elects a successor to complete the term.
36

37 J. Assistant Treasurer Vacancy. If a position of assistant treasurer becomes vacant,
38 the Treasurer or acting treasurer, with the advice and consent of the State
39 Chairman, may appoint a successor to complete the term.
40

41 K. Other Officer Vacancy. If an appointed officer position other than assistant
42 treasurer becomes vacant, the State Chairman may appoint a successor to
43 complete the term.
44

45 L. Removal of Officers. Any elected officer, including the State Chairman, may be
46 removed for cause by the State Central Committee upon the affirmative weighted

1 vote of three-fifths (3/5th) of the State Central Committee. Except for assistant
2 treasurers, any appointed officer may be removed with or without cause at any
3 time by the State Chairman. Any assistant treasurer may be removed at any time
4 with or without cause by the Treasurer.

5
6 ARTICLE IV. STANDING COMMITTEES, COMMITTEES AND TEMPORARY TASK
7 FORCES
8

- 9 A. Executive Committee. The State Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary,
10 Chair of the State Chairman's Advisory Committee, and such additional State
11 Central Committeemen, or National Committee Representatives as the State
12 Chairman may appoint, shall constitute the standing Executive Committee. At least
13 two-thirds (2/3) of the individuals who serve on the Executive Committee shall be
14 members of the State Central Committee. The Executive Committee shall have
15 general supervision of the affairs of the State Central Committee between its
16 meetings and shall have the authority to undertake any and all necessary actions
17 to accomplish the goals and purposes of the State Central Committee.
18 Expenditures of \$10,000 or more, except within ninety (90) days prior to a General
19 Election, shall require the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.
20
21 B. Finance Committee. The State Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary, and such
22 additional persons as the State Chairman may appoint, shall constitute the
23 standing Finance Committee. The Finance Committee shall assist in the
24 preparation of an annual budget and fund raising plan for the Central Committee,
25 and shall have other duties specifically delegated by the State Chairman.
26
27 C. The State Central Committee may create by resolution, as appropriate, campaign
28 committees. These committees shall function to work productively with Republican
29 caucus committees for the Illinois House and Senate and with Congressional
30 leadership to support Republican candidates for state and federal offices as
31 authorized and permitted by state and federal law.
32
33 D. State Chairman's Advisory Committee. Members appointed by the State Chairman
34 shall constitute the standing State Chairman's Advisory Committee. The State
35 Chairman's Advisory Committee shall give advice to the State Chairman from time
36 to time at the State Chairman's request. All members shall be appointed by and
37 serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman.
38
39 E. Other Committees and Temporary Task Forces. The State Chairman may
40 establish committees or temporary task forces to accomplish tasks beyond the
41 capabilities of the State Central Committee or standing committees. The State
42 Chairman shall appoint a member of the State Central Committee to chair any
43 committee or temporary task force. Any person who declares allegiance to the
44 Illinois Republican Party may be appointed by the State Chairman to serve on a
45 committee or temporary task force. Unless otherwise stated, the term of
46 appointment shall be at the pleasure of the State Chairman, to expire on the

1 anniversary of the quadrennial organizational meeting. The State Chairman,
2 Secretary and the Treasurer shall be members ex-officio with the right to vote of
3 all committees and temporary task forces established pursuant to Article IV(D).
4 Committees and temporary task forces shall meet at the call of the appointed
5 chairman. Committees and temporary task forces shall disband upon the
6 conclusion of the task assigned or as otherwise directed by the State Chairman.
7

- 8 F. Replacement of Members. A member of a standing committee, committee, or
9 temporary task force may be temporarily replaced by appointment of the State
10 Chairman.
11

12 ARTICLE V. MEETINGS 13

- 14 A. Quadrennial Organization Meeting. The State Central Committee shall hold a
15 quadrennial organization meeting in Springfield pursuant to law.
16

- 17 B. Meeting Frequency and Notice. The State Central Committee shall meet at least
18 three times each calendar year. Meetings shall be called by the State Chairman.
19 Written notice of the time and place of State Central Committee meetings shall be
20 sent to all State Central Committee members and officers. Written notice shall be
21 deposited in the U.S. Mail, with a delivery service or sent by electronic facsimile or
22 e-mail so that it arrives at least seven (7) days before the meeting date. However,
23 oral or written notice may be given by telephone or electronic facsimile upon
24 shorter notice when the State Chairman certifies that an emergency exists.
25

- 26 C. Special Meetings. Pursuant to law, a special meeting of the State Central
27 Committee may be called by the State Chairman, or by not less than twenty five
28 percent (25%) of the State Central Committee members. Written notice of the time,
29 place, and proposed items of business for the special meeting shall be sent to the
30 State Central Committee members and officers. Notice shall be deposited in the
31 U.S. Mail, with a delivery service or sent by electronic facsimile or e-mail so that it
32 arrives at least five (5) days before the meeting date.
33

- 34 D. Meeting Notice List. The Executive Director shall maintain a meeting notification
35 list, which shall include for each State Central Committee member, deputy
36 member, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman and officer a
37 current U.S. Mail address, telephone number, and if available, electronic facsimile
38 number and e-mail address. Timely notices given to the addresses or numbers on
39 the meeting notification list are deemed to have been given to the proper location.
40 It shall be the responsibility of members and officers to update meeting notification
41 list information.
42

- 43 E. Participation by Teleconference. A person entitled to attend or vote at a State
44 Central Committee, standing committee, committee, or temporary task force
45 meeting may attend and vote either in person or by telephone or video conference
46 device.

1
2 F. State Central Committee Quorum. The presence of a majority in statutory weighted
3 vote of the State Central Committee shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to
4 conduct State Central Committee business. A person is present for purposes of
5 determining a quorum if physically present or if participating by telephone or video
6 conference device.

7
8 G. State Central Committee Votes. At meetings of the State Central Committee, a
9 member shall cast a statutory weighted vote except as otherwise provided by law
10 or in these Bylaws. All questions shall be determined by a majority of weighted
11 votes cast on the question.

12
13 H. Standing Committee, Committee, or Task Force Quorum. The presence of a
14 majority of the members of a standing committee, committee, or temporary task
15 force shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to conduct business. A committee
16 member is present for purposes of determining a quorum if physically present or if
17 participating by telephone or video conference device.

18
19 I. Standing Committee, Committee, and Task Force Votes. At meetings of a standing
20 committee, committee, or temporary task force, a member shall have one vote.
21 Except as otherwise provided by law or in these Bylaws, all questions shall be
22 determined by a majority of votes cast on the question.

23 24 ARTICLE VI. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

25
26 The rules contained in the current edition of Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised
27 shall govern the State Central Committee, standing committees, committees,
28 temporary task forces and State Convention in all cases to which they are
29 applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Bylaws, state statute,
30 and any special rules of order the State Central Committee or State Convention
31 may adopt.

32 33 ARTICLE VII. STATE CONVENTION

34
35 A. Call. The Illinois Republican Party shall periodically meet as the Illinois Republican
36 State Convention (referred to as "Convention" in these Bylaws). The State
37 Chairman shall issue a call for the Convention pursuant to law and shall chair such
38 Convention. The Convention shall be called to order on the day specified by law.
39 The State Chairman may call the Convention to order in perfunctory session on
40 this date and recess the Convention subject to the call of the State Chairman.

41
42 B. Delegates. Convention delegates shall be selected pursuant to law and rules
43 adopted by the Convention Committee on Rules and Procedures.

44
45 C. Convention Officers. Officers of the Convention shall include a Chairman and
46 Secretary. The State Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the Convention, and

1 shall serve as permanent chairman of the Convention after adjournment. The State
2 Chairman shall have the power to appoint the Convention Secretary and such
3 other officers or aides as are necessary for the efficient conduct of the Convention.
4

5 D. Convention Quorum. A quorum of the Convention must be present to conduct any
6 substantive business. A quorum shall consist of one more than one-half of all
7 delegates to the Convention approved and reported by the Convention Credentials
8 Committee.
9

10 E. Majority. When any business or motion is presented to the Convention for
11 consideration and passage, the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the total
12 number of delegates as prescribed by law shall be required for adoption, unless a
13 greater number is provided for in these Bylaws.
14

15 F. Roll Call and Proxies. Roll call voting shall not be required except at the direction
16 of the State Chairman or at the request in writing of at least fifty (50) delegations.
17 A delegate may execute a proxy in favor of the chairman of his or her delegation
18 in the manner determined by the Committee on Rules and Procedures.
19 Appearance by telephone or video device shall be permitted at any meeting of the
20 convention or a convention committee as determined by the State Chairman.
21

22 G. Convention Committees. The Convention shall have the following committees and
23 such other committees as may, from time to time, be required in the judgment of
24 the State Chairman. Each State Central Committeeman or woman shall appoint
25 one person to serve on:
26

- 27 i. The Convention Committee on Credentials
- 28 ii. The Convention Committee on Platform and Resolutions
- 29 iii. The Convention Committee on Rules and Procedures
- 30 iv. The Convention Committee on Arrangements
- 31 v. The Convention Committee On At-Large Delegates and Alternates
- 32 vi. The Convention Committee on Presidential Electors
- 33 vii. The Convention Committee to Nominate National Committeeman
34 and National Committeewoman
35

36 Each convention committee shall consist of members appointed by State
37 Central Committeemen, one from each congressional district, the committee
38 chairman appointed by the State Chairman, and one or more committee co-
39 chairman appointed by the State Chairman who shall sit ex-officio without vote.
40 Committee members shall be appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, their
41 respective Member of the State Central Committee. Committee members may be
42 appointed, removed, and/or replaced at any time at the sole discretion of their
43 respective member of the State Central Committee.
44

45 Only an individual who is a registered voter of the congressional district from which
46 he or she is appointed shall be eligible to serve as a convention committee

1 member. The State Chairman shall be member ex-officio with the right to vote of
2 each convention committee. The State Chairman shall have the authority to
3 appoint any person to fill a vacancy caused by absence or any other reason. The
4 committee chairman may vote only to break a tie. The committee chairman and
5 the co-chairman shall be appointed from among members of the State Central
6 Committee by the State Chairman.
7

8 The State Central Committee shall serve as the Convention Committee on
9 Presidential Electors. Each State Central Committeeman shall appoint one (1)
10 individual from his or her Congressional District to serve as a Presidential Elector
11 for the purpose of casting a vote for the Republican Presidential nominee. The
12 State Chairman shall appoint two (2) electors. Each convention committee shall
13 meet upon the call of the committee chairman, or the State Chairman, or upon the
14 written request of eight (8) members of the committee submitted to the committee
15 chairman within forty-eight (48) hours notice.
16

17 The convention committees may adopt rules, including the right to limit debates in
18 committee, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of committee members, so long
19 as the committee rules are not inconsistent with these Bylaws. Convention Rules
20 and Procedures shall be published on the Illinois Republican Party website and
21 made available in printed form to the chair of each delegation forty-eight (48) hours
22 prior to the opening of the convention.
23

24 No minority report of any convention committee will be accepted by the Convention
25 unless the subject matter is discussed in committee and such minority report is in
26 writing, signed by seven (7) or more members of such committee and submitted
27 to the Convention Secretary prior to or at the time the majority report is submitted
28 to the Convention.
29

30 All committees of the Convention disband upon adjournment of the Convention or
31 as otherwise directed by the State Chairman.
32

33 H. Debate. No delegate will be permitted to speak to any question for more than three
34 (3) minutes nor more than once on any subject unless by special leave of the State
35 Chairman, except that the maker of a motion or resolution, if debatable, shall have
36 an additional three (3) minutes to close the debate.
37

38 I. Resolutions. All resolutions shall be submitted to the Convention by the Committee
39 on Platform and Resolutions without reading or debate except as otherwise
40 provided by these Bylaws. No resolution or any amendment thereto shall be
41 reported out or made a part of any report of the Convention Committee on Platform
42 and Resolutions unless it has been submitted to the committee in writing prior to
43 its report to the Convention and shall have received the affirmative support of
44 seven (7) members of that committee.
45

- 1 J. Motions. No motion or resolution from the floor shall be in order unless submitted
2 in writing to the Convention Secretary and signed by the Chairmen of at least fifty
3 (50) delegations, unless otherwise provided for in these Bylaws. For the purpose
4 of this Section, the Chairman of a delegation shall be defined as follows: The
5 Chairman of a county delegation shall be the County Chairman. The Chairman of
6 a Cook County Township delegation shall be the Township Committeeman. The
7 Chairman of a City of Chicago Ward delegation shall be the Ward Committeeman.
8 If, however, the Chairman of a delegation as herein defined is not in attendance at
9 the Convention, as determined by the Credentials Committee, the respective
10 County Chairman, Township Committeeman or Ward Committeeman may
11 designate another member of the delegation to serve as Chairman of the
12 delegation during Convention proceedings. Any such designation shall be made
13 in writing, shall be signed by the delegation Chairman, shall be notarized or
14 witnessed by that Chairman's member of the State Central Committee, and shall
15 be submitted in writing to the Convention Secretary. In addition, if any county,
16 township or ward is represented by only one delegate in attendance at the
17 Convention, as determined by the Credentials Committee, said delegate shall
18 serve as Chairman of the delegation during Convention proceedings. Any motion
19 or resolution so submitted shall be placed in the appropriate place on the agenda
20 for consideration by the Convention.
21
- 22 K. Appeals. In any appeal taken from a ruling of the State Chairman or other presiding
23 officer of the Convention, the State Chairman shall be sustained unless a majority
24 of delegates votes to overrule the State Chairman.
25
- 26 L. Convention Voting. All roll call votes shall be taken in the following manner by the
27 Convention Secretary: First, all county delegations (except Cook) shall be called
28 alphabetically. Second, all Cook County Township delegations shall be called
29 alphabetically. Third, all City of Chicago Ward delegations shall be called in
30 numerical ascending order beginning with the First Ward. When a delegation is
31 called by the Convention Secretary for its vote, the chairman of the delegation shall
32 announce the weighted vote of the delegation, as provided by state law. The unit
33 rule shall be in effect for all delegations. No proxy voting of delegations shall be
34 allowed. In the event of a dispute within a delegation as to how its vote shall be
35 cast, that delegation shall be passed and an Assistant Secretary shall poll the
36 delegation and report the results to the Secretary of the Convention for recording.
37 The report of such Assistant Secretary shall be final. Following a roll call vote for
38 election of a candidate to any position, the State Chairman, before reporting the
39 final tally, shall ask "Shall the vote be declared unanimous?" If answered in the
40 affirmative, the vote shall be so recorded.
41
- 42 M. Convention Committee Meetings. No convention committee shall meet during the
43 time the Convention is in session unless at the call of the State Chairman.
44
- 45 N. Platform. In considering the report of the Convention Committee on Platform and
46 Resolutions, three copies of the platform, all resolutions and all minority reports

1 shall be printed and distributed to the chair of each delegation. No platform,
2 resolution or minority report shall be read to the Convention unless this rule is
3 suspended, upon proper motion, approved upon affirmative vote of three-fifths
4 (3/5) of the delegates.
5

6 O. Open Meetings. The proceedings of the Convention shall be open to the public.
7 No votes either in committee or on the floor shall be taken by secret ballot.
8 Meetings, however, may be closed if executive session is provided in Robert's
9 Rules of Order.

10
11 P. Suspension of Bylaws. These Bylaws may be suspended by the Convention only
12 on proper motion, and the affirmative vote of three-fifths (3/5) of the delegates.
13

14 Q. Continuing Effect and Amendment of Article VII. This Article VII shall remain in
15 effect for Illinois Republican State Conventions which shall meet from time to time.
16 It may be changed or amended after consideration and recommendation of the
17 Convention Committee on Rules and Procedures and adoption by the Convention;
18 or by amendment from the floor approved by the affirmative vote of three-fifths
19 (3/5) of the delegates.
20

21 R. Convention Minutes. The minutes of the Convention, together with convention
22 committee reports, shall be maintained by the State Central Committee.
23

24 S. Appointments to Fill Alternate Vacancies. The State Chairman, with the advice and
25 consent of the State Central Committee, shall appoint persons to fill vacancies for
26 at-large alternates to the Republican National Convention when such vacancies
27 occur after the Convention has adjourned.
28

29 ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENT AND SUSPENSION 30

31 A. Amendments. Amendments to these Bylaws, unless otherwise provided herein,
32 may be adopted by the State Central Committee upon receiving two-thirds (2/3) of
33 the weighted vote of those present on the question, or upon receiving a majority of
34 the weighted votes of those present if a copy of the proposed amendment is
35 received by each member thirty (30) days prior to the vote thereon.
36

37 B. Suspension. Any provision of these Bylaws, with the exception of Article VII may
38 be suspended by the State Central Committee upon the vote of two-thirds (2/3) of
39 the weighted vote.



II. Delegate Pledge Form and/or Delegate Application

- *Included: Statement of Declaration of Preference for Presidential Delegates and Alternate Delegates*

_____ **ATTACH TO PETITION** _____

10 ILCS 5/7-10.3

Suggested
Revised July, 2004
SBE No. P-1E

STATEMENT OF DECLARATION
OF
PREFERENCE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Delegate and Alternate Delegate

☐

I, _____, do hereby declare that I prefer
_____ for President of the United States.

☐

I, _____, do hereby declare that I am
uncommitted as to preference for President of the United States.

(Signature of Candidate)

Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) by _____ before me, on

(Name of Candidate)
(insert month, day, year)

(Notary Public's Signature)

(SEAL)



III. Instructive Material for Potential Delegates

- *Included: 2024 Republican National Nominating Convention Delegate Selection Process Guide, Illinois State Board of Elections (SBOE) Presidential Delegate Guide*



2024 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTION

DELEGATE SELECTION PROCESS GUIDE

BACKGROUND: The Illinois Republican Presidential Primary Election is Tuesday, March 19, 2024. Under rules adopted at the 2020 Republican National Convention, and further subsequently amended by the Republican National Committee, Illinois will send 64 Delegates and 61 Alternate Delegates to the 2024 Republican National Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during the week of July 15, 2024.

DELEGATE SELECTION: Delegates and Alternate Delegates will be chosen at-large at the Republican State Convention in May 2024 and directly elected in each congressional district at the Republican General Primary Election on March 19, 2024. In addition, the Chairman of the Illinois Republican Party, the National Committeeman for Illinois, and the National Committeewoman for Illinois, as RNC members, are automatically considered as Delegates in the Illinois delegation.

At-Large Delegates & Alternate Delegates: Illinois will choose ten (10) Delegates and ten (10) Alternate Delegates at-large at the Illinois Republican State Convention in May 2024. Pursuant to Rule 14(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Party, each state is granted ten (10) Delegates and ten (10) Alternate Delegates. These Delegates and Alternate Delegates are chosen at-large at the Illinois State Republican Convention. Pursuant to an Illinois Republican Party resolution passed on July 8, 2023, these At-Large Delegates and Alternate Delegates shall be bound to the winner of the statewide Presidential preference vote conducted at the Republican General Primary Election on March 19, 2024.

Moreover, pursuant to Rule 14(a)(2) of the Rules of the Republican Party, the Chairman of the Illinois Republican Party, the National Committeeman for Illinois, and the National Committeewoman for Illinois are automatically considered to be Delegates in the Illinois delegation. Both the National Committeeman and the National Committeewoman (but not the State Chairman) are chosen at the Illinois Republican State Convention.

Delegates & Alternate Delegates by Congressional District: In addition to the above, pursuant to Rule No. 14(a)(3) of The Rules of the Republican Party, three (3) Delegates and three (3) Alternate Delegates will be elected from each Congressional District at the Republican General Primary Election on March 19, 2024. Thus, in total, Illinois will have 51 Delegates and 51 Alternate Delegates directly elected by Republican Primary Election voters.

CANDIDATE REQUIREMENTS: Candidates for Delegate and Alternate Delegate by Congressional District stand for election to the National Nominating Convention with the name of their preferred candidate for President of the United States next to their name, or the word “uncommitted” next to their name. 10 ILCS 5/7-19(2); 10 ILCS 5/7-10.3. Notwithstanding a designated preference for President of the United States, the vote for a Delegate or Alternate Delegate is for the sole purpose of securing expression of sentiment and will of party voters and considered only advisory to the Delegate or Alternate Delegate so elected, unless otherwise directed by the Rules of the Republican Party. If more than the allocated number of Delegates and/or Alternate Delegates from a district seek to run as preferring the same Presidential candidate, that Presidential candidate (or a representative of his or her campaign) will designate those candidates who are authorized to run as “committed” to that candidate. Delegate and Alternate Delegate candidates not committed will be listed as “uncommitted” on the ballot.

Candidates for Delegate and Alternate Delegate must file the following information with the State Board of Elections:

- (1) A statement of candidacy,
- (2) loyalty oath (optional),
- (3) a statement of preference for a Presidential candidate or a statement that the Delegate or Alternate Delegate is running “uncommitted,” and
- (4) nominating petitions signed by at least 0.5% of Republican primary electors in the district (see signature requirements for each Congressional District below).

The filing period for Delegates and Alternate Delegates at the Illinois State Board of Elections in Springfield is January 4, 2024, through January 5, 2024. Petitions may be circulated beginning October 7, 2024.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE: In addition to electing Congressional District Delegates and Alternate Delegates at the General Primary Election, voters may express their preference for a Republican Presidential nominee in the Republican General Primary Election on March 19, 2024. The At-Large Delegates and alternate At-Large

Delegates chosen at the Illinois State Republican Convention in May 2024 (see above regarding the procedure for selecting At-Large Delegates & Alternate Delegates) will be bound to the winner of the statewide Presidential preference vote conducted on March 19, 2024, pursuant to an Illinois Republican Party resolution passed on July 8, 2023.

EXPENSES: All Delegates and Alternate Delegates are personally responsible for their own expenses to the 2024 Republican National Nominating Convention, including travel, lodging, meals, activities, and any applicable delegation activity fee. Furthermore, candidates for Delegate and Alternate Delegate should be aware of, and comply with, any state and federal campaign disclosure regulations regarding their expenditures as candidates.

The information above is not legal advice and is offered for educational and informative purposes only. If you need legal advice, consult a licensed attorney. For additional information, consult the Illinois State Board of Elections candidate guide for Presidential candidates and candidates for delegate and alternate delegate.

***This information will be supplemented by the Illinois State Board of Elections publication entitled “Candidate’s Guide 2024 Presidential Preference, Delegates & Alternate Delegates,” which is (or will be) available at the State Board of Elections website www.elections.il.gov.

*Please contact the Illinois State Board of Elections Springfield Office if you have any questions regarding this process.

2329 S. MacArthur Blvd
Springfield, IL 62708-4187
Phone: (217) 782-4141
Fax: (217) 782-1518
www.elections.il.gov

2024 SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to 10 ILCS 5/7-10(b), each candidate for Delegate or Alternate Delegate from a Congressional District must file a nominating petition with at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her Congressional District. The signature requirements for each Congressional District for the 2024 election cycle are as follows:


District	# of Signatures
1	370
2	342
3	277
4	197
5	426
6	627
7	136
8	460
9	358
10	467
11	598
12	1,089
13	567
14	552
15	1,068
16	984
17	596

PRELIMINARY DELEGATE ALLOCATION – ILLINOIS

Based on Rule 14 of *The Rules of the Republican Party*, the RNC Counsel's Office has made the following preliminary determination of the number of delegates your state will receive for the 2024 Republican National Convention. The final numbers are subject to adjustment for violations of Rule 16, the results of intervening elections, and any other situations necessitated by the Rules.

	Allocation/Formula	Delegates	Alternates
At-Large			
Base Allocation	10	10	10
RNC Members	3	3	0
2020 GOP Majority Electoral Votes	0	0	0
GOP Governor	0	0	0
≥50% GOP Congressional Delegation	0	0	0
GOP Majority in One House of State Legislature	0	0	0
GOP Majority in All Houses of State Legislature	0	0	0
GOP Senator(s)	1 x 0	0	0
	Total	13	10
Congressional Districts	3 x 17	51	51
	Grand Total	64	61

Paid for by the Republican National Committee
310 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003 www.gop.com
Not authorized by any candidate or candidate's committee.

A close-up, vertical view of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. The flag is draped and folded, with the blue field with white stars at the top and the red and white stripes below. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the fabric.

State of Illinois

**2024
PRESIDENTIAL
PREFERENCE &
DELEGATES
GUIDE**

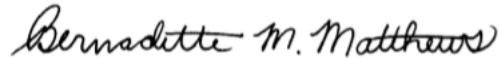
Issued by the
Illinois State Board of Elections

P R E F A C E

This **PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE AND DELEGATES GUIDE** has been prepared to provide information for candidates seeking office in 2024. However, ***legal interpretations contained in the Guide are not binding and may not be construed as sufficient argument in response to an objection to any candidate's nomination.*** The State Board of Elections recommends that all prospective candidates consult competent legal counsel when preparing their nomination papers.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting the State Board of Elections in Springfield (217/782-4141) or Chicago (312/814-6440).

Your comments and suggestions are appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bernadette M. Matthews". The script is cursive and fluid, with the first name being the most prominent.

Bernadette M. Matthews
Executive Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Filing Periods	1
General Requirements for Filing Nomination Papers	2
General Information	2
Nominating Petition Sheets	4
Statement of Candidacy	8
Loyalty Oath (optional)	9
Prohibited – Use of Public Funds	9
Code of Fair Campaign Practices	9
Apparent Conformity Review	9
Nomination Procedures	
Established Party Candidates	10
New Political Party Candidates	10
Independent Candidates	11
Write-In Candidate Procedures	12
Additional Information	12
Special Requirements for Specific Offices	
President	14
Delegates and Alternate Delegates	16
Objections to Nomination Papers	20
Answers to Commonly Asked Questions	22
Signature Requirements	26
Delegates and Alternate Delegates by District	27

GENERAL PRIMARY
(Third Tuesday in March)

MARCH 19, 2024

GENERAL ELECTION
(First Tuesday after the
first Monday in November)

NOVEMBER 5, 2024

FILING PERIODS

WHO: **PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE, DELEGATES & ALTERNATE
DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS
(DEMOCRATIC & REPUBLICAN)**

WHAT: **General Primary**

WHEN: **January 4 – January 5, 2024**

WHERE: Illinois State Board of Elections
2329 S. MacArthur Boulevard
Springfield, IL 62704

HOW: **Petitions may not be circulated prior to October 7, 2023.**

WHO: **NEW POLITICAL PARTY CANDIDATES AND INDEPENDENT
CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT**

WHAT: **General Election**

WHEN: **June 17 – 24, 2024**

WHERE: Illinois State Board of Elections
2329 S. MacArthur Boulevard
Springfield, IL 62704

HOW: **Petitions may not be circulated prior to March 26, 2024**

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING NOMINATION PAPERS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Candidates are strongly advised to obtain legal counsel as to their legal qualifications for office, the proper method for completing the petition forms with respect to the office, the minimum and maximum number of signatures required, the qualifications of the signers and circulators, etc.
2. Candidates must file for office in one of the following manners:
 - a. as a candidate of an established political party;
 - b. as a candidate of a new political party; or
 - c. as an independent candidate.

3. Candidates **must** file the following papers (which should be in the following order):

- a. Statement of Candidacy;*

** Presidential electors whose names appear on independent and new party petitions are not required to submit a Statement of Candidacy. (10 ILCS 5/10-5)*

- b. Delegates and Alternate Delegates only – a Statement of Declaration of Preference for President of the United States (“Statement of Presidential Preference”) or a statement that they are running as uncommitted;
- c. Loyalty Oath (optional);
- d. Nominating petition sheets, containing sufficient number of **original** signatures.

NOTE: A new political party petition must have attached thereto a certificate (suggested [SBE Form P-8C](#)) stating the names and addresses of the party officers authorized to fill vacancies in nomination. (See 10 ILCS 5/10-5; *Peoples Indep. Party v. Petroff*, 191 Ill. App. 3d 706, 548 N.E. 2d 145 (5th Dist. 1989)) Failure to file this form will not invalidate the petition but will preclude the new party from being able to fill any vacancy that may occur.

4. Election laws prescribe the forms to be submitted in seeking nomination and election to office. The State Board of Elections has prepared **suggested** forms for petitions, statements of candidacy, etc. The official SBE form number suggested for use is included under each office listed in this Guide. Forms are available for purchase from election supply vendors, and may be obtained from

the offices of the State Board of Elections or downloaded from the Board's website at <http://www.elections.il.gov>.

5. Petitions may be filed in-person or by mail, by either the candidate or a representative of the candidate.

a. Filings made by mail must be received **no earlier** than the opening of the office on the first day of the appropriate filing period and **no later** than 5:00 p.m. on the last day of that filing period. (26 Ill. Adm. Code §§ 201.20, 202.20) Filings made in-person will be accepted in the **principal office (Springfield)** of the State Board of Elections beginning at 8:00 a.m. on the first day of the appropriate filing period and ending at 5:00 p.m. on the last day of that filing period. Petitions must actually be received no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day of that filing period; ***simply being in line at 5:00 p.m. on said last day is not sufficient.***

b. Petitions sent by mail and received **after** midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day. (26 Ill. Adm. Code §§ 201.20, 202.20) Candidates who wish to qualify for the lottery and file by mail should **mail (U.S. Postal Service only)** their petitions to the State Board of Elections, 2329 S. McArthur Blvd., Springfield, IL 62704-4503. It is important to note that petitions received **BEFORE** the first day of filing cannot be accepted. (10 ILCS 5/7-12, 10-6.2)

6. Ballot Placement Lotteries

a. The lotteries are held within nine days following the last day to file petitions.

b. Petitions filed on the first day at the opening hour (8:00 a.m.) and petitions filed within the last hour on the last day of the filing period (4:00-5:00 p.m.) are included in respective lotteries to appear first, or last, on the ballot.

c. Filings received after the opening hour, and before the last hour, will be certified in the order of filing for ballot placement. (10 ILCS 5/7-12, 10-6.2; 26 Ill. Adm. Code §§ 201.40, 202.40)

7. Multiple Filings

If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate for the same office, the State Board of Elections shall, within two (2) business days, notify the candidate of their multiple petition filings and that the candidate has three (3) business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections that they may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate sends notice, the designated set of petitions shall be the only petitions to be considered valid (candidates may use suggested [SBE Form No. P-25A](#) to provide such notice). If the candidate fails to send notice, then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void. (10 ILCS 5/7-12, 10-6.2)

NOTE: If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person with respect to more than one political party, their name shall not be certified for the primary ballot of any party. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(9))

B. NOMINATING PETITION SHEETS

1. The top portion (heading) of the nominating petition sheet which includes information relative to the election, the candidate, the office, and political party, as applicable, must be completed prior to the circulation of the petition sheet.
 - a. The form of the candidate's name that appears on the heading of page 1 of the petition is the form that will be certified for the ballot. The candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree, professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname. (10 ILCS 5/7-10.2, 7-17(b), 10-5.1, 16-3(e))
 - b. A political slogan is defined as any word or words expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to any word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a political slogan as part of their name on the ballot, notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the candidate's name. (10 ILCS 5/7-17(b), 10-5.1, 16-3(e)) The State Board of Elections shall not certify any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with that restriction. (10 ILCS 5/7-17(c))

NOTE: If a candidate has changed their name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition or certificate for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition or certificate must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or declaration of invalidity of marriage to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. (10 ILCS 5/7-10.2, 7-17(b)-(c), 10-5.1, 16-3(e)-(f))

- c. The name of more than one candidate of the same political party for a group office such as delegate may appear on the same petition. However, each candidate must submit their individual Statement of Candidacy and optional

Loyalty Oath with the petition. **THE CANDIDATE'S NAME SHOULD APPEAR IN EXACTLY THE SAME FORM ON THE PETITION SHEETS, STATEMENT OF CANDIDACY, AND LOYALTY OATH.** The Board will certify each candidate's name as the name appears on petition sheet #1. (see "a" above) (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-5)

- d. Each petition sheet must contain precisely the same information in the heading. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
- e. Petition sheets which are filed with the State Board of Elections must contain the **original** signatures signed by the voters signing the petition ("signers") and by the circulator thereof, and shall not be photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)

2. Petition Circulator

- a. A petition circulator must be 17 years of age or older (18 years of age or older by the date of the general election) and a citizen of the United States. **The circulator must personally witness all signatures given and sign the required circulator's statement that all signatures were taken in their presence.** No one may be considered a circulator of any petition page except the person who signs the circulator's statement. (10 ILCS 5/3-6(c), 7-10, 10-4)
- b. Petition sheets must **not** be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petitions. The circulator's statement on a candidate's petition must specify: (1) the dates on which the sheets were circulated; (2) the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated; or (3) that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for filing of petitions. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
- c. A petition circulator may not circulate for more than one political party. (10 ILCS 5/10-4; Schober v. Young, 322 Ill. App. 3d 996, 751 N.E. 2d 610 (4th Dist. 2001))
- d. A petition circulator may not circulate for an independent candidate or candidates in addition to candidates for a new political party. (10 ILCS 5/10-4)
- e. A petition circulator may not circulate for an established party candidate in a primary election then for an independent candidate in the election. (10 ILCS 5/10-4; Elam v. Mun. Officers Electoral Bd. for Vill. of Riverdale, 2021 IL 127080, 182 N.E. 3d 746 (2021))
- f. A petition circulator may not circulate for more than one new political party. (10 ILCS 5/10-4)
- g. A petition circulator must complete the circulator's statement at the bottom of each petition sheet certifying address, age, and citizenship information and also certifying that the signatures on that sheet were signed in their presence

and are genuine and that to the best of their knowledge and belief the persons so signing were qualified voters of the political subdivision for which the candidate or candidates shall be nominated, or elected, and that their respective registration addresses are correctly stated therein. Petition circulators for established party candidates must swear that to the best of their knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petitions qualified voters of the relevant party. The statement shall be sworn to and signed before an officer authorized to administer oaths in Illinois. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)

- h. Petition circulators shall indicate on such petition their residence address, written or printed, including the street address or rural route number of the circulator, as well as the circulator's county, city, village, or town, and state. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)

3. Petition Signers

- a. A signer **may NOT** sign petitions for candidates of more than one political party for the same election. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
- b. A signer **may** sign the petitions of one established political party for the primary election and one new political party or independent candidate for the subsequent general election.
- c. A signer must sign their own name on the petition, and their address must follow their signature. The signer cannot sign for someone else, such as another member of their family. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
- d. A petition signer may change party affiliation from one election to another. (*Kusper v. Pontikes*, 414 U.S. 51 (1973); *Hossfeld v. Ill. State Bd. of Elections*, 238 Ill. 2d 418, 939 N.E. 2d 368 (2010); *Sperling v. County Officers Electoral Bd.*, 57 Ill. 2d 81, 309 N.E. 2d 589 (1974)) A primary election and the following election are considered one election for these purposes. (*Elam*, 2021 IL 127080, 182 N.E. 3d 746)
- e. Petition signers must be registered voters in the political subdivision in which the candidate is seeking nomination or election. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4)
- f. Each petition signer shall indicate on such petition their residence address, written or printed, including the street address or rural route number of the signer, as well as the signer's city, village, town, county, and state. **A petition signer must be a registered voter from the address shown opposite their signature on the petition.** The city, village, county and/or state may be preprinted if all the signers reside therein. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
- g. Signatures may be stricken from the petition by the circulator or the candidate, prior to filing, in the following manner:

- 1) The person striking the signature must initial the petition at the place where the signature is stricken. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-3)
 - 2) The person striking the signature must sign a certification (suggested [SBE Form P-2A](#)) listing the page number and line number of each signature stricken from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as part of the petition. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-3)
 - 3) The person striking signatures from independent candidate petitions must sign an additional certificate (suggested [SBE Form P-2B](#)) specifying the number of certification pages listing stricken signatures which are attached to the petition and the page numbers indicated on such certifications. This additional certificate must be filed as part of the petition, shall be numbered, and shall be attached immediately following the last page of signers' signatures and before the certifications of stricken signatures. (10 ILCS 5/10-3)
 - 4) All of the foregoing requirements are necessary to affect a valid striking of any signature. (10 ILCS 5/10-3)
4. Petition Preparation (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
- a. The petition signature sheets must be **original** and of **uniform** size.
 - b. The petition signature sheets must be numbered consecutively beginning with the top sheet as number "1."
 - c. The following original documents are to be attached to (preferably on top of) the nominating petition signature sheets:
 - 1) Statement of Candidacy;
 - 2) Statement of Presidential Preference (Delegates and Alternate Delegates);
 - 3) Loyalty Oath (optional)

The documents listed in this subsection 4.c. are not to be numbered.

- d. Any certifications related to striking of signatures shall be attached immediately following the last petition page and numbered consecutively beginning with the number "1." (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-3)

For all new political party petitions, the petitions shall have attached thereto a certificate (suggested [SBE Form P-8C](#)) stating the names and addresses of the party officers authorized to fill vacancies in nomination. Failure to file the certificate will result in the party

forfeiting its right to fill vacancies in nomination, but will not invalidate the petition. (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-11)

- e. The petition signature sheets must be **neatly fastened together** in book form by placing the sheets in a pile and fastening them together at one edge in a secure and suitable manner.
- f. A petition when filed shall not be altered or amended. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 7-12, 10-4, 10-5)

C. STATEMENT OF CANDIDACY (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-5)

- 1. Each candidate,* whether an individual candidate or one whose name appears on a group petition or certificate of nomination, must complete and file a Statement of Candidacy. The form of the candidate's name, as printed and signed, should match the name as printed on the petition. Furthermore, the address of the candidate; the office for which the person is a candidate; political party designation, if applicable; and statements that the person is qualified for the office specified, should also match the information as printed on the petition. **THIS STATEMENT MUST ACCOMPANY THE NOMINATION PAPERS.**

* Presidential *e/lectors* whose names are submitted with independent and new party petitions are not required to submit a Statement of Candidacy. (10 ILCS 5/10-5)

2. Candidate's Name

- a. In the designation of the name of a candidate on nomination papers or a certificate of nomination, the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. (10 ILCS 5/7-10.2; 10-5.1)
- b. If a candidate has changed their name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition or certificate for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the nomination papers or certificate must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage to assume a spouse's surname, dissolution of marriage or declaration of invalidity of marriage to assume a former surname, or name change that conforms with a candidate or elector's gender identity. (10 ILCS 5/7-10.2; 10-5.1)

- c. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, degree, or nickname implying possession of a title, degree, professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname. A political slogan is defined as any word or words "expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the personal identity of the candidate." A candidate may not use a political slogan as part of their name on the ballot, notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the candidate's name. (10 ILCS 5/7-10.2, 7-17(b), 10-5.1, 16-3(e))
- 3. The candidate must swear to and sign the Statement of Candidacy, which must be notarized.

