State of Illinois

2027

LOCAL ELECTION OFFICIALS HANDBOOK

Issued by the

Illinois State Board of Elections

06/15/2026

PREFACE

This *Local Election Officials Handbook* has been prepared to be used as a guide for the administration of the 2027 Consolidated Primary and Consolidated Election.

Local election officials responsible for the election of officers and/or public questions for municipalities, townships, libraries, park districts, school districts, and other special purpose districts should find the information contained in this publication beneficial in completing their duties. All citations contained herein refer to the Election Code, 10 ILCS 5/1-1, *et seq.*, or as otherwise indicated. This publication may be amended to include new legislation and court decisions. Please visit the Illinois State Board of Elections' website (www.elections.il.gov) for any updates.

This handbook is designed to assist local election officials with the administration of the election process. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for relevant statutes, the Illinois Constitution, or applicable case law. Whenever there is a question regarding the interpretation of information contained in this handbook, or of a particular section of the Election Code or any other statute, the local election official should contact their state's attorney.

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CONSOLIDATED PRIMARY

February 23, 2027
Last Tuesday in February
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1(b))

At the consolidated primary in each odd- numbered year, candidates for political parties shall be nominated by primary for those offices to be filled at the consolidated election in that year, except where such nominations are made by caucus, and except for specified offices listed in Section 2A-1.2(c)(12)-(17) of the Election Code. (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(d))

ESTABLISHED POLITICAL PARTIES – OFFICERS TO BE NOMINATED AT THE PRIMARY

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS – in municipalities with population over 5,000, not including special charter districts

Mayor or President
Treasurer
Clerk
Alderpersons or Trustees
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(1), 5/7-1; 65 ILCS 5/3.1-15-5)

Note:
Municipalities with a population of 5,000 or less may determine by ordinance that political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal offices by primary. In that event, the municipal clerk shall certify the ordinance to the proper election officials no later than November 15, 2026.
(10 ILCS 5/7-1(b))

Villages incorporated under the Municipal Code shall nominate and elect candidates for president and trustees in nonpartisan primary and general elections unless and until there is a public question to require partisan elections. Villages that have nominated and elected candidates for president and trustees in partisan elections prior to January 1, 1992, may continue to hold partisan elections without submitting a public question to the ballot in the manner provided in Section 3.1-25-65.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-25-20, 3.1-25-65)

NONPARTISAN – OFFICERS TO BE NOMINATED AT THE PRIMARY

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS – Council-Manager form (council members at-large and from districts)

Mayor or President
Clerk
Treasurer (Council-Manager form only)
Council Members, Alderpersons, or Trustees
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(1) and (d); 65 ILCS 5/3.1-15-5; 65 ILCS 20/21-12)

Note:

Village Primary: A village may conduct a nonpartisan primary if approved by public question. Municipalities incorporated after May 13, 1993, are nonpartisan unless they adopt the partisan format. (10 ILCS 5/7-1(d); 65 ILCS 5/3.1-25-60)

No Primary for Uncontested Offices: A city incorporated under the Municipal Code that elects officers at nonpartisan primary and general elections shall conduct the elections as provided in the Election Code, except that no office for which nomination is uncontested shall be included on the primary ballot and no primary shall be held for that office. An office is considered uncontested when not more than 4 persons to be nominated for each office have timely filed valid nomination papers seeking nomination for the election to that office. This does not apply to write-in candidates. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-45, 3.1-25-20)

Note: Public Act 102-668 provides that nonpartisan city (does not include village) offices are not subject to a primary election if the office is otherwise uncontested, as discussed above, even if a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate form is filed. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-45)

Runoffs: At the consolidated primary in the appropriate odd-numbered years, municipal officers shall be nominated or elected, or elected subject to a runoff, as may be provided by an ordinance providing a form of government of the municipality pursuant to Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution. (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(d))

Commissioners and Mayor in Cities under Commission Form of Government: A mayor and the commissioners of all municipalities which operate under the commission form of municipal government shall be elected at the consolidated or general primary election which immediately precedes the expiration of the term of the incumbent mayor and commissioners. (10 ILCS 5/2A-29)

NONPARTISAN – OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED

MUNICIPAL – City of Chicago (if no candidate gets more than 50%, a runoff election is required.)

Mayor
Clerk
Treasurer
Alderpersons

CONSOLIDATED ELECTION

April 6, 2027
First Tuesday in April
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.1(b))

ESTABLISHED POLITICAL PARTIES, INDEPENDENT, AND NEW POLITICAL PARTIES – OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—Including Special Charter

Mayor or President
Clerk
Treasurer
Alderpersons or Trustees
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(1); 65 ILCS 5/3.1-15-5, 3.1-20-5, 3.1-25-20)

NONPARTISAN – OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS – Council-Manager form (Council Members at-large and from districts), Commission form

Mayor or President
Clerk
Treasurer (Council-Manager only)
Council Members, Commissioners, Trustees, or Alderpersons
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(1), 2A-27, 2A-29; 65 ILCS 5/3.1-15-5, 4-3-1)

MUNICIPAL – City of Chicago (runoff elections, if required) (65 ILCS 20/21-26)

MUNICIPAL – Alderperson run-off elections, if required due to unexpired term created by a vacancy (65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-51(b); 65 ILCS 20/21-22, 21-25)

City Officers: Cities incorporated under the Municipal Code shall elect a mayor, alderpersons, city clerk, and city treasurer (with exception for city treasurer appointment in cities of 10,000 or fewer population). (65 ILCS 5/3.1-15-5)

Village and Incorporated Town Officers: In all villages and incorporated towns, there shall be elected a president, trustees, and a clerk, except as otherwise provided in Municipal Code.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-15-5)

PARK DISTRICTS:

- Commissioners, Trustees (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(4), 2A-38)
- Township Park Commissioners (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(7), 2A-37; 70 ILCS 1205/2-24)

LIBRARY DISTRICTS:

- Public Library District – Trustees (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(5), 2A-37)
- Village and Incorporated Town Library – Directors (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(2))
- Township Library Directors (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(7); 75 ILCS 5/4-3.1)

REGIONAL BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES – Trustees (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(12), 2A-50)

CITY BOARDS OF STADIUM COMMISSIONERS – Commissioners (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(3), 2A-46)

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS:

- School Board Members (including City of Peoria under Article 33 of the School Code, however those districts are exempt from the non-primary provision of Section 2A-1.2(c)(12)). (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(9) and (12))
- School Directors (105 ILCS 5/10-4)
- Trustees of County Boards of School Trustees (not in counties with a population of 2,000,000 or more) (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(12)
- Members of Boards of School Inspectors (not including City of Peoria under Article 33 of School Code) (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(12))
- Members of Board of Education for Special Charter Districts (105 ILCS 5/32-1.1)

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT – Trustees (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(13), 2A-52)

TOWNSHIP LAND COMMISSIONERS – (in counties having a population under 220,000)
(10 ILCS 5/2A- 1.2(c)(12); 105 ILCS 5/15-24, 15-28)

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT – Trustees (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(14), 2A-36)

FOX WATERWAY MANAGEMENT AGENCY – Director
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(10); 615 ILCS 90/5))

- 1 Director to be elected from Lake County; and
- 2 full term Directors; 1 (2-year unexpired) Director to be elected from McHenry County

FOX METRO WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT – Trustee (70 ILCS 2405/3)

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT – Commissioners (elected under Section 3.5 of the Downstate Forest Preserve District Act) (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(11); 70 ILCS 805/3.5)

PUBLIC WATER DISTRICT – Trustees (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2; 70 ILCS 3705/4.2)

SPRINGFIELD METROPOLITAN EXPOSITION AND AUDITORIUM AUTHORITY – Commissioners
(10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(15))

OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS (see applicable statutes) (10 ILCS 5/2A-1.2(c)(17))

FILING PERIODS

(AND CAUCUS DATE INFORMATION FOR MUNICIPALITIES)

ESTABLISHED PARTY AND NONPARTISAN MUNICIPAL OFFICE CANDIDATES

October 19-26, 2026
(Filed not more than 127 nor less than 120 days prior to the date of the consolidated primary)
(10 ILCS 5/7-12(3), 10-6(4))

For a listing of the offices where candidates seek nomination at the **February 23, 2027, Consolidated Primary,** see page "i."

