

June 25, 2013

Possible Changes to the Illinois Election Code

House Bill 2418, as amended by Senate Amendments 2 and 3 (collectively, the 'Bill"), has passed both houses of the General Assembly and awaits action by the Governor. The Bill makes several changes to the Election Code, two of which are discussed below.

School Districts and the Electoral Board

Three school district borrowing alternatives are subject to backdoor referenda: working cash fund bonds, funding bonds and alternate bonds. A school district must adopt a resolution, and publish notice, of its intent to issue such bonds. If, within 30 days after publication of the notice, a valid petition is filed with the secretary of the board of education of the school district, the school district cannot issue such bonds without direct referendum approval.

A petition filed with the secretary in apparent conformity with the provisions of the Election Code is deemed valid unless it is objected to in writing within five business days after the last day for filing any petition. Any legal voter of the district may object to the petition within the five business day period and file an objector's petition with the applicable election authority (see below) or the secretary.

Currently, the electoral board charged with hearing and passing upon objections to petitions for the submission of public questions for school districts is the education officers electoral board. The education officers electoral board is composed of the president of the board of education (as chairman), the secretary and the member of the board of education having the longest term of continuous service.

The Bill moves school districts from the jurisdiction of the education officers electoral board to the county officers electoral board. The county officers electoral board is comprised of the county clerk or an assistant designated by the county clerk (as chairman), state's attorney or an assistant state's attorney designated by the state's attorney and the circuit court clerk or an assistant designated by the circuit court clerk. If a school district is located in two or more counties, the county officers electoral board in the county in which the principal office of the school district is located will hear and pass upon the objection. If a county has established a county board of election commissioners, the county board of election commissioners constitutes the county officers electoral board for that county.

Board of Election Commissioners

In the Election Code, "election authority" means a county clerk or a board of election commissioners. The election authority for cities, villages or incorporated towns operating under Articles 6, 14 and 18 of the Election Code (the "City Election Law") is the municipal board of election commissioners. The election authority for counties operating under Article 6A of the Election Code is the county board of election commissioners.

Currently, Section 6A-1 of the Election Code prohibits a county which has a city, village or incorporated town operating under the City Election Law from establishing a county board of election commissioners. The City of Peoria is one of eight municipalities in Illinois which has adopted and is now operating under the provisions of the City Election Law. The Bill amends Section 6A-1 of the Election Code and authorizes Peoria County, by referendum, to establish a county board of election commissioners. If the referendum is approved, the board of election commissioners of Peoria County will supersede the board of election commissioners of the City of Peoria. The Bill also amends Article 6A of the Election Code and establishes a county board of election commissioners for Lake County. If the Bill becomes law, a county board of election commissioners will replace the county clerk as the election authority in Lake County.

For More Information

For more information on any of the topics covered in this client alert, please contact any attorney in our Public Finance Department or visit us online at Chapman.com.

This document has been prepared by Chapman and Cutler LLP attorneys for informational purposes only. It is general in nature and based on authorities that are subject to change. It is not intended as legal advice. Accordingly, readers should consult with, and seek the advice of, their own counsel with respect to any individual situation that involves the material contained in this document, the application of such material to their specific circumstances, or any questions relating to their own affairs that may be raised by such material.

© 2013 Chapman and Cutler LLP. All rights reserved.

Attorney Advertising Material.