D. LOYALTY OATH (Optional)

The filing of the Loyalty Oath is optional. (See *Communist Party of Indiana v. Whitcomb*, 414 U.S. 441 (1976))

E. PROHIBITED - USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS TO INFLUENCE VOTE

No public funds shall be used to urge any elector to vote for or against any candidate or proposition, or be appropriated for political or campaign purposes to any candidate or political organization. (10 ILCS 5/9-25.1)

F. CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

Candidates and committees are urged to abide by the provisions for campaigning outlined in the Code of Fair Campaign Practices This is a voluntary statement made and filed prior to an election, vowing that the candidate making the statement will conduct a positive, rather than a negative campaign. (10 ILCS 5/29B-5 *et seq.*)

G. APPARENT CONFORMITY REVIEW

The State Board of Elections conducts a limited apparent conformity review of all candidate nominating petitions filed with it. The review takes place after the petition is filed, and is limited to determining the following: (1) whether a signed Statement of Candidacy has been filed, and (2) whether the filed nominating petition sheets contain a gross number of signatures equal to or exceeding 10% of the minimum number of signatures required for the office sought.

All candidates whose petitions fail the apparent conformity review will be notified in writing and given an opportunity to appear before the State Board of Elections at its first meeting to call petition objection cases, before a final determination is made to reject the candidate's petition on the basis of non-conformity.

NOMINATION PROCEDURES

A. NOMINATION OF ESTABLISHED POLITICAL PARTY CANDIDATES

1. A political party which, at the last general election for State and county offices, polled for its candidate for Governor more than 5% of the entire vote cast for Governor, is an “established political party” as to the State and as to any district or political subdivision thereof. A political party that received more than 5% of the entire vote cast in the State at the general election next preceding a primary is an established political party within the State, and shall elect precinct, township, ward, and State central committeepersons. (10 ILCS 5/7-2, 10-2)
2. In preparing their nomination papers, candidates of established political parties seeking nomination should follow the information contained in “Requirements for Filing Nomination Papers” beginning on page 2.
3. Nomination papers for Presidential Preference Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the National Nominating Conventions are filed with the State Board of Elections (see filing period information at page 1 for dates).
4. A candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for nomination, is prohibited from being listed on the ballot at the General Election as an independent candidate or as a candidate of another political party, and may not file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate at that General Election. (10 ILCS 5/7-61, 10-3, 17-16.1, 18-9.1)
5. Individual signers who sign an Established Party candidate petition may not sign a petition of a candidate of another Established Party. (10 ILCS 5/7-10)

B. NOMINATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTY CANDIDATES

1. A new political party is formed by filing a petition containing the names of all of the party’s candidates running for any of the offices to be filled within the given district or political subdivision. New political party candidates must follow the provisions contained in Section 10-2 of the Election Code. (10 ILCS 5/10-2)
2. New political party candidates who wish to file for President and Vice President must file nominating petitions with the State Board of Elections. (June 17-24, 2024)
3. Upon filing its petition with its slate of candidates, a new political party is created. A new political party that receives more than 5% of the votes cast at that election becomes an established political party. (10 ILCS 5/10-2)
4. A new political party petition must have attached a Certificate of Officers Authorized to Fill Vacancies in Nomination. (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-11) Failure to file the Certificate leaves the party unable to fill any later vacancy in nomination.

5. When a new political party petition is invalidated in its entirety by an electoral board or upon judicial review, no vacancies in nomination for those offices shall exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill vacancies in nomination shall have no legal effect. (10 ILCS 5/10-7)
6. A political party name may not contain more than five words. Moreover, such party shall not bear the same name as, or include the name of, any established party. (10 ILCS 5/10-2, 10-5(2))
7. A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for nomination, is prohibited from being listed on the ballot at the General Election as an independent candidate or as a candidate of another political party, and may not file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate at that General Election. (10 ILCS 5/7-61, 10-3, 17-16.1, 18-9.1)
8. Nomination papers for new political party candidates must be filed with the State Board of Elections for President and Vice President during the filing period June 17-24, 2024. The petitions should include the names and addresses of 19 Presidential electors. (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-6, 21-1)
9. Candidates nominated by a new political party must provide the following documents to be included with the petition to form a new political party:
 - a. A Statement of Candidacy for each candidate;

NOTE: Presidential electors whose names appear on new party and independent petitions are not required to submit a Statement of Candidacy. (10 ILCS 5/10-5)
 - b. A certificate (suggested [SBE Form P-8C](#)) stating the names and addresses of the party officers authorized to fill vacancies. *Failure to file this form will result in the party forfeiting the right to fill vacancies.* (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-11)

(See “Requirements for Filing Nomination Papers” beginning on page 2 for more detailed information).

C. NOMINATION OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

1. Independent candidates are those individuals who are not candidates of any political party, but who are candidates in a general election at which party candidates may appear on the ballot. The designation “Independent” appears next to the candidate’s name on the ballot. (10 ILCS 5/10-3)
2. Independent candidates file at the same time as new party candidates (June 17-24, 2024) with the State Board of Elections. (10 ILCS 5/10-6)

3. The petitions should include the names and addresses of 19 Presidential electors. Those electors do not have to submit a Statement of Candidacy (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-6, 21-1)
4. Vacancies for independent candidates cannot be filled. (10 ILCS 5/10-7) A vacancy in nomination contemplates a political party organization to fill it. An independent is an individual candidate not supported by a party structure. Therefore, there is no political party organization to fill the vacancy in nomination.
5. Independent candidates seeking election should follow the information contained in "Requirements for Filing Nomination Papers" beginning on page 2 in preparing their nomination papers for filing.
6. A candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for nomination, is prohibited from being listed on the ballot at the general election as an independent candidate or as a candidate of another political party, and may not file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate at that general election. (10 ILCS 5/7-61, 10-3, 17-16.1, 18-9.1)

D. WRITE-IN CANDIDATE PROCEDURES

Write-in candidates must file notarized Declarations of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate not less than 61 days prior to the election with the proper election authorities in those jurisdictions in which they are seeking to be a write-in candidate (i.e., a write-in candidate for President must file a Declaration of Intent with every county clerk and board of election commissioners in the State). A list of the names and addresses of all Illinois election authorities is available on the Board's website at www.elections.il.gov. **Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate forms are not filed with the State Board of Elections.** (10 ILCS 5/7-59, 17-16.1, 18-9.1) A candidate for whom nomination papers have been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election and who is defeated for nomination may not file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate at that General Election. Whenever an objection to a candidate's nomination papers or petitions for any office is sustained after the 61st day before the election, the candidate may file the notarized Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate for that office with the proper election authorities no later than 7 days prior to the election. (10 ILCS 5/7-59, 17-16.1, 18-9.1)

Forms for the Declaration of Intent can be obtained from the various election authorities or the State Board of Elections.

E. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. For the purpose of determining eligibility to sign or circulate a nominating petition, the terms "voter," "registered voter," "qualified voter," "legal voter," "elector," "qualified elector," and "primary elector" shall mean a person who is registered to vote at the address shown opposite their signature on the petition or was registered to vote at such address when they signed the petition. (10 ILCS 5/3-1.2)

2. When a candidate submits a written, notarized request to withdraw their nomination papers, the original petition is not returned to the individual, but remains in the office of the State Board of Elections. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)
3. Blank nomination petitions may be reproduced prior to circulation. All signatures required on nomination petitions must be original. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)

OFFICE: **PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

MINIMUM AGE: 35

RESIDENCY: Natural born citizen of the United States. 14 years residence within the U.S. (U.S. Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 1, Clause 5)

SIGNATURE

REQUIREMENTS: **ESTABLISHED PARTY CANDIDATES**

Not less than 3,000 or more than 5,000 primary electors of their party (10 ILCS 5/7-11)

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

1% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding statewide general election, or 25,000, whichever is less (10 ILCS 5/10-3)

NEW PARTY CANDIDATES

1% of the number of voters who voted at the next preceding statewide general election, or 25,000, whichever is less (10 ILCS 5/10-2)

VICE PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATE AND
PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTORS:

Petitions for independent and new party candidates for President can include the name of a Vice Presidential candidate and a list of 19 Presidential electors with names and addresses. (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-6, 21-1)

Presidential electors for the established political parties are chosen at state conventions. (10 ILCS 5/21-1)

PETITIONS: ESTABLISHED PARTY: SBE No. [P-10](#) (suggested)

INDEPENDENT: SBE No. [P-3](#) (suggested)

NEW PARTY: SBE No. [P-8](#) (suggested)

STATEMENT OF
CANDIDACY:

Filed with nomination papers. Required for Established Party Presidential Candidates and for new party and independent Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. Not required for new party and independent Electoral College electors. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-5)

ESTABLISHED PARTY: SBE No. [P-1](#) (suggested)

INDEPENDENT: SBE No. [P-1B](#) (suggested)

NEW PARTY: SBE No. [P-1D](#) (suggested)

LOYALTY OATH: (Optional) Filed with nomination papers. SBE No. [P-1C](#) (suggested)

STATEMENT
OF ECONOMIC
INTERESTS: Not required for Federal Office.

FILING DATES: **ESTABLISHED PARTIES** (10 ILCS 5/7-11 and the approved plans
of the respective established political parties)

January 4 – January 5, 2024
Circulation begins **October 7, 2023**

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES (10 ILCS 5/10-6)

June 17 - 24, 2024
Circulation begins **March 26, 2024**

NEW POLITICAL PARTY (10 ILCS 5/10-6)

June 17 - 24, 2024
Circulation begins **March 26, 2024**

WHERE TO
FILE: State Board of Elections
2329 S. McArthur Blvd., Springfield, IL 62704-4503

CAMPAIGN
DISCLOSURE: Filed with the Federal Election Commission, 1050 First Street NE,
Washington, D.C. 20463 (Phone: 800-424-9530).

TERM BEGINS: Noon, January 20, 2021 (U.S. Constitution, Amendment 20, Sec. 1)

TERM OF OFFICE: 4 Years

OFFICE: **DELEGATE AND ALTERNATE DELEGATE** to National
Presidential Nominating Conventions
(This is a Party office elected at the General Primary)

MINIMUM AGE: 18 years

RESIDENCY: United States Citizen. Resident of the congressional district for 30
days. Registered voter of the district.

SIGNATURE

REQUIREMENTS: **Democratic:** Not less than .5% (.005) of the qualified primary
electors of the party in the congressional district (10 ILCS 5/7-10(b)),
but in no event greater than 500 (Delegate Selection Rules for the
2024 Democratic National Convention, Rule 15.C.)

Republican: Not less than .5% (.005) of the qualified primary
electors of the party in the congressional district (10 ILCS 5/7-10(b))

NUMBER OF DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES DELEGATES ALLOCATED

PER DISTRICT: The formula for allocating delegates per congressional district is
certified to the State Board of Elections by each Party. The Board
allocates delegates according to the selected formulas upon
receiving notification from the Secretary of State as to the number
of delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled
at the respective national nominating conventions. The Secretary of
State shall ascertain the numbers from the call of the national
convention of each party.

NOTE (DEMOCRATIC): The Democratic Party's Delegate
Selection Rules do not provide for any Alternate Delegates to be
elected from the Congressional Districts in 2024.

NOTE (REPUBLICAN): The Republican Party's Rules allow for
three (3) Delegates and three (3) Alternate Delegates to be elected
from each Congressional District at the General Primary Election in
2024.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE:

Each candidate for delegate and alternate delegate must file a
statement declaring the name of their preference for President of
the United States, or that they intend to run uncommitted (suggested
[SBE No. P-1E](#)). However, Section 7-10.3 of the Illinois Election
Code allows the State Central Committee of either political party to

file a statement with the SBE, not less than 30 days prior to the first day for the filing of petitions, specifying that a candidate for delegate or alternate delegate is not required to file a Statement of Presidential Preference. (10 ILCS 5/7-10.3)

PETITIONS: Delegate [SBE No. P-23](#) (suggested)
Alternate Delegate [SBE No. P-24](#) (suggested)

STATEMENT
OF CANDIDACY: Filed with petition. [SBE No. P-1J](#) (suggested)

LOYALTY OATH: (Optional) Filed with nomination papers. SBE No. [P-1C](#) (suggested)

STATEMENT OF
ECONOMIC
INTERESTS: Not required for party office.

FILING DATES: **January 4 – January 5, 2024**
Circulation begins **October 7, 2023**

WHERE TO
FILE: State Board of Elections
2329 S. McArthur Blvd., Springfield, IL 62704-4503

Democratic district level delegate candidates must file a copy of their Statement of Candidacy and Statement of Presidential Preference with the State Democratic Party (Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, Section III.A.4.b.)

CAMPAIGN
FINANCIAL
DISCLOSURE: Not required for individual delegate candidates. Under some circumstances, groups of delegate candidates may be required to file with the Federal Election Commission. Call the FEC for further information (800-424-9530).

If more candidates file as committed to a Republican Presidential candidate than can be elected from a district, the Presidential candidate or their authorized agent has the option of filing a list with the SBE of delegate candidates who shall appear as committed to that candidate within 10 days after the last day to file. The remaining candidates will be certified as “uncommitted.” (10 ILCS 5/7-10.3(b))

Under the provisions of the Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic Convention, the Presidential candidate or authorized representative

has the option of approving delegates and alternate delegates when more candidates file as committed to a Presidential candidate than can be elected in a district. The Presidential candidate will provide a list of approved delegate and alternate candidates to the SBE and the State Party Chair by 5:00 p.m. on January 10, 2024. Those candidates who are not approved by the Presidential candidate will not appear on the primary ballot. (Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, Section III.A.5.)

REPUBLICAN PARTY NOTE:

For further information about the Party's rules, please check with the Republican Party of Illinois, <https://illinois.gop/>.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY NOTES:

Under the provisions of the Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention:

the Illinois presidential primary election is a "binding" primary. Accordingly, delegate positions shall be allocated so as to fairly reflect the expressed presidential (or uncommitted) preference of the primary voters in each district. The National Convention delegates selected at the district level shall be allocated in proportion to the percentage of the primary vote won in that district by each preference, except that preferences falling below a 15% threshold shall not be awarded any delegates.

(Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, Section III.A.6.a.)

The Proposed Delegate Selection Plan also provides:

To ensure the district-level binary-gendered delegates are equally divided between men and women (determined by gender self-identification) the gender of the first binary delegate elected in each district will be designated. At the time of election of delegates in the district, the binary gender advantage will alternate as delegate positions are filled and the alternation shall continue across presidential preferences in order of vote-getting preference. In the case of non-binary gender delegates, they shall shall [sic.] not be counted in either the male or female category, but do count towards the total delegate allotment. (Rule 6.C., Rule 6.C.1 & Reg. 4.10)

In districts with an odd number of delegates, the first gender binary delegate selected for the winning presidential preference must be of the same gender as the advantaged gender in that district. Should a gender non-binary delegate attain more votes than a gender binary candidate that would otherwise be entitled to a delegate position, the gender non-binary delegate will be elected a delegate and shall not be counted as either male or female for equal division purposes. Following that determination, the allocation

would continue alternating by gender for the winning presidential preference and any subsequent preferences. In districts with an even number of delegates, the highest vote-getting delegate candidate for the district's winning presidential preference will be the first delegate assigned. Following that determination, the state will then designate the remaining positions for that presidential preference and any subsequent preferences alternating by gender, as mathematically practicable.

(Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention, Section III.A.7.a., *citing* Delegate Selection Rules for the 2024 Democratic National Convention)

For further information about the Party's rules, please check with the Democratic Party of Illinois, <https://ildems.com/>.

OBJECTIONS TO NOMINATION PAPERS

FILING OBJECTION PETITION:

Nomination papers shall be deemed to be valid unless objections to them are filed. An original and two (2) copies of objection petitions must be filed in writing within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall be filed with the Springfield or Chicago office of the State Board of Elections. (10 ILCS 5/7-13, 10-8)

PROCESSING OBJECTION:

Not later than 12:00 noon on the second business day after receipt of objector's petition, the State Board of Elections shall transmit by registered mail or receipted personal delivery the nomination papers and original objector's petition to the chair of the proper electoral board designated in Section 10-9 or their authorized agent, and shall transmit a copy by registered mail or receipted personal delivery of the objector's petitions, to the candidate whose nomination papers are objected to, addressed to the place of residence designated in the Certificate of Nomination or nomination papers. **The State Board of Elections is the electoral board, except in districts which are wholly contained within Cook County, and wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, in which case the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners serves as the electoral board.** (10 ILCS 5/10-8, 10-9)

RESPONSIBILITY OF CHAIR OF ELECTORAL BOARD:

Within 24 hours after receipt of 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, the objector, the candidate, the election authority, and the appropriate county clerk 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 the officers and persons.

In those cases where the State Board of Elections is the designated electoral board, the Chair of the SBE shall send the call to the objector and candidate whose certificate of nomination or nomination papers are objected to by registered or certified mail stating the day, hour, and place at which the SBE shall meet to hear the objection. (10 ILCS 5/10-10)

NOTE: Instead of waiting for registered mail service of an objection, candidates may file a waiver of service with the State Board of Elections. By filing a waiver of service, candidates will receive notice of any objections filed against their nomination papers and notice of the call

of the cases electronically and may pick up hard copies of objections at the office of the State Board of Elections the evening of the last day for filing objection petitions. For more information, please contact the State Board of Elections.

ELECTORAL

BOARD MEETING: The meeting of the electoral board shall not be less than 3 nor more than 5 days after receipt of objector's petition by the chair of the electoral board. (10 ILCS 5/10-10)

JUDICIAL

REVIEW FILED: Within 5 days after service of the decision of the electoral board, the candidate or objector aggrieved by the decision of the board may file a petition for judicial review with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the electoral board was held. Court hearings are to be held within 30 days after filing of petition and the decision delivered promptly thereafter. (10 ILCS 5/10-10.1)

ANSWERS TO COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS

PETITIONS:

Alteration of documents:

1. May a petition be changed after it has been filed?

No. A petition once filed may not be added to or altered.

Signing petitions:

1. Are abbreviations allowed on petitions?

Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the resident's address, including the street number.

2. May a signer who voted Republican in the last primary now sign a petition for a Democratic candidate (or vice versa)?

Yes, however, no one may sign petitions for more than one party.

3. Can a signer sign an established party petition and a new party and/or independent petition?

Yes, a signer may sign an established party candidate's petition prior to a general primary election and later sign a petition of an independent OR a new political party candidate prior to a general election. The signer may not sign a petition of more than one established party for the general primary election. The signer may not sign a petition of more than one independent or new political party candidate's petition for the same office.

4. Can a signer sign one party's petitions for the primary but request another party's ballot at the primary election?

Yes, a signer may sign one party's petition for the primary and request the other party's ballot at the primary.

5. What name should the signer use when signing a petition?

The signer should sign the petition exactly as they are registered to vote. Example: The signature for James Smith should not appear on the petition as Jim Smith. However, signing with a nickname will not invalidate the signature, provided the signer can be identified.

6. Are pencil signatures allowed?

Yes, but it is strongly advised to use a pen with dark ink.

7. Can ditto marks be used on the petitions?

Though ditto marks are not specifically prohibited, it is suggested they be avoided. The use of ditto marks could be objected to and the outcome of an objection cannot be predicted. A circulator can, however, fill in any missing information, except a signer's signature.

8. Who can remove a name from a nomination petition?

Only the circulator or the candidate on whose behalf the petition was circulated may strike the signature. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-3) However, an individual can submit a written request with the SBE to have their name revoked before the petition is filed.

CIRCULATOR:

1. May a candidate circulate their own petitions?

Yes.

2. May a circulator circulate petitions for an independent candidate and a partisan candidate?

No.

3. When can the circulator start collecting signatures?

No more than 90 days prior to the last day for filing the petitions.

4. Can a petition page be circulated by more than one individual?

No. Only the person who signs the page as circulator can circulate that page. By signing the page as a circulator, the circulator is attesting that all the signatures were signed in their presence.

5. May a circulator sign as a voter on the petition they are circulating?

Yes.

6. May a circulator circulate petitions for an established party candidate and a new party candidate?

No. (10 ILCS 5/10-4)

7. Is the circulator required to be a registered voter?

No, but they must be at least 17 years of age (18 years of age by the date of the general election) and a United States Citizen. (10 ILCS 5/3-6(c), 7-10, 10-4)

NOTARIZATION:

1. Must the notary put the date of their commission expiration on the document?

The notary stamp indicates the date of commission expiration.

2. Must the notary public live in the same county as the candidate?

No.

3. Must the notary reside in Illinois, and may the notary also be a signatory of the petition?

Under the provisions of the Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgements Act (765 ILCS 30/1 *et seq.*), notarial acts may be performed outside of Illinois for use in Illinois.

It has not been definitively determined whether a notary may also be a signatory to a petition. Some electoral boards and circuit courts have upheld petitions where the notary was also a signer of the petition, but the issue has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court or any appellate court in Illinois. A cautious candidate might wish to avoid using a petition signer as the notary so as to avoid the risk of having to defend against an objection on this issue.

FILING PETITIONS:

1. May a candidate file in-person or by mail?

Petitions may be filed by mail or in-person, either by the candidate or their representative.

2. When are petitions open to the public?

Upon their filing with the proper office (there will be some delay in availability after filing for staff to process the filing).

3. Does a candidate have to file their own petition?

No.

4. May a candidate file their own petition and petitions for other candidates at the same time?

Yes.

5. When may petitions be mailed?

There are no statutory requirements regarding a time element for mailing petitions; however, all petitions that are received in the office prior to the opening of the office on the first day of the filing period will be returned to the sender. See Illinois Administrative Code, Title 26, Parts 201 and 202 for further detail.

6. May a petition contain the names of two or more candidates of the same established party?

Yes, an established party may slate a candidate for each office to be filled within a district.

Example - in a congressional district, several delegates are to be elected. Each candidate of the slate must individually file a Statement of Candidacy. Delegate and Alternate Delegate candidates must each file a Statement of Presidential Preference. The Statement of Candidacy and Statement of Presidential Preference for each candidate must be attached to the original slate petition.

7. If you are first in line or your petition is in the first mail pickup or delivery of the day, will you be first on the ballot?

Not necessarily. If petitions for two or more candidates are filed in-person by people standing in line prior to the opening of the office and/or delivered in the first U.S. mail pickup or delivery, those petitions will be considered as filed simultaneously and the candidates will be involved in a lottery for ballot position. Candidates who have their petitions delivered by any delivery service other than the United States Postal Service do not qualify for the ballot position lottery.

2024 SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

Democratic	Republican	Independent	New Party
3,000 - 5,000	3,000 - 5,000	25,000	25,000

2024 SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

District	Democratic	Republican
1	500	370
2	500	342
3	500	277
4	481	197
5	500	426
6	500	627
7	500	136
8	500	460
9	500	358
10	500	467
11	500	598
12	444	1,089
13	500	567
14	500	552
15	500	1,068
16	500	984
17	500	596

UNOFFICIAL*

2024 DISTRICT ALLOCATION FOR DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

District	Democratic	Republican
1	7 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
2	6 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
3	6 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
4	5 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
5	8 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
6	6 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
7	8 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
8	5 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
9	7 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
10	6 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
11	5 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
12	3 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
13	6 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
14	5 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
15	4 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
16	4 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates
17	5 Delegates, 0 Alternates	3 Delegates, 3 Alternates

Total Elected	96 Delegates, 0 Alternates	51 Delegates, 51 Alternates
Total Appointed	82 Delegates, 12 Alternates	13 Delegates, 10 Alternates
TOTAL	178 Delegates, 12 Alternates	64 Delegates, 61 Alternates

* Under the provisions of Section 7-14.1 of the Election Code, the Secretary of State shall report to the State Board of Elections the number of delegates to which Illinois will be entitled from the call of the national convention of each party. (10 ILCS 5/7-14.1) The information listed above is based on information from the Proposed Illinois Delegate Selection Plan for the 2024 Democratic National Convention and from Rules 14(a)(3) and 16(d)(5) of the Rules of the Republican Party, as amended by the Republican National Committee on April 14, 2022. The information will remain UNOFFICIAL until the Secretary of State has received the call for both conventions.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

State of Illinois



BOARD MEMBERS

Casandra B. Watson, Chair

Laura K. Donahue, Vice Chair

Jennifer M. Ballard Croft

Cristina D. Cray

Tonya L. Genovese

Catherine S. McCrory

Rick S. Terven, Sr.

Jack Vrett

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Bernadette M. Matthews

www.elections.il.gov

Revised August 2023



IV. State Law

- *Included: Relevant Portions of the Illinois Election Code*

Information maintained by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Updating the database of the Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) is an ongoing process. Recent laws may not yet be included in the ILCS database, but they are found on this site as [Public Acts](#) soon after they become law. For information concerning the relationship between statutes and Public Acts, refer to the [Guide](#).

Because the statute database is maintained primarily for legislative drafting purposes, statutory changes are sometimes included in the statute database before they take effect. If the source note at the end of a Section of the statutes includes a Public Act that has not yet taken effect, the version of the law that is currently in effect may have already been removed from the database and you should refer to that Public Act to see the changes made to the current law.

ELECTIONS

(10 ILCS 5/) Election Code.

(10 ILCS 5/Art. 7 heading)

ARTICLE 7. THE MAKING OF NOMINATIONS BY POLITICAL PARTIES

(10 ILCS 5/7-1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-1)

Sec. 7-1. Application of Article.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the nomination of all candidates for all elective State, congressional, judicial, and county officers, State's Attorneys (whether elected from a single county or from more than one county), city, village, and incorporated town and municipal officers, trustees of sanitary districts, township officers in townships of over 5,000 population coextensive with or included wholly within cities or villages not under the commission form of government, precinct, township, ward, and State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions by all political parties, as defined in Section 7-2 of this Article 7, shall be made in the manner provided in this Article 7 and not otherwise. The nomination of candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States shall be made only in the manner provided for in Section 7-9 of this Article.

(b) This Article 7 shall not apply to (i) the nomination of candidates for school elections and township elections, except in those townships specifically mentioned in subsection (a) and except in those cases in which a township central committee determines under Section 6A-2 of the Township Law of 1874 or Section 45-55 of the Township Code that its candidates for township offices shall be nominated by primary in accordance with this Article, (ii) the nomination of park commissioners in park districts organized under the Park District Code, (iii) the nomination of officers of cities and villages organized under special charters, or (iv) the nomination of municipal officers for cities, villages, and incorporated towns with a population of 5,000 or less, except where a city, village, or incorporated town with a population of 5,000 or less has by ordinance determined that political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal office in the city, village, or incorporated town by primary in accordance with this Article. In that event, the municipal clerk shall certify the ordinance to the proper election officials no later than November 15 in the year preceding the consolidated primary election.

(c) The words "township officers" or "township offices" shall be construed, when used in this Article, to include supervisors.

(d) As provided in Sections 3.1-25-20 through 3.1-25-60 of the Illinois Municipal Code, a village may adopt a system of nonpartisan primary and general elections for the election of village officers.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-2)

Sec. 7-2. A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, polled more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in the State, is hereby declared to be a political party within the State, and shall nominate all candidates provided for in this Article 7 under the provisions hereof, and shall elect precinct, township, ward, and State central committeepersons as herein provided.

A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast within any congressional district, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within such congressional district, and shall nominate its candidate for Representative in Congress, under the provisions hereof. A political party, which at the general election for State and county officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in any county, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said county, and shall nominate all county officers in said county under the provisions hereof, and shall elect precinct, township, and ward committeepersons, as herein provided.

A political party, which at the municipal election for city, village, or incorporated town officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in any city, village, or incorporated town is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said city, village, or incorporated town, and shall nominate all city, village, or incorporated town officers in said city, village, or incorporated town under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in Section 7-1.

A political party, which at the municipal election for town officers then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in said town, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said town, and shall nominate all town officers in said town under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in Section 7-1.

A political party, which at the municipal election in any other municipality or political subdivision, (except townships and school districts), for municipal or other officers therein then next preceding a primary, cast more than 5 per cent of the entire vote cast in such municipality or political subdivision, is hereby declared to be a political party within the meaning of this Article, within said municipality or political subdivision, and shall nominate all municipal or other officers therein under the provisions hereof to the extent and in the cases provided in Section 7-1.

Provided, that no political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization or group is associated, directly or indirectly, with Communist, Fascist, Nazi, or other un-American principles and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and the State of Illinois.

(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-3) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-3)

Sec. 7-3. In determining the total vote of a political party, whenever required by this Article 7, the test shall be the total vote cast by such political party for its candidate

who received the greatest number of votes; provided however, that in applying this section to the vote cast for any candidate for an office for which cumulative voting is permitted, the total vote cast for such candidate shall be divided by that number which equals the greatest number of votes that could lawfully be cast for such candidate by one elector.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-4) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-4)

Sec. 7-4. The following words and phrases in this Article 7 shall, unless the same be inconsistent with the context, be construed as follows:

1. The word "primary", the primary elections provided for in this Article, which are the general primary, the consolidated primary, and for those municipalities which have annual partisan elections for any officer, the municipal primary held 6 weeks prior to the general primary election date in even numbered years.

2. The definitions of terms in Section 1-3 of this Code shall apply to this Article.

3. The word "precinct", a voting district heretofore or hereafter established by law within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

4. The words "state office" or "state officer", an office to be filled, or an officer to be voted for, by qualified electors of the entire state, including United States Senator and Congressperson at large.

5. The words "congressional office" or "congressional officer", representatives in Congress.

6. The words "county office" or "county officer," include an office to be filled or an officer to be voted for, by the qualified electors of the entire county. "County office" or "county officer" also include the assessor and board of appeals and county commissioners and president of county board of Cook County, and county board members and the chair of the county board in counties subject to Division 2-3 of the Counties Code.

7. The words "city office" and "village office," and "incorporated town office" or "city officer" and "village officer", and "incorporated town officer", an office to be filled or an officer to be voted for by the qualified electors of the entire municipality, including alderpersons.

8. The words "town office" or "town officer", an office to be filled or an officer to be voted for by the qualified electors of an entire town.

9. The words "town" and "incorporated town" shall respectively be defined as in Section 1-3 of this Code.

10. The words "delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions" include all delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions whether they be elected from the state at large or from congressional districts or selected by State convention unless contrary and non-inclusive language specifically limits the term to one class.

11. "Judicial office" means a post held by a judge of the Supreme, Appellate, or Circuit Court.

"State Central Committeeperson" includes "committeeman" or "committeewoman" for those persons elected or appointed under State Central Committee Alternative B under Section 7-8.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 102-687, eff. 12-17-21; 102-692, eff. 1-7-22.)

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

Sec. 7-5. (a) Primary elections shall be held on the dates prescribed in Article 2A.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no

primary shall be held for an established political party in any township, municipality, or ward thereof, where the nomination of such party for every office to be voted upon by the electors of such township, municipality, or ward thereof, is uncontested. Whenever a political party's nomination of candidates is uncontested as to one or more, but not all, of the offices to be voted upon by the electors of a township, municipality, or ward thereof, then a primary shall be held for that party in such township, municipality, or ward thereof; provided that the primary ballot shall not include those offices within such township, municipality, or ward thereof, for which the nomination is uncontested. For purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to an office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such party for election to such office.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary election shall be held for an established political party for any special primary election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress where the nomination of such political party for said office is uncontested. For the purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to said office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such established party for election to said office. This subsection (c) shall not apply if such primary election is conducted on a regularly scheduled election day.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (b) and (c) of this Section whenever a person who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and who intends to become a write-in candidate for a political party's nomination for any office for which the nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the State Board of Elections or the local election official with whom nomination papers for such office are filed, a primary ballot shall be prepared and a primary shall be held for that office. Such statement or notice shall be filed on or before the date established in this Article for certifying candidates for the primary ballot. Such statement or notice shall contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person is a qualified primary elector of the political party from whom the nomination is sought, (iii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate for the party's nomination, and (iv) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority shall have no duty to conduct a primary and prepare a primary ballot for any office for which the nomination is uncontested, unless a statement or notice meeting the requirements of this Section is filed in a timely manner.

(e) The polls shall be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
(Source: P.A. 86-873.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-6) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-6)

Sec. 7-6. The expense of conducting each primary, including the per diem of judges, furnishing, warming, lighting and maintaining the polling place, and all other expenses necessarily incurred in the preparation for or conducting such primary shall be paid in the same manner, and by the same authorities or officers as provided in Sections 17-30 through 17-32 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

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

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

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

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

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 102-15)

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

State Central Committee

(a) Within 30 days after January 1, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-33), the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

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

At the county convention held by such political party, State central committeepersons shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a congressional

district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson residing within the congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chair of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committeeperson for that congressional district.

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

After August 6, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-426), whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chair, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chair who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chair shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a person of the sex opposite that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until his or her successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the male candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's male candidates for State central committeeman, and the female candidate receiving the highest number of votes of the party's female candidates for State central committeewoman, shall be declared elected State central committeeman and State central committeewoman from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committeemen or State central committeewomen from a congressional district are of the same sex, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committeeman or State central committeewoman from the district, and, because of a failure to elect one male and one female to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of the sex opposite that of the committeeman or committeewoman elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chair of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chair of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 41 days after each

quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a Chair, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chair of the State central committee of the party shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, each State central committeeman and State central committeewoman shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her congressional district by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chair of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeperson in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of his or her county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the State central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same sex as his or her predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine to return to the election of State central committeeman and State central committeewoman by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a State convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chair and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

Ward, Township and Precinct Committeepersons

(b) At the primary in 1972 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeperson. Each candidate for ward committeeperson must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeperson of such party for such ward. At the primary election in 1970 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township committeeperson. Each candidate for township committeeperson must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeperson of such party for such

township or part of a township. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election every 2 years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct committeeperson. Each candidate for precinct committeeperson must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeperson of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeperson of each political party.

Terms of Committeepersons. All precinct committeepersons elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeepersons who have 2 year terms, all State central committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson when a precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeperson shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeperson in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

County Central Committee

(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeepersons, precinct committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

Cook County Board of Review Election District Committee

(d-1) Each board of review election district committee of each political party in Cook County shall consist of the various township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of that party in the portions of the county composing the board of review election district. In the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election

immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee; and in the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her ward or part of that ward, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee.

Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, the precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeperson in each district shall be a member and the chair or, when a district has 2 State central committeepersons, a co-chairperson of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeepersons or township committeepersons or ward committeepersons, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chair of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of judicial district committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial district committee.

Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court committees, each chair of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court committee.

Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits shall be composed of (i) the ward and township committeepersons of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct committeepersons of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

In the organization and proceedings of each judicial subcircuit committee, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct or part of a precinct, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward or part of a ward, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee.

Municipal Central Committee

(h) The municipal central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct, township or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, of such party representing the precincts or wards, embraced in such city, incorporated town or village. The voting strength of each precinct, township or ward committeeperson on the municipal central committee shall be the same as his voting strength on the county central committee.

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chair and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State

central committeeman or committeewoman at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township committeepersons, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeepersons. When voting for such proxy, the county chair, ward committeeperson or township committeeperson, as the case may be, shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeman or committeewoman may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this Section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 102-15)

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

State Central Committee

(a) Within 30 days after January 1, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-33), the State central committee of each political party shall certify to the State Board of Elections which of the following alternatives it wishes to apply to the State central committee of that party.

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

At the county convention held by such political party, State central committeepersons shall be elected in the same manner as provided in this Article for the election of officers of the county central committee, and such election shall follow the election of officers of the county central committee. Each elected ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party. In the case of a county lying partially within one congressional district and partially within another congressional district, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson shall vote only with respect to the congressional district in which his ward, township, part of a township or precinct is located. In the case of a congressional district which encompasses more than one county, each ward, township or precinct committeeperson residing within the

congressional district shall cast as his vote one vote for each ballot voted in his ward, township, part of a township or precinct in the last preceding primary election of his political party for one candidate of his party for member of the State central committee for the congressional district in which he resides and the Chair of the county central committee shall report the results of the election to the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall certify the candidate receiving the highest number of votes elected State central committee person for that congressional district.

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

After August 6, 1999 (the effective date of Public Act 91-426), whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Chair of a State central committee, or at the end of the term of office of Chair, the State central committee of each political party that has selected Alternative A shall elect a Chair who shall not be required to be a member of the State Central Committee. The Chair shall be a registered voter in this State and of the same political party as the State central committee.

Alternative B. Each congressional committee shall, within 30 days after the adoption of this alternative, appoint a person of a different gender than that of the incumbent member for that congressional district to serve as an additional member of the State central committee until the member's successor is elected at the general primary election in 1986. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section. In each congressional district at the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, the person receiving the highest number of votes for State central committee person, and the person of a different gender receiving the highest number of votes, shall be declared elected State central committee persons from the district. At the general primary election held in 1986 and every 4 years thereafter, if all a party's candidates for State central committee person from a congressional district are of the same gender, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected a State central committee person from the district, and, because of a failure to elect 2 persons from different genders to the committee, a vacancy shall be declared to exist in the office of the second member of the State central committee from the district. This vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the congressional committee of the political party, and the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district and of a different gender than the committee person elected at the general primary election. Each congressional committee shall make this appointment by voting on the basis set forth in paragraph (e) of this Section.