Petitions may NOT be circulated prior to **July 28, 2026**.
(Not more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition)
(10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)

INDEPENDENT, NEW PARTY, COMMISSION-MUNICIPAL, AND NON-MUNICIPAL NONPARTISAN OFFICE CANDIDATES

November 16-23, 2026
(Filed not more than 141 nor less than 134 days prior to the date of the consolidated election)
(10 ILCS 5/10-6(2))

For a listing of offices where candidates seek to be elected at the **April 6, 2027, Consolidated Election**, see page "iii."

Petitions may NOT be circulated prior to **August 25, 2026**.
(No more than 90 days preceding the last day for the filing of the petition)
(10 ILCS 5/10-4)

MUNICIPAL CAUCUS

In **MUNICIPALITIES** with a population of 5,000 or less, established political parties hold their caucuses on December 7, 2026, and file their certificates of nomination with the municipal clerk during the filing period, December 14-21, 2026. (10 ILCS 5/10-1(a))

Note: Municipalities with a population of 5,000 or less may determine by ordinance no later than November 15, 2026, that established political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal offices by primary election.
(10 ILCS 5/7-1(b))

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES:

The SBE does not require new political parties to submit a full-slate of candidates, in accordance with the Seventh Circuit's 2017 ruling which found the full-slate requirement unconstitutional. *Libertarian Party of Illinois v. Scholz, et al.*, 872 F.3d 518 (7th Cir. 2017).

Note: In 2011, the Illinois Court of Appeals for the First District held that a political party was not "established" within a district or political subdivision following the change in boundaries after redistricting, despite having received more than 5% of the vote within the district or political subdivision at the last election. ***Illinois Green Party v. Illinois State Board of Elections***, 2011 IL App (1st) 113375-U. This is an unpublished decision.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

BUSINESS DAY – any day in which the office of an election authority, local election official, or the State Board of Elections is open to the public for a minimum of seven hours.
(10 ILCS 5/1-3(22))

COMPUTATION OF TIME – if the first or last day fixed by law to do any act required or allowed by the Election Code falls on a State holiday or a Saturday or a Sunday, the period shall extend through the first business day next following the day otherwise fixed as the first or last day, irrespective of whether any election authority or local election official conducts business on the State holiday, Saturday, or Sunday. (10 ILCS 5/1-6(a))

> **Note**: For dates not contained within the Election Code, if the last day within which any act provided by law is to be done falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or State holiday, that day shall be excluded from the calculation. (5 ILCS 70/1.11)

CONSOLIDATED ELECTION – the biennial election held on the first Tuesday in April in odd-numbered years. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(4), 2A-1.1(b)) This is a regularly scheduled election.

CONSOLIDATED PRIMARY ELECTION – the biennial election held on the last Tuesday in February in odd-numbered years at which candidates may be nominated for those offices to be filled at the consolidated election. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(4), 2A-1.1(b)) This is a regularly scheduled election.

DISTRICT – any area which votes as a unit for the election of any officer, other than the State or a unit of local government or school district, including but not limited to, legislative, congressional and judicial districts, judicial circuits, county board districts, municipal and sanitary district wards, school board districts, and precincts. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(14))

ELECTION AUTHORITY – the county clerk or the Board of Election Commissioners.
(10 ILCS 5/1-3(8))

ELECTION JURISDICTION – (a) an entire county, in the case of a county in which no city board of election commissioners is located or which is under the jurisdiction of a county board of election commissioners; (b) the territorial jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners; and (c) the territory in a county outside of the jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners. In each instance, election jurisdiction shall be determined according to which election authority maintains the permanent registration records of qualified electors. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(9))

ESTABLISHED POLITICAL PARTY – a political party which at the last election received more than 5% of the entire vote cast in the district or political subdivision. (10 ILCS 5/7-2, 10-2)

LOCAL ELECTION OFFICIAL – the clerk or secretary of a unit of local government or school district, as the case may be, the treasurer of a township board of school trustees, and the regional superintendent of schools with respect to the various school officer elections and school public questions for which the regional superintendent is assigned election duties by the School Code. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(10))

MANAGING COMMITTEE – the committee that manages the process of filling a vacancy in nomination. The managing committee of a local political party established only within the municipality or township is composed of the party officers. The officers are the party's candidates who were nominated at the primary. If no primary was held because every nomination was uncontested, then the remaining candidates are the party officers.
(10 ILCS 5/7-7, 7-8(h))

NEW POLITICAL PARTY – a political group which undertakes to form an established political party as provided in Article 10 of the Election Code. If the new political party receives more than 5% of the votes cast at that election, it becomes an established political party. A new political party is initially formed by a petition filed with the local election official for the relevant unit of government. The petition shall state the name of the party in five words or less. In addition, a new political party petition shall have attached thereto a certificate with the names and addresses of party officers authorized to fill vacancies in nomination.
(10 ILCS 5/10-2)

POLITICAL OR GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISION – any unit of local government or school district in which elections are or may be held, and for election purposes, this also includes regional boards of school trustees and township boards of school trustees. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(6))

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY OR PUBLIC QUESTION (REFERENDUM) – any question, proposition, or measure submitted to the voters at an election dealing with subject matter other than the nomination or election of candidates, including, but not limited to, any bond or tax referendum, and questions relating to the Constitution. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(15))

REGULAR ELECTION – the general, general primary, consolidated, and consolidated primary elections regularly scheduled in Article 2A of the Election Code. The even-numbered year municipal primary established in Article 2A is a regular election only with respect to those municipalities in which a primary is required to be held on such date.
(10 ILCS 5/1-3(2))

SPECIAL ELECTION – an election not regularly recurring at fixed intervals, regardless of whether it is held at the same time and place and by the same election of officers as a regular election. (10 ILCS 5/1-3(3))

VOTER – for the purpose of determining eligibility to sign a nominating petition or a petition proposing a public question, the terms "voter," "registered voter," "qualified voter," "legal voter," "elector," "qualified elector," "primary elector" and "qualified primary elector" as used in the Election Code or in another statute shall mean a person who is registered to vote at the address shown opposite his signature on the petition or was registered to vote at such address when he signed the petition. Any person, otherwise qualified under this under Article 3 of the Election Code, who has not moved to another residence but whose address has changed as a result of implementation of a 9-1-1 emergency telephone system shall be considered a "voter," "registered voter," "qualified voter," "legal voter," "elector," "qualified elector," "primary elector" and "qualified primary elector." (10 ILCS 5/3-1.2)

REGISTRATION

DEPUTY REGISTRARS

The election authority appoints all municipal, township, and road district clerks or their duly authorized deputies as deputy registrars who may accept the registration of all qualified residents of the State. Precinct committeepersons are also appointed as deputy registrars and may accept registrations from any qualified residents of the State, except during the 27 days preceding an election. (10 ILCS 5/4-6.2, 5-16.2, 6-50.2)

See the *Deputy Registrar Guidelines* published on the State Board of Elections' website for more information or contact Jessy Harvey at 217-785-6451.

NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION ACT OF 1993 ("NVRA")

Under the provisions of the NVRA, persons wishing to apply for voter registration may do so at the following locations, provided they are conducting business at such offices: Driver's License Facilities, Department of Public Aid offices, Department of Public Health offices, Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities offices, Department of Rehabilitation Services offices, and military recruitment offices. (52 USC 20506)

These offices will accept voter registrations throughout the year; however, applications received by election authorities within 27 days of an election may not be processed until after that election. Individuals may also register to vote by obtaining a mail-in registration application or by registering online at the Illinois State Board of Elections' website.
(10 ILCS 5/4-105, 5-105, 6-105)

CLOSE OF REGULAR REGISTRATION

Deputy registrars or their duly authorized deputies serving as deputy registrars may accept registrations at their respective offices at any time other than the 27 days preceding an election. The last day for regular registration before the consolidated primary is January 26, 2027, and the last day for regular registration before the consolidated election is March 9, 2027. Voter registration is open throughout the 27-day period preceding the consolidated primary in those precincts in which no primary election is scheduled and through grace period registration. Online registration through the State Board of Elections' website will continue through Sunday, February 7, 2027. Regular registration resumes 2 days after the consolidated primary and consolidated election.
(10 ILCS 5/4-6, 4-50, 5-5, 5-50, 6-50, 6-100)

GRACE PERIOD REGISTRATION

Each election authority shall establish procedures for the registration of voters and for change of address during the period from the close of registration for an election until and including

the day of the election. During this grace period, an unregistered qualified elector may register to vote, and a registered voter may submit a change of address form, in person in the office of the election authority, at a permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10 of the Election Code, at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on Election Day, or at a voter registration location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority. Grace period registration and voting begins January 27, 2027, for the consolidated primary, and March 10, 2027, for the consolidated election. The election authority shall register that individual, or change a registered voter's address, in the same manner for registration and change of address. (10 ILCS 5/4-50, 5-50, 6-100)

If a voter who registers or changes address during this grace period wishes to vote at the election or primary occurring during the grace period, they must do so by grace period voting. The election authority shall offer in-person grace period voting at the election authority's office, any permanent polling place established under Section 19A-10, at any other early voting site beginning 15 days prior to the election, at a polling place on Election Day where grace period registration is required by this Section and may offer in-person grace period voting at additional hours and locations specifically designated for the purpose of grace period voting by the election authority. The election authority may allow grace period voting by mail only if they have no ballots prepared at their office.
(10 ILCS 5/4-50, 5-50, 6-100)

BOUNDARY CHANGES AND REDISTRICTING

For use in connection with public questions and the nonpartisan and consolidated elections, each election authority shall maintain permanent records of the boundaries of all political subdivisions partially or wholly within its jurisdiction and any districts thereof, and shall maintain permanent records indicating by tax extension number code for each registered voter the political subdivisions and any districts thereof in which that voter resides. Each political subdivision must, and no later than 5 days after any redistricting, annexation, disconnection or other boundary change is adopted, give notice of any such adoption and the effective date of such act to each election authority having election jurisdiction over any of its former or new territory. (10 ILCS 5/4-21, 5-28.1, 6-31.1)

NOMINATION PROCESS

PETITION REQUIREMENTS

The 2027 *Candidate's Guide* published by the State Board of Elections gives an in-depth discussion of the requirements for filing nominating papers.

Established party candidates for municipal offices are nominated by either a primary election or a caucus. Article 7 of the Election Code governs petition filing for a primary election. Article 10 of the Election Code governs independent and new party candidate petition filings, nonpartisan filings for certain municipalities, as well as the filing of certificates of nomination for the caucus method of nomination. Additional information on nonpartisan municipal elections is covered in the Municipal Code, 65 ILCS 5/3.1-5-5, *et seq*.

Schools and special purpose districts (e.g., parks and libraries) nominate candidates only on a nonpartisan basis. Information may be found in Article 10 and the respective statutes for each unit of local government.

Nomination papers filed by a candidate shall consist of the following:

1. Statement of Candidacy
2. Nominating petition sheets (not required for candidates nominated by caucus)
3. Receipt for filing a Statement of Economic Interests. The statement itself is filed with the county clerk of the county in which the principal office of the unit of local government with which the person is associated is located.

   Note: While the receipt need not accompany the nominating petitions at the time of filing, the receipt must be filed no later than 5:00 PM on the last day for filing petitions. Filing the receipt by the last day of the filing period will not change the initial date and time of filing the nominating petitions.
   (5 ILCS 420/4A; 10 ILCS 5/7-12(8))

Candidates **may** file a Loyalty Oath, which is optional.
(10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-5)

NEW POLITICAL PARTY CANDIDATES

If the new political party receives more than 5% of the votes cast at that election, it becomes an established political party. If the new party does not become established by reaching the 5% threshold, it ceases to exist and the party must re-file as a new party in the next election cycle.
(10 ILCS 5/10-2)

Note: Nomination papers for new political parties must include a certificate stating the names and addresses of party officers authorized to fill vacancies in nomination. **Failure to file this certificate may result in the party forfeiting the right to fill vacancies in nomination, but will not invalidate the petition.** (10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-11); *Peoples Independent Party v. Petroff*, 191 Ill.App.3d 706 (5th Dist. 1989).

The "full slate" requirement established in Section 10-2 of the Election Code was declared unconstitutional in *Libertarian Party of Illinois v. Scholz, et al.,* 872 F.3d 518 (7th Cir. 2017). As a result, the State Board of Elections does not require a full slate of candidates for new party candidates.