The Chair of a State central committee composed as provided in this Alternative B must be selected from the committee's members.

Except as provided for in Alternative A with respect to the selection of the Chair of the State central committee, under both of the foregoing alternatives, the State central committee of each political party shall be composed of members elected or appointed from the several congressional districts of the State, and of no other person or persons whomsoever. The members of the State central committee shall, within 41 days after each quadrennial election of the full committee, meet in the city of Springfield and organize by electing a Chair, and may at such time elect such officers from among their own number (or otherwise), as they may deem necessary or expedient. The outgoing chair of the State central committee of the party

shall, 10 days before the meeting, notify each member of the State central committee elected at the primary of the time and place of such meeting. In the organization and proceedings of the State central committee, the 2 committeepersons shall each have one vote for each ballot voted in their congressional district by the primary electors of the committeepersons' party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the State central committee. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the State central committee of any political party, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the chairmen of the county central committees of the political party of the counties located within the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs and, if applicable, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants located within the congressional district. If the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs lies wholly within a county of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants, the ward and township committeepersons of the political party in that congressional district shall vote to fill the vacancy. In voting to fill the vacancy, each chair of a county central committee and each ward and township committeeperson in counties of 2,000,000 or more inhabitants shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of the congressional district in which the vacancy exists of the chair's or committeeperson's county, township, or ward cast by the primary electors of the chair's or committeeperson's party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting to fill the vacancy in the State central committee. The person appointed to fill the vacancy shall be a resident of the congressional district in which the vacancy occurs, shall be a qualified voter, and, in a committee composed as provided in Alternative B, shall be of the same gender as the appointee's predecessor. A political party may, by a majority vote of the delegates of any State convention of such party, determine to return to the election of State central committeepersons by the vote of primary electors. Any action taken by a political party at a State convention in accordance with this Section shall be reported to the State Board of Elections by the chair and secretary of such convention within 10 days after such action.

Ward, Township and Precinct Committeepersons

(b) At the primary in 1972 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in cities having a population of 200,000 or over may vote for one candidate of his party in his ward for ward committeeperson. Each candidate for ward committeeperson must be a resident of and in the ward where he seeks to be elected ward committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such ward committeeperson of such party for such ward. At the primary election in 1970 and at the general primary election every 4 years thereafter, each primary elector in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more, outside of cities containing a population of 200,000 or more, may vote for one candidate of his party for township committeeperson. Each candidate for township committeeperson must be a resident of and in the township or part of a township (which lies outside of a city having a population of 200,000 or more, in counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more), and in which township or part of a township he seeks to be elected township committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such township committeeperson of such party for such township or part of a township. At the primary in 1970 and at the general primary election every 2 years thereafter, each primary elector, except in counties having a population of 2,000,000 or over, may vote for one candidate of his party in his precinct for precinct committeeperson. Each candidate for

precinct committeeperson must be a bona fide resident of the precinct where he seeks to be elected precinct committeeperson. The one having the highest number of votes shall be such precinct committeeperson of such party for such precinct. The official returns of the primary shall show the name of the committeeperson of each political party.

Terms of Committeepersons. All precinct committeepersons elected under the provisions of this Article shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of the primary to be held in the second year after their election. Except as otherwise provided in this Section for certain State central committeepersons who have 2 year terms, all State central committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons shall continue as such committeepersons until the date of primary to be held in the fourth year after their election. However, a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson when a precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct in which he was elected and such precinct committeeperson shall thereafter neither have nor exercise any rights, powers or duties as committeeperson in that precinct, even if a successor has not been elected or appointed.

(c) The Multi-Township Central Committee shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of such party, in the multi-township assessing district formed pursuant to Section 2-10 of the Property Tax Code and shall be organized for the purposes set forth in Section 45-25 of the Township Code. In the organization and proceedings of the Multi-Township Central Committee each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected.

County Central Committee

(d) The county central committee of each political party in each county shall consist of the various township committeepersons, precinct committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of such party in the county. In the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected; each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee; and in the organization and proceedings of the county central committee, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward by the primary electors of his party at the primary election for the nomination of candidates for election to the General Assembly immediately preceding the meeting of the county central committee.

Cook County Board of Review Election District Committee

(d-1) Each board of review election district committee of each political party in Cook County shall consist of the various township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of that party in the portions of the county composing the board of review election district. In the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in the committeeperson's township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of the committeeperson's party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee; and in the organization and proceedings of each of the 3 election district committees, each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in the committeeperson's ward or part of that

ward, as the case may be, by the primary electors of the committeeperson's party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the board of review election district committee.

Congressional Committee

(e) The congressional committee of each party in each congressional district shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the congressional district, except that in congressional districts wholly within the territorial limits of one county, the precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons and ward committeepersons, if any, of the party representing the precincts within the limits of the congressional district, shall compose the congressional committee. A State central committeeperson in each district shall be a member and the chair or, when a district has 2 State central committeepersons, a co-chairperson of the congressional committee, but shall not have the right to vote except in case of a tie.

In the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of precinct committeepersons or township committeepersons or ward committeepersons, or any combination thereof, each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township as the case may be by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee, and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in each precinct of his ward located in such congressional district by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee; and in the organization and proceedings of congressional committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the congressional committee.

Judicial District Committee

(f) The judicial district committee of each political party in each judicial district shall be composed of the chair of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial district.

In the organization and proceedings of judicial district committees composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties within such district, each chair of such county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial district committee.

Circuit Court Committee

(g) The circuit court committee of each political party in each judicial circuit outside Cook County shall be composed of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing the judicial circuit.

In the organization and proceedings of circuit court committees, each chair of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the circuit court committee.

Judicial Subcircuit Committee

(g-1) The judicial subcircuit committee of each political party in each judicial subcircuit in a judicial circuit divided into subcircuits shall be composed of (i) the ward and township

committeepersons of the townships and wards composing the judicial subcircuit in Cook County and (ii) the precinct committeepersons of the precincts composing the judicial subcircuit in any county other than Cook County.

In the organization and proceedings of each judicial subcircuit committee, each township committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his township or part of a township, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; each precinct committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his precinct or part of a precinct, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee; and each ward committeeperson shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his ward or part of a ward, as the case may be, in the judicial subcircuit by the primary electors of his party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting of the judicial subcircuit committee.

Municipal Central Committee

(h) The municipal central committee of each political party shall be composed of the precinct, township or ward committeepersons, as the case may be, of such party representing the precincts or wards, embraced in such city, incorporated town or village. The voting strength of each precinct, township or ward committeeperson on the municipal central committee shall be the same as his voting strength on the county central committee.

For political parties, other than a statewide political party, established only within a municipality or township, the municipal or township managing committee shall be composed of the party officers of the local established party. The party officers of a local established party shall be as follows: the chair and secretary of the caucus for those municipalities and townships authorized by statute to nominate candidates by caucus shall serve as party officers for the purpose of filling vacancies in nomination under Section 7-61; for municipalities and townships authorized by statute or ordinance to nominate candidates by petition and primary election, the party officers shall be the party's candidates who are nominated at the primary. If no party primary was held because of the provisions of Section 7-5, vacancies in nomination shall be filled by the party's remaining candidates who shall serve as the party's officers.

Powers

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by such committees and by the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Article. The several committees herein provided for shall not have power to delegate any of their powers, or functions to any other person, officer or committee, but this shall not be construed to prevent a committee from appointing from its own membership proper and necessary subcommittees.

(j) The State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section shall adopt a plan to give effect to the delegate selection rules of the national political party and file a copy of such plan with the State Board of Elections when approved by a national political party.

(k) For the purpose of the designation of a proxy by a Congressional Committee to vote in place of an absent State central committeeperson at meetings of the State central committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section, the proxy shall be appointed by the vote of the ward and township

committeepersons, if any, of the wards and townships which lie entirely or partially within the Congressional District from which the absent State central committeeperson was elected and the vote of the chairmen of the county central committees of those counties which lie entirely or partially within that Congressional District and in which there are no ward or township committeepersons. When voting for such proxy, the county chair, ward committeeperson or township committeeperson, as the case may be, shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his county, ward or township, or portion thereof within the Congressional District, by the primary electors of his party at the primary at which he was elected. However, the absent State central committeeperson may designate a proxy when permitted by the rules of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of this Section.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a person is ineligible to hold the position of committeeperson in any committee established pursuant to this Section if he or she is statutorily ineligible to vote in a general election because of conviction of a felony. When a committeeperson is convicted of a felony, the position occupied by that committeeperson shall automatically become vacant.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 7-1-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-8.01) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8.01)

Sec. 7-8.01. The county board district committee of each political party in each county board district created pursuant to "An Act relating to the composition and election of county boards in certain counties", enacted by the 76th General Assembly, shall consist of the precinct committeepersons of the precincts included in the county board district.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-8.02) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-8.02)

Sec. 7-8.02. The State's Attorney committee for each group of counties which jointly elect a State's Attorney and the Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee for each group of counties which jointly elect a Superintendent of a Multi-County Educational Service Region shall consist of the chairmen of the county central committees of the counties composing such group of counties. In the organization and proceedings of a State's Attorney or Superintendent of Multi-County Educational Service Region committee, each chair of a county central committee shall have one vote for each ballot voted in his or her county by the primary electors of his or her party at the last primary of an even-numbered year.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-8.03)

Sec. 7-8.03. State central committees; discrimination and harassment policies. No later than 90 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, each State central committee of an established statewide political party shall establish and maintain a policy that includes, at a minimum: (i) a prohibition on discrimination and harassment; (ii) details on how an individual can report an allegation of discrimination or harassment; (iii) a prohibition on retaliation for reporting discrimination or harassment allegations; and (iv) the consequences of a violation of the prohibition on sexual harassment and the consequences for knowingly making a false report.

A State central committee, or its appropriate designee, shall notify the Board of the adoption of the required policies.

The requirements of this Section shall not prohibit a

political committee from considering political affiliation, as permitted by law and the United States Constitution, when hiring or retaining a person as an employee, consultant, independent contractor, or volunteer.

(Source: P.A. 100-588, eff. 6-8-18.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-9) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-9)

Sec. 7-9. County central committee; county and State conventions.

(a) On the 29th day next succeeding the primary at which committeepersons are elected, the county central committee of each political party shall meet within the county and proceed to organize by electing from its own number a chair and either from its own number, or otherwise, such other officers as such committee may deem necessary or expedient. Such meeting of the county central committee shall be known as the county convention.

The chair of each county committee shall within 10 days after the organization, forward to the State Board of Elections, the names and post office addresses of the officers, precinct committeepersons and representative committeepersons elected by his political party.

The county convention of each political party shall choose delegates to the State convention of its party, if the party chooses to hold a State convention; but in any county having within its limits any city having a population of 200,000, or over the delegates from such city shall be chosen by wards, the ward committeepersons from the respective wards choosing the number of delegates to which such ward is entitled on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county. In all counties containing a population of 2,000,000 or more outside of cities having a population of 200,000 or more, the delegates from each of the townships or parts of townships as the case may be shall be chosen by townships or parts of townships as the case may be, the township committeepersons from the respective townships or parts of townships as the case may be choosing the number of delegates to which such townships or parts of townships as the case may be are entitled, on the basis prescribed in paragraph (e) of this Section such delegates to be members of the delegation to the State convention from such county.

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall be a delegate to the State Convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, ex officio.

Each member of the State Central Committee of a political party which elects its members by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 may appoint 2 delegates to the State Convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, who must be residents of the member's Congressional District.

(b) State conventions may be held within 180 days after the general primary in the year 2000 and every 4 years thereafter. In the year 1998, and every 4 years thereafter, the chair of a State central committee may issue a call for a State convention within 180 days after the general primary.

The State convention of each political party, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, has power to make nominations of candidates of its political party for the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and to adopt any party platform, and, to the extent determined by the State central committee as provided in Section 7-14, to choose and select delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions. The State Central Committee may adopt rules to provide for and govern the procedures of the

State convention.

(c) The chair and secretary of each State convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, shall, within 2 days thereafter, transmit to the State Board of Elections of this State a certificate setting forth the names and addresses of all persons nominated by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and of any persons selected by the State convention for delegates and alternate delegates at large to national nominating conventions; and the names of such candidates so chosen by such State convention for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be caused by the State Board of Elections to be printed upon the official ballot at the general election, in the manner required by law, and shall be certified to the various county clerks of the proper counties in the manner as provided in Section 7-60 of this Article 7 for the certifying of the names of persons nominated by any party for State offices. If and as long as this Act prescribes that the names of such electors be not printed on the ballot, then the names of such electors shall be certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the parts of this Act applicable thereto.

(d) Each convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, may perform all other functions inherent to such political organization and not inconsistent with this Article.

(e) At least 33 days before the date of a State convention, if the party chooses to hold a State convention, the chair of the State central committee of each political party shall file in the principal office of the State Board of Elections a call for the State convention. Such call shall state, among other things, the time and place (designating the building or hall) for holding the State convention. Such call shall be signed by the chair and attested by the secretary of the committee. In such convention each county shall be entitled to one delegate for each 500 ballots voted by the primary electors of the party in such county at the primary to be held next after the issuance of such call; and if in such county, less than 500 ballots are so voted or if the number of ballots so voted is not exactly a multiple of 500, there shall be one delegate for such group which is less than 500, or for such group representing the number of votes over the multiple of 500, which delegate shall have 1/500 of one vote for each primary vote so represented by him. The call for such convention shall set forth this paragraph (e) of Section 7-9 in full and shall direct that the number of delegates to be chosen be calculated in compliance herewith and that such number of delegates be chosen.

(f) All precinct, township and ward committeepersons when elected as provided in this Section shall serve as though elected at large irrespective of any changes that may be made in precinct, township or ward boundaries and the voting strength of each committeeperson shall remain as provided in this Section for the entire time for which he is elected.

(g) The officers elected at any convention provided for in this Section shall serve until their successors are elected as provided in this Act.

(h) A special meeting of any central committee may be called by the chair, or by not less than 25% of the members of such committee, by giving 5 days notice to members of such committee in writing designating the time and place at which such special meeting is to be held and the business which it is proposed to present at such special meeting.

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever a vacancy exists in the office of precinct committeeperson because no one was elected to that office or because the precinct committeeperson ceases to reside in the precinct or for any other reason, the chair of the county central committee of the

appropriate political party may fill the vacancy in such office by appointment of a qualified resident of the county and the appointed precinct committeeperson shall serve as though elected; however, no such appointment may be made between the general primary election and the 30th day after the general primary election.

(j) If the number of Congressional Districts in the State of Illinois is reduced as a result of reapportionment of Congressional Districts following a federal decennial census, the State Central Committeemen and Committeewomen of a political party which elects its State Central Committee by either Alternative A or by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 who were previously elected shall continue to serve as if no reapportionment had occurred until the expiration of their terms.

(Source: P.A. 99-522, eff. 6-30-16; 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-9.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-9.1)

Sec. 7-9.1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, whenever a vacancy exists in the office of delegate to a State or national nominating convention by reason of death or for any other reason, then the alternate receiving the highest vote shall succeed to the vacated office and exercise all the rights and prerogatives and discharge all the duties of the office. The vacated office of alternate shall be filled by the congressional committee of the district.

(b) Vacancies, whether temporary or permanent, in the office of delegate to the national nominating convention of a political party whose State Central Committee uses Alternative B of Section 7-14.1 shall be filled by alternate delegates in the following order:

1. Alternates from the same District with same Presidential preference;
2. Alternates from other Districts with same Presidential preference;
3. Alternate at-large delegates with same Presidential preference;
4. Alternates from the same District with different Presidential preference;
5. Alternates from other Districts with different Presidential preference;
6. Alternate at-large delegates with different Presidential preference.

Unpledged delegates shall be replaced by unpledged alternates.

Each delegate shall certify in writing the order of his succession of alternates to the chair of the State's delegation.

The delegation shall, as soon as practicable, fill a vacancy in the position of alternate delegate by choosing, in accord with its rules, a person of the same Presidential preference and from the same political subdivision.

The alternate succeeding to the vacated office shall exercise all the rights and prerogatives of the office and discharge all the duties of the office.

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

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

Sec. 7-10. Form of petition for nomination. The name of no candidate for nomination, or State central committeeperson, or township committeeperson, or precinct committeeperson, or ward committeeperson or candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, shall be printed upon the primary ballot unless a petition for nomination has been filed in his behalf as provided in this Article in substantially the

following form:

We, the undersigned, members of and affiliated with the party and qualified primary electors of the party, in the of, in the county of and State of Illinois, do hereby petition that the following named person or persons shall be a candidate or candidates of the party for the nomination for (or in case of committee persons for election to) the office or offices hereinafter specified, to be voted for at the primary election to be held on (insert date).

Name	Office	Address
John Jones	Governor	Belvidere, Ill.
Jane James	Lieutenant Governor	Peoria, Ill.
Thomas Smith	Attorney General	Oakland, Ill.

Name..... Address.....

State of Illinois)

) ss.

County of.....)

I,, do hereby certify that I reside at No. street, in the of, county of, and State of, that I am 18 years of age or older, that I am a citizen of the United States, and that the signatures on this sheet were signed in my presence, and are genuine, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petitions qualified voters of the party, and that their respective residences are correctly stated, as above set forth.

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

Each sheet of the petition other than the statement of candidacy and candidate's statement shall be of uniform size and shall contain above the space for signatures an appropriate heading giving the information as to name of candidate or candidates, in whose behalf such petition is signed; the office, the political party represented and place of residence; and the heading of each sheet shall be the same.

Such petition shall be signed by qualified primary electors residing in the political division for which the nomination is sought in their own proper persons only and opposite the signature of each signer, his residence address shall be written or printed. The residence address required to be written or printed opposite each qualified primary elector's name shall include the street address or rural route number of the signer, as the case may be, as well as the signer's county, and city, village or town, and state. However, the county or city, village or town, and state of residence of the electors may be printed on the petition forms where all of the electors signing the petition reside in the same county or city, village or town, and state. Standard abbreviations may be used in writing the residence address, including street number, if any. At the bottom of each sheet of such petition shall be added a circulator statement signed by a person 18 years of age or older who is a citizen of the United States, stating the street address or rural route number, as the case may be, as well as the county, city, village or town, and state; and certifying that the signatures on that sheet of the petition were signed in his or her presence and certifying that the signatures are genuine; and either (1) indicating the dates on which that sheet was circulated, or (2) indicating the first and last dates on which the sheet was circulated, or (3) for elections where the

petition circulation period is 90 days, certifying that none of the signatures on the sheet were signed more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition, or (4) for the 2022 general primary election only, certify that the signatures on the sheet were signed during the period of January 13, 2022 through March 14, 2022 or certify that the signatures on the sheet were signed during the period of January 13, 2022 through the date on which this statement was sworn or affirmed to and certifying that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the persons so signing were at the time of signing the petitions qualified voters of the political party for which a nomination is sought. Such statement shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths in this State.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, no petition sheet shall be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided in Section 7-12 for the filing of such petition.

The person circulating the petition, or the candidate on whose behalf the petition is circulated, may strike any signature from the petition, provided that:

(1) the person striking the signature shall initial the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and

(2) the person striking the signature shall sign a certification listing the page number and line number of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition.

Such sheets before being filed shall be neatly fastened together in book form, by placing the sheets in a pile and fastening them together at one edge in a secure and suitable manner, and the sheets shall then be numbered consecutively. The sheets shall not be fastened by pasting them together end to end, so as to form a continuous strip or roll. All petition sheets which are filed with the proper local election officials, election authorities or the State Board of Elections shall be the original sheets which have been signed by the voters and by the circulator thereof, and not photocopies or duplicates of such sheets. Each petition must include as a part thereof, a statement of candidacy for each of the candidates filing, or in whose behalf the petition is filed. This statement shall set out the address of such candidate, the office for which he is a candidate, shall state that the candidate is a qualified primary voter of the party to which the petition relates and is qualified for the office specified (in the case of a candidate for State's Attorney it shall state that the candidate is at the time of filing such statement a licensed attorney-at-law of this State), shall state that he has filed (or will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act, shall request that the candidate's name be placed upon the official ballot, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in the State and shall be in substantially the following form:

Statement of Candidacy

Name	Address	Office	District	Party
John Jones	102 Main St. Belvidere, Illinois	Governor	Statewide	Republican

State of Illinois)

) ss.

County of)

I,, being first duly sworn, say that I reside at
Street in the city (or village) of, in the county of,

State of Illinois; that I am a qualified voter therein and am a qualified primary voter of the party; that I am a candidate for nomination (for election in the case of committeeperson and delegates and alternate delegates) to the office of to be voted upon at the primary election to be held on (insert date); that I am legally qualified (including being the holder of any license that may be an eligibility requirement for the office I seek the nomination for) to hold such office and that I have filed (or I will file before the close of the petition filing period) a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act and I hereby request that my name be printed upon the official primary ballot for nomination for (or election to in the case of committeepersons and delegates and alternate delegates) such office.

Signed

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me by, who is to me personally known, on (insert date).

Signed

(Official Character)

(Seal, if officer has one.)

The petitions, when filed, shall not be withdrawn or added to, and no signatures shall be revoked except by revocation filed in writing with the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official with whom the petition is required to be filed, and before the filing of such petition. Whoever forges the name of a signer upon any petition required by this Article is deemed guilty of a forgery and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

A candidate for the offices listed in this Section must obtain the number of signatures specified in this Section on his or her petition for nomination.

(a) Statewide office or delegate to a national nominating convention. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for statewide office or as a delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention elected from the State at-large, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 5,000 but not more than 10,000 signatures.

(b) Congressional office or congressional delegate to a national nominating convention. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for United States Congress or as a congressional delegate or alternate congressional delegate to a national nominating convention elected from a congressional district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her congressional district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of congressional districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 600 signatures of qualified primary electors of the candidate's political party in his or her congressional district.

(c) County office. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for any countywide office, including, but not limited to, county board chairperson or county board member, elected on an at-large basis, in a county other than Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in his or her county. If a candidate seeks to run for county board member elected from a county board district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of

his or her party in the county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of county board districts or the initial establishment of county board districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(d) County office; Cook County only.

(1) If a candidate seeks to run for countywide office in Cook County, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party who cast votes at the last preceding general election in Cook County.

(2) If a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board Commissioner, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in his or her county board district. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Commissioners districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified electors of his or her party in the entire county who cast votes at the last preceding general election divided by the total number of county board districts comprising the county board; provided that in no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for Cook County Board of Review Commissioner, which is elected from a district pursuant to subsection (c) of Section 5-5 of the Property Tax Code, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the total number of registered voters in his or her board of review district in the last general election at which a commissioner was regularly scheduled to be elected from that board of review district. In no event shall the number of signatures required be greater than the requisite number for a candidate who seeks countywide office in Cook County under subsection (d)(1) of this Section. In the first primary election following a redistricting of Cook County Board of Review districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 4,000 signatures or at least the number of signatures required for a countywide candidate in Cook County, whichever is less, of the qualified electors of his or her party in the district.

(e) Municipal or township office. If a candidate seeks to run for municipal or township office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party in the municipality or township. If a candidate seeks to run for alderperson of a municipality, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the qualified primary electors of his or her party of the ward. In the first primary election following redistricting of wards or trustee districts of a municipality or the initial establishment of wards or districts, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to at least 0.5% of the total number of votes cast for the candidate of that political party who received the highest number of votes in the entire municipality at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from the entire

municipality, divided by the number of wards or districts. In no event shall the number of signatures be less than 25.

(f) State central committeeperson. If a candidate seeks to run for State central committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 100 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party of his or her congressional district.

(g) Sanitary district trustee. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are not elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party from the sanitary district. If a candidate seeks to run for trustee of a sanitary district in which trustees are elected from wards, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the ward of that sanitary district. In the first primary election following redistricting of sanitary districts elected from wards, a candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the signatures of 150 qualified primary electors of his or her ward of that sanitary district.

(h) Judicial office. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a district, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to 0.4% of the number of votes cast in that district for the candidate for his or her political party for the office of Governor at the last general election at which a Governor was elected, but in no event less than 500 signatures. If a candidate seeks to run for judicial office in a circuit or subcircuit, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain the number of signatures equal to 0.25% of the number of votes cast for the judicial candidate of his or her political party who received the highest number of votes at the last general election at which a judicial officer from the same circuit or subcircuit was regularly scheduled to be elected, but in no event less than 1,000 signatures in circuits and subcircuits located in the First Judicial District or 500 signatures in every other Judicial District.

(i) Precinct, ward, and township committeeperson. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if a candidate seeks to run for precinct committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 10 signatures of the primary electors of his or her party for the precinct. If a candidate seeks to run for ward committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to 10% of the primary electors of his or her party of the ward, but no more than 16% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater. If a candidate seeks to run for township committeeperson, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain no less than the number of signatures equal to 5% of the primary electors of his or her party of the township, but no more than 8% of those same electors; provided that the maximum number of signatures may be 50 more than the minimum number, whichever is greater.

(j) State's attorney or regional superintendent of schools for multiple counties. If a candidate seeks to run for State's attorney or regional Superintendent of Schools who serves more than one county, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the counties.

(k) Any other office. If a candidate seeks any other office, then the candidate's petition for nomination must contain at

least the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the registered voters of the political subdivision, district, or division for which the nomination is made or 25 signatures, whichever is greater.

For purposes of this Section the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast, in the applicable district, for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes, statewide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected. For political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the political subdivision at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that subdivision. For wards or districts of political subdivisions, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total vote cast for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes in the ward or district at the last regular election at which an officer was regularly scheduled to be elected from that ward or district.

A "qualified primary elector" of a party may not sign petitions for or be a candidate in the primary of more than one party.

The changes made to this Section by Public Act 93-574 are declarative of existing law, except for item (3) of subsection (d).

Petitions of candidates for nomination for offices herein specified, to be filed with the same officer, may contain the names of 2 or more candidates of the same political party for the same or different offices. In the case of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a joint petition including one candidate for each of those offices must be filed.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 102-687, eff. 12-17-21; 102-692, eff. 1-7-22.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.1)

Sec. 7-10.1. Each petition or certificate of nomination shall include as a part thereof, a statement for each of the candidates filing, or in whose behalf the petition or certificate of nomination is filed, said statement shall be subscribed and sworn to by such candidate or nominee before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in this State and shall be in substantially the following form:

United States of America)

) ss

State of Illinois)

I, do swear that I am a citizen of the United States and the State of Illinois, that I am not affiliated directly or indirectly with any communist organization or any communist front organization, or any foreign political agency, party, organization or government which advocates the overthrow of constitutional government by force or other means not permitted under the Constitution of the United States or the constitution of this State; that I do not directly or indirectly teach or advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States or of this State or any unlawful change in the form of the governments thereof by force or any unlawful means.

.....

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

.....

(Notary Public)

My commission expires:

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.2)

Sec. 7-10.2. In the designation of the name of a candidate on a petition for nomination or certificate of nomination the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition or certificate for that office, whichever is applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the petition or certificate must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, as defined by Section 7-17, title or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-10.3) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-10.3)

Sec. 7-10.3. (A) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (C) of this Section, a candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention shall file with the State Board of Elections at the time of filing the statement of candidacy described in Section 7-10, a statement declaring the name of his preference for President of the United States or that he is uncommitted.

(B) If more candidates for delegate or alternate delegate in a congressional district than have been allocated to that district file statements designating the same presidential candidate as their preference for President of the United States, the presidential candidate so designated or his authorized representative may, within 10 days after the last day for filing such statements, file an affidavit designating which of such candidates he wants to be listed on the ballot as being committed to the presidential candidate. Candidates for delegate or alternate delegate not designated on an affidavit by the presidential candidate shall be listed on the ballot as uncommitted. In no event may the designated person's filing of the affidavit leave fewer candidates listed on the ballot as being committed to him than the number of delegates or alternate delegates allocated to the district.

(C) The State central committee of a political party may choose to file a statement with the State Board of Elections not less than 30 days prior to the first day for filing the statement of candidacy described in Section 7-10, specifying that a candidate for delegate or alternate delegate shall not be required to file an official declaration statement pursuant to this Section.

If the State central committee of a political party specifies that any such official declaration statement is not

required to be filed by the candidates for delegates and alternate delegates to the national nominating convention of any such political party, then no such declaration statement shall be required to be made.

(Source: P.A. 85-903.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-11) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-11)

Sec. 7-11. Any candidate for President of the United States may have his name printed upon the primary ballot of his political party by filing in the office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the general primary, in any year in which a Presidential election is to be held, a petition signed by not less than 3000 or more than 5000 primary electors, members of and affiliated with the party of which he is a candidate, and no candidate for President of the United States, who fails to comply with the provisions of this Article shall have his name printed upon any primary ballot: Provided, however, that if the rules or policies of a national political party conflict with such requirements for filing petitions for President of the United States in a presidential preference primary, the Chair of the State central committee of such national political party shall notify the State Board of Elections in writing, citing by reference the rules or policies of the national political party in conflict, and in such case the Board shall direct such petitions to be filed in accordance with the delegate selection plan adopted by the state central committee of such national political party. Provided, further, unless rules or policies of a national political party otherwise provide, the vote for President of the United States, as herein provided for, shall be for the sole purpose of securing an expression of the sentiment and will of the party voters with respect to candidates for nomination for said office, and the vote of the state at large shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates at large to the national conventions of respective political parties; and the vote of the respective congressional districts shall be taken and considered as advisory to the delegates and alternates of said congressional districts to the national conventions of the respective political parties.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-11.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-11.1)

Sec. 7-11.1. Whenever a vacancy in any elective county office is to be filled by election pursuant to Section 25-11 of this Code or Section 2-6003 of the Counties Code, nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination for a county office shall be filled pursuant to this Section:

(1) If the vacancy in office occurs before the first date provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even numbered year following the commencement of the term, nominations for the election for filling such vacancy shall be made pursuant to this Article 7 as provided for other county offices.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3.5), if the vacancy in office occurs during the time provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for county offices for the primary in the next even-numbered year following commencement of the term of office in which such vacancy occurs, the time for filing nomination papers for such office for the primary shall not be more than 91 days and not less than 85 days prior to the date of the primary election.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (3.5), if the vacancy in office occurs after the last day provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for any elective county office a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the

county central committee or the appropriate county board district committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for election to such office at such general election. In the nomination proceedings to fill such vacancy in nomination, each member of the county central committee, or the county board district committee, as the case may be, shall have the voting strength as set forth in Sections 7-8 and 7-8.01, respectively. The name of the candidate so nominated shall not appear on the ballot at the general primary election. Such vacancy in nomination shall be filled prior to the date of certification of candidates for the general election.

(3.5) If the vacancy in the Office of President of the Cook County Board occurs on or after the first day provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the county central committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for the election to such office at such general election. In the nomination proceedings to fill such vacancy in nomination, each member of the county central committee shall have the voting strength as set forth in Section 7-8. The office shall not appear on the ballot at the general primary election. Any vacancy in nomination occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy in nomination.

(4) The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

- (a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;
- (b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;
- (c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill the vacancy shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a Statement of Economic Interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers and resolutions for filling vacancies in nomination filed pursuant to this Section.

Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.

(Source: P.A. 101-188, eff. 8-2-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-12) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-12)

Sec. 7-12. All petitions for nomination shall be filed by mail or in person as follows:

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, where the nomination is to be made for a State, congressional, or judicial office, or for any office a nomination for which is made for a territorial division or district which comprises more than one county or is partly in one county and partly in another county or counties (including the Fox Metro Water Reclamation District), then, except as otherwise provided in this Section, such petition for nomination shall be filed in

the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary, but, in the case of petitions for nomination to fill a vacancy by special election in the office of representative in Congress from this State, such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 85 days and not less than 82 days prior to the date of the primary.

Where a vacancy occurs in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Court Judge within the 3-week period preceding the 106th day before a general primary election, petitions for nomination for the office in which the vacancy has occurred shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 92 nor less than 85 days prior to the date of the general primary election.

Where the nomination is to be made for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention, then such petition for nomination shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 and not less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary; provided, however, that if the rules or policies of a national political party conflict with such requirements for filing petitions for nomination for delegates or alternate delegates to a national nominating convention, the chair of the State central committee of such national political party shall notify the Board in writing, citing by reference the rules or policies of the national political party in conflict, and in such case the Board shall direct such petitions to be filed in accordance with the delegate selection plan adopted by the state central committee of such national political party.

(2) Where the nomination is to be made for a county office or trustee of a sanitary district then such petition shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(3) Where the nomination is to be made for a municipal or township office, such petitions for nomination shall be filed in the office of the local election official, not more than 99 nor less than 92 days prior to the date of the primary; provided, where a municipality's or township's boundaries are coextensive with or are entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, the petitions shall be filed in the office of such board; and provided, that petitions for the office of multi-township assessor shall be filed with the election authority.

(4) The petitions of candidates for State central committeeperson shall be filed in the principal office of the State Board of Elections not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(5) Petitions of candidates for precinct, township or ward committeepersons shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not more than 113 nor less than 106 days prior to the date of the primary.

(6) The State Board of Elections and the various election authorities and local election officials with whom such petitions for nominations are filed shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and hour on which each petition was filed. All petitions filed by persons waiting in line as of 8:00 a.m. on the first day for filing, or as of the normal opening hour of the office involved on such day, shall be deemed filed as of 8:00 a.m. or the normal opening hour, as the case may be. Petitions filed by mail and received after

midnight of the first day for filing and in the first mail delivery or pickup of that day shall be deemed as filed as of 8:00 a.m. of that day or as of the normal opening hour of such day, as the case may be. All petitions received thereafter shall be deemed as filed in the order of actual receipt. However, 2 or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously. Where 2 or more petitions are received simultaneously, the State Board of Elections or the various election authorities or local election officials with whom such petitions are filed shall break ties and determine the order of filing, by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection approved by the State Board of Elections. Such lottery shall be conducted within 9 days following the last day for petition filing and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by the State Board of Elections to the chair of the State central committee of each established political party, and by each election authority or local election official, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. The State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The State Board of Elections shall adopt rules and regulations governing the procedures for the conduct of such lottery. All candidates shall be certified in the order in which their petitions have been filed. Where candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be certified in the order determined by lot and prior to candidates who filed for the same office at a later time.

(7) The State Board of Elections or the appropriate election authority or local election official with whom such a petition for nomination is filed shall notify the person for whom a petition for nomination has been filed of the obligation to file statements of organization, reports of campaign contributions, and annual reports of campaign contributions and expenditures under Article 9 of this Code. Such notice shall be given in the manner prescribed by paragraph (7) of Section 9-16 of this Code.

(8) Nomination papers filed under this Section are not valid if the candidate named therein fails to file a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act in relation to his candidacy with the appropriate officer by the end of the period for the filing of nomination papers unless he has filed a statement of economic interests in relation to the same governmental unit with that officer within a year preceding the date on which such nomination papers were filed. If the nomination papers of any candidate and the statement of economic interest of that candidate are not required to be filed with the same officer, the candidate must file with the officer with whom the nomination papers are filed a receipt from the officer with whom the statement of economic interests is filed showing the date on which such statement was filed. Such receipt shall be so filed not later than the last day on which nomination papers may be filed.

(9) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, any person for whom a petition for nomination, or for committeeperson or for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention has been filed may cause his

name to be withdrawn by request in writing, signed by him and duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the principal or permanent branch office of the State Board of Elections or with the appropriate election authority or local election official, not later than the date of certification of candidates for the consolidated primary or general primary ballot. No names so withdrawn shall be certified or printed on the primary ballot. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person with respect to more than one political party, his name shall not be certified nor printed on the primary ballot of any party. If petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more offices which are incompatible so that the same person could not serve in more than one of such offices if elected, that person must withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within the 5 business days following the last day for petition filing. A candidate in a judicial election may file petitions for nomination for only one vacancy in a subcircuit and only one vacancy in a circuit in any one filing period, and if petitions for nomination have been filed for the same person for 2 or more vacancies in the same circuit or subcircuit in the same filing period, his or her name shall be certified only for the first vacancy for which the petitions for nomination were filed. If he fails to withdraw as a candidate for all but one of such offices within such time his name shall not be certified, nor printed on the primary ballot, for any office. For the purpose of the foregoing provisions, an office in a political party is not incompatible with any other office.

(10)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary shall be held for an established political party in any township, municipality, or ward thereof, where the nomination of such party for every office to be voted upon by the electors of such township, municipality, or ward thereof, is uncontested. Whenever a political party's nomination of candidates is uncontested as to one or more, but not all, of the offices to be voted upon by the electors of a township, municipality, or ward thereof, then a primary shall be held for that party in such township, municipality, or ward thereof; provided that the primary ballot shall not include those offices within such township, municipality, or ward thereof, for which the nomination is uncontested. For purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to an office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such party for election to such office.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute, no primary election shall be held for an established political party for any special primary election called for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the office of representative in the United States Congress where the nomination of such political party for said office is uncontested. For the purposes of this Article, the nomination of an established political party of a candidate for election to said office shall be deemed to be uncontested where not more than the number of persons to be nominated have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking the nomination of such established party for election to said office. This subsection (b) shall not apply if such primary election is conducted on a regularly scheduled election day.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions in subparagraph

(a) and (b) of this paragraph (10), whenever a person who has not timely filed valid nomination papers and who intends to become a write-in candidate for a political party's nomination for any office for which the nomination is uncontested files a written statement or notice of that intent with the State Board of Elections or the local election official with whom nomination papers for such office are filed, a primary ballot shall be prepared and a primary shall be held for that office. Such statement or notice shall be filed on or before the date established in this Article for certifying candidates for the primary ballot. Such statement or notice shall contain (i) the name and address of the person intending to become a write-in candidate, (ii) a statement that the person is a qualified primary elector of the political party from whom the nomination is sought, (iii) a statement that the person intends to become a write-in candidate for the party's nomination, and (iv) the office the person is seeking as a write-in candidate. An election authority shall have no duty to conduct a primary and prepare a primary ballot for any office for which the nomination is uncontested unless a statement or notice meeting the requirements of this Section is filed in a timely manner.