PETITION CIRCULATION

No petition sheet may be circulated more than 90 days preceding the last day provided for the filing of such petitions. (10 ILCS 5/7-10, 10-4)

Petition circulation for established party candidates and nonpartisan municipal office candidates begins on July 28, 2026, and the filing period for those petitions is October 19 – 26, 2026. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(3), 10-4, 10-6(4))

Petition circulation for independent, new party, commission-municipal, and non-municipal nonpartisan office candidates begins on August 25, 2026, and the filing period for those petitions is November 16 –23, 2026. (10 ILCS 5/10-4, 10-6(2))

STRIKING SIGNATURES

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(s) striking the signature initials the petition at the place where the signature is struck; and
2) The person(s) striking the signature signs a Certification of Deletions, listing the page number(s) and line number(s) of each signature struck from the petition. Such certification shall be filed as a part of the petition (SBE Form P-2A). (10 ILCS 5/7-10)

For independent candidates only, in addition to 1-2 above, the person(s) striking signatures from the petition shall each sign an additional Certificate of Attached List of Deletions specifying the number of certification pages listing stricken signatures which are attached to the petition and the page numbers indicated on such certifications. The certificate shall be filed as a part of the petition, shall be numbered, and shall be attached immediately following the last page of voters' signatures and before the certifications of stricken signatures (SBE Form P-2B). (10 ILCS 5/10-3)

NOMINATION BY CAUCUS - MUNICIPALITIES

Established political party candidates for municipal offices are nominated by party caucus in cities, villages, and incorporated towns with a population of 5,000 or less. Municipal established party caucuses are to be held on the first Monday in December of even-numbered years. (10 ILCS 5/10-1(a)) In 2026, that day is December 7, 2026. Certificates of Nomination are filed with the municipal clerk during the filing period, December 14-21, 2026.
(10 ILCS 5/10-1(a))

Note: Municipalities with a population of 5,000 or less may, no later than November 15, 2026, determine by ordinance that political parties shall nominate candidates for municipal office by primary election. (10 ILCS 5/7-1(b)) The municipality is responsible for all costs incurred relative to conducting a primary election. (10 ILCS 5/17-30)

NOTICE OF CAUCUS

Publication of the time and place of holding the caucus shall be given by the municipal clerk. For municipalities with a population of more than 500, notice of the caucus must be printed in a newspaper published in the municipality. If there is no such newspaper, then the notice shall be printed in a newspaper published in the county with general circulation in the municipality. For municipalities with a population of 500 or less, notice of the caucus shall be given by the municipal clerk by posting the notice in 3 of the most public places in the municipality. The publication or posting shall be given at least 10 days before the caucus (SBE Form N-6). (10 ILCS 5/10-1(b))

PARTICIPATION IN CAUCUS

Only those voters who reside within the territory for which the nomination is made shall be permitted to vote or take part in the proceedings of the caucus (SBE Form H-1A). No voter shall participate in more than one party caucus. (10 ILCS 5/10-1(e))

POST CAUCUS DOCUMENTS

After each established political party caucus, each party shall file:

1. A Certificate of Nomination by Caucus (SBE Form H-2),
2. The Certificate of Nomination shall be accompanied by each candidate's Statement of Candidacy (SBE Form P-1K),
3. Their receipt for filing a Statement of Economic Interests, and

4. The Name Change Supplement (SBE Form H-2A), if applicable.

(10 ILCS 5/10-5, 10-5.1)

The Certificate of Nomination is filed with the municipal clerk between the 113th and 106th day (December 14-21, 2026) prior to the consolidated election. The municipal clerk shall then file a Certification of Ballot (SBE Form G-1) to the election authority (county clerk or board of election commissioners) not less than 68 days (January 28, 2027) before the April 6, 2027, Consolidated Election. This Certification of Ballot lists the offices and names of the nominees for each office as they appear upon the Certificate of Nomination by Caucus.

(10 ILCS 5/7-60.1, 10-1(a), 10-5.1, 10-15)

ESTABLISHED PARTY BALLOT PLACEMENT LOTTERY

Prior to ballot certification to the election authority, the local election official 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 in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. 3 days' written notice of the time and place of conducting such random selection shall be given by the 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 Article 7, 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 the time and place of such lottery. The local election official shall then file the Certification of Political Party Ballot Placement Lottery (SBE Form M-1) as part of their 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. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1, 10-6.2)

GENERAL FILING INFORMATION

Candidate nominating petitions and caucus certificates of nomination shall be filed with the local election official (e.g., municipal clerk, city board of election commissioners, community college district secretary, park, library, and fire protection district secretary, etc.) of the political subdivision in which the candidate is seeking election. (10 ILCS 5/10-6)

However, candidates for the office of regional school trustee for a single county file with the county clerk. Candidates filing for a multi-county region file with the State Board of Elections. Candidates for school director and members of the board of education file with the county clerk or the county board of election commissioners, as the case may be, of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located.
(105 ILCS 5/9-10)

PRE-FILING NOTICE

The State Board of Elections suggests that the local election official or election authority (county clerk/board of election commissioners) give a pre-filing notice, possibly in the form of a press release issued to a local newspaper, indicating the time and location for the filing of nominating petitions (SBE Form N-3). For candidates for membership on a board of education, the School Code provides that if a pre-filing notice is given, it should be published at least 10 days before the first day of the filing period. (105 ILCS 5/9-10) All filing offices shall remain open until 5:00 PM on the last day of the filing period. (10 ILCS 5/1-4(a))

PROCEDURE FOR FILING OF NOMINATION PAPERS

When nominating petitions are filed, the local election official shall:

1. ACCEPT AND ISSUE A RECEIPT FOR NOMINATION PAPERS

The State Board of Elections, the election authority, or the local election official with whom petitions are filed pursuant to Article 10, shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and the hour at which each petition was filed.
(10 ILCS 5/10-6.2)

The community college secretary or election authority (county clerk/ board of election commissioners) shall, within 7 days of filing or on the last day for filing, whichever is earlier, acknowledge receipt of the petition. This receipt should bear the date and time of filing as well as the signature of the community college secretary or the election authority (county clerk/board of election commissioners).
(10 ILCS 5/10-6.2; 105 ILCS 5/9-10; 110 ILCS 805/3-7.10)

2. TIME AND DATE STAMP PAPERS

The State Board of Elections, the election authority, or the local election official with whom petitions for nomination are filed pursuant to Article 10 shall specify the place where filings shall be made and upon receipt shall endorse thereon the day and the hour at which each petition was filed.
(10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 10-6.2)

3. PRESERVE NOMINATION PAPERS FOR SIX MONTHS

All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when presented or filed shall be open, under proper regulation, to public inspection, and the State Board of Elections and the several election authorities and local election officials having charge of nomination papers shall preserve the same in their respective offices not less than 6 months.
(10 ILCS 5/7-12(12), 10-7)

Note: All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when presented or filed shall be available for public inspection. (10 ILCS 5/10-7) In accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, copying should be available at a reasonable cost. (5 ILCS 140/1 *et seq.*)

If a political subdivision does not have an official office, the local election official (or their designee) shall designate the time and location at which they will receive petitions. Notice should be given in a newspaper of general circulation and posted in a conspicuous public location. **The location designated for petition filing must remain open until 5:00 PM on the last day of petition filing.** (10 ILCS 5/1-4(a))

MULTIPLE SETS OF NOMINATION PAPERS

If multiple sets of nomination papers are filed for a candidate to the same office, the State Board of Elections, the appropriate election authority, or the local election official with whom the petitions are filed shall, within 2 business days, notify the candidate of their multiple petition filings and that the candidate has 3 business days after receipt of the notice to notify the State Board of Elections, the appropriate election authority, or the local election official that the candidate may cancel prior sets of petitions. If the candidate notifies the State Board of Elections, the appropriate election authority, or the local election official, the last set of petitions filed shall be the only petitions to be considered valid by the filing office. If the candidate fails to notify the filing office, then only the first set of petitions filed shall be valid and all subsequent petitions shall be considered void. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(11), 10-6.2)

BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS

The election authority (county clerk/board of election commissioners) shall receive petitions from candidates for school director and members of the boards of education which include a statement of candidacy, the required number of voter signatures, the notarized signature(s)

of the petition circulator(s), and a receipt from the county clerk showing that the candidate has filed the required statement of economic interests on or before the last day to file as required by the Governmental Ethics Act. Nomination papers filed under this Section of the Election Code are not valid unless the candidate files a receipt showing a statement of economic interests has been filed. (105 ILCS 5/9-10)

The election authority (county clerk/board of election commissioners) shall, within 7 days of filing or on the last day of filing, whichever is earlier, acknowledge to the person filing the petition, in writing, the office's acceptance of the petition. This may be done by a Receipt of Filing containing the date and time of filing. (105 ILCS 5/9-10)

DEFEATED CANDIDATES – CAN YOU RUN AGAIN IF YOU LOSE THE PRIMARY OR CAUCUS?

PROHIBITIONS – DEFEATED CANDIDATES – PRIMARY
DEFEATED CANDIDATES – CAUCUS

Any established party candidate who filed nominating papers and who is defeated in the consolidated primary is not eligible to have their name placed on the consolidated election ballot as an independent candidate or as a candidate for another political party and is not eligible to file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate in the consolidated election. (10 ILCS 5/7-61, 10-3, 17-16.1)

Any candidate who seeks election to an office for which candidates are nominated on a nonpartisan basis and is defeated in the consolidated primary cannot file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate in the consolidated election.
(10 ILCS 5/17-16.1, 18-9.1)

Any established party candidate who is a participant in a party caucus and who is nominated and defeated at the caucus is not eligible to have their name placed on the consolidated election ballot as an independent candidate or as a new party candidate and is not eligible to file a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate.
(10 ILCS 5/7-61, 10-3, 17-16.1)

SIMULTANEOUS PETITION FILING – LOTTERY

When two or more petitions are simultaneously filed for the same office as of the opening hour of the filing period (typically 8:00 AM) or within the last hour of the filing deadline (typically 4:00 – 5:00 PM), the local election official shall break ties and determine the order of filing by means of a lottery or other fair and impartial method of random selection.

Any lottery system to be used to break ties resulting from such simultaneous filings must be approved by the State Board of Elections. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 8-9(2), 10-6.2) To submit a lottery system for approval by the State Board of Elections, election authorities and local election officials can submit a narrative of how their system will be conducted. The State Board of Elections will evaluate the system to ensure it is fair, random, and impartial. Narratives can be sent by mail to the State Board of Elections' office or via email to Electionoperations@elections.il.gov

The lottery shall be conducted within 9 days after the last day of the petition filing period and shall be open to the public. The local election official shall give 7 days' written notice of the time and place of the lottery to the candidates involved and to any civic groups who had been entitled to have pollwatchers present at the last election, as well as posting the notice in a conspicuous open and public place. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 10-6.2) Please see the official *2027 Election and Campaign Finance Calendar* for specific dates.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS FILING LOTTERY?

- A candidate (or their designee) who is in line at 8:00 AM (or at the time the office opens) to file the petition, on the first day of the filing period; or
- A candidate whose petition is filed by mail and received in the first mail delivery of the first filing day; or
- A candidate whose petition is received between 4:00 PM and 5:00 PM on the last day of the filing period (eligible for the lottery for final ballot position only).

All other petitions received shall be deemed filed in the order of actual receipt.
(10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 10-6.2)

WHAT ARE THE LOTTERY PROCEDURES?

The lottery system to be used by the local election officials is found in State Board of Elections' Administrative Rules, 26 Ill. Adm. Code title 26 Sections 201.40 and 202.40, on simultaneous filing lotteries (see pages 49-51). As stated above, any other lottery system of impartial random selection used to determine candidate ballot order for simultaneous petition filings must be approved by the State Board of Elections. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 10-6.2)

For special lottery provisions for school board candidates, grouped together by congressional townships or according to incorporated or unincorporated areas, refer to pages 52-61 of this handbook for school officials. (105 ILCS 5/9-11.1, 9-11.2)

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS

At the time of filing, the local election official must provide each candidate with a D-5 Notice of Obligation. If the candidate files their petitions in person, the local election official must

give the notice to the candidate "over the counter" and obtain a receipt. If an agent files the candidate's petition or if the candidate files by mail, the local election official, within 2 business days of receipt of the candidate's petition, must send the notice to the candidate by first class mail. The notice briefly outlines who is required to file under the campaign disclosure law and the penalties for failure to file. (10 ILCS 5/9-16, 10-6.1)

The *Guide for Campaign Disclosure* and necessary forms can be downloaded from the State Board of Elections' website at www.elections.il.gov or may be requested from the State Board of Elections.

When petitions for a public question are filed with the local election official, the State Board of Elections recommends that the local election official provide a D-5 Notice of Obligation to the proponent whose name is indicated on the certificate attached to the petition or to the attorney for the proponents if no name is listed.

PETITION OBJECTIONS AND HEARINGS

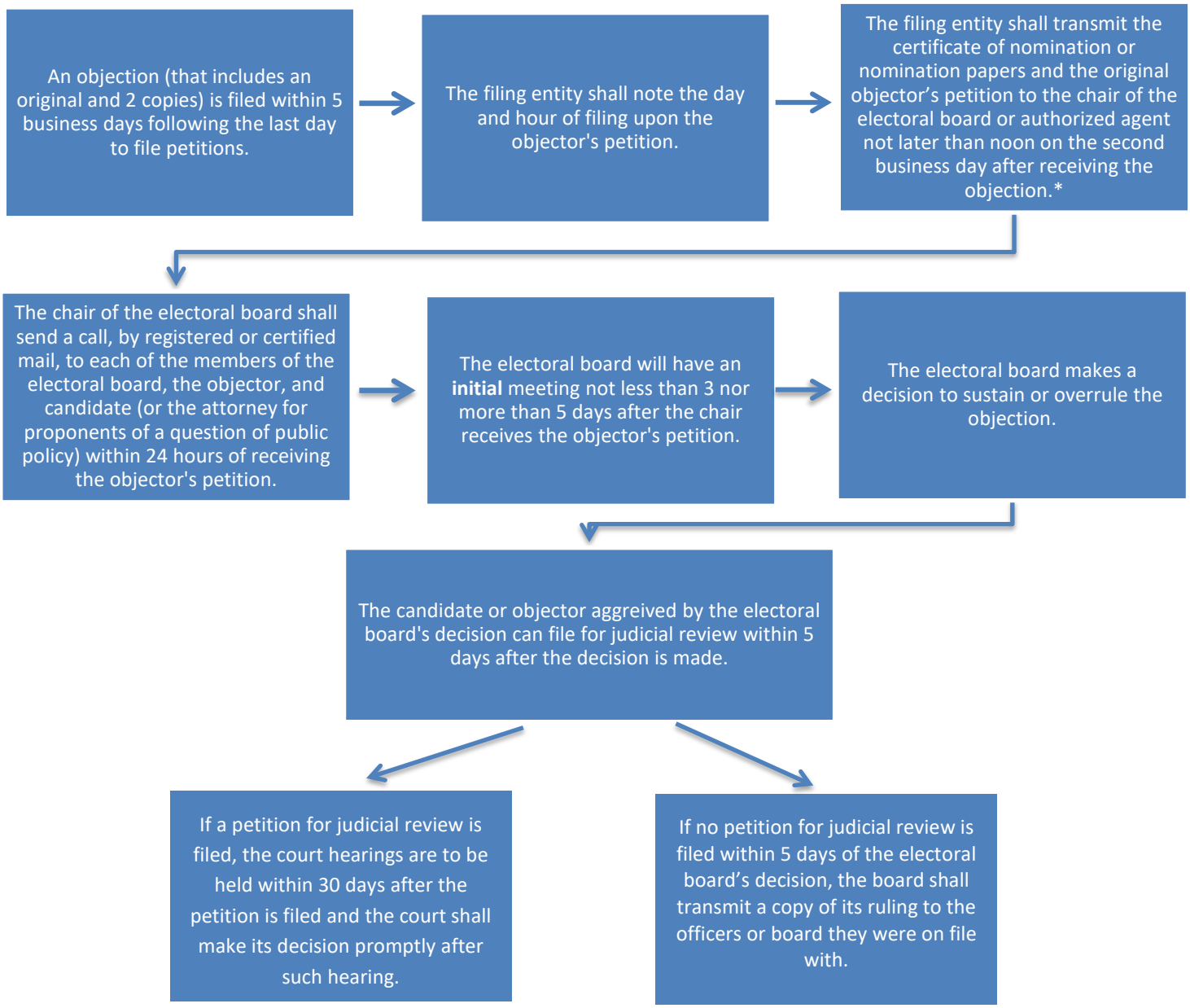
Any objections to nominating petitions must be filed with the filing entity (who received the original petitions) within 5 business days following the last day of the petition filing period. **Objection petitions that do not include an original and two copies shall not be accepted.** The filing entity shall note the day and hour of filing upon the objector's petition, and shall, not later than 12:00 noon on the second business day after receipt of the objector's petition, transmit by registered mail or receipted personal delivery the certificate of nomination or nomination papers and the original objector's petition to the chair of the proper electoral board (or authorized agent). A copy of the objections must also be sent by registered mail or receipted personal delivery to the candidate against whose petition an objection was filed. (10 ILCS 5/7-12.1, 10-8)