(11) If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official where the petitions are filed shall within 2 business days notify the candidate of his or her multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official that he or she may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, appropriate election authority or local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official. If the candidate fails to notify the State Board of Elections, election authority or local election official then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be void.

(12) All nominating petitions shall be available for public inspection and shall be preserved for a period of not less than 6 months.

(Source: P.A. 101-523, eff. 8-23-19; 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 102-687, eff. 12-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-12.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-12.1)

Sec. 7-12.1. The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to petitions for nomination filed under this Article, except as otherwise provided in Section 7-13 for cases to which it is applicable. (Source: Laws 1967, p. 597.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-13) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-13)

Sec. 7-13. The board of election commissioners in cities of 500,000 or more population having such board, shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for ward committeepersons.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector,

who may be any qualified elector in the ward, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection, the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the board of election commissioners. The board of election commissioners shall forthwith notify the objector and candidate objected to of the time and place for hearing hereon. After a hearing upon the validity of such objections, the board shall certify to the county clerk its decision stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot and the county clerk in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate for ward committeeperson that the election commissioners order not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board of election commissioners is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

The county electoral board composed as provided in Section 10-9 shall constitute an electoral board for the hearing and passing upon objections to nomination petitions for precinct and township committeepersons. Such objections shall be filed in the office of the county clerk within 5 business days after the last day for filing nomination papers. The objection shall state the name and address of the objector who may be any qualified elector in the precinct or in the township or part of a township that lies outside of a city having a population of 500,000 or more, the specific grounds of objection and the relief requested of the electoral board. Upon the receipt of the objection the county clerk shall forthwith transmit such objection and the petition of the candidate to the chair of the county electoral board. The chair of the county electoral board shall forthwith notify the objector, the candidate whose petition is objected to and the other members of the electoral board of the time and place for hearing thereon. After hearing upon the validity of such objections the board shall certify its decision to the county clerk stating whether or not the name of the candidate shall be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk, in his or her certificate to the board of election commissioners, shall leave off of the certificate the name of the candidate ordered by the board not to be printed on the ballot, and the county clerk shall also refrain from printing on the official primary ballot, the name of any candidate whose name has been ordered by the electoral board not to be printed on the ballot. However, the decision of the board is subject to judicial review as provided in Section 10-10.1.

In such proceedings the electoral boards have the same powers as other electoral boards under the provisions of Section 10-10 of this Code and their decisions are subject to judicial review under Section 10-10.1.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-13.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-13.1)

Sec. 7-13.1. Certification of Candidates-Consolidated primary. Not less than 68 days before the date of the consolidated primary, each local election official of each political subdivision required to nominate candidates for the respective offices by primary shall certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated primary in such political subdivision the names of all candidates in whose behalf nomination papers have been filed in the office of such local election official and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated primary election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. However, subject to appeal, the names of candidates whose nomination papers have been held invalid by the

appropriate electoral board provided in Section 10-9 of this Code shall not be so certified. The certification shall be modified as necessary to comply with the requirements of any other statute or any ordinance adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Constitution prescribing specific provisions for nonpartisan elections, including without limitation Articles 3, 4 and 5 of "The Municipal Code".

The names of candidates shall be listed on the certification for the respective offices in the order in which the candidates have filed their nomination papers, or as determined by lot, or as otherwise specified by statute.

In every instance where applicable, the following shall also be indicated in the certification:

(1) Where there is to be more than one candidate elected to an office from a political subdivision or district;

(2) Where a voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;

(3) The terms of the office to be on the ballot, when a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term, or when offices of a particular subdivision to be on the ballot at the same election are to be filled for different terms;

(4) The territory in which a candidate is required by law to reside, when such residency requirement is not identical to the territory of the political subdivision from which the candidate is to be elected or nominated;

(5) Where a candidate's nominating papers or petitions have been objected to and the objection has been sustained by the electoral board established in Section 10-10, the words "OBJECTION SUSTAINED" shall be placed under the title of the office being sought by the candidate and the name of the aggrieved candidate shall not appear; and

(6) Where a candidate's nominating papers or petitions have been objected to and the decision of the electoral board established in Section 10-10 is either unknown or known to be in judicial review, the words "OBJECTION PENDING" shall be placed under the title of the office being sought by the candidate and next to the name of the candidate.

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07; 96-1008, eff. 7-6-10.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14)

Sec. 7-14. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general primary the State Board of Elections shall meet and shall examine all petitions filed under this Article 7, in the office of the State Board of Elections. The State Board of Elections shall then certify to the county clerk of each county, the names of all candidates whose nomination papers or certificates of nomination have been filed with the Board and direct the county clerk to place upon the official ballot for the general primary election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification.

The State Board of Elections shall, in its certificate to the county clerk, certify the names of the offices, and the names of the candidates in the order in which the offices and names shall appear upon the primary ballot; such names to appear in the order in which petitions have been filed in the office of the State Board of Elections except as otherwise provided in this Article.

Not less than 62 days before the date of the general

primary, each county clerk shall certify the names of all candidates whose nomination papers have been filed with such clerk and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general primary in the order in which such nomination papers were filed with the clerk, or as determined by lot, or as otherwise specified by statute. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the board of election commissioners a copy of the certification that has been filed in the county clerk's office, together with a copy of the certification that has been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general primary in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certification in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications.

The certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

- (1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
- (2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected or nominated to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;
- (3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;
- (4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision or district are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

Subject to appeal, the names of candidates whose nomination papers have been held invalid by the appropriate electoral board provided in Section 10-9 of this Code shall not be certified. (Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14.1)

Sec. 7-14.1. Delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions shall be chosen according to one of the following alternative methods of allocating delegates for election. The State central committee of each political party established pursuant to this Article 7 shall certify to the State Board of Elections, not less than 30 days prior to the first date for filing of petitions for election as delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention, which of the following alternatives it wishes to be utilized in allocating the delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled at its national nominating convention. The State Board of Elections shall meet promptly and, not less than 20 days prior to the first date for filing of such petitions, shall publish and certify to the county clerk in each county the number of delegates or alternate delegates to be elected from each congressional district or from the State at large or State convention of a political party, as the case may be, according to the method chosen by each State central committee. If a State central committee fails to certify to the State Board of Elections its choice of one of the following methods prior to the aforementioned meeting of the State Board of Elections, the State Board of Elections shall certify delegates for that political party pursuant to whichever of the alternatives below was used by that political party pursuant to whichever of the alternatives below was used by that political party in the most recent year in which delegates were selected, subject to any subsequent amendments.

Prior to the aforementioned meeting of the State Board of Elections at which the Board shall publish and certify to the county clerk the number of delegates or alternate delegates to be elected from each congressional district or the State at large or State convention, the Secretary of State shall ascertain from the call of the national convention of each political party the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled at the respective national nominating conventions. The Secretary of State shall report the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which Illinois will be entitled at the respective national nominating conventions to the State Board of Elections convened as aforesaid to be utilized by the State Board of Elections in calculating the number of delegates and alternates to be elected from each congressional district in the State at large or State convention, as the case may be.

Alternative A: The State Board of Elections shall allocate the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which the State is entitled among the congressional districts in the State.

1. Of the number of delegates to which the State is entitled, 10, plus those remaining unallocated under paragraph 2, shall be delegates at large. The State central committee of the appropriate political party shall determine whether the delegates at large shall be (a) elected in the primary from the State at large, (b) selected by the State convention, or (c) chosen by a combination of these 2 methods. If the State central committee determines that all or a specified number of the delegates at large shall be elected in the primary, the committee shall file with the Board a report of such determination at the same time it certifies the alternative it wishes to use in allocating its delegates.

2. All delegates other than the delegates at large shall be elected from the congressional districts. Two delegates shall be allocated from this number to each district. After reserving 10 delegates to be delegates at large and allocating 2 delegates to each district, the Board shall allocate the remaining delegates to the congressional districts pursuant to the following formula:

(a) For each district, the number of remaining delegates shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the vote cast in the congressional district for the party's nominee in the last Presidential election, and the denominator of which is the vote cast in the State for the party's nominee in the last Presidential election.

(b) The Board shall first allocate to each district a number of delegates equal to the whole number in the product resulting from the multiplication procedure in subparagraph (a).

(c) The Board shall then allocate any remaining delegates, one to each district, in the order of the largest fractional remainder in the product resulting from the multiplication procedure in subparagraph (a), omitting those districts for which that product is less than 1.875.

(d) The Board shall then allocate any remaining delegates, one to each district, in the order of the largest fractional remainder in the product resulting from the multiplication procedure in subparagraph (a), among those districts for which that product is at least one but less than 1.875.

(e) Any delegates remaining unallocated shall be delegates at large and shall be selected as determined by the State central committee under paragraph 1 of this Alternative A.

3. The alternate delegates at large shall be allocated in the same manner as the delegates at large. The alternate delegates other than the alternate delegates at large shall be allocated in the same manner as the delegates other than the delegates at large.

Alternative B: the chair of the State central committee shall file with the State Board of Elections a statement of the number of delegates and alternate delegates to which the State is entitled and the number of such delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from congressional districts. The State Board of Elections shall allocate such number of delegates and alternate delegates, as the case may be, among the congressional districts in the State for election from the congressional districts.

The Board shall utilize the sum of $1/3$ of each of the following formulae to determine the number of delegates and alternate delegates, as the case may be, to be elected from each congressional district:

(1) Formula 1 shall be determined by multiplying paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) together as follows:

(a) The fraction derived by dividing the population of the district by the population of the State and adding to that fraction the following: $1/2$ of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election, plus $1/2$ of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the second most recent Presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election;

(b) $1/2$;

(c) The number of delegates or alternate delegates, as the case may be, to which the State is entitled at the party's national nominating convention.

(2) Formula 2 shall be determined by multiplying paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) together as follows:

(a) The fraction calculated by dividing the total numbers of votes in the district for the party's candidate in the most recent Gubernatorial election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election, plus, the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election;

(b) $1/2$;

(c) The number of delegates or alternate delegates, as the case may be, to which the State is entitled at the party's national nominating convention.

(3) Formula 3 shall be determined by multiplying paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) together as follows:

(a) $1/2$ of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election, plus $1/2$ of the fraction calculated by dividing the total district vote for the party's candidate in the second most recent presidential election by the total statewide vote for that candidate in that election. This sum shall be added to the fraction calculated by dividing the total voter registration of the party in the district by the total voter registration of the party in the State as of January 1 of the year prior to the year in which the national nominating convention is held;

(b) $1/2$;

(c) The number of delegates or alternate delegates,

as the case may be, to which the State is entitled at the party's national nominating convention.

Fractional numbers of delegates and alternate delegates shall be rounded upward in rank order to the next whole number, largest fraction first, until the total number of delegates and alternate delegates, respectively, to be so chosen have been allocated.

The remainder of the delegates and alternate delegates shall be selected as determined by the State central committee of the party and shall be certified to the State Board of Elections by the chair of the State central committee.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, with respect to all aspects of the selection of delegates and alternate delegates to a national nominating convention under Alternative B, this Code shall be superseded by the delegate selection rules and policies of the national political party including, but not limited to, the development of an affirmative action plan.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-14.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14.2)

Sec. 7-14.2. Delegates and alternate delegates to national conventions other than national nominating conventions shall be chosen according to procedures established by the appropriate State central committee of a political party established pursuant to this Article 7, which may include the procedure prescribed by Section 7-14.1 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 80-1122.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-14a) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-14a)

Sec. 7-14a. Where there are 2 or more additional judgeships created in any judicial district or circuit, to be filled at the same general election and to be elected from the same district, circuit or county, each such additional judgeship shall be designated by the State Board of Elections by a letter of the alphabet beginning with the letter "A". Such designation shall be made no later than one day prior to the first day for filing of nominating petitions for such additional judgeships. Each candidate for such additional judgeship shall specify to the State Board of Elections upon the filing of his nominating petitions the judgeship for which he seeks nomination. Such candidates shall be nominated and elected for the judgeships which they have designated.

(Source: P.A. 85-903.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-15) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-15)

Sec. 7-15. At least 60 days prior to each general and consolidated primary, the election authority shall provide public notice, calculated to reach elderly voters and voters with disabilities, of the availability of registration and voting aids under the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, of the availability of assistance in marking the ballot, procedures for voting by a vote by mail ballot, and procedures for early voting by personal appearance. At least 20 days before the general primary the county clerk of each county, and not more than 30 nor less than 10 days before the consolidated primary the election authority, shall prepare in the manner provided in this Act, a notice of such primary which notice shall state the time and place of holding the primary, the hours during which the polls will be open, the offices for which candidates will be nominated at such primary and the political parties entitled to participate therein, notwithstanding that no candidate of any such political party may be entitled to have his name printed on the primary ballot.

Such notice shall also include the list of addresses of precinct polling places for the consolidated primary unless such list is separately published by the election authority not less than 10 days before the consolidated primary.

In counties, municipalities, or towns having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants notice of the general primary shall be published once in two or more newspapers published in the county, municipality or town, as the case may be, or if there is no such newspaper, then in any two or more newspapers published in the county and having a general circulation throughout the community.

In counties, municipalities, or towns having 500,000 or more inhabitants notice of the general primary shall be published at least 15 days prior to the primary by the same authorities and in the same manner as notice of election for general elections are required to be published in counties, municipalities or towns of 500,000 or more inhabitants under this Act.

Notice of the consolidated primary shall be published once in one or more newspapers published in each political subdivision having such primary, and if there is no such newspaper, then published once in a local, community newspaper having general circulation in the subdivision, and also once in a newspaper published in the county wherein the political subdivisions, or portions thereof, having such primary are situated.

(Source: P.A. 98-1171, eff. 6-1-15; 99-143, eff. 7-27-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-16) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-16)

Sec. 7-16. Each election authority in each county shall prepare and cause to be printed the primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his respective jurisdiction.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the election authority shall, at least 45 days prior to the date of the primary election, have a sufficient number of ballots printed so that such ballots will be available for mailing 45 days prior to the primary election to persons who have filed application for a ballot under the provisions of Article 20 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-17) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-17)

Sec. 7-17. Candidate ballot name procedures.

(a) Each election authority in each county shall cause to be printed upon the general primary ballot of each party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose petition for nomination or for committeeperson has been filed in the office of the county clerk, as herein provided; and also the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to his office by the State Board of Elections, and in the order so certified, except as hereinafter provided.

It shall be the duty of the election authority to cause to be printed upon the consolidated primary ballot of each political party for each precinct in his jurisdiction the name of each candidate whose name has been certified to him, as herein provided and which is to be voted for in such precinct.

(b) In the designation of the name of a candidate on the primary ballot the candidate's given name or names, initial or initials, a nickname by which the candidate is commonly known, or a combination thereof, may be used in addition to the candidate's surname. If a candidate has changed his or her name, whether by a statutory or common law procedure in Illinois or any other jurisdiction, within 3 years before the last day for filing the petition for nomination, nomination papers, or certificate of nomination for that office, whichever is

applicable, then (i) the candidate's name on the primary ballot must be followed by "formerly known as (list all prior names during the 3-year period) until name changed on (list date of each such name change)" and (ii) the petition, papers, or certificate must be accompanied by the candidate's affidavit stating the candidate's previous names during the period specified in (i) and the date or dates each of those names was changed; failure to meet these requirements shall be grounds for denying certification of the candidate's name for the ballot or removing the candidate's name from the ballot, as appropriate, but these requirements do not apply to name changes resulting from adoption to assume an adoptive parent's or parents' surname, marriage or civil union to assume a spouse's surname, or dissolution of marriage or civil union or declaration of invalidity of marriage or civil union to assume a former surname or a name change that conforms the candidate's name to his or her gender identity. No other designation such as a political slogan, title, or degree, or nickname suggesting or implying possession of a title, degree or professional status, or similar information may be used in connection with the candidate's surname. For purposes of this Section, a "political slogan" is defined as any word or words expressing or connoting a position, opinion, or belief that the candidate may espouse, including but not limited to, any word or words conveying any meaning other than that of the personal identity of the candidate. A candidate may not use a political slogan as part of his or her name on the ballot, notwithstanding that the political slogan may be part of the candidate's name.

(c) The State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall remove any candidate's name designation from a ballot that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section. In addition, the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority shall not certify to any election authority any candidate name designation that is inconsistent with subsection (b) of this Section.

(d) If the State Board of Elections, a local election official, or an election authority removes a candidate's name designation from a ballot under subsection (c) of this Section, then the aggrieved candidate may seek appropriate relief in circuit court.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-18) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-18)

Sec. 7-18. The primary ballot of each political party shall be separately printed upon paper of uniform quality, texture and size, but the primary ballot of no two political parties shall be of the same color or tint.

The election authority shall, at least 15 days prior to the date of the primary, post in a conspicuous place in his office an announcement of the color of the primary ballots of the respective parties, and, in the case of the general primary, shall also publish such announcement for at least 1 week in at least 2 newspapers of general circulation published in the county. In the case of the consolidated primary, the election authority shall publish such announcement at the same time and in the manner provided for notice of the consolidated primary in Section 7-15 of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 81-963.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-19) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-19)

Sec. 7-19. The primary ballot of each political party for each precinct shall be arranged and printed substantially in the manner following:

1. Designating words. At the top of the ballot shall be printed in large capital letters, words designating the ballot,

if a Republican ballot, the designating words shall be: "REPUBLICAN PRIMARY BALLOT"; if a Democratic ballot the designating words shall be: "DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY BALLOT"; and in like manner for each political party.

2. Order of Names, Directions to Voters, etc. Beginning not less than one inch below designating words, the name of each office to be filled shall be printed in capital letters. Such names may be printed on the ballot either in a single column or in 2 or more columns and in the following order, to-wit:

President of the United States, State offices, congressional offices, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from the State at large to National nominating conventions, delegates and alternate delegates to be elected from congressional districts to National nominating conventions, member or members of the State central committee, trustees of sanitary districts, county offices, judicial officers, city, village and incorporated town offices, town offices, or of such of the said offices as candidates are to be nominated for at such primary, and precinct, township or ward committee persons. If two or more columns are used, the foregoing offices to and including member of the State central committee shall be listed in the left-hand column and Senatorial offices, as defined in Section 8-3, shall be the first offices listed in the second column.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in small letters the directions to voters: "Vote for one"; "Vote for not more than two"; "Vote for not more than three". If no candidate or candidates file for an office and if no person or persons file a declaration as a write-in candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate".

Next to the name of each candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a national nominating convention shall appear either (a) the name of the candidate's preference for President of the United States or the word "uncommitted" or (b) no official designation, depending upon the action taken by the State central committee pursuant to Section 7-10.3 of this Act.

Below the name of each office shall be printed in capital letters the names of all candidates, arranged in the order in which their petitions for nominations were filed, except as otherwise provided in Sections 7-14 and 7-17 of this Article. Opposite and in front of the name of each candidate shall be printed a square and all squares upon the primary ballot shall be of uniform size. The names of each team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, however, shall be printed within a bracket, and a single square shall be printed in front of the bracket. Spaces between the names of candidates under each office shall be uniform and sufficient spaces shall separate the names of candidates for one office from the names of candidates for another office, to avoid confusion and to permit the writing in of the names of other candidates.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-20) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-20)

Sec. 7-20. On the back or outside of the primary ballot of each precinct, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Primary Ballot," followed by designation of said precinct, the date of the primary and a facsimile of the signature of the election authority who furnished the ballots.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-21) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-21)

Sec. 7-21. The election authority shall transmit or cause to be delivered to the primary judges, and to the respective local election officials prior to the consolidated primary, specimen ballots of each political party, substantially in the form of the official primary ballots, to be used at such primary, which specimen ballot shall be printed upon paper of a different texture and color from the official primary ballot. In units of local government having fewer than 500,000 inhabitants the election authority shall have published in two or more newspapers published in the county, municipality or town, as the case may be, or if there is no such newspaper, then in any two or more newspapers published in the county and having general circulation throughout the community, at least 5 days prior to the general primary, a true copy of the specimen ballot, and the primary judges shall post one of each such specimen ballots at the polling place. In counties, municipalities or towns having 500,000 or more inhabitants the primary judges shall post not less than 5 of each such specimen ballots in the precinct, and one of each such specimen ballots at the polling place. For the consolidated primary, the local election official shall have the duty to make such publication with respect to the ballots for his unit of local government, and may make his publication as part of the announcement heretofore required.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-22) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-22)

Sec. 7-22. Primary ballot boxes shall be furnished by the same authorities and in the same manner and shall be of the same style and description as ballot boxes furnished for the purpose of general elections, under the provisions of this Act.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-23) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-23)

Sec. 7-23. All necessary primary poll books, official poll records, tally sheets, return blanks, stationery and other necessary primary supplies shall be furnished by the same authorities upon whom is imposed the duty of furnishing such supplies at general elections, by this Act.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-24) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-24)

Sec. 7-24. The primary poll books shall be substantially in the following form:

Primary poll books of the primary held in the precinct of the county of on (insert date).

Name of Voter	Residence Street and number	Party Affiliation			
	 Repub- lican	Demo- crat	Prohibi- tionist	Social- ist
.....					
1 John Jones		x			
2 Richard Smith			x		
3 John Doe				x	
4 Richard Roe					x
5 Charles Lee					x
.....					

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a correct list of primary voters at a primary held on (insert date) in the precinct, in county, and State of Illinois. That at the primary the undersigned judges served as required by law and are entitled to pay therefor.

Dated (insert date).

.....

Judges of primary

The primary poll books shall otherwise be in form and shall contain the same certificates as nearly as may be as the poll books used in the general election and shall be signed and attested in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as the poll books used for the purpose of general elections. If Article 4, 5 or 6 of this Act applies to any such primary the official poll record provided for in such applicable Article shall be used in lieu of poll books.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-25) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-25)

Sec. 7-25. The tally sheets for each political party participating in the primary election shall be substantially in the following form:

"Tally sheet for(name of political party) for the precinct, in the county of for a primary held on the day of A.D."

The names of candidates for nomination and for State central committeepersons, township, and precinct and ward committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, shall be placed on the tally sheets of each political party by the primary judges, in the order in which they appear on the ballot.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-26) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-26)

Sec. 7-26. The judges of general elections for state and county officers are hereby constituted the judges of primary elections in their respective precincts, under the provisions of this Article.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-27) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-27)

Sec. 7-27. It is hereby made the duty of the respective judges of general elections to act as judges of primary elections in their respective precincts until their successors, as judges of general elections, are duly appointed and qualified.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-28) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-28)

Sec. 7-28. If, at the time for opening of a primary, one of the primary judges be absent, or refuse to act, the judges present shall appoint some qualified primary elector of the precinct to act in his place. If two of the primary judges be absent or refuse to act, the judge present shall fill the vacancies in the same manner, as above provided. If all of the primary judges be absent, or refuse to act, the primary electors present, who reside in the precinct, shall select the appropriate number of themselves to act as primary judges. The judges so selected and appointed shall take the same oath, have the same powers, and perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as regularly constituted election judges.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-30) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-30)

Sec. 7-30. Previous to any vote being taken, the primary judges shall severally subscribe and take an oath or affirmation in the following form, to-wit:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I

will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of primary judge, according to the best of my ability, and that I have resided in this State for 30 days, (and only in the case of a primary judge in counties of less than 500,000 inhabitants, have resided in this precinct for the 30 days next preceding this primary), (and in the case of a registered voter, am entitled to vote at this primary)."

All persons subscribing the oath and all persons actually serving as primary judges, whether sworn or not, shall be deemed to be and are hereby declared to be officers of the circuit court of their respective counties.

(Source: P.A. 91-352, eff. 1-1-00; 92-16, eff. 6-28-01.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-31) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-31)

Sec. 7-31. In case there is no notary public present at the opening of a primary, or in case such notary public is appointed one of the primary judges, the primary judges may administer the oath or affirmation to each other.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 1135.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-32) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-32)

Sec. 7-32. The primary judges, except as otherwise provided in this article, shall perform the same duties, have the same powers, and be subject to the same penalties as judges of general elections under this Act.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-33) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-33)

Sec. 7-33. Primary judges shall receive the same pay, and shall be paid by the same authorities and in the same manner as judges of general elections under this Act.

(Source: Laws 1957, p. 1450.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-34) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-34)

Sec. 7-34. Pollwatchers in a primary election shall be authorized in the following manner:

(1) Each established political party shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. Such pollwatchers must be affiliated with the political party for which they are pollwatching and must be a registered voter in Illinois.

(2) Each candidate shall be entitled to appoint two pollwatchers per precinct. For Federal, State, county, township, and municipal primary elections, the pollwatchers must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3) Each organization of citizens within the county or political subdivision, which has among its purposes or interests the investigation or prosecution of election frauds, and which shall have registered its name and address and the names and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. For all primary elections, the pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(3.5) Each State nonpartisan civic organization within the county or political subdivision shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct, provided that no more than 2 pollwatchers appointed by State nonpartisan civic organizations shall be present in a precinct polling place at the same time. Each organization shall have registered the names and addresses of its principal officers with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election. The pollwatchers must be registered to

vote in Illinois. For the purpose of this paragraph, a "State nonpartisan civic organization" means any corporation, unincorporated association, or organization that:

(i) as part of its written articles of incorporation, bylaws, or charter or by separate written declaration, has among its stated purposes the provision of voter information and education, the protection of individual voters' rights, and the promotion of free and equal elections;

(ii) is organized or primarily conducts its activities within the State of Illinois; and

(iii) continuously maintains an office or business location within the State of Illinois, together with a current listed telephone number (a post office box number without a current listed telephone number is not sufficient).

(4) Each organized group of proponents or opponents of a ballot proposition, which shall have registered the name and address of its organization or committee and the name and address of its chair with the proper election authority at least 40 days before the primary election, shall be entitled to appoint one pollwatcher per precinct. The pollwatcher must be registered to vote in Illinois.

(5) In any primary election held to nominate candidates for the offices of a municipality of less than 3,000,000 population that is situated in 2 or more counties, a pollwatcher who is a resident of a county in which any part of the municipality is situated shall be eligible to serve as a pollwatcher in any polling place located within such municipality, provided that such pollwatcher otherwise complies with the respective requirements of subsections (1) through (4) of this Section and is a registered voter whose residence is within Illinois.

All pollwatchers shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature(s) of the election authority and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be authorized by the real or facsimile signature of the State or local party official or the candidate or the presiding officer of the civic organization or the chair of the proponent or opponent group, as the case may be.

Pollwatcher credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

POLLWATCHER CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, the undersigned hereby appoints (name of pollwatcher) at (address) in the county of, (township or municipality) of (name), State of Illinois and who is duly registered to vote from this address, to act as a pollwatcher in the precinct of the ward (if applicable) of the (township or municipality) of at the election to be held on (insert date).

..... (Signature of Appointing Authority)
 TITLE (party official, candidate,
 civic organization president,
 proponent or opponent group chair)

Under penalties provided by law pursuant to Section 29-10 of the Election Code, the undersigned pollwatcher certifies that he or she resides at (address) in the county of, (township or municipality) of

(name), State of Illinois, and is duly registered to vote in Illinois.

.....
 (Precinct and/or Ward in (Signature of Pollwatcher)
 Which Pollwatcher Resides)

Pollwatchers must present their credentials to the Judges of Election upon entering the polling place. Pollwatcher credentials properly executed and signed shall be proof of the qualifications of the pollwatcher authorized thereby. Such credentials are retained by the Judges and returned to the Election Authority at the end of the day of election with the other election materials. Once a pollwatcher has surrendered a valid credential, he may leave and reenter the polling place provided that such continuing action does not disrupt the conduct of the election. Pollwatchers may be substituted during the course of the day, but established political parties, candidates, qualified civic organizations and proponents and opponents of a ballot proposition can have only as many pollwatchers at any given time as are authorized in this Article. A substitute must present his signed credential to the judges of election upon entering the polling place. Election authorities must provide a sufficient number of credentials to allow for substitution of pollwatchers. After the polls have closed, pollwatchers shall be allowed to remain until the canvass of votes is completed; but may leave and reenter only in cases of necessity, provided that such action is not so continuous as to disrupt the canvass of votes.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties shall be admitted to any and all polling places throughout such district or municipality without regard to the counties in which such candidates are registered to vote. Actions of such candidates shall be governed in each polling place by the same privileges and limitations that apply to pollwatchers as provided in this Section. Any such candidate who engages in an activity in a polling place which could reasonably be construed by a majority of the judges of election as campaign activity shall be removed forthwith from such polling place.

Candidates seeking office in a district or municipality encompassing 2 or more counties who desire to be admitted to polling places on election day in such district or municipality shall be required to have proper credentials. Such credentials shall be printed in sufficient quantities, shall be issued by and under the facsimile signature of the election authority of the election jurisdiction where the polling place in which the candidate seeks admittance is located, and shall be available for distribution at least 2 weeks prior to the election. Such credentials shall be signed by the candidate.

Candidate credentials shall be in substantially the following form:

CANDIDATE CREDENTIALS

TO THE JUDGES OF ELECTION:

In accordance with the provisions of the Election Code, I
 (name of candidate) hereby certify that I am a candidate
 for (name of office) and seek admittance to
 precinct of the ward (if applicable) of the
 (township or municipality) of at the election to
 be held on (insert date).

.....
 (Signature of Candidate) OFFICE FOR WHICH
 CANDIDATE SEEKS
 NOMINATION OR
 ELECTION

Pollwatchers shall be permitted to observe all proceedings and view all reasonably requested records relating to the conduct of the election, provided the secrecy of the ballot is not impinged, and to station themselves in a position in the voting room as will enable them to observe the judges making the signature comparison between the voter application and the voter registration record card; provided, however, that such pollwatchers shall not be permitted to station themselves in such close proximity to the judges of election so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election and shall not, in any event, be permitted to handle election materials. Pollwatchers may challenge for cause the voting qualifications of a person offering to vote and may call to the attention of the judges of election any incorrect procedure or apparent violations of this Code.

If a majority of the judges of election determine that the polling place has become too overcrowded with pollwatchers so as to interfere with the orderly conduct of the election, the judges shall, by lot, limit such pollwatchers to a reasonable number, except that each candidate and each established or new political party shall be permitted to have at least one pollwatcher present.

Representatives of an election authority, with regard to an election under its jurisdiction, the State Board of Elections, and law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to a United States Attorney, a State's attorney, the Attorney General, and a State, county, or local police department, in the performance of their official election duties, shall be permitted at all times to enter and remain in the polling place. Upon entering the polling place, such representatives shall display their official credentials or other identification to the judges of election.

Uniformed police officers assigned to polling place duty shall follow all lawful instructions of the judges of election.

The provisions of this Section shall also apply to supervised casting of vote by mail ballots as provided in Section 19-12.2 of this Act.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-35) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-35)

Sec. 7-35. The election authority shall cause to be delivered to the primary judges of each precinct not less than 12 hours before the time fixed for the opening of the polls, the official primary ballot of each political party, and the number thereof for each political party in each precinct shall be 100 for each 50 votes cast in said precinct by said political party at the last preceding general primary election.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-36) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-36)

Sec. 7-36. The official primary ballots shall be put in separate sealed packages with marks on the outside thereof clearly designating the precinct for which they are intended, and the number of ballots enclosed for each political party and a receipt therefor shall be given by the primary judge to whom such ballots are delivered, which receipt shall be filed by the proper election authority in his office.

(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-37) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-37)

Sec. 7-37. The election authority shall provide and retain in his office until after the primary, an ample supply of extra primary ballots for each political party in each precinct, and

if, at any time before or during the primary, ballots of any precinct shall be lost, destroyed or exhausted, on written application, signed by the primary judges of said precinct, or any of them, he shall immediately cause to be delivered to said primary judges such supply of extra ballots as may be required to comply with the provision of this article.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-38) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-38)

Sec. 7-38. The primaries herein provided for shall be held at the regular polling places now established, or which may hereafter be established, for the purposes of a general election.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-39) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-39)

Sec. 7-39. Upon the opening of the polls one of the primary judges shall make proclamation of the same. And at least thirty (30) minutes before the closing of the polls proclamation shall be made in like manner that the polls will be closed in half an hour.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-40) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-40)

Sec. 7-40. (a) Before voting begins, the ballot box shall be emptied and shall be opened and shown to those present to be empty, after which it shall be locked and the key delivered to one of the primary judges, and such ballot box shall not be removed from public view from the time it is shown to be empty until after the close of the polls. This paragraph (a) applies whenever permanent type ballot boxes are used, and does not apply when ballot boxes are used in accordance with paragraph (b) of this Section.

(b) The election authority charged with providing ballot boxes for the conduct of an election under this Article may provide non-permanent type ballot boxes as authorized under Section 15-1, paragraph (b), and Section 15-4, paragraph (b). When such ballot boxes are used, prior to the commencement of voting and before any ballots are deposited therein, the judges shall examine each such sealed ballot box, show it to those present and insure that it is in fact sealed and empty; the sealed slot shall be broken open before those present and the box inspected to insure that it is empty and such ballot box shall not be removed from public view from the time it is so inspected until after the close of the polls. The sealed opening on the side of the box shall not be unsealed or opened until after the close of the polls.

(Source: P.A. 77-6.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-41) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-41)

Sec. 7-41. (a) All officers upon whom is imposed by law the duty of designating and providing polling places for general elections, shall provide in each such polling place so designated and provided, a sufficient number of booths for such primary election, which booths shall be provided with shelves, such supplies and pencils as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot for voting and in which voters may prepare their ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. Such booths shall be within plain view of the election officers and both they and the ballot boxes shall be within plain view of those within the proximity of the voting booths. No person other than election officers and the challengers allowed by law and those admitted for the purpose of voting, as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the

proximity of the voting booths, except by authority of the primary officers to keep order and enforce the law.

(b) The number of such voting booths shall not be less than one to every seventy-five voters or fraction thereof, who voted at the last preceding election in the precinct or election district.

(c) No person shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on primary day within any polling place or within one hundred feet of any polling place, or, at the option of a church or private school, on any of the property of that church or private school that is a polling place. Election officers shall place 2 or more cones, small United States national flags, or some other marker a distance of 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the room used by voters to engage in voting, which shall be known as the polling room. If the polling room is located within a building that is a private business, a public or private school, or a church or other organization founded for the purpose of religious worship and the distance of 100 horizontal feet ends within the interior of the building, then the markers shall be placed outside of the building at each entrance used by voters to enter that building on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfare or walkway. If the polling room is located within a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed 100 horizontal feet from each entrance to the polling room used by voters to engage in voting. If the polling room is located in a public or private building with 2 or more floors and the polling room is located on a floor above or below the ground floor, then the markers shall be placed a distance of 100 feet from the nearest elevator or staircase used by voters on the ground floor to access the floor where the polling room is located. The area within where the markers are placed shall be known as a campaign free zone, and electioneering is prohibited pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a church or private school may choose to apply the campaign free zone to its entire property, and, if so, the markers shall be placed near the boundaries on the grounds adjacent to the thoroughfares or walkways leading to the entrances used by the voters. At or near the door of each polling place, the election judges shall place signage indicating the proper entrance to the polling place. In addition, the election judges shall ensure that a sign identifying the location of the polling place is placed on a nearby public roadway. The State Board of Elections shall establish guidelines for the placement of polling place signage.

The area on polling place property beyond the campaign free zone, whether publicly or privately owned, is a public forum for the time that the polls are open on an election day. At the request of election officers any publicly owned building must be made available for use as a polling place. A person shall have the right to congregate and engage in electioneering on any polling place property while the polls are open beyond the campaign free zone, including but not limited to, the placement of temporary signs. This subsection shall be construed liberally in favor of persons engaging in electioneering on all polling place property beyond the campaign free zone for the time that the polls are open on an election day.

(d) The regulation of electioneering on polling place property on an election day, including but not limited to the placement of temporary signs, is an exclusive power and function of the State. A home rule unit may not regulate electioneering and any ordinance or local law contrary to subsection (c) is declared void. This is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of

Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
(Source: P.A. 95-699, eff. 11-9-07.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-42) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-42)

Sec. 7-42. (a) Any person entitled to vote at such primary shall, on the day of such primary, with the consent of his employer, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed for a period of 2 hours between the time of opening and closing the polls. The employer may specify the hours during which said employee may absent himself.

(b) Beginning the 15th day before the primary election or on the day of the primary election, any student entitled to vote at such primary shall be entitled to be absent from school for a period of 2 hours during the school day in order to vote. The school may specify the hours during which the eligible student may be absent. A student who is absent from school under this subsection (b) is not considered absent for the purpose of calculating enrollment under Section 18-8.15 of the School Code.
(Source: P.A. 103-154, eff. 6-30-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-43) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-43)

Sec. 7-43. Every person having resided in this State 6 months and in the precinct 30 days next preceding any primary therein who shall be a citizen of the United States of the age of 18 or more years shall be entitled to vote at such primary.

The following regulations shall be applicable to primaries:

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary:

(a) Unless he declares his party affiliations as required by this Article.

(b) (Blank).

(c) (Blank).

(c.5) If that person has participated in the town political party caucus, under Section 45-50 of the Township Code, of another political party by signing an affidavit of voters attending the caucus within 45 days before the first day of the calendar month in which the primary is held.

(d) (Blank).

In cities, villages, and incorporated towns having a board of election commissioners, only voters registered as provided by Article 6 of this Code shall be entitled to vote at such primary.

No person shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless he is registered under the provisions of Article 4, 5, or 6 of this Code, when his registration is required by any of said Articles to entitle him to vote at the election with reference to which the primary is held.

A person (i) who filed a statement of candidacy for a partisan office as a qualified primary voter of an established political party or (ii) who voted the ballot of an established political party at a general primary election may not file a statement of candidacy as a candidate of a different established political party, a new political party, or as an independent candidate for a partisan office to be filled at the general election immediately following the general primary for which the person filed the statement or voted the ballot. A person may file a statement of candidacy for a partisan office as a qualified primary voter of an established political party regardless of any prior filing of candidacy for a partisan office or voting the ballot of an established political party at any prior election.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-44) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-44)

Sec. 7-44. Any person desiring to vote at a primary shall state his name, residence and party affiliation to the primary judges, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a distinct tone of voice, sufficiently loud to be heard by all persons in the polling place. When article 4, 5 or 6 is applicable the Certificate of Registered Voter therein prescribed shall be made and signed and the official poll record shall be made. If the person desiring to vote is not challenged, one of the primary judges shall give to him one, and only one, primary ballot of the political party with which he declares himself affiliated, on the back of which such primary judge shall endorse his initials in such manner that they may be seen when the primary ballot is properly folded. If the person desiring to vote is challenged he shall not receive a primary ballot from the primary judges until he shall have established his right to vote as hereinafter provided. No person who refuses to state his party affiliation shall be allowed to vote at a primary.

A person who declares his party affiliation with a statewide established political party and requests a primary ballot of such party may nonetheless also declare his affiliation with a political party established only within a political subdivision, and may also vote in the primary of such local party on the same election day, provided that such voter may not vote in both such party primaries with respect to offices of the same political subdivision. However, no person declaring his affiliation with a statewide established political party may vote in the primary of any other statewide political party on the same election day.

(Source: P.A. 81-1535.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-45) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-45)

Sec. 7-45. Whenever a person offering to vote at a primary is challenged, and is not personally known to the judges of election to have the qualifications required in this Article to vote, the person so challenged shall make and subscribe an affidavit in the following form, which shall be presented to and retained by the primary judges and returned by them affixed to the primary poll book or with the official poll record:

State of Illinois)

)ss.

County of)

I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, of the age of 18 years or over, and am qualified to vote under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, and am a legally qualified voter of the precinct; that I now reside at(insert street and number, if any) in this precinct, and am a member of and affiliated with the party; that I have not voted at a primary of another political party within a period of 23 calendar months prior to the calendar month in which this primary is being held; and that I voted at the city, village, incorporated town, or town primary, with the political party at the election held in, which the political party was entitled at such primary to make nominations of candidates for city, village, incorporated town or town offices only, and for no other offices, and that the name or names of no candidate or candidates of the political party (the political party with which the primary elector declares himself affiliated) were, at such city, village, incorporated town or town primary, printed on the primary ballot; that I have not signed the petition for nomination of a candidate of a political party with which I am not affiliated, and that I have not signed the nominating papers

of an independent candidate for any office for which office candidates for nomination are voted for at this primary.

.....
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of,

.....
 Judge of Primary

In addition to such affidavit the person so challenged shall provide to the judges of election proof of residence by producing two forms of identification showing the person's current residence address, provided that such identification may include not more than one piece of mail addressed to the person at his current residence address and postmarked not earlier than 30 days prior to the date of the primary election, or the person shall produce the affidavit of one voter of the precinct, who shall be a qualified voter at such primary, and who shall be personally known or proved to the judges to be a voter in the precinct, which affidavit shall be in the following form:

State of Illinois)

) ss.

County of.....)

I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a voter of this precinct and entitled to vote at this primary; that I am acquainted with(name of the party challenged), whose right to vote at this primary has been challenged; that I know him or her to be an actual bona fide resident of this precinct, and that he has resided herein 30 days, and I verily believe he or she has resided in this State 30 days next preceding this primary; that I verily believe he or she is a member of and affiliated with the party.

.....
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, this day of,

.....
 Judge of Primary

(Source: P.A. 86-867.)

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

Sec. 7-46. On receiving from the primary judges a primary ballot of his party, the primary elector shall forthwith and without leaving the polling place, retire alone to one of the voting booths and prepare such primary ballot by marking a cross (X) in the square in front of and opposite the name of each candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, and for delegates and alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and for committeepersons, if committeepersons are being elected at such primary. A cross (X) in the square in front of the bracket enclosing the names of a team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor counts as one vote for each of those candidates.

Any primary elector may, instead of voting for any candidate for nomination or for committeeperson or for delegate or alternate delegate to national nominating conventions, whose name is printed on the primary ballot, write in the name of any other person affiliated with such party as a candidate for the nomination for any office, or for committeeperson, or for delegates or alternate delegates to national nominating conventions, and indicate his choice of such candidate or committeeperson or delegate or alternate delegate, by placing to the left of and opposite the name thus written a square and placing in the square a cross (X). A primary elector, however, may not by this method vote separately for Governor and Lieutenant Governor but must write in the names of candidates of his or her choice for both offices and indicate his or her choice of those names by placing a single square to the left of

those names and placing in that square a cross (X).

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-47) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-47)

Sec. 7-47. Before leaving the booth, the primary elector shall fold his primary ballot in such manner as to conceal the marks thereon. Such voter shall then vote forthwith by handing the primary judge the primary ballot received by such voter. Thereupon the primary judge shall deposit such primary ballot in the ballot box. One of the judges shall thereupon enter in the primary poll book the name of the primary elector, his residence and his party affiliation or shall make the entries on the official poll record as required by articles 4, 5 and 6, if any one of them is applicable.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-47.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-47.1)

Sec. 7-47.1. (a) In the case of an emergency, as determined by the State Board of Elections, or if the Board determines that all potential polling places have been surveyed by the election authority and that no accessible polling place, as defined by rule of the State Board of Elections, is available within a precinct nor is the election authority able to make a polling place within the precinct temporarily accessible, the Board, upon written application by the election authority, is authorized to grant an exemption from the accessibility requirements of the Federal Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (Public Law 98-435). Such exemption shall be valid for a period of 2 years.

(b) Any temporarily or permanently physically disabled voter who, because of structural features of the building in which the polling place is located, is unable to access or enter the polling place, may request that 2 judges of election of opposite party affiliation deliver a ballot to him or her at the point where he or she is unable to continue forward motion toward the polling place; but, in no case, shall a ballot be delivered to the voter beyond 50 feet of the entrance to the building in which the polling place is located. Such request shall be made to the election authority not later than the close of business at the election authority's office on the day before the election and on a form prescribed by the State Board of Elections. The election authority shall notify the judges of election for the appropriate precinct polling places of such requests.

Weather permitting, 2 judges of election shall deliver to the disabled voter the ballot which he or she is entitled to vote, a portable voting booth or other enclosure that will allow such voter to mark his or her ballot in secrecy, and a marking device.

(c) The voter must complete the entire voting process, including the application for ballot from which the judges of election shall compare the voter's signature with the signature on his or her registration record card in the precinct binder.

After the voter has marked his or her ballot and placed it in the ballot envelope (or folded it in the manner prescribed for paper ballots), the 2 judges of election shall return the ballot to the polling place and give it to the judge in charge

of the ballot box who shall deposit it therein.

Pollwatchers as provided in Sections 7-34 and 17-23 of this Code shall be permitted to accompany the judges and observe the above procedure.

No assistance may be given to such voter in marking his or her ballot, unless the voter requests assistance and completes the affidavit required by Section 17-14 of this Code.

(Source: P.A. 84-808.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-48) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-48)

Sec. 7-48. Any primary elector who may declare upon oath, properly witnessed and with his or her signature or mark affixed, that he or she requires assistance to vote by reason of blindness, physical disability or inability to read, write or speak the English language, shall, upon request, be assisted in marking his or her primary ballot in the same manner as provided by this Act for general elections.

(Source: P.A. 84-808.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-49) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-49)

Sec. 7-49. After the opening of the polls at a primary no adjournment shall be had nor recess taken until the canvass of all the votes is completed and the returns carefully enveloped and sealed.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: Laws 1965, p. 2220.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-50) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-50)

Sec. 7-50. The votes shall be canvassed in the room or place where the primary is held and the primary judges shall not allow the ballot box or any of the ballots, or the primary poll book, or any of the tally sheets to be removed or carried away from such room or polling place until the canvass of the votes is completed and the returns carefully enveloped and sealed.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-51) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-51)

Sec. 7-51. If the primary elector marks more names upon the primary ballot than there are persons to be nominated as candidates for an office, or for State central committeepersons, or precinct committeepersons, or township committeepersons, or ward committeepersons, or delegates or alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the primary elector's choice of a candidate for the nomination for an office, or committeeperson, or delegate, his primary ballot shall not be counted for the nomination for such office or committeeperson.

No primary ballot, without the endorsement of the judge's initials thereon, shall be counted.

No judge shall omit to endorse his initials on a primary ballot, as required by this Article, nor shall any person not authorized so to do initial a primary ballot knowing that he is not so authorized.

Primary ballots not counted shall be marked "defective" on the back thereof; and primary ballots to which objections have been made by either of the primary judges or challengers shall be marked "objected to" on the back thereof; and a memorandum, signed by the primary judges, stating how it was counted, shall be written on the back of each primary ballot so marked; and all primary ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall be enclosed in an envelope and securely sealed, and so marked and

endorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots marked "defective" or "objected to" shall bear upon its face, in not less than 1 1/2 inch type, the legend: "This envelope is for use after 6:00 P.M. only." The envelope to be used for enclosing ballots spoiled by voters while attempting to vote shall bear upon its face, in not less than 1 1/2 inch type, the legend: "This envelope is for use before 6:00 P.M. only."

All primary ballots not voted, and all that have been spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned to the proper election authority by the primary judges, and a receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved 2 months. Such official shall keep a record of the number of primary ballots delivered for each polling place, and he or they shall also enter upon such record the number and character of primary ballots returned, with the time when and the persons by whom they are returned.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-52) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-52)

Sec. 7-52. Immediately upon closing the polls, the primary judges shall proceed to canvass the votes in the manner following:

(1) They shall separate and count the ballots of each political party.

(2) They shall then proceed to ascertain the number of names entered on the applications for ballot under each party affiliation.

(3) If the primary ballots of any political party exceed the number of applications for ballot by voters of such political party, the primary ballots of such political party shall be folded and replaced in the ballot box, the box closed, well shaken and again opened and one of the primary judges, who shall be blindfolded, shall draw out so many of the primary ballots of such political party as shall be equal to such excess. Such excess ballots shall be marked "Excess-Not Counted" and signed by a majority of the judges and shall be placed in the "After 6:00 p.m. Defective Ballots Envelope". The number of excess ballots shall be noted in the remarks section of the Certificate of Results. "Excess" ballots shall not be counted in the total of "defective" ballots.

(4) The primary judges shall then proceed to count the primary ballots of each political party separately; and as the primary judges shall open and read the primary ballots, 3 of the judges shall carefully and correctly mark upon separate tally sheets the votes which each candidate of the party whose name is written or printed on the primary ballot has received, in a separate column for that purpose, with the name of such candidate, the name of his political party and the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination at the head of such column. The same column, however, shall be used for both names of the same team of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 96-1018, eff. 1-1-11; 97-333, eff. 8-12-11.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-53) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-53)

Sec. 7-53. As soon as the ballots of a political party shall have been read and the votes of the political party counted, as provided in the last above section, the 3 judges in charge of the tally sheets shall foot up the tally sheets so as to show

the total number of votes cast for each candidate of the political party and for each candidate for State Central committeeperson and precinct committeeperson, township committeeperson or ward committeeperson, and delegate and alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, and certify the same to be correct. Thereupon, the primary judges shall set down in a certificate of results on the tally sheet, under the name of the political party, the name of each candidate voted for upon the primary ballot, written at full length, the name of the office for which he is a candidate for nomination or for committeeperson, or delegate or alternate delegate to National nominating conventions, the total number of votes which the candidate received, and they shall also set down the total number of ballots voted by the primary electors of the political party in the precinct. The certificate of results shall be made substantially in the following form:

..... Party
At the primary election held in the precinct of the (1) *township of, or (2) *City of, or (3) *.... ward in the city of on (insert date), the primary electors of the party voted ballots, and the respective candidates whose names were written or printed on the primary ballot of the party, received respectively the following votes:

Name of Candidate,	Title of Office,	No. of Votes
John Jones	Governor	100
Jane James	Lieutenant Governor	100
Sam Smith	Governor	70
Samantha Smythe	Lieutenant Governor	70
Frank Martin	Attorney General	150
William Preston	Rep. in Congress	200
Frederick John	Circuit Judge	50

*Fill in either (1), (2) or (3).

And so on for each candidate.

We hereby certify the above and foregoing to be true and correct.

Dated (insert date).

.....
Name	Address
.....
Name	Address
.....
Name	Address
.....
Name	Address
.....
Name	Address

Judges of Primary

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this Section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 and Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-54) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-54)

Sec. 7-54. After the votes of a political party have been counted and set down and the tally sheets footed and the entry made in the primary poll books or return, as above provided, all the primary ballots of said political party, except those marked "defective" or "objected to" shall be securely bound, lengthwise and in width, with a soft cord having a minimum tensile strength of 60 pounds separately for each political party in the order in which said primary ballots have been read, and shall thereupon be carefully sealed in an envelope, which envelope shall be

endorsed as follows:

"Primary ballots of the.... party of the.... precinct of the county of.... and State of Illinois."

Below each endorsement, each primary judge shall write his name.

Immediately thereafter the judges shall designate one of their number to go to the nearest telephone and report to the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners (as the case may be) the results of such primary. Such clerk or board shall keep his or its office open after the close of the polls until he or it has received from each precinct under his or its jurisdiction the report above provided for. Immediately upon receiving such report such clerk or board shall cause the same to be posted in a public place in his or its office for inspection by the public. Immediately after making such report such judge shall return to the polling place.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 or Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

(Source: P.A. 81-1433.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-55) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-55)

Sec. 7-55. The primary poll books or the official poll record, and the tally sheets with the certificates of the primary judges written thereon, together with the envelopes containing the ballots, including the envelope containing the ballots marked "defective" or "objected to", shall be carefully enveloped and sealed up together, properly endorsed, and the primary judges shall elect 2 judges (one from each of the major political parties), who shall immediately deliver the same to the clerk from whom the primary ballots were obtained, which clerk shall safely keep the same for 2 months, and thereafter shall safely keep the poll books until the next primary. Each 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 judges of each precinct under the jurisdiction of the election authority have delivered to the election authority all the above materials sealed up together and properly endorsed as provided herein. Materials delivered to the election authority which are not in the condition required by this Section shall not be accepted by the election authority until the judges delivering the same make and sign the necessary corrections. Upon acceptance of the materials by the election authority, the judges delivering the same shall take a receipt signed by the election authority and stamped with the time and date of such delivery. The election judges whose duty it is to deliver any materials as above provided shall, in the event such materials cannot be found when needed, on proper request, produce the receipt which they are to take as above provided.

The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall deliver a copy of each tally sheet to the county chairmen of the two largest political parties.

Where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the provisions of this section may be modified as required or authorized by Article 24 and Article 24A, whichever is applicable.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-56) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-56)

Sec. 7-56. As soon as complete returns are delivered to the proper election authority, the returns shall be canvassed for all primary elections as follows. The election authority acting as the canvassing board pursuant to Section 1-8 of this Code

shall also open and canvass the returns of a primary. Upon the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority, the election authority shall make a tabulated statement of the returns for each political party separately, stating in appropriate columns and under proper headings, the total number of votes cast in said county for each candidate for nomination or election by said party, including candidates for President of the United States and for State central committeepersons, and for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, and for precinct committeepersons, township committeepersons, and for ward committeepersons. Within 2 days after the completion of said canvass by the election authority, the county clerk shall mail to the State Board of Elections a certified copy of such tabulated statement of returns. The election authority shall also determine and set down as to each precinct the number of ballots voted by the primary electors of each party at the primary.

In the case of the nomination or election of candidates for offices, including President of the United States and the State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions, certified tabulated statement of returns for which are filed with the State Board of Elections, said returns shall be canvassed by the election authority. And, provided, further, that within 5 days after said returns shall be canvassed by the said Board, the Board shall cause to be published in one daily newspaper of general circulation at the seat of the State government in Springfield a certified statement of the returns filed in its office, showing the total vote cast in the State for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, and showing the total vote for each candidate of each political party for President of the United States, cast in each of the several congressional districts in the State.

Within 48 hours of conducting a canvass, as required by this Code, of the consolidated primary, the election authority shall deliver an original certificate of results to each local election official, with respect to whose political subdivisions nominations were made at such primary, for each precinct in his jurisdiction in which such nominations were on the ballot. Such original certificate of results need not include any offices or nominations for any other political subdivisions.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-56.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-56.1)

Sec. 7-56.1. The county clerk or board of election commissioners shall, upon request, and by mail if so requested, furnish free of charge to any candidate for State office, including State Senator and Representative in the General Assembly, whose name appeared upon the primary ballot within the jurisdiction of the county clerk or board of election commissioners, a copy of the abstract of votes by precinct for all candidates for the office for which such person was a candidate. Such abstract shall be furnished no later than 2 days after the receipt of the request or 8 days after the completing of the canvass, whichever is later.
(Source: P.A. 78-775.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-56.2) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-56.2)

Sec. 7-56.2. The provisions of this Article 7 governing the conduct of primaries for the nomination of officers of units of local government at the consolidated primary of odd numbered years, shall also govern the conduct of those municipal primaries held in even numbered years 6 weeks before the date of the general primary election pursuant to Article 2A of this

Code. In applying the provisions of this Article to those even numbered year municipal elections, references to the "election" shall be construed to refer to the municipal election to be held on the day of the general primary, and references to the "consolidated primary" shall be construed to refer to the municipal primary of the even numbered year.
(Source: P.A. 80-1469.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-57) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-57)

Sec. 7-57. The death of any candidate prior to, or on, the date of the primary shall not affect the canvass of the ballots. If the result of such canvass discloses that such candidate, if he had lived, would have been nominated, such candidate shall be declared nominated.
(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-58) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-58)

Sec. 7-58. Each county clerk or board of election commissioners shall, upon completion of the canvassing of the returns, make and transmit to the State Board of Elections and to each election authority whose duty it is to print the official ballot for the election for which the nomination is made a proclamation of the results of the primary. The proclamation shall state the name of each candidate of each political party so nominated or elected, as shown by the returns, together with the name of the office for which he or she was nominated or elected, including precinct, township and ward committeepersons, and including in the case of the State Board of Elections, candidates for State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions. If a notice of contest is filed, the election authority shall, within one business day after receiving a certified copy of the court's judgment or order, amend its proclamation accordingly and proceed to file an amended proclamation with the appropriate election authorities and with the State Board of Elections.

The State Board of Elections shall issue a certificate of election to each of the persons shown by the returns and the proclamation thereof to be elected State central committeepersons, and delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions; and the county clerk shall issue a certificate of election to each person shown by the returns to be elected precinct, township or ward committeeperson. The certificate issued to such precinct committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her precinct by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected. The certificate issued to such township committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her township or part of a township, as the case may be, by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected. The certificate issued to such ward committeeperson shall state the number of ballots voted in his or her ward by the primary electors of his or her party at the primary at which he or she was elected.
(Source: P.A. 100-1027, eff. 1-1-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-59) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-59)

Sec. 7-59. (a) The person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary as a candidate of a party for the nomination for an office shall be the candidate of that party for such office, and his name as such candidate shall be placed on the official ballot at the election then next ensuing; provided that where there are 2 or more persons to be nominated for the same office or board, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated, and their names

shall be placed on the official ballot at the following election.

Except as otherwise provided by Section 7-8 of this Code, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for State central committeeperson of his congressional district shall be declared elected State central committeeperson from said congressional district.

Unless a national political party specifies that delegates and alternate delegates to a National nominating convention be allocated by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary, the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes of their party for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions from the State at large, and the requisite number of persons receiving the highest number of votes of their party for delegates and alternate delegates to National nominating conventions in their respective congressional districts shall be declared elected delegates and alternate delegates to the National nominating conventions of their party.

A political party which elects the members to its State Central Committee by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall select its congressional district delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary in each congressional district in the manner provided by the rules of the national political party and the State Central Committee, when the rules and policies of the national political party so require.

A political party which elects the members to its State Central Committee by Alternative B under paragraph (a) of Section 7-8 shall select its at large delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention by proportional selection representation according to the results of a Presidential preference primary in the whole State in the manner provided by the rules of the national political party and the State Central Committee, when the rules and policies of the national political party so require.

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for precinct committeeperson of his precinct shall be declared elected precinct committeeperson from said precinct.

The person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for township committeeperson of his township or part of a township as the case may be, shall be declared elected township committeeperson from said township or part of a township as the case may be. In cities where ward committeepersons are elected, the person receiving the highest number of votes of his party for ward committeeperson of his ward shall be declared elected ward committeeperson from said ward.

When 2 or more persons receive an equal and the highest number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for committeeperson of the same political party, or where more than one person of the same political party is to be nominated as a candidate for office or committeeperson, if it appears that more than the number of persons to be nominated for an office or elected committeeperson have the highest and an equal number of votes for the nomination for the same office or for election as committeeperson, the election authority by which the returns of the primary are canvassed shall decide by lot which of said persons shall be nominated or elected, as the case may be. In such case the election authority shall issue notice in writing to such persons of such tie vote stating therein the place, the day (which shall not be more than 5 days thereafter) and the hour when such nomination or election shall be so determined.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, 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 the primary. However, whenever an objection to a candidate's nominating papers or petitions for any office is sustained under Section 10-10 after the 61st day before the election, then write-in votes shall be counted for that candidate if he or she has filed a notarized declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for that office with the proper election authority or authorities not later than 7 days prior to 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 nomination or 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 primary.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Section, where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on a party's ballot for nomination for or election to an office at a primary is less than the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary, a person whose name was not printed on the party's primary ballot as a candidate for nomination for or election to the office, is not nominated for or elected to that office as a result of a write-in vote at the primary unless the number of votes he received equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for nomination for that office; or unless the number of votes he receives exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose names were printed on the primary ballot for nomination for or election to the same office.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply where the number of candidates whose names have been printed on the party's ballot for nomination for or election to the office at the primary equals or exceeds the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate for or elect to the office at the primary. (Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-60) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60)

Sec. 7-60. Not less than 74 days before the date of the general election, the State Board of Elections shall certify to the county clerks the names of each of the candidates who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the State Board of Elections as a canvassing board or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the general election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided in this Code.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, not less than 68 days before the date of the general election, each county clerk shall certify the names of each of the candidates for county offices who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the county election authority or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and declare that the names of such candidates for the respective offices shall be placed upon the official ballot for the general election in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section. Each county clerk shall place a copy of the certification on file in his or her office and at the same time issue to the State Board of Elections a copy of such certification. In addition, each county clerk in whose county there is a board of election commissioners shall, not less than 68 days before the date of the general election,

issue to such board a copy of the certification that has been filed in the county clerk's office, together with a copy of the certification that has been issued to the clerk by the State Board of Elections, with directions to the board of election commissioners to place upon the official ballot for the general election in that election jurisdiction the names of all candidates that are listed on such certifications, in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon such certifications, except as otherwise provided in this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the primary election as a candidate for such office, as shown by the official election returns of the primary, shall be certified first under the name of such offices, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the primary election as shown by the official election results.

No person who is shown by the final proclamation to have been nominated or elected at the primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the certifying office or board within 10 days after the election authority's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10, a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1, and a receipt for the filing of a statement of economic interests in relation to the unit of government to which he or she has been elected or nominated.

Each county clerk and board of election commissioners shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of established political party candidates for the general election ballot. Such determination shall be made within 30 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the general primary in the office of the county clerk or board of election commissioners and shall be open to the public. Seven days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. However, a board of election commissioners may elect to place established political party candidates on the general election ballot in the same order determined by the county clerk of the county in which the city under the jurisdiction of such board is located.

Each certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

- (1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
- (2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;
- (3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;
- (4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision are for different terms.

The State Board of Elections or the county clerk, as the case may be, shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-60.1) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-60.1)

Sec. 7-60.1. Certification of candidates - consolidated election. Each local election official of a political subdivision in which candidates for the respective local offices are nominated at the consolidated primary shall, no later than 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary, certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision the names of each of the candidates who have been nominated as shown by the proclamation of the appropriate election authority or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification, except as otherwise provided by this Section.

Whenever there are two or more persons nominated by the same political party for multiple offices for any board, the name of the candidate of such party receiving the highest number of votes in the consolidated primary election as a candidate for such consolidated primary, shall be certified first under the name of such office, and the names of the remaining candidates of such party for such offices shall follow in the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the consolidated primary election as shown by the official election results.

No person who is shown by the election authority's proclamation to have been nominated at the consolidated primary as a write-in candidate shall have his or her name certified unless such person shall have filed with the certifying office or board within 5 days after the election authority's proclamation a statement of candidacy pursuant to Section 7-10 and a statement pursuant to Section 7-10.1.

Each board of election commissioners of the cities in which established political party candidates for city offices are nominated at the consolidated primary shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated ballot. Such determination shall be made within 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such election authority, to the County Chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each election authority shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the election authority office, notice of the time and place of such lottery.

Each local election official of a political subdivision in which established political party candidates for the respective local offices are nominated by primary shall determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated election ballot and, in the case of certain municipalities having annual elections, on the general primary ballot for election. Such determination shall be made prior to the canvass and proclamation of results of the consolidated primary or special municipal primary, as the case may be, in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given, by each such local election official, to the County Chair of each established

political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place notice of such lottery. Immediately thereafter, the local election official shall certify the ballot placement order so determined to the proper election authorities charged with the preparation of the consolidated election, or general primary, ballot for that political subdivision.

Not less than 68 days before the date of the consolidated election, each local election official of a political subdivision in which established political party candidates for the respective local offices have been nominated by caucus or have been nominated because no primary was required to be held shall certify to each election authority whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision the names of each of the candidates whose certificates of nomination or nomination papers have been filed in his or her office and direct the election authority to place upon the official ballot for the consolidated election the names of such candidates in the same manner and in the same order as shown upon the certification. Such local election official shall, prior to certification, determine by a fair and impartial method of random selection the order of placement of the established political party candidates for the consolidated election ballot. Such determination shall be made in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. Three days written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by each such local election official to the county chair of each established political party, and to each organization of citizens within the election jurisdiction which was entitled, under this Article, at the next preceding election, to have pollwatchers present on the day of election. Each local election official shall post in a conspicuous, open and public place, at the entrance of the office, notice of the time and place of such lottery. The local election official shall certify the ballot placement order so determined as part of his official certification of candidates to the election authorities whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot for the consolidated election in that political subdivision.

The certification shall indicate, where applicable, the following:

- (1) The political party affiliation of the candidates for the respective offices;
- (2) If there is to be more than one candidate elected or nominated to an office from the State, political subdivision or district;
- (3) If the voter has the right to vote for more than one candidate for an office;
- (4) The term of office, if a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term or if the offices to be filled in a political subdivision or district are for different terms.

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error.

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

(10 ILCS 5/7-61) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-61)

Sec. 7-61. Whenever a special election is necessary, the provisions of this Article are applicable to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election.

In cases where a primary election is required, the officer or board or commission whose duty it is under the provisions of

this Code relating to general elections to call an election shall fix a date for the primary for the nomination of candidates to be voted for at such special election. Notice of such primary shall be given at least 15 days prior to the maximum time provided for the filing of petitions for such a primary as provided in Section 7-12.

Any vacancy in nomination under the provisions of this Article 7 occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification of candidates by the certifying board or officer must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy. The resolution filling the vacancy shall be sent by U. S. mail or personal delivery to the certifying officer or board within 3 days of the action by which the vacancy was filled; provided, if such resolution is sent by mail and the U. S. postmark on the envelope containing such resolution is dated prior to the expiration of such 3-day limit, the resolution shall be deemed filed within such 3-day limit. Failure to so transmit the resolution within the time specified in this Section shall authorize the certifying officer or board to certify the original candidate. Vacancies shall be filled by the officers of a local municipal or township political party as specified in subsection (h) of Section 7-8, other than a statewide political party, that is established only within a municipality or township and the managing committee (or legislative committee in case of a candidate for State Senator or representative committee in the case of a candidate for State Representative in the General Assembly or State central committee in the case of a candidate for statewide office, including, but not limited to, the office of United States Senator) of the respective political party for the territorial area in which such vacancy occurs.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be duly acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and shall include, upon its face, the following information:

- (a) the name of the original nominee and the office vacated;
- (b) the date on which the vacancy occurred;
- (c) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

The provisions of Section 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers, hearings on objections, and judicial review, shall apply to and govern objections to resolutions for filling a vacancy in nomination.

Any vacancy in nomination occurring 15 days or less before the consolidated election or the general election shall not be filled. In this event, the certification of the original candidate shall stand and his name shall appear on the official ballot to be voted at the general election.

A vacancy in nomination occurs when a candidate who has been nominated under the provisions of this Article 7 dies before the election (whether death occurs prior to, on or after the day of the primary), or declines the nomination; provided that nominations may become vacant for other reasons.

If the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the consolidated primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate

for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be created which may be filled in accordance with the requirements of this Section. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, if the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the general primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office, a vacancy in nomination shall be filled only by a person designated by the appropriate committee of the political party and only if that designated person files nominating petitions with the number of signatures required for an established party candidate for that office within 75 days after the day of the general primary. The circulation period for those petitions begins on the day the appropriate committee designates that person. The person shall file his or her nominating petitions, statements of candidacy, notice of appointment by the appropriate committee, and receipt of filing his or her statement of economic interests together. These documents shall be filed at the same location as provided in Section 7-12. The electoral boards having jurisdiction under Section 10-9 to hear and pass upon objections to nominating petitions also shall hear and pass upon objections to nomination petitions filed by candidates under this paragraph.

A candidate for whom a nomination paper has been filed as a partisan candidate at a primary election, and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such primary election, is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate of another political party.

A candidate seeking election to an office for which candidates of political parties are nominated by caucus who is a participant in the caucus and who is defeated for his or her nomination at such caucus is ineligible to be listed on the ballot at that general or consolidated election as a candidate of another political party.

In the proceedings to nominate a candidate to fill a vacancy or to fill a vacancy in the nomination, each precinct, township, ward, county, or congressional district, as the case may be, shall, through its representative on such central or managing committee, be entitled to one vote for each ballot voted in such precinct, township, ward, county, or congressional district, as the case may be, by the primary electors of its party at the primary election immediately preceding the meeting at which such vacancy is to be filled.

For purposes of this Section, the words "certify" and "certification" shall refer to the act of officially declaring the names of candidates entitled to be printed upon the official ballot at an election and directing election authorities to place the names of such candidates upon the official ballot. "Certifying officers or board" shall refer to the local election official, the election authority, or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be, with whom nomination papers, including certificates of nomination and resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination, are filed and whose duty it is to certify candidates.

(Source: P.A. 102-15, eff. 6-17-21; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-62) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-62)

Sec. 7-62. In cities having a board of election commissioners, the duties herein imposed upon the county, city, incorporated town or village clerk, as the case may be, shall be discharged by the board of election commissioners in the same manner, as near as may be, and to the same extent and with like effect that the similar duties imposed by this Article are discharged by the county, city, incorporated town or village clerk, as the case may be; and the ballots for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for in such city shall be printed by the board of election commissioners and the returns of the

primary held in such city shall be made to such board of election commissioners.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-63) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-63)

Sec. 7-63. Any candidate whose name appears upon the primary ballot of any political party may contest the election of the candidate or candidates nominated for the office for which he or she was a candidate by his or her political party, upon the face of the returns, by filing with the clerk of the circuit court a petition in writing, setting forth the grounds of contest, which petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner or other person, and which petition shall be filed within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the returns by the election authority making the final canvass of returns. The contestant shall also file with that election authority (and if for the nomination for an office, certified tabulated statements of the returns of which are to be filed with the State Board of Elections, also with the election authorities in whose jurisdiction the election was held), a notice of the pendency of the contest.

If the contest relates to an office involving more than one county, the venue of the contest is (a) in the county in which the alleged grounds of the contest exist or (b) if grounds for the contest are alleged to exist in more than one county, then in any of those counties or in the county in which any defendant resides.

Authority and jurisdiction are hereby vested in the circuit court, to hear and determine primary contests. When a petition to contest a primary is filed in the office of the clerk of the court, the petition shall forthwith be presented to a judge thereof, who shall note thereon the date of presentation, and shall note thereon the day when the petition will be heard, which shall not be more than 10 days thereafter.

Summons shall forthwith issue to each defendant named in the petition and shall be served for the same manner as is provided for other civil cases. Summons may be issued and served in any county in the State. The case may be heard and determined by the circuit court at any time not less than 5 days after service of process, and shall have preference in the order of hearing to all other cases. The petitioner shall give security for all costs.

Any defendant may file a counterclaim in the same manner as in other civil cases.

The court shall ascertain and declare by a judgment to be entered of record, the result of such election. The judgment of the court shall be appealable as in other civil cases. A certified copy of the judgment shall forthwith be made by the clerk of the court and transmitted to the election authority canvassing the returns for such office, and in case of contest, if for nomination for an office, tabulated statements of returns for which are filed with the State Board of Elections, also in the office of the election authorities having jurisdiction. The proper election authority or authorities, as the case may be, shall correct the returns or the tabulated statement of returns in accordance with the judgment.

(Source: P.A. 94-647, eff. 1-1-06.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-64) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-64)

Sec. 7-64. Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to prevent the nomination of independent candidates by petition, as is now or may hereafter be provided by this Act or any other law.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 1.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-65) (from Ch. 46, par. 7-65)

Sec. 7-65. The invalidity of any portion of this Article 7 shall not affect the validity of any other portion hereof, which can be given effect without such invalid part.

(Source: Laws 1943, vol. 2, p. 253.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-66)

Sec. 7-66. Precinct tabulation optical scan technology voting equipment.

If the election authority has adopted the use of Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment pursuant to Article 24B of this Code, and the provisions of the Article are in conflict with the provisions of this Article 7, the provisions of Article 24B shall govern the procedures followed by the election authority, its judges of elections, and all employees and agents. In following the provisions of Article 24B, the election authority is authorized to develop and implement procedures to fully utilize Precinct Tabulation Optical Scan Technology voting equipment authorized by the State Board of Elections as long as the procedure is not in conflict with either Article 24B or the administrative rules of the State Board of Elections.

(Source: P.A. 89-394, eff. 1-1-97.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-67)

Sec. 7-67. Nominations; regional superintendents of schools.

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, this Section shall apply only to the making of nominations for established party candidates for regional superintendent of schools in the 2014 general primary election.

(b) A candidate's petition for nomination must contain at least 200 signatures or the number of signatures equal to 0.5% of the primary electors of his or her party in the territory comprising the county or counties, whichever is less. For purposes of this subsection, the number of primary electors shall be determined by taking the total votes cast in the applicable district for the candidate for that political party who received the highest number of votes, statewide, at the last general election in the State at which electors for President of the United States were elected.

(c) Petitions for nomination for regional superintendent of schools shall be filed no earlier than December 16, 2013, and no later than December 23, 2013.

(d) Petitions for single-county districts shall be filed with the county election authority. Petitions for multi-county districts shall be filed with the State Board of Elections. Signatures and circulator statements on petitions for nomination filed with the State Board of Elections or county election authority during the filing period for nominations shall not be deemed invalid for the sole reason that the petitions were circulated between 90 and 111 days before the last day for filing petitions.

(e) In the case of a conflict between the provisions of this Section and any other provision of this Code, the provisions of this Section shall control.

(Source: P.A. 98-594, eff. 11-15-13.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-68)

Sec. 7-68. Nominations for special election for Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer.

(a) Whenever a special election for the office of Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller, or Treasurer is to be held pursuant to Section 25-5 of this Code, nominations shall be made and any vacancy in nomination shall be filled pursuant to

this Section.

(1) If the vacancy in office or failure to qualify for the office occurs before the first date provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, the nominations for the special election shall be made as otherwise provided in this Article 7. The nomination for the office to be filled by special election shall appear on the regular ballot at the primary election, and shall not require the use of a separate ballot.

(2) If the vacancy in office or failure to qualify occurs on or after the first day provided in Section 7-12 for filing nomination papers for the primary in the next even-numbered year following the commencement of the term, a vacancy in nomination shall be deemed to have occurred and the State central committee of each established political party shall nominate, by resolution, a candidate to fill such vacancy in nomination for the election to such office at such general election.

The resolution to fill the vacancy in nomination shall include the following information:

(A) the names of the original office holder and the office;

(B) the date on which the vacancy in nomination occurred;

(C) the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy in nomination and the date of selection.

The resolution to fill the vacancy in nomination shall be accompanied by a Statement of Candidacy, as prescribed in Section 7-10, completed by the selected nominee and a receipt indicating that such nominee has filed a statement of economic interests as required by the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act.

(b) Any vacancy in nomination occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification must be filled prior to the date of certification. Any vacancy in nomination occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the general election shall be filled within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy in nomination.

(c) The provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nomination papers, hearings on objections and judicial review, shall also apply to and govern objections to nomination papers and resolutions for filling vacancies in nomination filed pursuant to this Section.

(d) Unless otherwise specified herein, the nomination and special election provided for in this Section shall be governed by this Code.

(Source: P.A. 98-1170, eff. 1-12-15.)

(10 ILCS 5/7-100)

Sec. 7-100. Definition of a vote.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, for the purpose of this Article, a person casts a valid vote on a punch card ballot when:

(1) A chad on the card has at least one corner detached from the card;

(2) The fibers of paper on at least one edge of the chad are broken in a way that permits unimpeded light to be seen through the card; or

(3) An indentation on the chad from the stylus or other object is present and indicates a clearly ascertainable intent of the voter to vote based on the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to

any pattern or frequency of indentations on other ballot positions from the same ballot card.