Within 24 hours after receipt of the objector's petition, the chair of the electoral board (other than the SBE) shall send a call by registered or certified mail**,** to each of the members of the electoral board, the objector and candidate (or the attorney for proponents of a question of public policy), 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. The call shall set out the fact that the electoral board is required to meet and hear the objection, and to state the day, hour, and place at which the electoral board shall meet. In the case of a County Officers Electoral Board, the hearing shall be held in the county courthouse. The Municipal Officers Electoral Board and the Education Officers Electoral Board may meet at the regular meeting location of the governing body of the municipality, school, or community college district, respectively.

The initial meeting of the electoral board shall not be less than 3 nor more than 5 days after receipt of the objector's petitions by the chair of the electoral board.
(10 ILCS 5/7-12.1, 10-10)

Within 5 days after 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. Court hearings are to be held within 30 days after the filing of the petition and the decision delivered promptly thereafter. If no petition for judicial review is filed within 5 days after the decision of the electoral board, the electoral board shall transmit a copy of its ruling together with the original certificate of nomination or nomination papers or petitions and the original objector's petitions to the officers or board with whom they were on file and such officer or board shall abide by and comply with the ruling so made to all intents and purposes. (10 ILCS 5/7-13, 10-10.1)

PETITION OBJECTIONS AND HEARINGS FLOWCHART



*The sheriff of the county or counties in which such officers and persons reside shall serve a copy of such call upon each of the officers and persons. The call shall set out the fact that the electoral board is required to meet and hear the objection, and to state the day, hour, and place at which the electoral board shall meet. (10 ILCS 5/10-10)

ELECTORAL BOARDS

The following **electoral boards** are designated to hear and pass upon objections to nomination petitions of candidates for political subdivision offices:

1. COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTORAL BOARD (10 ILCS 5/10-9(2), 10-9(2.5))

a. Jurisdiction:

For all counties: jurisdiction includes county offices and judicial offices of a district, subcircuit, or circuit coterminous with or less than a county, school district offices, multi-township assessor, and special district offices. For school districts located in two or more counties, the county officers electoral board of the county in which the principal office of the school district is located shall hear and pass upon objections to nominations of candidates for school district office in that school district.
(10 ILCS 5/10-9(2))

For counties with a population of greater than 3,000,000: jurisdiction includes hearing objections to petitions of candidates for congressional or legislative office, if the district is wholly within a county with a population of 3,000,000 or more, unless the district is wholly or partially within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners.
(10 ILCS 5/10-9(2.5))

Precinct and township committee member.
(10 ILCS 5/7-13, 10-9)

b. Composition:

County Clerk (Chair), Clerk of the Circuit Court, and State's Attorney, or their designees. In Peoria County, the county board of election commissioners shall constitute the County Officers Electoral Board.

2. MUNICIPAL OFFICERS ELECTORAL BOARD (10 ILCS 5/10-9(3))

a. Jurisdiction:

Officers of municipalities (e.g. cities, villages, and incorporated towns).

b. Composition:

Mayor or president of board of trustees (Chair), the municipal clerk, and one eligible member of the city council or board of trustees who has served the greatest number of years as a member of the council or board.

3. TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTORAL BOARD (10 ILCS 5/10-9(4))

a. Jurisdiction: Townships.

b. Composition: Township supervisor, township clerk, and the eligible elected township trustee having the longest term of continuous service as a township trustee.

4. EDUCATION OFFICERS ELECTORAL BOARD (10 ILCS 5/10-9(5))

a. Jurisdiction: Community college districts.

b. Composition: Presiding officer of the community college district board (Chair), the secretary of the community college district board, and the eligible elected community college board member having the longest term of continuous service as a board member.

5. MUNICIPAL BOARDS OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS (10 ILCS 5/10-9(6))

Where a city, a community college district, or a special purpose district (e.g., fire protection district, etc.) is located entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners, that board shall constitute the electoral board for that political subdivision.

FILLING VACANCIES ON ELECTORAL BOARDS WHEN MEMBER IS INELIGIBLE TO SERVE

In the event that a member of the electoral board is a candidate for the office to which an objection has been filed, the member shall not be eligible to serve on that board, and the position shall be filled as follows:

County Officers Electoral Board – by the county treasurer, and if they are ineligible to serve, by the sheriff of the county. (10 ILCS 5/10-9(6)(a))

Municipal Officers Electoral Board – by the eligible elected city council or board of trustees member who has served the second greatest number of years as a council or trustee member. (10 ILCS 5/10-9(6)(b))

Township Officers Electoral Board – by the eligible elected township trustee who has the second longest term of continuous service as a township trustee. (10 ILCS 5/10-9(6)(c))

Education Officers Electoral Board – by the eligible elected community college district board member who has the second longest term of continuous service as a board member. (10 ILCS 5/10-9(6)(d))

If the chair of the electoral board is ineligible to act because they are a candidate for the office with relation to which the objector's petition is filed, then the substitute chosen shall act as chair. In this case, the officer or board with whom the objector's petition is filed shall transmit the certificate of nomination or nomination papers, as the case may be, and the objector's petition to the substitute chair of the electoral board. (10 ILCS 5/10-9)

When two or more eligible individuals, by reason of their terms of service on a city council or board of trustees, township board of trustees, or community college district board, qualify to serve on an electoral board, the one to serve shall be chosen by lot. (10 ILCS 5/10-9)

Any other electoral board vacancies shall be filled by public members appointed by the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court for the county where the electoral board hearing is being held, upon notification to the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge shall be notified of the vacancy by a member of the electoral board or the officer or board with whom the objector's petition was filed. In the event that none of the individuals designated to serve on the electoral boards are eligible, the chair of the electoral board shall be designated by the Chief Judge. (10 ILCS 5/10-9)

WITHDRAWAL FROM CANDIDACY

Any candidate who has filed petitions may withdraw their candidacy. The withdrawal must be in writing, signed by the candidate, dated, and notarized. The written withdrawal must be submitted to the same election official who received the original petitions not later than the date for certification of candidates for the ballot. No candidate name withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of the Election Code shall be printed upon the ballots. If the request for withdrawal is received after the date for certification of the candidates for the ballot, then the votes cast for the withdrawn candidate are invalid and shall not be reported by the election authority. (10 ILCS 5/10-7)

Requests for Withdrawal should be submitted using SBE Form P-25.

If petitions have been filed for one candidate for two or more incompatible offices, the candidate must withdraw from all but one within 5 business days following the last day of the filing period, or their name shall not be certified for any office. (10 ILCS 5/10-7)

WRITE-IN CANDIDATES

For the consolidated primary and the consolidated election, an individual seeking to be a write-in candidate must:

- What: Timely file an originally executed Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate. (10 ILCS 5/7-5(d), 17-16.1, 18-9.1)
- Where: A write-in candidate must file with the proper election authority/authorities in order to have any write-in votes tallied on their behalf.
  (10 ILCS 5/7-59(b), 17-16.1, 18-9.1)
- When: By December 28, 2026, 61 days prior to the consolidated primary and February 4, 2026, 61 days prior to the consolidated election. (10 ILCS 5/7-59(b))

A write-in candidate can force an otherwise uncontested primary to be conducted in the following circumstances:

- Which units of government: Nonpartisan and established party villages, and established party cities
- When and where: The candidates must file a notarized Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate with the local election official by the deadline for ballot certification, at least 68 days prior to the election, which is December 17, 2026. The candidates must also file a Declaration of Intent with the election authority/authorities at least 61 days prior to the election, which is December 28, 2026. (10 ILCS 5/7-5(d), 7-59(b))

Forms for a write-in candidate's Declaration of Intent may be supplied by the election authority. (10 ILCS 5/7-5(d), 17-16.1, 18-9.1) To qualify as a candidate for an established party

in the consolidated election, a write-in candidate for that party must receive a number of votes at the consolidated primary that equals or exceeds the number of signatures required on a petition for that office, but only if the number of candidate names that appear on the primary ballot is less than the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate or elect to that office at the primary.
(10 ILCS 5/7-59(c)(1))

The above paragraph does not apply in the following circumstances:

(a) Number of votes the write-in candidate receives exceeds the number of votes received by at least one of the candidates whose name was printed on the ballot for nomination or election to the same office.

(b) Number of candidates whose names appear on the ballot equals or exceeds the number of persons the party is entitled to nominate or elect to that office.
(10 ILCS 5/7-59(c)(2))

BALLOT CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION OF THE BALLOT FOR THE CONSOLIDATED PRIMARY (IF PRIMARY ELECTION IS REQUIRED): DECEMBER 17, 2026

Not less than 68 days before the consolidated primary, the local election official shall certify to the election authority the names of all candidates who have filed nomination papers, as well as any public questions that have been filed. (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1, 28-5)

The names of candidates whose petitions have been held invalid by an electoral board are not certified unless the electoral board decision is reversed by a court pursuant to judicial review. (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1)

If the primary is partisan, the certification should also indicate the party affiliation of all candidates. (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1, 10-15) The candidates are listed on the certification in the order the petitions were filed or as determined by lottery (for simultaneous filings). (10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 10-6.2) When a municipality is situated in two or more counties, the certification must be sent to the election authority in each county (SBE Form G-1). (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1))

Note: In any city under the jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners, the. certification is sent to the board of election commissioners.

Municipalities that elect officers at nonpartisan primary and general elections shall conduct the elections as provided in the Election Code, except that no office for which the nomination is uncontested shall be included on the primary ballot and no primary shall be held for that office. **When one or more but not all of the offices are uncontested, a primary is held for the contested offices only.** (10 ILCS 5/7-5; 65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-45)

A nonpartisan office is uncontested when not more than 4 persons to be nominated for each office have timely filed valid nominating papers (and/or declarations of intent to be write-in candidates) seeking nomination for the election to that office.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-45)

Note: P.A. 102-15, effective June 17, 2021, provides that nonpartisan city offices are not subject to a primary election if the office is otherwise uncontested, even if a Declaration of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate is filed. This does not apply to nonpartisan village offices. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-45)

The local election official shall issue an amended certification whenever it is discovered that the original certification is in error. (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1)

CERTIFICATION OF THE BALLOT FOR THE 2027 CONSOLIDATED ELECTION: JANUARY 28, 2027 (ESTABLISHED PARTY CANDIDATES)

Within 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary, the local election official shall certify to the election authority the names of all candidates nominated at the consolidated primary, or who have been nominated to fill a vacancy in nomination. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1) For more information on vacancies in nomination, please see page 33. In the case of multiple offices (e.g., village trustees), the name of each candidate is placed on the consolidated election ballot according to the highest number of votes received in the primary (SBE Form G-1). (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1)

CERTIFICATION OF THE BALLOT FOR THE 2027 CONSOLIDATED ELECTION: JANUARY 28, 2027 (INDEPENDENT, NEW PARTY, & NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES)

Not less than 68 days (January 28, 2027) before the consolidated and nonpartisan elections, the local election official with whom petitions have been filed shall certify the names of all candidates whose nominating petitions have been filed in their offices, in the order so filed (or as determined by lottery for simultaneous filings), to each election authority in whose jurisdiction the political subdivision is located (SBE Form G-1 and SBE Form G-1A). (10 ILCS 5/10-15) Public question(s) initiated by petition or board resolution must also be certified to the election authority (SBE Form G-1B). (10 ILCS 5/28-5)

If a political subdivision is located in two or more counties, the certification shall be made to the election authority of each county. If a political subdivision is situated partially within a municipality under the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners and partially within the county, the certification shall be made to both the board and to the county clerk. (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1)

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 of the Election Code, 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 where a candidate's nominating papers or petitions have been objected to and the decision of the electoral board established in Section 10-10 of the Election Code 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.
(10 ILCS 5/10-15(6)(7))

BALLOT PLACEMENT: NOMINATION BY PRIMARY (ESTABLISHED PARTIES)

CANDIDATE NAMES

When there are two or more candidates nominated by the same political party for multiple offices on a board (e.g., village trustee), the order of candidates' names on the ballot shall follow the order of the number of votes received by them respectively at the consolidated primary (i.e., the candidate with the highest number of votes will be first on the ballot). (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1)

ESTABLISHED PARTY NAMES

The order in which each party appears on the consolidated election ballot is determined by a public lottery prior to the canvass and proclamation of the results of the primary. The lottery is held in the office of the local election official and shall be open to the public. The local election official must give 3 days' written notice of the time and place for the lottery. The notice must be sent to each county chair and each civic organization entitled to have pollwatcher credentials at the preceding consolidated primary. The notice (SBE Form M-1) must be posted in a conspicuous, open, and public place. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1) The State Board of Elections recommends that local established political parties also be notified of the lottery.