(b) Write-in votes shall be counted in a manner consistent with the existing provisions of this Code.

(c) For purposes of this Section, a "chad" is that portion of a ballot card that a voter punches or perforates with a stylus or other designated marking device to manifest his or her vote for a particular ballot position on a ballot card as defined in subsection (a).

(d) Prior to the original counting of any punch card ballots, an election judge may not alter a punch card ballot in any manner, including, but not limited to, the removal or manipulation of chads.

(Source: P.A. 94-645, eff. 8-22-05.)



V. Primary Date & State Convention Information

- The Republican General Primary Election will be held:
Tuesday, March 19, 2024.
- The Illinois Republican State Convention will be held:
May 24-26, 2024

Location TBA

THE RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

As adopted by the 2020
Republican National Convention
August 24, 2020

*Amended by the Republican National Committee on
April 14, 2022



TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

RULE NO. 1	
<i>Organization of the Republican National Committee</i>	<i>1</i>
RULE NO. 2	
<i>National Committeeman and National Committeewoman</i>	<i>1</i>
RULE NO. 3	
<i>Term of Office for National Committee Members</i>	<i>2</i>
RULE NO. 4	
<i>Vacancies of Members and Officers</i>	<i>2</i>
RULE NO. 5	
<i>Officers of the Republican National Committee</i>	<i>3</i>
RULE NO. 6	
<i>Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee</i>	<i>5</i>
RULE NO. 7	
<i>Rules of Order</i>	<i>6</i>
RULE NO. 8	
<i>Meetings of the Republican National Committee</i>	<i>8</i>
RULE NO. 9	
<i>Filling Vacancies in Nominations</i>	<i>8</i>
RULE NO. 10	
<i>Committees of the Republican National Committee</i>	<i>9</i>
RULE NO. 11	
<i>Candidate Support</i>	<i>15</i>
RULE NO. 12	
<i>Amendments</i>	<i>15</i>
 CONVENING OF THE NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION	
RULE NO. 13	
<i>Call of Next Convention</i>	<i>16</i>
RULE NO. 14	
<i>Membership in Convention</i>	<i>16</i>

RULE NO. 15	
<i>Participation in the Delegate Election, Selection, Allocation, and Binding Processes.....</i>	<i>18</i>
RULE NO. 16	
<i>Election, Selection, Allocation, or Binding of Delegates and Alternate Delegates</i>	<i>20</i>
RULE NO. 17	
<i>Enforcement of Rules.....</i>	<i>26</i>
RULE NO. 18	
<i>Vacancies in a State Delegation.....</i>	<i>28</i>
RULE NO. 19	
<i>Excess Delegates and Alternate Delegates.....</i>	<i>29</i>
RULE NO. 20	
<i>Certification of Election or Selection of Delegates.....</i>	<i>29</i>
RULE NO. 21	
<i>Contests: Resolution by States.....</i>	<i>30</i>
RULE NO. 22	
<i>Temporary Roll of the Republican National Convention</i>	<i>31</i>
RULE NO. 23	
<i>Contest Filing.....</i>	<i>31</i>
RULE NO. 24	
<i>Contest Procedure.....</i>	<i>32</i>
RULE NO. 25	
<i>Convention Committee on Credentials.....</i>	<i>34</i>
PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL CONVENTION	
RULE NO. 26	
<i>Order of Business</i>	<i>34</i>
RULE NO. 27	
<i>Committee Reports.....</i>	<i>35</i>
RULE NO. 28	
<i>Admission to Convention Hall.....</i>	<i>35</i>
RULE NO. 29	
<i>Voting.....</i>	<i>36</i>
RULE NO. 30	
<i>Rules of Order.....</i>	<i>36</i>
RULE NO. 31	
<i>Length of Debate</i>	<i>36</i>
RULE NO. 32	
<i>Suspension of Rules.....</i>	<i>37</i>

RULE NO. 33	
<i>Platform Resolutions</i>	37
RULE NO. 34	
<i>Minority Reports; Amendments</i>	37
RULE NO. 35	
<i>Motion to Table</i>	37
RULE NO. 36	
<i>Previous Question</i>	38
RULE NO. 37	
<i>Roll Call</i>	38
RULE NO. 38	
<i>Unit Rule</i>	39
RULE NO. 39	
<i>Record Vote</i>	39
RULE NO. 40	
<i>Nominations</i>	39
RULE NO. 41	
<i>Convention Committees</i>	41
RULE NO. 42	
<i>Temporary Rules</i>	42

PREAMBLE

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Republican Party is the party of the open door. Ours is the party of liberty, the party of equality, of opportunity for all, and favoritism for none.

It is the intent and purpose of these rules to encourage and allow the broadest possible participation of all voters in Republican Party activities at all levels and to assure that the Republican Party is open and accessible to all Americans.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the following be and hereby are adopted as *The Rules of the Republican Party*, composed of the rules for the election and government of the Republican National Committee until the next national convention, the rules under which delegates and alternate delegates shall be allotted to the respective states in the next national convention, and the rules under which such delegates and alternate delegates shall be elected and under which contests shall be considered, and the rules of business of this national convention.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

RULE NO. 1

Organization of the Republican National Committee

(a) The Republican National Committee shall have the general management of the Republican Party, based upon the rules adopted by the Republican National Convention. The members of the Republican National Committee shall consist of one (1) national committeeman and one (1) national committeewoman from, and the chairman of the state Republican Party of, each state.

(b) For the purposes of this rule and all other rules, “state” or “states” shall be taken to include American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, except in Rule No. 14, and unless the context in which the word “state” or “states” is used clearly makes such inclusion inappropriate.

RULE NO. 2

National Committeeman and National Committeewoman

(a) Method of Election

(1) Where the rules adopted by a state Republican Party provide a method of election of the national committeeman and the national committeewoman, they shall be elected pursuant to such method.

(2) Where the rules adopted by a state Republican Party do not provide a method of election of the national committeeman and the national committeewoman, and where state laws do provide such a method of election, they shall be elected pursuant to such method provided by state laws.

(3) Where neither the rules adopted by a state Republican Party nor state laws provide a method of election of the national committeeman and the national committeewoman, the national convention delegation from such state shall elect them.

(b) Prior to the convening of each national convention, the chairman of the delegation from each state shall submit the names of the elected national committee members to the secretary of the convention

and their election shall be ratified by the national convention if otherwise in accordance with these rules.

RULE NO. 3

Term of Office for National Committee Members

(a) National committeemen and national committeewomen shall serve from the adjournment of the national convention until the adjournment of the following national convention. While newly elected members may be ratified simultaneously, for seniority purposes, newly elected committee members shall be considered ratified in order of the date of their individual election.

(b) The duly elected and acting chairman of each state Republican Party shall be a member of the Republican National Committee during his or her term in office.

RULE NO. 4

Vacancies of Members and Officers

(a) Election of members to fill vacancies in the Republican National Committee shall be ratified by the Republican National Committee after their election by the state Republican Party in and for the state in which the vacancy occurs.

(b) The Republican National Committee shall have the power to declare vacant the seat of any member who refuses to support the Republican nominee for President of the United States or Vice President of the United States.

(c) In the event of the death, resignation, disqualification, removal, or disability of any officer of the Republican National Committee or member of a committee of the Republican National Committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the same body and in the same manner as provided herein for the election of such officer or officers or committee members in the first instance. In the case of a vacancy in the office of either secretary or treasurer of the Republican National Committee, the chairman shall appoint an acting secretary or acting treasurer from among the members or officers of the Republican National Committee who shall serve until the next meeting of the Republican National Committee, when an election to fill such vacancy shall occur. In the event of the death, resignation, disqualification, removal, or disability of the chairman, the co-chairman shall serve as temporary

chairman until the members of the Republican National Committee fill the vacancy in accordance with the provisions of this section. All appointees of the chairman of the Republican National Committee shall serve at the pleasure of the chairman until removed by the chairman, until replaced by another appointee, until the position is eliminated, or until the position is vacated by the appointee. Unless otherwise specified by these rules, appointments are not affected by the subsequent vacancy of the chairmanship by the appointing chairman.

(d) In the event of the death, resignation, disqualification, removal, or disability of any member of the Republican National Committee, the vacancy shall be filled according to adopted state Republican Party rules. If no rule exists, vacancies shall be filled by majority vote of the Republican state committee.

RULE NO. 5

Officers of the Republican National Committee

(a) The officers of the Republican National Committee shall consist of:

(1) A chairman and a co-chairman of the opposite sex who shall be elected by the members of the Republican National Committee. The chairman or co-chairman need not be a member of the Republican National Committee. Except as otherwise ordered by a majority of the members of the Republican National Committee present and voting on the matter, the chairman and the co-chairman shall be full-time, paid employees of the Republican National Committee. The chairman shall be the chief executive officer of the Republican National Committee. The co-chairman shall perform such duties as are assigned by the chairman. The chairman or co-chairman may be removed from office only by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members of the Republican National Committee.

(2) Eight (8) vice chairmen who shall be elected at regional caucuses by the Republican National Committee members of the four (4) regions and shall be residents of, and Republican National Committee members from, their respective regions. The election shall take place in January of each odd-numbered year. The election of vice chairmen shall not require confirmation by the Republican National Committee. The vice chairmen shall serve from their election until they are no longer members of the Republican National Committee or until their successors are elected, whichever comes first. The vice

chairmen shall preside at all meetings of their respective regions. The eight (8) vice chairmen shall be comprised of one (1) man and one (1) woman from each of the following four (4) regions:

(i) The Western States

Region: Alaska, American Samoa, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming;

(ii) The Midwestern

States Region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin;

(iii) The Northeastern

States Region: Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands; and

(iv) The Southern States

Region: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(3) A secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as the Republican National Committee shall deem necessary, all to be elected by the Republican National Committee. The secretary and treasurer shall be members or officers of the Republican National Committee when elected. A secretary, treasurer, and other such officers elected by the Republican National Committee may be removed from office only by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the entire Republican National Committee. The secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the meetings of the Republican National Committee, the Executive Committee, and all other committees of the Republican National Committee. The secretary may appoint assistant secretaries, who shall be members of the Republican National Committee, to assist the secretary in keeping the minutes of meetings and committees other than the Republican National Committee and the Executive Committee. The treasurer shall receive and safely keep all funds of the Republican National Committee and any committee or other entity under its control, shall make approved disbursements, and shall maintain an accurate accounting of all financial transactions.

(b) The chairman, co-chairman, and all other officers shall be elected in January of each odd-numbered year. All officers, except the vice chairmen, shall be nominated from the floor and shall have at least the majority vote of the Republican National Committee members in each of three (3) states in order to have their names placed in nomination. There shall be no nominating committee.

(c) The chairman shall appoint a general counsel for the Republican National Committee, who also will serve as counsel to committees and subcommittees of the Republican National Committee, and a chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, both of whom shall be confirmed by the Republican National Committee and shall serve at the will of the chairman. Neither the general counsel nor the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee need be a member of the Republican National Committee.

RULE NO. 6

Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee

(a) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee to consist of the following officers and members of the Republican National Committee: the chairman, the co-chairman, the vice chairmen, the secretary, the treasurer, the general counsel, the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Rules, the chairman of the Standing Budget Committee, the chairman of the Standing Committee on Resolutions, the chairman of the Republican State Chairmen's Advisory Committee, three (3) members to be appointed by the chairman, and eight (8) additional members to consist of one (1) man and one (1) woman elected by and from each of the four (4) regional caucuses in January of each odd-numbered year.

(b) The Executive Committee may exercise all of the executive and administrative functions required of the Republican National Committee between meetings of the Republican National Committee, with the exception of the following:

(1) election of officers of the Republican National Committee;

(2) issuance of the call and designation of the time and place for holding the national convention; and

(3) filling a vacancy in the office of Republican candidate for President of the United States or Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States.

(c) The Executive Committee shall meet on the call of the chairman and such meetings shall be held at least twice in each year. In addition, upon written petition of at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the members of the Executive Committee, the chairman, within ten (10) days of receipt of said petition, shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held in a city to be designated by the chairman. The date of such meeting shall fall between ten (10) and twenty (20) days from the date of the call. The draft minutes of each Executive Committee meeting shall be made available within thirty (30) days after the close of the meeting to all members of the Republican National Committee.

(d) The Executive Committee may meet and act by telephone conference or electronic platform upon twenty-four (24) hours' notice.

RULE NO. 7

Rules of Order

(a) The current authorized edition of *Robert's Rules of Order: Newly Revised* ("*Robert's Rules of Order*") shall govern in all meetings of the Republican National Committee and its committees insofar as they are applicable and not inconsistent with these rules.

(b) All meetings of the Republican National Committee and all of its committees shall be open meetings, except as provided for by *Robert's Rules of Order*. For purposes of *The Rules of the Republican Party*, the term "open meeting" shall mean a meeting open for attendance by all members of the Republican National Committee and any registered guests of members of the Republican National Committee. Nothing herein shall preclude the provisions of *Robert's Rules of Order* with regard to going into executive session.

(c) A member of the Republican National Committee may give a written proxy to an eligible and declared Republican voter of the same state, which shall be effective for one (1) meeting and may include all committees of the Republican National Committee and other meetings held in conjunction with the Republican National Committee meeting that the proxy grantor is eligible to attend. A member of a committee of the

Republican National Committee may give a written proxy to an eligible and declared Republican voter of the same state or to a member of the member's state delegation to the Republican National Committee. Proxies to attend Republican National Committee meetings shall be filed by letter, email or other acceptable form with the secretary of the Republican National Committee. Proxies to attend a committee of the Republican National Committee shall be filed by letter, email, or other acceptable form with the chairman of the respective committee. For any meeting of the Republican National Committee where membership is determined regionally, members may give a written proxy to a member of the member's regional caucus within the Republican National Committee, with the approval of that caucus's regional vice chairmen. Those members who have been appointed by the chairman may give a written proxy to a member of the Republican National Committee, with the approval of the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

(d) No votes (except elections to office when properly ordered pursuant to the provisions of *Robert's Rules of Order*) shall be taken by secret ballot in any open meeting of the Republican National Committee or of any committee thereof.

(e) A prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance shall be conducted at the beginning of all meetings of the committees listed in these rules, including meetings of all subcommittees, immediately following the call to order by the chairman.

(f) For the purposes of these rules, unless otherwise specified, "mail" shall be defined as mail by the United States Postal Service, electronic mail, or private mail delivery service.

(g) The Republican National Committee may meet by telephone conference call or by another method that enables all participants to simultaneously hear each other and have the opportunity for recognition similar to a regular in-person meeting pursuant to Rule No. 8(b) when authorized by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee in case of emergency. Other authorization for electronic meetings may be allowed elsewhere in these rules. Any conflicting language in the rules shall defer to this rule.

RULE NO. 8

Meetings of the Republican National Committee

(a) The Republican National Committee shall meet at least two (2) times in each year. A tentative agenda for each meeting shall be mailed to the membership at least ten (10) days prior to such meeting. The minutes, including all resolutions and motions, shall be mailed to all members of the Republican National Committee within thirty (30) days after the close of the meeting. In addition, the Republican National Committee shall conduct a training session only for members or their designee at least one time in each year.

(b) The first meeting of the Republican National Committee shall take place within five (5) days after the adjournment of the national convention. Such meeting and all other meetings of the Republican National Committee shall take place upon the call of the chairman, or, in case of a vacancy in the chairmanship, upon the call of the co-chairman, or, in case of a vacancy in the chairmanship and the co-chairmanship, upon the call of the vice chairman senior in time of service as a member of the Republican National Committee; provided, however, that such call shall be issued at least ten (10) days in advance of the date of the proposed meeting, except that if one of the purposes of a meeting of the Republican National Committee is to fill a vacancy in the office of Republican candidate for President of the United States or Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, then only five (5) days' notice of the purpose, date, and place of said meeting shall be required. Upon written petition of twenty-five percent (25%) of the membership of the Republican National Committee or sixteen (16) or more members of the Republican National Committee, representing no fewer than sixteen (16) states, filed jointly or severally with the chairman, requesting a meeting of the Republican National Committee, it shall be the duty of the chairman, within ten (10) days of receipt of said petition, to issue a call for a meeting of the Republican National Committee, to be held in a city to be designated by the chairman, the date of such called meeting to be not later than twenty (20) days or earlier than ten (10) days from the date of the call.

RULE NO. 9

Filling Vacancies in Nominations

(a) The Republican National Committee is hereby authorized and empowered to fill any and all vacancies which may occur by reason of death,

declination, or otherwise of the Republican candidate for President of the United States or the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, as nominated by the national convention, or the Republican National Committee may reconvene the national convention for the purpose of filling any such vacancies.

(b) In voting under this rule, the Republican National Committee members representing any state shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes as said state was entitled to cast at the national convention.

(c) In the event that the members of the Republican National Committee from any state shall not be in agreement in the casting of votes hereunder, the votes of such state shall be divided equally, including fractional votes, among the members of the Republican National Committee present or voting by proxy.

(d) No candidate shall be chosen to fill any such vacancy except upon receiving a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in the election.

RULE NO. 10

Committees of the Republican National Committee

(a) There shall be the following committees:

(1) There shall be a Standing Committee on Rules of the Republican National Committee, composed of one (1) member of the Republican National Committee from each state, to review and propose recommendations with respect to *The Rules of the Republican Party*. The members of the Republican National Committee from each state shall caucus and, by majority vote, choose from their number a member to serve on this committee. The chairman of the Standing Committee on Rules, and such other officers as the Standing Committee on Rules shall deem necessary, shall be elected by the committee from among its members. The Standing Committee on Rules shall first consider all rule amendments submitted by any member of the committee at least ten (10) days before the day on which General Session shall be held at any regularly called meeting of the Republican National Committee or at least three (3) days before a specially called meeting to be considered by the Standing Committee on Rules.

(2) There shall be a Standing Committee on Resolutions, which shall be composed of

two (2) members of the Republican National Committee from each of the four (4) regions described in Rule No. 5(a)(2), elected by the members of the Republican National Committee from each such region, and a chairman appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee from among the members of the Republican National Committee.

(i) The Standing Committee on Resolutions shall consider all resolutions submitted by any member for adoption by the Republican National Committee at least ten (10) days before the day on which General Session shall be held at any regularly called meeting of the Republican National Committee or at least three (3) days before a specially called meeting. To be considered timely submitted, a resolution must be received by the chairman of the Standing Committee on Resolutions by the submission deadline, followed by the original signed resolution before the beginning of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Resolutions. All co-sponsorship forms shall be due before the beginning of the meeting. This committee shall report to the Republican National Committee all adopted resolutions, with amendments where applicable, for its consideration. Resolutions that are not adopted by this committee shall be reported for informational purposes only to the Republican National Committee.

(ii) The Standing Committee on Resolutions shall report out, without amendment and for consideration by the Republican National Committee, any resolution submitted in writing and supported by at least two (2) members of the Republican National Committee from each of ten (10) states, which is dated and submitted to the chairman of the Standing Committee on Resolutions at least ten (10) days before any regularly called meeting of the Republican National Committee or at least three (3) days before a specially called meeting. In the event of a memorial resolution submitted in response to the passing of the person so remembered, the ten (10) day requirement may be waived by the Standing Committee on Resolutions.

(3) The Republican National Committee shall create a Standing Budget Committee and any subcommittees thereof that it deems desirable, to which it may delegate the responsibility of developing a budget and reviewing income and expenditures of the Republican National Committee. The Standing Budget Committee shall be composed of eleven (11) members of the Republican National

Committee, three (3) of whom shall be appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and each of the four (4) regions shall elect two (2) members, one (1) man and one (1) woman, at its regional caucus held in January of each odd-numbered year (as provided in Rule No. 5(a)(2)) and the following shall serve as *ex officio* members of the Standing Budget Committee: the chairman, co- chairman, and treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and the chairman of the Republican Finance Committee. The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall make every effort in such appointments to ensure that an equal number of men and women serve on the Standing Budget Committee. The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall appoint the chairman of the Standing Budget Committee from among the members thereof. The annual budget shall be approved at the first meeting of the Republican National Committee held in each year. The proposed budget, in reasonable detail, shall be mailed to all members of the Republican National Committee at least ten (10) days prior to such meeting.

(4) There shall be a Standing Committee on Site Selection of the Republican National Convention, which shall be composed of two (2) members of the Republican National Committee from each of the four (4) regions described in Rule No. 5(a)(2), elected by the members of the Republican National Committee from each such region, and a chairman appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee from among the members or officers of the Republican National Committee. This committee shall be responsible for investigating potential sites for national conventions and for recommending such sites to the Republican National Committee for selection. The Standing Committee on Site Selection responsible for recommending the site of the 2024 Republican National Convention may also recommend the site of the 2028 Republican National Convention. For all national conventions thereafter, the Standing Committee on Site Selection shall recommend the site of each Republican National Convention no more than seven (7) years in advance of such convention. This committee shall be selected no later than two (2) years following the presidential election. Each of the four (4) regions shall elect an alternate who is a member of the Republican National Committee from such region, who shall act, in the event an elected member from the region shall be unable to act by reason of death, resignation, or disability.

(5) There shall be a Standing

Committee on Arrangements to plan for and manage the next national convention.

(i) The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall appoint the members of the Standing Committee on Arrangements, which shall consist of at least one (1) member of the Republican National Committee from each state, all of whom, other than the chairman, who may be appointed at any time, shall be appointed after the Winter Meeting of the Republican National Committee in the year before a Presidential election. The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall appoint a chairman and co-chairman, who shall be members of the committee, and such other officers as the chairman of the Republican National Committee desires. The secretary and treasurer of the Republican National Committee shall be the secretary and treasurer of the committee. The chairman, co-chairman, secretary, and treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and the chairman of the standing Committee on Rules, shall be *ex officio* members of the committee.

(ii) There shall be an Executive Committee of the committee which shall consist of the chairman, co-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and subcommittee chairmen of the committee and which may exercise all the powers of the committee between its meetings. The chairman and co-chairman of the Republican National Committee shall serve as *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee of the committee.

(6) There shall be a Standing Committee on the Call, composed of a chairman and at least seven (7) members of the Republican National Committee who shall be appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee. This committee shall assist the Republican National Committee in connection with the issuance of the call for the next national convention pursuant to Rule No. 13. This committee shall be appointed after the selection of the Standing Committee on Rules and the Standing Committee on Arrangements.

(7) There shall be a Standing Committee on Contests, which shall be composed of two (2) members of the Republican National Committee from each of the four (4) regions described in Rule No. 5(a)(2), elected by members of the Republican National Committee from each such region, and a chairman appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee from among the

members or officers of the Republican National Committee. This committee shall perform the duties relating to the resolution of contests prescribed in Rule No. 24. This committee shall be elected after the selection of the Standing Committee on Rules and Standing Committee on Arrangements.

(8) There shall be a State Chairmen's Advisory Committee, composed of the state chairman of each of the states, the chairman of which shall be appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee from among its members. The committee shall provide a forum for discussion among state chairmen of matters of concern to them, but the committee shall take no formal action. The committee shall meet at each meeting of the Republican National Committee.

(9) The Republican National Committee shall create a Republican Finance Committee, and any subcommittees thereof that it deems desirable, to which it may delegate the responsibility of developing and implementing a broad-based fundraising plan. The chairman of the Republican Finance Committee shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of Rule No. 5(c).

(10) There shall be a temporary Committee on the Presidential Nominating Process to review the rules governing the nomination of the Republican Party's presidential nominee. The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall appoint all temporary members of the temporary Committee on the Presidential Nominating Process, not to exceed eleven (11) members, and shall appoint one (1) as chairman, and the chairman of the Republican National Committee shall serve as an *ex officio* member. The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall convene the temporary Committee on the Presidential Nominating process at his discretion, but no later than September 30 of the year following a presidential election. The temporary Committee on the Presidential Nominating Process shall make any recommendations it deems appropriate and report such recommendations to the Republican National Committee no later than June 30 of the year two years prior to a presidential election. The temporary Committee on the Presidential Nominating Process shall disband following the transmittal of its report. Necessary and proper resources of the Republican National Committee shall be made available to fund the efforts of this committee.

(11) If appointed pursuant to

subsection (c) of this Rule, the Temporary Committee on Presidential Debates shall have the authority to sanction debates on behalf of the Republican National Committee based on input from presidential campaigns and criteria which may include but are not limited to considerations of timing, frequency, format, media outlet, candidate qualifications, and the best interest of the Republican Party. Each debate sanctioned by the Temporary Committee on Presidential Debates shall be known as a "Sanctioned Debate." All presidential primary candidates shall also agree in writing to appear in only sanctioned Primary and General Election debates. Any presidential primary candidate who does not agree in writing or who participates in any debate that is not a Sanctioned Debate shall not be eligible to participate in any further Sanctioned Debates.

(b) All members of the Standing Committees shall be members of the Republican National Committee.

(c) The chairman of the Republican National Committee, with the approval of the Republican National Committee, may appoint such other committees and assistants as he or she deems necessary. Whenever such committees are appointed, they shall consist of a chairman and an equal number of men and women.

(d) Whenever a committee is appointed pursuant to Rule No. 10(c), the committee shall consist of a chairman, who shall be a member of the Republican National Committee, and of other appointees, at least half of whom shall be members of the Republican National Committee.

(e) All committees appointed and/or elected pursuant to any of these rules, except convention committees, may meet by telephone conference call, electronic platform, or by another method approved by the committee chairman that enables all participants to simultaneously hear each other and have the opportunity for recognition similar to a regular in-person meeting with twenty-four (24) hours' notice from the chairman of the Republican National Committee or the committee's chairman. Other authorization for electronic meetings may be allowed elsewhere in these rules. Any conflicting language in the rules shall defer to this rule. The draft minutes of all meetings shall be made available as promptly as practicable, with the final minutes available upon approval of each respective committee, to all members of the Republican National Committee.

(f) All committees appointed and/or elected pursuant to any of these rules, whether separately incorporated and whether a separate reporting entity, shall be under the supervision, direction, and control of the Republican National Committee, and its officers and staff, and shall be subject to and comply with the rules, policies, and procedures of the Republican National Committee, including its budgetary review and approval process, financial controls, legal compliance and review process, and employee policies and manual.

RULE NO. 11
Candidate Support

(a) The Republican National Committee shall not, without the prior written and filed approval of all members of the Republican National Committee from the state involved, contribute money or in-kind aid to any candidate for any public or party office of that state, except the nominee of the Republican Party or a candidate who is unopposed in the Republican primary after the filing deadline for that office. In those states where state law establishes a non-partisan primary in which Republican candidates could participate, but in which the general election may not include a Republican candidate, the candidate endorsed by a convention held under the authority of the state Republican Party shall be recognized by the Republican National Committee as the Republican nominee.

(b) No state Republican Party rule or state law shall be observed that allows persons who have participated or are participating in the selection of any nominee of a party other than the Republican Party, including, but not limited to, through the use of a multi-party primary or similar type ballot, to participate in the selection of a nominee of the Republican Party for that general election. No person nominated in violation of this rule shall be recognized by the Republican National Committee as the nominee of the Republican Party from that state.

RULE NO. 12
Amendments

The Republican National Committee may, by three-fourths (3/4) vote of its entire membership, amend Rule Nos. 1-11 and 13-25. Any such amendment shall be considered by the Republican National Committee only if it was passed by a majority vote of the Standing Committee on Rules after having been submitted in writing at least ten (10) days in advance of

its consideration by the Republican National Committee and shall take effect thirty (30) days after adoption. No such amendment shall be adopted after September 30 two (2) years prior to the year in which the next national convention is to be held.

CONVENING OF THE NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION

RULE NO. 13

Call of Next Convention

The Committee on the Call shall approve and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee shall issue the call for the next national convention to nominate candidates for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States in a manner consistent with these rules prior to December 1 of the year prior to that in which the national convention is to be held. The call shall include the text of the rules relating to the convening and the proceedings of the national convention, in addition to the official delegate count for each state, including any penalties assessed under Rule No. 17(a), and will note which states' delegations will be allocated in direct proportion in accordance with Rule No. 17(b). If deemed necessary by the Executive Committee or the Republican National Committee, changes to the call may be issued subsequent to the initial call with regard to location, time, and place prior to the convening of the national convention. Nothing in this clause shall alter or limit the clauses of Rule No. 37(e).

RULE NO. 14

Membership in Convention

Subject to the provisions of Rule No. 17, the membership of the next national convention shall consist of:

(a) Delegates.

(1) Ten (10) delegates at large from each of the fifty (50) states.

(2) The national committeeman, the national committeewoman and the chairman of the state Republican Party of each state and American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

(3) Three (3) district delegates for each Representative in the United States House of

Representatives from each state.

(4) Six (6) delegates at large from American Samoa, sixteen (16) delegates at large from the District of Columbia, six (6) delegates at large from Guam, six (6) delegates at large from the Northern Mariana Islands, twenty (20) delegates at large from Puerto Rico, and six (6) delegates at large from the Virgin Islands; provided, however, that if Puerto Rico shall become a state prior to the next national convention, the number of delegates from Puerto Rico shall be calculated in accordance with the same formula used for the other states.

(5) From each state having cast its electoral votes, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President of the United States in the last preceding election: four and one-half (4 1/2) delegates at large plus a number of the delegates at large equal to sixty percent (60%) of the number of electoral votes of that state; provided, however, that if Puerto Rico shall become a state prior to the next national convention, it shall be presumed that it would have cast its electoral votes, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee in the last preceding election. (In the computation of the number of delegates at large, any sum of the four and one-half (4 1/2) plus the sixty percent (60%) representing a fraction shall be increased to the next whole number.).

(6) In addition, one (1) delegate at large shall be awarded to a state for any and each of the following public officials elected by such state in the year of the last preceding presidential election or at any subsequent election held prior to January 1 of the year in which the next national convention is held:

(i) A Republican governor, provided that no such additional delegate at large awarded to any state shall exceed one (1);

(ii) Membership in the Republican Party of at least one-half (1/2) of the Representatives representing a state in the United States House of Representatives; provided that no such additional delegate at large awarded to any state shall exceed one (1);

(iii) Membership in the Republican Party of a majority of the members of any chamber of a state legislature, if such chamber has been organized, and is presided over (if the presiding officer is elected by the chamber), by Republicans; provided

that no such additional delegate at large awarded to any state shall exceed one (1);

(iv) Membership in the Republican Party of a majority of all chambers of a state legislature, if all such chambers are presided over (if the presiding officer is elected by the chamber), by a Republican; provided that no such additional delegate at large awarded to any state shall exceed one (1).

(7) In addition, one (1) delegate at large shall be awarded to a state for any and each Republican United States Senator elected by such state in the six (6) year period prior to January 1 of the year in which the next national convention is held; provided that no such additional delegate at large awarded to any state shall exceed two (2).

(8) In addition, if the District of Columbia shall have cast its electoral votes, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President of the United States in the last preceding presidential election: four and one-half ($4 \frac{1}{2}$) delegates at large plus the number of delegates at large equal to thirty percent (30%) of the sixteen (16) delegates at large allotted to the District of Columbia. In the computation of the number of delegates at large, any sum of the four and one-half ($4 \frac{1}{2}$) plus the thirty percent (30%) representing a fraction shall be increased to the next whole number.

(b) Alternate Delegates. One (1) alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention, except that no alternates shall be selected for Republican National Committee members.

(c) No state law shall be observed which authorizes the election or selection of a number of delegates or alternate delegates from any state to the national convention different from that fixed in these rules. To the extent a state Republican Party's rules are in conflict with its state's laws with respect to this rule, the provisions of this rule and the state Republican Party's rules shall control. To the extent the provisions of the rule are inconsistent with the provisions of Rule No. 16, the provisions of this rule shall be controlling for all purposes.

RULE NO. 15

Participation in the Delegate Election, Selection, Allocation, and Binding Processes

(a) The states, in cooperation with the

Republican National Committee Counsel's Office, shall prepare instructive material on delegate election, selection, allocation, or binding methods and make it available for distribution.

(b) Participation in a Republican primary, caucus, or any meeting or convention held for the purpose of electing, selecting, allocating, or binding delegates and alternate delegates to a county, district, state, or national convention shall in no way be abridged for reasons of sex, race, religion, color, age, or national origin. The Republican National Committee and the state Republican Party or governing committee of each state shall take positive action to achieve the broadest possible participation by men and women, young people, minority and heritage groups, senior citizens, and all other citizens in the delegate election, selection, allocation, or binding process.

(c) Unless otherwise provided by the laws of the state in which the election occurs, in those states where delegates and alternate delegates are elected through the convention system or a combination of convention and primary systems, the precinct, ward, township, or county meetings shall be open meetings and all citizens who are qualified shall be urged to participate.

(d) Only persons eligible to vote who are deemed as a matter of public record to be Republicans pursuant to state law or, if voters are not enrolled by party, by Republican Party Rules of a state shall participate in any primary election held for the purpose of electing delegates or alternate delegates to the national convention or in any Republican caucus, mass meeting, or mass convention held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county, district, or state conventions, and only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected or selected as delegates to county, district, and state conventions; provided, however, that in addition to the qualifications provided herein, the applicable Republican Party rules of a state may prescribe additional qualifications not inconsistent with law, which additional qualifications shall be adopted before October 1 in the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held and published in at least one (1) newspaper having a general circulation throughout the state and made available on the state party website, such publication to be at least ninety (90) days before such qualifications become effective.

(e) No state law shall be observed that permits any person to participate in a primary delegate

and alternate delegate selection process that also permits that person at the same primary to participate in the choosing of nominees of any other party for other elective office. Delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention shall in that event be selected pursuant to the state Republican Party rules that are not inconsistent with *The Rules of the Republican Party*; provided, however, that the selection process established by the state Republican Party rules shall provide that only persons eligible to vote who are deemed to be Republicans pursuant to state law or state Republican Party rules shall participate in such delegate election or selection process.

(f) Any process authorized or implemented by a state Republican Party for electing or selecting delegates and alternate delegates or for allocating or binding the presidential preference of such delegates shall use every means practicable to guarantee the right of active-duty military personnel and individuals unable to attend meetings due to injuries suffered in military service the opportunity to exercise their right to vote in that process. This rule is not intended to and shall not prevent a state from using a caucus or convention process that may or may not elect presidential delegates or alternate delegates.

(g) Each state shall endeavor to have equal representation of men and women in its delegation to the Republican National Convention.

(h) The provisions of these rules are not intended to be the basis of any kind of quota system.

RULE NO. 16

Election, Selection, Allocation, or Binding of Delegates and Alternate Delegates

(a) Binding and Allocation.

(1) Any statewide presidential preference vote that permits a choice among candidates for the Republican nomination for President of the United States in a primary, caucuses, or a state convention must be used to allocate and bind the state's delegation to the national convention in either a proportional or winner-take-all manner for at least one round of balloting, except for delegates and alternate delegates who appear on a ballot in a statewide election and are elected directly by primary voters or delegates bound to a candidate that withdraws from the presidential race. States wishing to unbind delegates pursuant to this rule must specify the criteria for doing

so in the filing submitted to the Republican National Committee in accordance with paragraph (f)(1) of this rule.

(2) The Secretary of the Convention shall faithfully announce and record each delegate's vote in accordance with the delegate's obligation under Rule No. 16(a)(1), state law, or state party rule. If any delegate bound by Rule No. 16(a)(1), state party rule, or state law to vote for a presidential candidate at the national convention demonstrates support under Rule No. 40 for any person other than the candidate to whom he or she is bound, such support shall not be recognized. Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule No. 40 regarding formally placing a name in nomination for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States, the votes of all credentialed delegates properly cast according to Rule No. 16(a)(1), state party rule, and state law shall be reported by the state delegation chairman or his or her designee and repeated by the Convention Secretary. Except as provided for by state law or state party rule, no presidential candidate shall have the power to remove a delegate.

(b) Order of Precedence. Delegates at large and their alternate delegates and delegates from congressional districts and their alternate delegates to the national convention shall be elected, selected, allocated, or bound in the manner and on the date set forth in:

(1) Any applicable Republican Party rules of a state, insofar as the same are not inconsistent with these rules;

(2) To the extent not provided for in the applicable Republican Party rules of a state, in accordance with any applicable laws of a state, insofar as the same are not inconsistent with these rules; or

(3) By a combination of the methods set forth in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this rule.

(c) Timing and Allocation.

(1) No primary, caucus, convention, or other process to elect, select, allocate, or bind delegates to the national convention shall occur prior to March 1, nor shall any such process occur after the second Saturday in June in the year in which a national convention is held or less than forty-five (45) days before the national convention is scheduled to

begin. Neither of these provisions, nor those in paragraph (c)(2) of this rule, shall apply to Iowa, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Nevada, which may conduct their processes no earlier than one month before the next earliest state in the year in which a national convention is held.

(2) Any presidential primary, caucus, convention, or other process to elect, select, allocate, or bind delegates to the national convention that occurs prior to March 15 in the year in which the national convention is held shall provide for the allocation of delegates on a proportional basis.

(3) Proportional allocation of total delegates as required by Rule No. 16(c)(2) shall be based upon the number of statewide votes cast or the number of congressional district votes cast in proportion to the number of votes received by each candidate.

(i) A state may establish by statewide vote or congressional district minimum threshold of the percentage of votes received by a candidate that must be reached, below which a candidate may receive no delegates, provided such threshold is no higher than twenty percent (20%).

(ii) A state may establish by statewide vote or congressional district minimum threshold of the percentage of votes received by a candidate that must be reached, above which the candidate may receive all the delegates, provided such threshold is no lower than fifty percent (50%).

(d) General.

In all elections or selections of delegates or alternate delegates to the national convention, the following rules shall apply:

(1) Delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention may be elected, selected, allocated, or bound only in one of the following manners:

(i) by primary election;

(ii) by the Republican state committee;

(iii) by state and/or congressional district conventions;

(iv) by any method consistent with these rules by which delegates and alternate delegates were elected, selected, allocated, or bound to the most recent Republican National Convention from that state; or

(v) by Rule No. 14(a)(2) of these rules.

(2) In electing or selecting delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention, no state law shall be observed which hinders, abridges, or denies to any citizen of the United States, eligible under the Constitution of the United States to hold the office of President of the United States or Vice President of the United States, the right or privilege of being a candidate under such state law for the nomination for President of the United States or Vice President of the United States or which authorizes the election or selection of a number of delegates or alternate delegates from any state to the national convention different from that fixed in these rules.

(3) Alternate delegates shall be elected or selected to the national convention for each unit of representation equal in number to the number of delegates elected therein and shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time as the delegates and under the same rules; provided, however, that if the law of any state shall prescribe another method of choosing alternate delegates, they may be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the law of the state in which the election occurs, except that no alternates shall be selected for Republican National Committee members.

(4) Delegates and alternate delegates at large to the national convention, when serving as delegates and alternate delegates, shall be residents of and duly qualified voters in their respective states. All delegates and alternate delegates allocated as delegates and alternate delegates at large shall be elected at large in the several states.

(5) Delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention representing congressional districts shall be residents of and qualified voters in said districts, respectively, when elected and when serving as delegates and alternate delegates. There shall be three (3) delegates and three (3) alternate delegates allocated to represent each congressional district of the several states, who shall be elected by each such congressional district.

(6) No delegate or alternate delegate, or candidate for delegate or alternate delegate, to the national convention shall be required to pay an assessment or fee in excess of that provided by the law of the state in which his or her election or selection occurs as a condition of standing for election or serving as a delegate or alternate delegate to the national convention.

(7) There shall be no automatic delegates to the national convention who serve by virtue of party position or elective office, except as provided for in Rule No. 14(a)(2).

(e) Conventions. Wherever state law permits, or the Republican Party rules of a state require, the election of delegates and alternate delegates by convention, delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention shall be elected by congressional district and/or state conventions pursuant to the following rules:

(1) Congressional district and/or state conventions shall be called by the Republican state committee.

(2) Delegates to congressional district conventions may be elected in precinct caucuses, mass meetings, mass conventions, or county conventions in which only eligible voters in such precinct, county, or district, as the case may be, shall vote.

(3) Notices of the call for any such caucus, meeting, or convention shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers or on the state party's website or other method sufficient for general circulation in the county, district, or state, as the case may be, not less than fifteen (15) days prior to the date of such caucus, meeting, or convention.

(4) No delegates shall be deemed eligible to participate in any congressional district or state convention the purpose of which is to elect or select delegates to the national convention who are elected or selected prior to the date of the issuance of the call of such national convention.

(5) Congressional district conventions shall be composed of delegates who are persons eligible to vote in the respective districts they represent and who are deemed to be Republicans pursuant to state law or party rules. State conventions shall be composed of delegates who are persons eligible

to vote and who are deemed to be Republicans pursuant to state law or party rules in the respective districts that they represent in said state conventions. Such delegates shall be apportioned by the state Republican Party among counties, parishes, and cities of the state or district having regard to the Republican vote or the population therein.

(6) There shall be no proxies at any district or state convention (which shall not include meetings of a Republican state committee) held for the purpose of electing or selecting delegates to the national convention. If alternate delegates to such selection convention are elected or selected, the alternate delegate and no other shall vote in the absence of the delegate.

(f) Certification and filing by the state committees.

(1) On or before October 1 of the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held, each Republican state committee shall adopt rules, procedures, policies, and instructive materials (prepared pursuant to Rule No. 15(a)) governing the election, selection, allocation, or binding of delegates and alternate delegates to the national convention to convene during the following year and shall certify and file with the secretary of the Republican National Committee true copies of the same and of all statutes governing the election, selection, allocation, or binding of such delegates and alternate delegates.

(2) No material changes to the manner of electing, selecting, allocating, or binding delegates or alternate delegates or the date upon which such state Republican Party elects, selects, allocates, or binds delegates to the national convention shall be effective if made or adopted after October 1 of the year before the year in which the national convention is to be held. Where it is not possible for a state Republican Party to certify the manner and date upon which it holds a presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or electing, selecting, allocating, or binding delegates to the national convention in effect in that state on the date and in the manner provided in paragraph (f) of this rule, the process for holding the presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or electing, selecting, allocating, or binding delegates to the national convention shall be conducted in the same manner and held upon the same date as was

used for the immediately preceding national convention. If it is not possible to hold a presidential primary, caucus, convention, or meeting for the purpose of voting for a presidential candidate and/or electing, selecting, allocating, or binding delegates to the national convention upon the same date as was used for the immediately preceding national convention, then delegates or alternate delegates shall be elected or selected by congressional district or state conventions pursuant to paragraph (e) of this rule.

(3) The Republican National Committee may grant a waiver to a state Republican Party from paragraphs (f)(1) and/or (f)(2) where the Republican National Committee determines that granting such waiver is in the best interests of the Republican Party and it is either not possible for a state Republican Party to comply with the October 1 deadline or not possible for a state Republican Party to hold the electing, selection, allocation, or binding of delegates to the national convention in accordance with the process(es) certified to the Republican National Committee.

(4) The Republican National Committee may grant a waiver to a state Republican Party from the provisions of Rule Nos. 16(a)(1) and (2) where compliance is impossible and the Republican National Committee determines that granting such waiver is in the best interests of the Republican Party.

RULE NO. 17

Enforcement of Rules

(a) If any state or state Republican Party violates Rule No. 16(c)(1) of these rules, the number of delegates to the national convention shall be reduced for those states with thirty (30) or more total delegates to nine (9) plus the members of the Republican National Committee from that state, and for those states with twenty-nine (29) or fewer total delegates to six (6) plus the members of the Republican National Committee from that state. If any state or state Republican Party violates Rule No. 16(c)(2), the number of delegates and the number of alternate delegates to the national convention from that state shall each be reduced by fifty percent (50%). Any sum presenting a fraction shall be decreased to the next whole number. No delegation shall be reduced to less than two (2) delegates and a corresponding number of alternate delegates. The corresponding alternate delegates shall also be reduced accordingly.

(b) If any state or state Republican Party violates Rule No. 16(c)(2) of these rules, the Republican National Convention shall provide for the allocation of the selected at-large delegates (excluding members of the Republican National Committee) among the candidates who received more than ten percent (10%) of the votes cast in such primary, convention, or caucus in accordance with and in proportion to the votes cast for each such candidate as a part of the total of the votes cast for all such candidates in that primary, convention, or caucus.

(c) If a violation has occurred before the issuance of the call to the national convention, the chairman of the Republican National Committee shall notify the offending state of the violation and shall inform the state of the number of delegates and alternate delegates it will lose as well as, if the state has violated Rule No. 16(c)(2), that its delegates will be allocated in accordance with Rule No. 17(b). The reduced number of delegates and alternate delegates as well as, if applicable, the delegates allocated in direct proportion to votes received will be reflected in the call to the national convention and will be reported to the secretary of state or responsible election official of the offending state and to the chairman of every state Republican Party. Said reduced number will be the only number recognized as the official delegation of the state to the national convention.

(d) If a violation has occurred after the issuance of the call to the national convention, the chairman of the Republican National Committee shall notify the state of the violation and shall inform the state of the number of delegates and alternate delegates it will lose, as well as, if applicable, that the delegates will be allocated in direct proportion to votes received. This reduced number of delegates and alternate delegates, as well as, if applicable, the delegates allocated in direct proportion to votes received, will be reported to the secretary of state or responsible election official of the offending state and to the chairman of every state Republican Party, and such reduced number will be the only number recognized as the official delegation of the state to the national convention.

(e) If the chairman of the Republican National Committee does not act upon a violation of Rule No. 16(c) of these rules, then a statement may be filed against a state or state Republican Party by any three (3) members of the Republican National Committee Standing Committee on Rules who feel that a violation has occurred.

(1) A statement filed against a state or state Republican Party by any three (3) members of the Standing Committee on Rules shall be written and shall specify the reasons why the members believe the state or state Republican Party is in violation. The statement shall be signed and dated by each Standing Committee on Rules member filing the statement and shall be filed with the secretary of the Republican National Committee. The secretary of the Republican National Committee shall, within twenty (20) days of receipt, distribute such statement to all members of the Republican National Committee.

(2) The Standing Committee on Rules shall meet upon the call of the chairman of the Rules Committee and shall vote upon whether a state or state Republican Party is in violation. If by majority vote the Standing Committee on Rules finds a violation, paragraphs (a) and (b) of this rule will be imposed.

(f) A state or state Republican Party shall have no appeal from either a finding of a violation against it or a penalty imposed upon it under this rule.

RULE NO. 18

Vacancies in a State Delegation

(a) Where the rules adopted by a state Republican Party provide a method for filling vacancies in its national convention delegation, they shall be filled pursuant to such method.

(b) Where the rules adopted by a state Republican Party do not provide a method for filling vacancies in its national convention delegation, and where the state laws do provide such a method of replacement, they shall be filled pursuant to such method provided by state laws.

(c) Where neither the rules adopted by a state Republican Party nor state laws provide a method for filling vacancies in its national convention delegation, the state Republican Party should make every effort to elect those individuals filling the vacancies in the delegation in the same manner as the delegates were originally elected or selected, or by vote of the state Republican Party executive committee.

(d) If a vacancy in the delegation exists ten (10) days prior to the convention, such vacancy shall be filled by vote of the state delegation. This section shall not apply to the delegates allocated to the state in Rule 14(a)(2). The state delegation may meet and act by

telephone conference or electronic platform upon twenty-four (24) hours' written notice to all members of the delegation, which may be provided electronically. Delegations may fill vacancies until twelve (12) hours prior to the General Session of the Republican National Committee meeting held immediately prior to the Republican National Convention. This provision shall not apply to vacancies in the alternate delegation. No vacancy shall be filled after such time except in cases where compliance with this deadline is impossible.

RULE NO. 19

Excess Delegates and Alternate Delegates

(a) No state shall elect or select a greater number of persons to act as delegates and alternate delegates than the actual number of delegates and alternate delegates, respectively, to which it is entitled under the call for the national convention, including any Rule No. 17 penalties. No unit of representation may elect or select any delegate or alternate delegate with permission to cast a fractional vote.

(b) Where more than the authorized number of delegates from any state is certified and forwarded to the secretary of the Republican National Committee in the manner provided in Rule No. 20, a contest shall be deemed to exist, and the secretary shall notify the several claimants so reported and shall submit all such credentials and claims to the whole Republican National Committee for decision as to which claimants reported shall be placed upon the temporary roll of the national convention.

RULE NO. 20

Certification of Election or Selection of Delegates

(a) Subject to the provisions of Rule No. 17, delegates and alternate delegates shall be certified by sending names, addresses, binding information, and convention committee assignments to the secretary of the Republican National Committee.

(1) In every case where delegates are elected by convention, they shall be certified by the chairman and secretary of such convention or by the chairman and another authorized officer of the Republican state committee.

(2) In every case where delegates are elected by primary, they shall be certified by the canvassing board or officer created or designated by the

law of the state in which the election occurs to canvass the returns and issue certificates of election to delegates or alternate delegates to national conventions of political parties. All certificates and/or copies of the certified election results shall be forwarded by the chairman and another authorized officer of the Republican Party for the state in which the election is held to the secretary of the Republican National Committee.

(3) In every case where delegates are elected or selected by the Republican state committee, they shall be certified by the chairman and another authorized officer of the Republican state committee.

(b) No later than thirty-five (35) days before the date on which the national convention is scheduled to begin, as set in the call for the national convention, the credentials of each delegate and alternate delegate shall be filed with the secretary of the Republican National Committee for use by the secretary in making up the temporary roll of the national convention, except in the case of delegates or alternate delegates elected at a time or times in accordance with the laws of the state in which the election occurs rendering impossible the filing of credentials within the time above specified.

(c) The Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee may grant a waiver to a state Republican Party where after reasonable efforts were made to comply, the state is or will be out of compliance with the deadlines imposed by Rule No. 20 based on the date on which the national convention is scheduled to begin, as set in the call for the national convention, and the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee determines that such a waiver is in the best interests of the Republican Party. Notwithstanding the above, if reasonable efforts to change the law are impracticable due to non-Republican control over the governmental entity with the authority to set the date for the delegate selection process, then a waiver shall be granted.

RULE NO. 21

Contests: Resolution by States

All contests arising from the election of congressional district delegates at district conventions shall be decided by the state convention or, if the state convention shall not meet after the district convention and prior to the national convention, then by the state committee. Such a determination is subject to appeal by

filing a notice of appeal with the secretary of the Republican National Committee within one (1) week of the determination by the state convention or the state committee. Such an appeal will be resolved pursuant to the procedures described in Rule Nos. 23 and 24. Other than such an appeal, only contests affecting delegates elected or selected at large shall be presented to the Republican National Committee as a matter of first impression. If a contest regarding a district delegate arises out of alleged irregular or unlawful action of the state committee or state convention, the Republican National Committee may take jurisdiction thereof and hear and determine the same under the procedures provided in Rule Nos. 23 and 24.

RULE NO. 22

Temporary Roll of the Republican National Convention

(a) The names of the delegates and alternate delegates certified by the officials designated in Rule No. 20 shall be placed upon the temporary roll of the national convention by the Republican National Committee.

(b) No person on the temporary roll of the national convention and whose right to be seated as a delegate or alternate delegate is being contested shall be entitled to vote in the national convention or in any committee thereof until, by vote of the national convention, the contest as to such person has been finally decided and such person has been permanently seated, except that any such person may be accorded the right to so vote, except in matters involving the credentials of that person, by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Republican National Committee or the Convention Committee on Credentials.

RULE NO. 23

Contest Filing

(a) Notices of contests shall state: (i) the name and address of the person filing the notice ("the contestant"), (ii) the name of the delegate or alternate delegate being contested, and (iii) the grounds of the contest and the basis of the contestant's claim to sit as a delegate or alternate delegate to the national convention, and shall be filed no later than thirty (30) days before the time set for the meeting of the national convention, with the secretary of the Republican National Committee and shall be sent, simultaneously, by email, certified mail, or other means set forth in the

procedural rules adopted by the Standing Committee on Contests to each person being contested and to the chairman of the Republican state committee of the state. In the case of delegates or alternate delegates elected or selected at a time or times in accordance with applicable state law rendering impossible the filing of the notice of contest within the time above specified, such notice must be filed within three (3) days of the certification in accordance with Rule No. 20 of any delegates or alternate delegates so elected or selected.

(b) A contest may be filed against a delegate or alternate delegate only by an individual who ran unsuccessfully for such position.

(c) No person shall file more than one (1) contest against the same delegate or alternate delegate.

(d) Only contests that are timely filed under these rules shall be considered.

(e) For purposes of the rules relating to contests and credentials, the term "party" shall mean a person or persons who shall have filed a notice of contest pursuant to this Rule No. 23, and the person or persons whose right to be seated as a delegate or alternate delegate is the subject of such notice of contest.

RULE NO. 24

Contest Procedure

(a) The Standing Committee on Contests shall have the power to adopt procedural rules, not inconsistent with these rules, which shall govern the expeditious resolution of contests before the Standing Committee on Contests. When any deadline set out in this rule falls on a Sunday or legal holiday, such deadline shall be extended to the following day.

(b) For the contestant, no later than twenty-seven (27) days and for the contested delegate or alternate delegate, no later than twenty-two (22) days before the convening of the national convention, each of the parties shall file with the secretary of the Republican National Committee a Statement of Position in support of the party's claim to sit as a delegate or alternate delegate to the national convention together with such affidavits or other evidence as desired, and simultaneously send a copy to: (i) each other party, and (ii) the chairman of the Republican state committee. Each Statement of Position shall begin with a summary of not more than one thousand (1,000)

words setting forth succinctly a synopsis of the Statement of Position and a specific statement of the points relied upon. In the case of delegates or alternate delegates elected or selected at a time or times pursuant to a waiver granted under Rule No. 20(c) that makes compliance with any deadline set forth in this rule impossible, the Standing Committee on Contests shall, as soon as practicable after the filing of a notice under Rule No. 23, notify the parties to the affected contest of the deadline to file the Statement of Position.

(c) The Standing Committee on Contests shall promptly hear the matter; decide which issues are involved, either of law or fact, or both; decide upon its recommendation for resolution of such issues; and submit such issues and its recommendations for resolution to the Republican National Committee. The issues so submitted by the Standing Committee on Contests shall be the sole issues passed upon and determined by the Republican National Committee unless the Republican National Committee shall, by a majority vote, extend or change the same. If the Standing Committee on Contests for any reason shall fail to state the issues either of law or fact, the Republican National Committee shall decide upon what issues the contest shall be tried, and the hearing shall be limited to such issues unless the Republican National Committee, by a majority vote, shall decide otherwise.

(d) The Standing Committee on Contests shall make up a Report of each contest filed, showing which issues are involved, either of law or fact, or both, and its recommendations to the Republican National Committee for resolution thereof. When the Standing Committee on Contests has prepared such Report, a copy shall be provided forthwith by the chairman of the Standing Committee on Contests to the parties by the most expeditious method available.

(e) The parties shall have eight (8) days to file written objections to the Standing Committee on Contests' Report, unless the Republican National Committee is called to act upon the contest sooner, in which case such objections shall be made before the meeting of the whole committee.

(f) When the Republican National Committee is called to pass upon any contest that may arise, the members of the Convention Committee on Credentials shall also be notified of the time and place of such meeting and shall have the right to attend all hearings of all contests but without the right to participate in the discussion or the vote.

RULE NO. 25

Convention Committee on Credentials

(a) When the national convention shall have assembled, the secretary of the Republican National Committee shall deliver to the Convention Committee on Credentials all credentials and other papers forwarded under Rule No. 20(b).

(b) An appeal may be taken to the Convention Committee on Credentials from any ruling of the Republican National Committee on any contest, by and only by a party to such contest in the proceedings conducted pursuant to Rule Nos. 23 and 24; provided, however, that notice of such appeal must be filed with the secretary of the Republican National Committee no later than the earlier of (i) twenty-four (24) hours after the Republican National Committee passes the temporary roll or (ii) twelve (12) hours prior to the convening of the Temporary Convention Committee on Credentials. This notice shall specify the grounds upon which the appeal is taken. Only the grounds so specified shall be heard by the Convention Committee on Credentials upon such appeal. No evidence other than that taken before the Republican National Committee shall be taken up by the Convention Committee on Credentials unless it shall, by a majority vote of its members present and voting, so direct.

(c) No issue involving the status of one or more delegates or alternate delegates or any contest relating thereto may originate before the Convention Committee on Credentials of the national convention. All contests must first be presented to the Standing Committee on Contests of the Republican National Committee or to the whole Republican National Committee in the manner provided in Rule No. 19(b).

(d) No motion with respect to delegates or alternate delegates from more than one (1) state or territory shall be in order before the Convention Committee on Credentials.

PROCEEDINGS OF NATIONAL CONVENTION

RULE NO. 26

Order of Business

The convention shall proceed in the order of business prepared and printed by the Republican National Committee. The order of business may include the time and date for the consideration of any item of

business, the time limit assigned for consideration of any item of business, and procedural rules for the consideration of any item of business that are not inconsistent with these rules.

RULE NO. 27
Committee Reports

(a) The report of the Convention Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business is acted upon; the report of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business shall be disposed of before the report of the Convention Committee on the Platform is acted upon; and the report of the Convention Committee on the Platform shall be disposed of before the convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States. The report of the Convention Committee on Permanent Organization shall be disposed of at any time after the disposition of the report of the Convention Committee on Credentials, but before the nomination of candidates, based upon the order of business as prepared by the Republican National Committee.

(b) The report of any such committee listed in Rule No. 27(a) shall be considered as read if made available to the delegates prior to its consideration.

RULE NO. 28
Admission to Convention Hall

(a) No person except members of the several delegations, officers of the convention, members of the Republican National Committee, and incumbent Republican governors, incumbent Republican United States Senators, and incumbent Republican members of the United States House of Representatives shall be admitted to the section of the convention hall restricted to delegates.

(b) Press and staff shall be admitted to the section(s) of the hall authorized for them.

(c) The chairman of the Republican National Committee shall ensure that guest passes to the convention are distributed in an equitable fashion. Each delegate and alternate delegate to the convention shall receive at least one (1) guest pass to each session of the convention.

(d) Each state, through its Republican

National Committee members, shall be allocated full sets of additional guest passes equal to thirty-three percent (33%) of the total number of delegate and alternate delegate membership for that state, rounded to the next whole number.

RULE NO. 29

Voting

(a) Each delegate to the convention shall be entitled to one (1) vote, which may be cast by an alternate delegate in the absence of the delegate, and an individual holding more than one (1) of the following positions: national committeeman; national committeewoman; or state chairman of any state, shall not be entitled to more than one (1) delegate seat and shall not be entitled to more than one (1) vote.

(b) In the absence of any delegate at large or any delegate from any congressional district, the roll of alternate delegates for the state or district shall be called in the order in which the names are placed upon the roll of the convention, unless directed otherwise in the delegation's certification. The Republican National Committee's form for delegate certification shall provide a means for the state to designate the alternate voting order to be followed.

RULE NO. 30

Rules of Order

The Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be the rules of the convention, except that the current authorized edition of *Robert's Rules of Order: Newly Revised* ("*Robert's Rules of Order*") shall be the rules for committees and subcommittees of the convention, insofar as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the rules herein set forth; provided, however, that the convention may adopt its own rules concerning the reading of committee reports and resolutions.

RULE NO. 31

Length of Debate

No delegate shall speak more than once or longer than five (5) minutes upon the same question, unless by leave of the convention, except in the presentation of the name of a candidate for nomination for President of the United States or Vice President of the United States.

RULE NO. 32
Suspension of Rules

A motion to suspend the rules shall always be in order, but only when made by authority of a majority of the delegates from any state and seconded by a majority of the delegates from each of seven (7) or more other states, severally.

RULE NO. 33
Platform Resolutions

All proposed resolutions relating to the platform shall be submitted in writing to the Convention Committee on the Platform without reading and without debate.

RULE NO. 34
Minority Reports; Amendments

(a) No resolution or amendment pertaining to the report of the Convention Committee on the Platform or the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business shall be reported out or made a part of any report of such committee or otherwise read or debated before the convention, unless the same shall have been submitted to the chairman, vice chairman, or secretary of such committee or to the secretary of the convention in writing not later than one (1) hour after the time at which such committee votes on its report to the convention and shall have been accompanied by a petition evidencing the affirmative written support of a minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the membership of such committee.

(b) When a temporary committee is convened as a permanent committee, and if a minority report is presented to the chairman, the chairman shall inquire as to whether any of the signatories of the minority report would like to have his or her name removed from the report. Anyone requesting to have his or her name removed shall have his or her signature removed immediately.

(c) No amendment pertaining to the report of the Convention Committee on Credentials affecting delegates or alternate delegates from more than one (1) state shall be in order.

RULE NO. 35
Motion to Table

It shall be in order to lay on the table a

proposed amendment to a pending measure and such motion, if adopted, shall not carry with it or prejudice such original measure.

RULE NO. 36
Previous Question

When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegates from any state, and the demand is likewise seconded by a majority of delegates from each of two (2) or more other states, severally, the call is sustained by a majority vote of the delegates to the convention.

RULE NO. 37
Roll Call

(a) Upon all subjects before the convention requiring a roll call, the states shall be called in alphabetical order.

(b) In the balloting, the vote of each state shall be announced by the chairman of such state's delegation, or his or her designee; and in case the vote of any state shall be divided, the chairman shall announce the number of votes for each candidate, or for or against any proposition; but if exception is taken by any delegate from that state to the correctness of such announcement by the chairman of that delegation, the chairman of the convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and then shall report back the result to the convention at the conclusion of balloting by the other states; however, that in any event, the vote of each state for the nomination for President shall be announced and recorded (or in the absence of an announcement shall be recorded) in accordance with the results of any binding Presidential preference vote or direct election of delegates bound or pledged pursuant to these rules, state party rules, or state law.

(c) In balloting, if any delegation shall pass when its name is called, then at the conclusion of the roll call all delegations which passed shall be called in the order herein before established. No delegation shall be allowed to change its vote until all delegations which passed shall have been given a second opportunity to vote.

(d) Except in a roll call for nomination for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States, or where the majority of delegates of fifteen (15) or more states severally have requested that

a roll call be conducted by voice call of the roll, the chairman of the convention may order that the balloting on any subject placed before the convention requiring a roll call be conducted by electronic, telephonic, or computer device which will display votes to the convention simultaneously. Each delegation chairman shall record and tally any such votes of the delegation on official roll call tally sheets provided by the secretary of the convention, showing the individual vote of the delegates, and file such tally sheets with the secretary of the convention not more than thirty (30) minutes after the completion of the roll call vote.

(e) If the Republican National Committee determines that the national convention cannot convene or is unable to conduct its business either within the convention site or within the convention city, then and only then, the roll call for nomination for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States shall be allowed to be conducted according to procedures authorized by the Republican National Committee.

(f) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit the binding of delegates pursuant to Rule No. 16(a).

RULE NO. 38
Unit Rule

No delegate or alternate delegate shall be bound by any attempt of any state or congressional district to impose the unit rule. A “unit rule” prohibited by this section means a rule or law under which a delegation at the national convention casts its entire vote as a unit as determined by a majority vote of the delegation. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit the binding of delegates pursuant to Rule No. 16(a).

RULE NO. 39
Record Vote

If a majority of the delegates of any seven (7) states, severally, shall demand a roll call vote, the same shall be taken of the states in the order hereinbefore established.

RULE NO. 40
Nominations

(a) In making the nominations for President of the United States and Vice President of the United

States and voting thereon, the roll of the states shall be called separately in each case; provided, however, that if there is only one candidate for nomination for Vice President of the United States who has demonstrated the support required by paragraph (b) of this rule, a motion to nominate for such office by acclamation shall be in order and no calling of the roll with respect to such office shall be required.

(b) (1) For the 2016 national convention, each candidate for nomination for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States shall demonstrate the support of a majority of the delegates from each of eight (8) or more states, severally, prior to the presentation of the name of that candidate for nomination. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules or any rule of the House of Representatives, to demonstrate the support required of this paragraph a certificate evidencing the affirmative written support of the required number of permanently seated delegates from each of the eight (8) or more states shall have been submitted to the secretary of the convention not later than one (1) hour prior to the placing of the names of candidates for nomination pursuant to this rule and the established order of business.

(2) Beginning with the 2020 national convention and for each convention thereafter, each candidate for nomination for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States shall demonstrate the support of a plurality of the delegates from each of five (5) or more states, severally, prior to the presentation of the name of that candidate for nomination. Notwithstanding any other provisions of these rules or any rule of the House of Representatives, to demonstrate the support required by this paragraph a certificate evidencing a plurality with the affirmative written support of the required number of permanently seated delegates from each of the five (5) or more states shall have been submitted to the secretary of the convention not later than one (1) hour prior to the placing of the names of candidates for nomination pursuant to this rule and the established order of business.

(c) The total time of the nominating speech and seconding speeches for any candidate for nomination for President of the United States or Vice President of the United States shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

(d) When at the close of a roll call any

candidate for nomination for President of the United States or Vice President of the United States has received a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in the convention, the chairman of the convention shall announce the votes for each person receiving delegate votes cast in accord with their respective state party rules and state law. Before the convention adjourns *sine die*, the chairman of the convention shall declare the candidates nominated by the Republican Party for President of the United States and Vice President of the United States.

(e) If no candidate shall have received such majority, the chairman of the convention shall direct the roll of the states be called again and shall repeat the calling of the roll until a candidate shall have received a majority of the votes entitled to be cast in the convention.

RULE NO. 41

Convention Committees

(a) There shall be four (4) convention committees; the convention committees on the Platform, Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, and Permanent Organization of the convention, each of which shall have a chairman and a co-chairman appointed by the chairman of the Republican National Committee, who shall declare each of the committees constituted when notice of election of at least fifty percent (50%) of its members has been filed in accordance with the following sentence. The delegates elected or selected to the convention from each state, promptly once all such delegates are elected or selected, shall elect from the delegation a delegation chairman and their members of the convention committees on the Platform, Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, and Permanent Organization of the convention, consisting of one (1) man and one (1) woman for each committee, and shall file notice of such election with the secretary of the Republican National Committee under Rule No. 20(b); provided, however, that no delegate may serve on more than one (1) committee of the convention. Alternate delegates may not serve as delegation chairmen or as members of the convention committees, except when the number of delegates able to serve on convention committees is less than the number of committee positions to be filled, then an alternate delegate can serve, except that no alternate delegate may serve on more than one (1) committee. Delegations electing alternate delegates to serve on convention committees in violation of the preceding sentence shall forfeit all positions on the committee(s) to which such

alternate delegates were elected.

(b) Convention committees and subcommittees may set time limits for speaking on any question by a simple majority vote; provided, however, that not less than twenty (20) minutes, equally divided between proponents and opponents on any question, shall be allowed in any case on any debatable motion, order, or appeal.

(c) Upon request of twenty percent (20%) of the members of a committee or subcommittee of the convention, a vote shall be recorded in the manner provided by these rules, and no votes in the committees or subcommittees of the convention shall be taken by secret ballot.

(d) No later than thirty (30) days prior to the national convention, members of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business and members of the Republican National Committee shall be provided a copy of the existing *The Rules of the Republican Party* along with all recommended changes to those rules approved as of that date by the Standing Committee on Rules since the previous national convention. Any changes shall be prominently noted. A letter shall be attached to the document stating that all proposed rules are still subject to change prior to the meeting of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business. After this information is provided, any additional recommendations regarding changes in *The Rules of the Republican Party* approved by the Republican National Committee shall be provided to the members of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business as soon as practicable.

(e) No later than twenty-five (25) days prior to the national convention, all members of each of the various convention committees shall be provided the most current listing of their fellow committee members' names. The contact information of members of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business shall be confidential. The Republican National Committee shall create a system by which the public may contact the designated member of the Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business by state that permits the members to retrieve those messages.

RULE NO. 42 Temporary Rules

Upon the adoption of the report of the

Convention Committee on Rules and Order of Business, Rule Nos. 26-42 shall constitute the Standing Rules for this convention and the temporary rules for the next convention.

Hearing Testimonies

Date: February 9, 2024

Time: 11:30am - 12:30pm CST

No testimonies were taken at this opening, organizational meeting. Senator Laura Murphy and Representative Maurice A. West, II were appointed co-chairs and rules for the task force were adopted.

Date: February 23, 2024

Time: 1:30pm – 3:25pm CST

Deb Otis, Director of Research and Policy at FairVote

Otis gave a presentation entitled “Ranked Choice Voting: Overview and Lessons Learned.” She explains rank-choice voting and its use in various states, and how a change gives voters the option to rank candidates in order of preference. In a ranked choice voting system, candidates are eliminated, and voters' second choices are counted until a majority winner is elected.

- Deb shares a real-life ballot example and discusses how this method promotes majority winners in elections, even with multiple candidates.
- Per Deb’s presentation, Andy wins the election after crossing the 50% threshold in the instant runoff, ensuring he represents the broadest group of voters. He wins only after achieving the majority.
- The tabulation is made using computers like choice-one elections. It’s common for first choices to win 90% of the time in ranked choice voting situations, but it does not always happen. Tabulators do the math and export round-by-round results. Election admins post these results online. Humans can count these ballots if needed, but computers are mostly used.

Deb argues that ranked-choice voting should be extended to all voters in states where it's used, citing its benefits of saving money and increasing turnout.

- Data shows that voters prefer ranked choice voting and use multiple rankings in competitive races, with voters of color using more rankings than white voters.

Deb highlights how ranked choice voting encourages sincere voting, with 30 times more voters saying they were likelier to vote for their honest favorite than less likely.

- Ranked choice voting elects winners with broad support, with a median of 73% of voters getting one of their top three choices elected in analyzed elections.

Deb highlights the benefits of ranked-choice voting (RCV), including improved representation for women and people of color, reduced negative campaigning, and cost savings through condensing two rounds of elections into one.

Anika Bowie, Councilmember Saint Paul, Minnesota

Bowie is a member of the all-women city council. They are all 40 and under. Ranked Choice Voting has been active in St. Paul for several years now. She is an educator and an elected official. She has consulted with election offices.

- She supports RCV because it invites more people to have that confidence to run for office. It encourages broader activity in democracy.
 - The best way to get people engaged is to have qualified candidates.
- Elections are intimidating, RCV is a democracy tool to ensure that competition means how many people can have conversations as opposed to smearing.
 - Allows candidates to demonstrate integrity and multicultural values
 - Smooths over polarization because it brings forth the most engaging candidate. Ensures leadership for everyone.
- It's helpful to organizers and nonprofits to help them educate the voters.
- She testified in support of RCV in the election committee in the Senate.
 - The ability to be driven to the ballot to vote for multiple people is beneficial.

John C. Ackerman, Tazewell County Clerk & Recorder of Deeds

Clerk Ackerman: "What is a wasted vote?"

- In the op-ed by co-chairs Rep. West and Leader Murphy, there is a discussion of a "wasted vote."
 - Wasted votes were individuals who voted for candidates that were no longer running for that office.
- They were when we certified the ballot. He argues this wouldn't change with RCV.
- Those are not wasted because they are determined to protest instead of vote for the winning candidate. It's not a wasted vote but a vote of opinion.
 - He references a spreadsheet that was shared.
- Undervoting, overvoting or not choosing to go ahead is a "truly wasted vote". The candidates that casted their vote but weren't considered are truly wasted.
 - 17.4 percent drop off in voters completing the vote in states that have RCV
- He references a Princeton study that found 10.9 percent, on average, were dropped off in RCV elections.

Date: March 5, 2024

Time: 10:04am – 11:40am CT

Joe Tiririo, McHenry County Clerk and Recorder

Clerk Tirario mentions the need to discuss RCV implementation strategies.

- Variations can cause different costs in terms of the complexity of the ballots and the capability of the equipment. He says it's a false equivalency to call RCV the majority in the second, third, and fourth choices, an equivalent to the majority in the first choice. K-12 voter education would not be sufficient because voters may feel turned away in an RCV situation because they voted wrong.
- He doesn't see the problem ranked-choice voting is trying to fix and believes our democracy is great because the candidate with the most votes wins. Deviating from that will cause disenfranchisement.

Don Gray, Sangamon County Clerk

Clerk Gray starts his statement by thanking the Chairman for the strong relationship with the Illinois Association of County Clerks and Recorders.

- Ranked-choice voting would require expansive ballot development in printing costs.
- New York used expansive ballots in their municipal elections. Ranked-choice voting requires much more space within a ballot.
- Sangamon County uses 14-inch ballot paper, while New York uses 19-inch ballot paper. RCV would require bigger paper. Hybrid models must be considered if some offices run elections in ranked vote choice and others head-to-head.
- Primaries can result in runoff elections, like in Chicago, where the winner needs over 50% of votes—jurisdictions with head-to-head elections and Ranked Choice increases the need for multi-page ballots.
- Optically scanned ballots are highly sensitive to variations, resulting in marking errors and the need for voters to redo their ballots.
- Ranked Choice voting requires more hardware and polling booths, leading to longer lines and requiring more election judges, as casting a ballot takes longer.
- Illinois cut the number of required election judges from three to five. Sangamon County needs to appoint five judges, which costs \$73,000 for 332 judges plus new tabulation equipment. Ranked-choice voting helps, but a follow-up election is required for other levels of government. Third-party vendors are necessary for tabulation rounds beyond the first.

Scott Erikson, Knox County Clerk

Clerk Erikson gave his background as clerk of Knox County. He is present as the President of the Illinois Association of County Clerks and Recorders and is speaking on behalf of 102 counties in the state.

- Limited space in ballots. Consolidated years have township races that will take up the five spots shown on the New York ballot, not accounting for any other type of race. Multiple-page ballots will be needed, from front to end, increasing voter confusion.
- Ballot ovals that voters fill out will need to be much smaller to fit everything in those spots and prevent machine errors. Elderly voters with limited vision will be impacted.

- Clerks currently have voter educational programs that voters don't follow through, so there will be a learning curve in teaching voters, especially in a hybrid-type system.

Jennifer Ebner, LaSalle County Clerk

Clerk Ebner starts out her statement by questioning where voter integrity is in throwing out ballots that did not get the most votes. She is present in support of the opposition.

Chris Hughes, Senior Director of Policy at the Ranked-Choice Voting Resource Center (RCVRC)

RCVRC is a nonpartisan, nonprofit 501(c)(3) that helps to make Ranked-Choice Voting elections successful. They advise and study on Ranked-Choice Voting elections throughout the country.

- He mentions that his organization has already addressed similar concerns raised today.
- Hughes explains that there are different ways to manage the space required for ranked-choice voting on a ballot. One option is to limit the rankings instead of having voters rank every candidate. Another option is to design ranked-choice voting to apply only to certain offices. Additionally, local pilot elections can be run to address administration questions.
- He further points out that most voters find ranked-choice voting easy to understand. In fact, exit polling data in New York showed that 90% of voters agreed it was a simple process. The same applies to Minneapolis, where it has been used for 20 years. Moreover, statistics are available to help define voter intention and the ways people may mismark a ranked-choice voting ballot.
- Dona Ana and Santa Fe in New Mexico use ranked-choice voting with the central voting model for city elections. It requires setting up printers to produce voter-specific ballots in precincts/districts, but it's not more work than the centralized model.
- He can't comment on ballot proofing and defers to election administrators.
- RCV Maps is a comprehensive report that provides state-by-state information on running a ranked choice voting election. It identifies best practices and cross-references data from publicly available sources, as well as the state and local board of elections, to provide accurate and reliable information.
- Illinois analysis report was published 6 months ago, and there have been lots of changes since then.
- Voting machines are categorized as RCV Capable (software update-only), RV Ready (RCV upgraded), RCV Workaround County (cannot be updated for RCV through only a software update), and Not RCV Capable (cannot be upgraded for RCV at all).
- 94 counties in Illinois have RCV-capable equipment (71 in the original report), representing 95% of registered voters. Three counties have RCV-capable equipment (8 in the original report), and 13 counties do not have RCV-capable equipment (28 in the original report).

Charles Holiday Jr., Executive Director for the Chicago Board of Elections

Mr. Holiday voices some concerns that the Chicago Board of Elections has about Ranked-Choice Voting providing adequate resources like staffing support, needed advertising to communities, and long-term voter education.

He asks for these meetings to be scheduled with more time and not during election season so election administrators can fully participate.

Date: March 12, 2024

Time: 10:00am – 12:40pm CST

Representative Katy Hall, Utah District 11

Rep. Hall discusses her bill to repeal the state's rank-choice voting pilot program. She cites concerns about confusion, cost, and lack of transparency in the voting process.

- Hall mentions issues with the program's implementation in multiple cities, including confusion on the ballot, difficulties with counting and auditing, increased campaign costs, and difficulties with reading and vetting candidates.
- She argues that rank-choice voting complicates the election process and increases spoiled ballots.
- Some cities in Utah preferred ranked choice voting and fought to keep the pilot program for another year.

Aaron Davidson, Utah City Clerk,

Clerk Davidson analyzed the 2019 and 2023 rank-choice voting elections in Lehigh, Utah, and found that participation rates decreased from 30% to 20% despite increased active voters. He believes voter confusion is the main reason for the decrease in participation, as evidenced by the 275 ballots with multiple rankings in 2021, which fell to 55 in 2023. Ranked choice voting can be strategic and collegial but also prone to complications and bias.

Josh Daniels, Chief Deputy and later Clerk and Auditor, Utah

Daniels shared his experience with rank-choice voting in 2019, including successfully administering it for cities using ES&S and RCW tab software.

- Daniels provided insight on concerns around centralization, noting that in Utah's case, it was unnecessary as they could tabulate results locally and export data for statewide rank choice elections.
- He recommends implementing ranked-choice voting by creating a state-wide website to educate voters or an explainer video, using the nonprofit rank-choice voting resource center using their free, open-source software utility, and sharing data with the public for data transparency.

Philip Izon, Non-partisan author and leader of the signature drive to repeal rank choice voting in Alaska

Mr. Izon discusses the issue with demographics in the system, particularly in comparison to other cities like Salt Lake City and Oakland. He argues that the goal of rank-choice voting is to eliminate political parties, despite being marketed to increase voter choice and diversity, and that the system has been repealed 85 times in the US due to these issues.

- He argues that rank-choice voting hurts low-income, low-information, minority, elderly, and young voters and does not increase civility in elections.
- He highlights issues with ballot exhaustion and confusion in Maine and Minnetonka, with over 15% of ballots exhausted in Maine and 140,000 ballots delayed in New York.
- His grandfather experienced confusion while filling out his ballot, leading them to write a repeal primarily to address this issue.

Representative Sarah Vance, Alaska District 6

Rep. Vance cites voter dissatisfaction with rank-choice voting in Alaska. She explains that some voters in Alaska are frustrated with rank-choice voting because they feel forced to choose between candidates they don't fully support.

- There was polling done in 2022 and 2023 that showed that in between 51 and 53% of Alaskans wanted to repeal rank-choice voting
- Despite voter education, people were dissatisfied and had buyer's remorse
- She introduced HB4 to repeal rank-choice voting in Alaska due to concerns about voter confusion and disenfranchisement. Disenfranchises seniors, minorities, and those who speak English as their second language.



Shenna Bellows
Secretary of State

Department of the Secretary of State
Bureau of Corporations, Elections and Commissions

Julie L. Flynn
Deputy Secretary of State

Testimony of Shenna Bellows, Maine Secretary of State
Maine Department of the Secretary of State

March 12, 2024

Esteemed members of the Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force, my name is Shenna Bellows and I am the Maine Secretary of State and the chief elections officer. I am testifying today in to provide you with information about the implementation of Maine's ranked choice voting law and the administrative effort it takes to run a ranked-choice election.

Prior to my time in office, I was an original member of the Committee for Ranked Choice Voting, which worked to pass Maine's ranked choice law, trying repeatedly through the legislative process, and eventually succeeding in passing the law through Maine's citizen initiative process in 2016. Unfortunately, despite widespread support for ranked choice voting by voters across Maine's political spectrum, there continued to be partisan opposition to using ranked choice voting in Maine elections after it passed at the ballot box, and ranked choice voting was not funded by the legislature at adequate levels. This left my predecessor without the full range of tools that would have been helpful in implementing ranked choice voting and left the task of voter education largely up to the Committee for Ranked Choice Voting and our allies.

To that end, we traveled around the state to provide voter education, often holding ice cream socials where attendees could rank their preferences, eat some ice cream, and see for themselves how easy it is to vote in this manner. In an ideal world, the work we were doing would have supplemented a robust voter education campaign from the Secretary's office, but given that he was forced to work with just the staff and resources he already had, they did a commendable job, leaning heavily on in-person appearances by the Secretary to interested groups and short animated videos that explained to Mainers what their ballot would look like and how to fill it out.

On the administrative side, implementation of ranked choice voting in 2018 required careful advance planning without resources. Ballot design, new training for Maine's 500 municipal clerks and their staff, procurement of a high-speed tabulator for the central tabulation, logistics for ballot transport were all added to the Elections Division's workload, again, without the truly needed resources to do this. They made it work – shuffling around when some vendors were paid, working even more overtime than they would have – but it wasn't ideal. It is often said that they "pulled the rabbit out of the hat" to run that first election in 2018.

One multifaceted logistical challenge that Maine faces regarding ranked choice voting is our municipally-run election setup, with some jurisdictions being small enough to still count ballots by

101 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0101
www.Maine.gov/sos/cec; tel. 207-624-7736

hand. Municipalities report the results of first choice ranking to the public and media on election night. Municipalities then have two business days to report certified results to the state Elections Division. Determination of whether a race proceeds to ranked choice tabulation is contingent on a statewide review of municipal results. (After all, the order in which each candidate placed in the first round would not be known for certain until all results are in, so each town doing their initial counts would not know which candidate would or would not be moving on to the second round.) The Secretary of State's office conducts the ranked choice voting tabulation centrally, and certified tabulation from ranked choice voting is made official no later than 20 days after the Election Day.

Conducting ranked choice tabulations centrally in Augusta, our state capitol, requires finding space to conduct the effort, with space enough for the public and media to view, while ensuring the safety and integrity of the ballots. It also requires collecting the memory devices (for municipalities that use tabulators) and ballots from all around whichever district is subject to a tabulation. So far in Maine ranked choice voting tabulation has ranged from the entire state (in the 2018 Democratic primary for governor), to our Second Congressional District (several times, and please note that it is the largest east of the Mississippi River by landmass), to state legislative districts (in a handful of primaries – our State Senate districts each have about 39,000 residents and State House districts have about 9,000).

In 2018, the prior Governor, under whose jurisdiction the State Police serve, refused to allow the State Police to assist in collecting these materials and transporting them to Augusta. This forced my predecessor to rely on a courier service to conduct this work. While this was successful and secure, it was far from ideal.

Thankfully in my time as Secretary I have had a cooperative partner in the Governor and State Police and in 2022 elections, we have used a combination of State Police and other sworn law enforcement from the Department of Secretary of State. This was good for several reasons: the State Police are very familiar with the towns and cities which they cover, which provided a trusted face for the municipal clerks to hand materials to; they are well-organized and used to keeping careful records about chain of custody; and they are respected members of our communities by Mainers of all political backgrounds. In November 2022, anticipating that we were likely to need to collect ballots from the Second Congressional District, we met several times ahead of Election Day with the State Police to plan for ballot and memory device retrieval. This advanced planning proved fruitful – we collected ballots in a single day and secured them at a state office building on the same campus as the State Police headquarters.

Security of the site for ranked choice voting tabulation is paramount. Prior to ballot arrival we had worked with the Bureau of General Services to re-key the space we occupied and to install motion-sensor cameras on the two entrances to the ballot storage room. For additional security Capitol Police provided officers to staff the entrance to the space every time the public was in the space, and law enforcement officers from the Department of Secretary of State were present whenever the ballots were outside the storage room. State Police were on call during the entirety of the tabulation process in case data were irretrievable from a memory device and the paper ballots needed to be retrieved from a municipality. This did end up needing to happen a couple times, but thankfully we did not need to take them up on the offer to use their plane, though we greatly appreciated that it would have been available if needed.

For transparency and to instill public confidence in the tabulation process, this Department has used live video feeds to show the tabulations. In the early years, my predecessor did a live Facebook feed of the tabulation results. I chose to livestream everything – this resulted in us all being on Facebook Live

for well over 24 combined hours across three business days and gave us the opportunity to talk viewers through every step of the process from opening secure boxes of voted ballots, to uploading data from memory devices, to explaining how ballots were being kept secure, to showing how the campaigns sat together to review the accuracy of the tabulations as compared to election night returns, to why we almost – but not quite – finished Tuesday evening and would be continuing to work another day, to the final results. Our Department's Information Services team provided support for the technology to make this possible, and we will be working to make it even more viewer friendly for future tabulations. It was a tiring but rewarding experience, and we believe it was helpful for voter education here in Maine and helped show reporters and viewers from around the country and world that Maine runs safe, secure, accurate and accessible ranked choice elections.

When we evaluate the success of ranked choice voting in Maine, one of the most important aspects of the initiative's success was the thought put into procedures before ranked choice voting was rolled out. Ballot design was critically important. Similarly, there are different rules for tabulation in different jurisdictions. Maine's decision to tabulate centrally and to release the final results once all of the ballots were counted for an entire race, rather than releasing partial results at different times, went a long way in establishing public confidence. Regardless of the policy and procedural decisions made in Illinois, what is most important is that a clear consensus be reached, and statutory guidance be provided for the Department of Secretary of State and local election officials well in advance of carrying out ranked choice voting.

There were legal challenges to ranked choice voting. Indeed, Maine's Supreme Court issued a "solemn occasion" ruling that ranked choice voting for the general election for state races including for governor and state legislators violated Maine's Constitution. Similarly, Alaska experienced litigation, although the Alaskan Supreme Court ruled in favor of ranked choice voting and explicitly criticized the Maine Supreme Court's findings.

Additionally, Maine did not adopt ranked choice voting for the presidential primary until 2024. We had three election cycles where we have used ranked choice voting for primary elections for races for the state legislature and governor and for Congressional primary and general elections. On March 5, 2024, we administered the first Presidential Primary Election as a ranked-choice voting election. Had any candidate, either statewide or in either of Maine's Congressional Districts, not received more than 50% of the election night counting, a ranked-choice tabulation would have been centrally conducted in Augusta in the days following Election Day. In both primaries, the leading candidate received more than 50% on Election Day.

Maine's experience with ranked choice voting has been a rewarding one and remains popular with voters. As you consider a path forward, we would respectfully recommend adequate funding for robust voter education; adequate resources for election administration; and partnerships with law enforcement for ballot retrieval and security. We also strongly recommend establishing the laws, rules and details of ballot design and process well in advance of the first ranked choice voting election.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and we are available to provide any additional information that may be helpful to your deliberations.



March 12, 2024

Dear Leader Murphy, Chairperson West, members of Ranked Choice Voting Taskforce:

My name is Anna Kellar and I am the Executive Director of the League of Women Voters of Maine. The League of Women Voters of Maine is a nonpartisan political organization that has been working for over 100 years to encourage informed and active participation in government, to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and to influence public policy through education and advocacy. We never support or oppose any political party or candidate.

The League of Women Voters of Maine supports election systems where the winner is the person who receives a majority of the votes. We believe that the majority threshold is healthy for our democratic process and provides a mandate for governing. We support ranked choice voting as the best way to determine which candidate has a majority of the vote.

LWVME has supported Ranked Choice Voting since 2008, when we completed a study on the issue, and has been a part of the legislative and referendum campaigns that brought RCV to Maine in 2016, reaffirmed RCV in 2018, and expanded its usage for presidential elections in 2020. We also led the large-scale voter education campaign in 2018, ensuring that all Mainers, regardless of their support for RCV or not, were able to use it to vote with confidence.

We have observed that most voters have little difficulty adjusting to voting with RCV, and that support for RCV has grown as voters have experienced using it. Support increased between the two statewide referendums, and two communities (Portland and Westbrook) have chosen to adopt RCV for their local elections, voting for RCV with margins much larger than their initial votes on the statewide referendum.

Nonetheless, robust voter education is a crucial part of implementing Ranked Choice Voting, or any new election system. In Maine, the Secretary of State and local election administrators did a good job of providing basic information but did not have the budget to conduct proactive activities. This work largely fell on organizations like LWVME and our community partners. While serving all voters, we focused on communities that face existing barriers, such as students, the elderly, voters with disabilities, and those with limited English proficiency. We expanded our existing well-respected voter guides and outreach activities and partnered with community leaders to identify effective messengers and communication tactics.

We recommend that the implementation of RCV should include a robust budget for voter education. This program should be managed by election officials, as the most trusted source of

information, and should also include resources for community organizations to ensure all populations are reached, particularly those most vulnerable to misinformation.

We also congratulate the Maine Secretary of State for conducting a highly transparent process of rulemaking and vote tabulation. By live streaming the entire process of conducting the RCV tabulation, and explaining each step as it is taken, they have ensured that candidates, the media, and members of the public, could trust that each step was conducted correctly. Even if a small error was made - a duplicate line in a spreadsheet, for example - fixing these errors and explaining them in full view of the public ensured that trust was maintained.

These recommendations for transparency and public education are good practices even when voting systems remain the same; the rollout of RCV created the incentive for efforts that are helpful in all elections.

In conclusion, we have found that Ranked Choice Voting has benefited the voters of Maine, and we are confident that if Illinois chooses to adopt RCV for presidential primaries, the lessons learned from Maine can help to smooth the path of implementation.

Good morning. My name is Stan Lockhart and I'm happy to be here with the task force to discuss Utah's experience with ranked choice voting. I'm a former local government elected official and have served in a variety of public roles in our state including on the state school board. However, the most relevant experience for today's discussion is that I've served as both a county Republican chairman and state Republican Party chairman and been very involved in the Utah Republican Party where I've seen the use of ranked choice voting in our party nominating process. Utah's history with ranked choice voting, first within our party and then in public elections, is uniquely relevant to the proposed use case in Illinois for presidential primaries, although we are trying to solve a different problem of small plurality winners.

In Utah some of our most conservative and outspoken Republican activists first proposed rank choice voting to the Republican Party over 25 years ago as a way to conduct our party nominating conventions based on Roberts rules of order for preferential voting in order to select a major winner. Over the years the Utah Republican Party and also the Democratic Party both used rank choice voting at times to nominate candidates in their party conventions. Even though parties used ranked choice voting to place candidates on the primary ballot, the state still used plurality elections in primaries. In 2020 the winning Republican nominee for Governor received 36%. In a Congressional race the Republican nominee won with less than 31%. Majority winners are important to Utah. There had to be a better way.

We looked at the Virginia experience with Republicans nominating Governor Youngkin with ranked choice voting and saw potential to bring parties together behind a consensus winner. Historical divisions within a party were able to consolidate their support behind an electable candidate. That Virginia example should be intriguing for any state that wants majority winners. For Illinois, what stands out to me is how useful rank choice elections could be in resolving another very real problem in presidential primaries of wasted votes where voters vote for candidates who are unlikely to receive any delegates or who drop out of the race close to election day, depriving the voter of a say in who is nominated.

Back to Utah...In 2017, the Utah House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly in a bipartisan vote to use ranked choice voting in all public elections, but the Utah Senate held it in committee. By 2018, Utah legislators passed an opt-in pilot for cities and towns designed to see if it was technically feasible to conduct ranked choice voting elections. ES&S and Dominion systems used for most elections in Utah successfully processed and tabulated ranked choice voting ballots every time. Two cities used ranked choice voting in 2019, 20 cities in 2021 and 12 cities in 2023. The results were largely a success with 84% voter satisfaction in 2019 and 67% voter satisfaction in 2021. The pilot proved that arguments by opponents against ranked choice voting were overstated and in some cases simply untrue.

When Utah began its ranked choice voting pilot, there wasn't any discernible organized opposition to it beyond county clerks who generally opposed all election reform and those who don't like change. We learned that ranked choice voting elections weren't to

be feared. Instead, they allow voters to truly vote their conscience and have a greater say in who is elected. It's funny what a different landscape we face five years later. Today, with a steady drumbeat nationally by hyper-partisan special interests that Republicans should oppose ranked choice voting, there is substantially less legislative support in Utah. And what is ironic is that the very grassroots conservative activist groups that championed ranked choice voting in Utah 25 years ago are a part of the opposition today.

In Utah's upcoming Republican primary election to replace retiring senator Mitt Romney there are currently 11 Republicans who filed to run for that Senate seat and it's likely four or five of them will be on the statewide primary ballot. This sets up the exact scenario that Utah's legislature wanted to avoid when they advanced the ranked choice voting pilot years ago, a winner with a small plurality. It's entirely likely that our next US senator from Utah could win the nomination with a mere 25% of the vote. That's hardly a mandate from the Party and is likely to leave the party fractured and that nominee beginning the general election cycle weaker. This underscores the reality of plurality elections which give the false appearance of division amidst the electorate when in reality it's simply a reflection of varied voter preferences when given lots of choices. Ranked choice voting helps resolve this tension by allowing voters to express their full slate of preferences when given more than two choices and having the winner emerge with a majority vote.

As someone who has served as State Chair of a political party, I like strong parties and think they are important to the process; however, such plurality outcomes in nominating contests leaves the party needlessly divided and weakened. Both parties should embrace rank choice elections for their party primary nominating contests because it helps the party advance the most winnable candidates and leaves those candidates stronger and the party more unified. For Illinois, using ranked choice voting in a Presidential Primary will give more voters a voice in the outcome. That is a good thing.

We've learned in Utah that by piloting ranked choice voting in cities, voters understand it and the majority like it. It is easy to tabulate the results and display them with voter friendly graphics. It empowers voters to more fully express their will. Ranked choice voting isn't perfect, but compared to plurality voting it is better, particularly as we look to avoid small plurality winners and believe that voters should have a greater voice in who they elect.

Testimony to the Special Elections Committee of the Illinois General Assembly

The Alaska Model of Ranked Choice Vote.

Submitted by:

Senator Cathy Giessel, Alaska State Senate

Majority Leader for the Bipartisan Majority Coalition.

March 27, 2024

Background:

Alaska's political party affiliation is roughly 24% affiliate with the Republican Party, 13% affiliate as Democrats, and 63% aligns as nonpartisan, undeclared or one of the other small political parties. The make-up of the 33rd Alaska Legislature (2023-24), is about 51% Republicans, 40% Democrats and 8% independents.

The Alaska State Senate has twenty members. Seventeen (17) of those members have joined together in a bipartisan coalition. There are 9 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the Bipartisan Caucus. The Caucus goal is to work together to complete the policy priorities of Alaskans to move our state forward. The members of the Caucus agree to set aside the most divisive issues and focus on Alaska's pressing policies. These include adequate education funding, balanced budgets with no savings spending, restoration of a defined benefit for public employees and teachers, and reduced cost of energy.

The Alaska State House has forty members. Twenty-three (23) of those members have joined as a Republican-led caucus, including one Independent and 2 Democrat members. Sixteen (16) legislators are in the Minority, made up of Democrats, Republicans, and Independents. There is one legislator (a Republican) who belongs to neither caucus.

From 2000-2020, Alaska had closed, political party-run Primary Elections and a traditional General election, with plurality vote winner.

2020 Election Changes

In 2020, a citizens' initiative was placed on the General Election ballot changing Alaska election law to provide an Open, Nonpartisan Primary (Top Four), coupled with an Instant Runoff (Ranked Choice Vote) General Election. General Election winners are required to achieve 50%+1 of the vote.

In 2022, the State of Alaska implemented the new statewide election system.

1. 2022 Special Election: First use of Instant Runoff/Ranked Choice Voting

Alaska's sole Congressman, Don Young, passed away in March of 2022. State law required that his seat in the U.S. House be filled by an election to complete his term of office. A Special Primary Election was conducted in June of 2022. Forty-eight (48) Alaskans filed for the seat. The top four vote-getters advanced to the Special General Election scheduled for August, on the same date as the Regular Primary Election.

Extensive voter instruction activity was implemented prior to Special General Election on how to use the Ranked Choice Vote ballot. The Alaska Division of Elections and the non-profit, Alaskans for Better Elections, worked to make voter contact at community events all over the state. The work included mailings, newspaper, and radio ads, including sample “ranking” ballots and mock elections of favorite state fish, ice cream, or animals.

The Ranked Choice Voting **Special General Election** occurred in mid-August. Simultaneously, the **Regular Primary Election** took place on a second ballot that voters completed. Alaska voters navigated the two ballots well.

The Regular Primary Election ballot implemented the open primary for the second time. On this election ballot there were three statewide races (Governor, US Senate, US House), nineteen state senate seats and forty state house seats.

In the August Primary, there were ten candidates for Governor, nineteen for US Senate, and twenty-two for US House. Only one State House District race had more than four candidates. In each race with more than four candidates, the number was reduced to the top four vote-getters. The races with four or less candidates filed, all candidates went on to the General Election in November.

(Of note: There were more women candidates competing in the 2022 Open Primaries than in the five previous Primary Election cycles combined.)

Exit polling of voters in the August election showed:

- 98% said they have received instruction on how the ranking worked.
- 85% said it was simple.
- 62% said they supported the open primary.

Division of Elections data showed:

- 99.8% of the ballots were completed correctly.
- 73% of voters ranked at least two candidates.
- Voter turnout was the highest in a Primary Election since 2018

Second use of the Instant Runoff/Ranked Choice Vote – 2022 November General Election.

In the November General Election there were three statewide elections: Governor, U.S. Senate, and U.S. House, with nineteen State Senate seats, and forty State House seats.

Results of the **General Election** were diverse and representative of the individual district make-up.

Statewide Races

- Governor: A very right-of-center Republican won with 50.28% on Round 1 of counting.
- U.S. Senator: a moderate Republican won with 53.7% on Round 3 of counting.
- U.S. Representative: a moderate Democrat won with 55% on Round 3 of counting.

State Legislature Races

- Three races had “come from behind” winners, where the frontrunner in Round 1 did not get a majority outright and did not win after tabulation. The final tally resulted in two Republicans and one Democrat as the winners.
- Winners in all races reflected the prevalent political leanings in that district.
- Incumbents were favored but the winners represented different points in the political spectrum.
- Two races had recounts requested. These were easily executed with Alaska’s paper ballot system, resulting in no change to winners.

Exit polling of voters in November elections showed:

- 92% said they had been adequately instructed in the use of the ballot.
- 79% said the voting was simple.
- 60% said the election was more competitive.

Division of Elections data from the election:

- 99% of the ballots were filled out correctly.
- Voters chose whether to rank candidates, with some voters only selecting one choice.
- Ranking of candidates more likely occurred in:
 - Competitive races
 - Multiple candidate races
 - When the voter’s first choice candidate was not favored to win

3. A Common Question: Why were the results so “delayed” after the General Election?

Alaska Law requires a 15-day waiting period prior to election certification.

This allows ballots from polling places and for individual vote-by-mail ballots to arrive at the Juneau office of the Division of Elections. This law has been in place for more than 30 years to respect the vast geography of Alaska. (If you cut Alaska in half, Texas would become the third largest state.)

Mail delivery can be tenuous due to remoteness of communities. Vast portions of the state are off the road systems and weather conditions often prevent aviation operations. In addition, Alaska has a significant military presence, with soldiers and their families deployed around the world. While Alaska employs email voting, early in-person and mail voting, the law remains in place to accommodate our remote rural areas.

Our Division of Elections Director made an executive decision to withhold the ranking implementation until Day 15. Alaskans were not pleased with this approach. When the computer execution of the ranking took place on Day 15, it was streamed live so that the public could view all aspects of the process. The process was very quickly completed.

4. Refinements Alaska is considering:

- Require intermittent ranked counts be done by the Division of Elections during the 15-day waiting period prior to election certification.
- Remove the witness signature verification on vote-by-mail ballots.
- Implement ballot tracking and a curing option.

Voter Education

The Legislature appropriated \$3.1 million for the State Division of Elections to conduct voter education between the passage of the citizens' initiative and the 2022 General Election. The non-profit, Alaskans for Better Elections, deployed resources and volunteers statewide to local events and a variety of voter contact opportunities.

Candidate experience

The Primary Election became a "poll" for those running in elections with four or less candidates.

There seemed to be a more civil communication with emphasis on issues. Candidates had to convince the voter that they were the best choice, or the second-best choice if the voter's first choice got the fewest votes and was eliminated.

Voter experience

Broad support was needed to win the election. Feedback from voters was that there was more competition and candidates had more contact with them. Communication from candidates seemed to be more focused on experience and skills they brought to the job, rather than vilifying their opponents. This created a more positive atmosphere. However, as in the previous election system, independent expenditure groups communicated opposition messaging against candidates, so some negative messaging did continue to occur.

Conclusion

Elections are about voters' choices for who represents them in our representative republic. The "Alaska Model" received positive feedback from voters. They felt the races were more competitive, and the process of "ranking" was simple. The state experienced greater voter turnout in the primary elections, more diversity of candidates, and the "ranking" ballots were completed correctly.

March 12, 2024 Testimony - Tiffany Montemayor

My name is Tiffany Montemayor and I'm the Sr. Director of Programming and Outreach for the Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center. I was the Public Relations Manager for the State of Alaska Division of Elections from 2020 to 2023 and was a key member of the Ranked Choice Voting implementation team. I'm speaking to you today about that experience, primarily the public education piece. My testimony today reflects my own experience in Alaska and is not meant to convey the opinion of the State of Alaska Division of Elections.

I want to begin by telling you that Alaska's implementation of RCV in 2022 was successful. That was in spite of Alaska's highly unique logistical challenges, redistricting, a full time staff of only 27 for the entire state, implementing a brand new primary system simultaneously, and two surprise special elections that sped up the implementation timeline by several months in what was originally a two year timeline.

Some important things to note:

- there are no counties in Alaska
- the Division of Elections administers all state and federal elections.
- the division's communication's team was made up of one person - me. I worked very closely with the division's director, the state's law department, and the division's Language Assistance Manager to develop voter education materials.

My job was to ensure voters knew how their ballot would be counted, that they trusted the process and results, and most importantly, to ensure voters knew how to correctly mark their ballot so that their vote would be counted. In its first use of RCV in 2022, Voters in Alaska were very successful at using the RCV ballot - ballot error rates were low and less than .2% of ballots could not be counted due to error. 80% of voters in Alaska reported that RCV was "simple" and 95% of voters reported receiving some kind of rcv voter education.

The voter education campaign I developed focused on showing voters how to mark their ballot and produced more translated resources than were ever made available before RCV, combined. We made thirteen translated ballots and eleven translated versions of every explanation video, direct mailer, RCV webpage, and where possible, radio and newspaper ads. Eleven of those languages are Alaska Native, most of which are traditionally unwritten and the division worked with language panels of respected members from those tribal communities to ensure materials were understandable and culturally appropriate. The education plan's commitment to strengthening language access and reaching rural and remote areas is one of the things I'm most proud of that I've ever done.

One of the first and most important things the division worked on was designing the new grid style RCV ballot and writing ballot instructions based on best practices. The education campaign was launched with a page on the division's website devoted to RCV that included a prototype of the new ballot so that voters could become acquainted with the new design.

Feedback on the ballot design was encouraged and using feedback from voters, stakeholders, and the Center for Civic Design, the ballot underwent a few updates throughout implementation to make it more intuitive and clear.

Some of the tactics the division used to educate voters were:

- Direct Mail
- Digital, Print, radio, television, and out of home advertising
- Social Media
- Mock Elections, including one where the public used RCV to vote on the official 2022 "I Voted Stickers" which were designed by youth across the state
- Presentations and
- Explanation Videos that covered the Do's and Don'ts of ballot marking and tabulation

Some of the most effective things the division did were:

- Training Poll Workers as part of the training we were already giving them
- Working closely with the media
- Coordinating with the nonprofit group Alaskans for Better Elections to ensure their messaging was consistent with the division's and to prevent duplicating efforts.
- Partnering with nonpartisan nonprofit groups like AARP, Get Out the Native Vote, and the Ranked Choice Voting Resource Center
- Broadcasting the tabulation live so voters could see what happened round by round in each RCV contest. Voters said being able to watch tabulation was one of the best things that helped them understand how it all worked. The unprecedented transparency helped instill trust in the process and results.

I'll end with a couple lessons I learned that would be applicable to other jurisdictions:

- Make sure legislation includes enough money for implementation, especially voter education. Over 90% of Alaska's implementation budget was spent on voter education. Implementing any kind of new changes might be hard but it's really hard when you don't have money to do it.
- Consider all of the election laws and procedures that are already in place when you're writing new legislation and how RCV will affect them.

I'm not here to tell you that implementing ranked choice voting was easy because it wasn't. But it wasn't impossible. If Alaska could do it given all of the obstacles and challenges it faced, then I believe anywhere can do it. I'm immensely grateful to have been a part of Alaska's journey and I appreciate you allowing me to speak to you today about it.

Date: March 26, 2024

Time: 10:00am – 11:00am CST



**Testimony of Alisa Kaplan, Executive Director
Reform for Illinois**

Illinois Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force

Mar 26, 2024

Chairs West and Murphy, members of the task force, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Alisa Kaplan, and I am the Executive Director of Reform for Illinois. Reform for Illinois is a nonpartisan organization committed to advocating for reforms that empower voters and strengthen Illinois' democracy. I'm here today to express our support for the work you're doing to give parties the option of using ranked-choice voting (RCV) in partisan presidential primaries.

In an environment where many voters feel disempowered and disengaged, adopting RCV would provide a much-needed boost to trust in our democracy. Like our colleagues at FairVote Illinois, we've found that once people hear about RCV, they love the idea of the power it gives them and the benefits it can have for our system. They understand that it would mean more democratic elections and more civil campaigning and governance. They understand that it would empower them to have their voices heard loud and clear, in a way that they haven't been heard before.

Our plurality system can produce a winner that most voters did not choose – an undemocratic result that can leave much of the electorate feeling unrepresented. Ranked-choice voting helps ensure that the candidate who wins has broad support. It also allows voters to vote for their favorite candidate, rather than compelling them to vote strategically for the candidate that "conventional wisdom" says has the best chance to win. This is a tremendous benefit to voters: it helps them feel heard while providing valuable information to candidates about what their constituents really want.

At a time when voters are disgusted by the tone of their politics, fostering a healthier campaign environment has never been more important. RCV rewards collaborative candidates who can get broad support rather than those who just excite a narrow base. One candidate in an RCV jurisdiction related how if she saw a lawn sign for a different candidate, she would go to the house and say 'Hey! I agree with that candidate on that. Will you rank me second?' That interaction would only happen in an RCV election. Studies confirm that RCV encourages

candidates to focus more on issues and positive campaigning and less on personal attacks that can turn off voters.

Perhaps the most common question we get about RCV is whether it is confusing, usually whether it is confusing *for other people.* In jurisdiction after jurisdiction, study after study, voters across socioeconomic and ethnic groups have shown that they're more than capable of understanding how to fill out an RCV ballot and that they use their rankings to make their opinions about candidates known. The claim that RCV is confusing is simply not backed up by the data.

We all know that voters feel frustrated and unheard and that our toxic politics, especially at the national level, have eroded trust and engagement in our democracy. Allowing for RCV in presidential primaries would be a key step towards making every voice count and every voice heard. We thank the Task Force for its crucial work on this issue and hope the legislature can move quickly towards adopting this important reform.



March 26th, 2024

**Testimony of Patrick Hanley, FairVote Illinois
Illinois Ranked-Choice and Voting Systems Task Force**

My name is Patrick Hanley and I am testifying today as a volunteer and advocate with Fair Vote Illinois, but also as a younger voter, who has spent much of the last decade pretty disappointed in the political process in this country. I'm here because I see light on the horizon, but we'll get to that in a minute.

First, I want to thank the Task Force Members and in particular, Chairs West and Leader Murphy for spending so much time and care, both in these meetings and in preparation, to carefully consider **whether** to empower all Illinois voters with the opportunity to use Ranked Choice voting in 2028 presidential primaries.

You've heard from a diversity of speakers from states that have implemented Ranked Choice Voting, but today, I hope to share an Illinois perspective and say a little bit about what I and Fair Vote Illinois are hearing from Illinois voters on the issue.

FairVote Illinois has been advocating for voting reform in the state for just four years. We are a grassroots volunteer-led effort with one staff member, who spends most of her time at sidewalk sales and farmers markets. Our funding comes from in-state small-dollar donors – although I think we took about a hundred bucks from a Californian last year – don't hold it against us.

And I must say, in such a short time, the response has been remarkable. Hundreds of volunteers have come out of the woodwork in communities from Champaign to Berwyn, from Naperville or Evanston, to McLean County and Chicago. Ranked Choice Voting is the rare issue that spans geographic, demographic, and political divides – we've heard from Republicans, Democrats, Independents, third-party voters, across rural, suburban, and urban areas, young and old – inspired by the possibilities unlocked by a fairly simple change in the way we vote – simple to the voter, mind you, I do appreciate the complexities you're dealing with on the backend.

"The system is broken" / "No one speaks for me" / "How the heck did **that** guy get elected?" / "Ranking just makes sense." / "This would be so much more fair," are real refrains I hear time and again, drawing on a deep, shared well of frustration with candidate quality, spoiler candidacies, the whole concept of "strategic voting," and the humiliating logic dissuading folks from casting votes for an honest favorite who might not win, out of fear that an extremist could take an election with just 25 or 30% of the vote.

But the main theme we hear from folks is "hope." That same hope I opened with. At a frightening and brittle time in our national politics, when unrepresentative extremists hold public



March 26th, 2024

office, when meanness goes unchecked and gridlock seems the order of the day because of political incentives that prize polarization over compromise, Ranked Choice Voting strikes people as a commonsense way forward.

And look, when the concept of RCV has gone to the ballot in Illinois - as it has in Berwyn and Evanston, for different reasons - more than 8 in 10 voters have supported it. *8 in 10*. These numbers are remarkable, but they merely hint at the depth of popular demand for change.

And I understand some folks even in this meeting today may disagree with me on the merits and I respect that. I guess the perspective I'm hoping to share is that this is an issue **Illinoisans** are excited about and it makes a whole lot of sense for the state to do this initial preparation and engagement to understand what it might look like for a presidential primary election in four years to use an alternative voting system. It makes sense to me for the state to provide and prepare for a minimum standard of capability and access available to all Illinoisans, empowering voters to unlock popular, increasingly mainstream voting reforms. Administration might be a hurdle, but it shouldn't be a dead-end.

And I do appreciate and hear reasonable and valuable considerations raised by election administrators during this process - from Clerk Ackerman, Clerk Sybert, Clerk Vega, Mr. Michalowski, and others. Such statewide preparation to unlock voting reforms is complicated. I appreciate how additional resources, guidance, and clarity may be needed from the state to empower election administrators before statewide presidential primaries might be conducted using Ranked Choice Voting.

I'm not here to speak specifically about how Illinois might run RCV elections. That simply isn't my expertise. I do understand, however, from testimony given to this Task Force, that there are promising ways to adapt RCV to the Illinois experience. This isn't one-size fits all. There are Illinois answers to these questions and I'm eager as you are to explore them.

But taking a step back, fundamentally, we are here to empower voters. For generations, principled reforms have dramatically altered how we vote in Illinois. For our first 70+ years, our ballots were cast in public. In 1913, the electorate was doubled when partial suffrage was extended to some women. Effective gains in the franchise have taken place since the Civil War as more and more Black and minority voters' fundamental rights were finally respected. More recently, Illinoisans have made accommodations for same-day and automatic registration, Early Voting, no-excuse mail-in ballots - we voted our way through a society-shaking pandemic! - each of these carrying an impact on the complexity, cost, and administration of elections.



March 26th, 2024

And yet, across each of these stories, the General Assembly and the Clerks and election administrators **put the voter first**, overcoming coercion, affirming equal rights, expanding ballot access, and making voting as simple and meaningful as possible. This is the celebrated heritage of election administrators and reform-minded political leaders in Illinois. This is the proud tradition of election officials **enabling** our democratic values, enshrining representation, and expanding the franchise, putting democracy to work. Today, we are discussing the natural successor of these reforms.

Ranked Choice Voting is an idea whose time has come. I so appreciate **your** time and consideration today, thank you.

Representative Kam Buckner, Illinois State representative of the 26th District

Illinois State Representative for the 26th District, Kam Buckner, testified to share why the need for presidential primary RCV in Illinois is necessary.

- RCV will necessitate the need for us to work to standardize our election process and ensure that the voting experience is the same across counties. This puts democracy back in the hands of people, not rogue clerks.
- RCV aids in modernizing elections through the machines and software it utilizes, moving Illinois off its paper ballots. This will result in greater election security while ensuring greater transparency through machine audits. A chance to mirror Maine's live stream of the vote count would be provided to our election officials and alleviate concerns of vote tampering and reinstall voter confidence.
- Rep. West's legislation for RCV in presidential primaries is pivotal. This is the right thing for Illinois at the right time.

Date: April 8, 2024

Time: CST

This meeting focused on discussing aspects of the task force report and elements that should be included. Brian Pryor, Senior Policy Advisor with the Illinois State Board of Elections, was present and was asked numerous questions regarding his understanding of existing systems, steps for application to become RCV certified, and other related items.