In cities under the jurisdiction of a city board of election commissioners, the board makes the party placement determination within 5 days following the canvass and proclamation of the results of the consolidated primary. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1)

BALLOT PLACEMENT: NOMINATION BY CAUCUS (ESTABLISHED PARTIES)

CANDIDATE NAMES

Caucus nominees must be certified and placed on the consolidated election ballot in the order they appear on the caucus certificate. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1)

ESTABLISHED PARTY NAMES

Determination of party placement on the ballot must be made prior to the certification, by a public lottery, which is held in the office of the local election official. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1) The procedures for the lottery are the same as those listed for holding a lottery in municipalities having a primary. The order of the party placement is part of the official certification (SBE Form M-1).

BALLOT PLACEMENT: NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

New political parties must be certified in the order in which the petitions were received or as determined by lottery if petitions were filed simultaneously by more than one candidate as of the opening hour or in the last hour of the filing period. New parties appear on the ballot after established parties. (10 ILCS 5/10-15)

BALLOT PLACEMENT: INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

Independent candidates must be certified in the order in which the petitions were filed or as determined by lottery if petitions were filed simultaneously by more than one candidate as of the opening hour or in the last hour of the filing period. Independents are listed on the consolidated election ballot after new political parties. If there are no new parties, independent candidates follow established party candidates. (10 ILCS 5/10-15, 16-3)

BALLOT PLACEMENT: NONPARTISAN CANDIDATES

No party name or designation may appear before the listing of nonpartisan candidates. Candidates for nonpartisan offices must be certified in the order the petitions are filed or as determined by lottery in the case of simultaneous filings in the opening hour or in the last hour of the filing period. (10 ILCS 5/10-15)

ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The following information must be included on the certification, if applicable:

PARTY DESIGNATION:

In partisan elections, the party name or the word "independent" must be included along with the candidate names. In nonpartisan elections, only the candidates' names are listed (the word "nonpartisan" does not appear). (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1, 16-3(a))

"VOTE FOR" LISTING:

The number of candidates to be nominated or elected should be listed below the name of each office. It shall be printed in small letters with 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 of Intent to be a Write-In Candidate for that office, then below the title of that office the election authority instead shall print "No Candidate." (10 ILCS 5/7-19)

TERM OF OFFICE:

The terms of the office to be designated on the ballot (e.g. “unexpired two-year term”), when a vacancy is to be filled for less than a full term, or when offices of a particular subdivision on the ballot at the same election are to be filled for different terms. (10 ILCS 5/7-13.1, 10-15)

AMENDED CERTIFICATIONS

Important to Remember: The county clerk, board of election commissioners, or the local election official must issue an amended certification if:

1. The original certification is incorrect (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1, 10-15);

2. An electoral board or judicial review decision has been rendered and their decision differs from the original certification. (10 ILCS 5/7-60.1, 10-15)

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

NOTICE OF ELECTION

The election authority shall publish the notice of the consolidated primary and consolidated election. (10 ILCS 5/7-15) The following are notice requirements for the election of both candidates and public questions:

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE TO ELDERLY AND VOTERS WITH DISABILITIES:

At least 60 days prior to the primary election, 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, 52 USCA §20101, *et seq.*, the availability of assistance in marking the ballot, and procedures for early voting or voting by mail. (10 ILCS 5/7-15, 12-1)

Notice deadline: **December 28, 2026,** for the consolidated primary, **February 5, 2027,** for the consolidated election. (10 ILCS 5/7-15, 12-1)

NOTICE BY PUBLICATION FOR CONSOLIDATED AND NONPARTISAN ELECTIONS:

Not more than 30 nor less than 10 days prior to the consolidated and nonpartisan elections, the election authority shall publish a notice of the upcoming election to be held in the jurisdiction. (10 ILCS 5/12-4)

Notice deadline: **January 25 - February 16, 2027,** for the consolidated primary, **March 8 – 29, 2027,** for the consolidated election.

PUBLIC QUESTION(S) – NOTICE

Not more than 60 nor less than 10 days before a regular election at which a public question to be voted on within the political subdivision is to be submitted, the election authority shall publish notice of the referendum. In the case of an emergency referendum, the election authority must post notice of the election at least 20 days before the emergency referendum. The notice shall be published once in a local community newspaper having general circulation in the political or governmental subdivision. (10 ILCS 5/12-5)

Notice deadline: **December 28 – February 16, 2027,** for the consolidated primary. **February 5 – March 29, 2027,** for the consolidated election.

For emergency referendum: **February 3, 2027,** for the consolidated primary. **March 17, 2027,** for the consolidated election.

The notice shall also be posted at the principal office of the election authority at least 10 days before the election. The local election official shall post the notice at the principal office of the political or governmental subdivision, or if there is no principal office, at the building in which the governing body of the political or governmental subdivision held its first meeting of the calendar year in which the referendum is being held. In addition, the notice shall set forth the public question as it will appear on the ballot and shall include any information required by the statute authorizing the question and may include an explanation, in neutral and plain language, of the question and its purposes supplied by the governing body of the political or governmental subdivision to whose voters the question is to be submitted. The notice shall set forth the precincts and polling places at which the referendum will be conducted only in the case of emergency public questions. (10 ILCS 5/12-5)

Notice deadline: **February 16, 2027,** for the consolidated primary and **March 29, 2027,** for the consolidated election.

BALLOTS

The election authority shall prepare and have printed the ballots for the consolidated primary and consolidated election. In optical scan jurisdictions, the signature of the election authority shall be printed on the front of the ballot.
(10 ILCS 5/7-16, 7-20, 7-21, 16-3, 16-4.1, 24-11, 24B-18)

Specimen ballots for the consolidated primary are to be distributed to each political party participating in the primary, to the election judges, and to the appropriate local election officials. The local election official shall publish a copy of the specimen ballot for their unit of local government and may do so as part of the notice posting. (10 ILCS 5/7-21)

CANVASS AND PROCLAMATION

Local Canvassing Boards were abolished by Public Acts 94-0647 and 95-0141. A reference to a local or county canvassing board means (i) for elections in which the political subdivision that is choosing candidates or submitting a public question is located entirely within the jurisdiction of a single election authority, that election authority, and (ii) for elections for offices and public questions not listed in Section 22-1 of the Election Code in which the political subdivision that is choosing candidates or submitting a public question is located within the jurisdiction of two or more election authorities, the election authority having jurisdiction over the location at which the political subdivision has its principal office.
(10 ILCS 5/1-8)

RECOUNTS AND CONTESTS

DISCOVERY RECOUNTS

Within 5 days after the last day for proclaiming the results of the election, any candidate defeated in the election who received votes equal to 95% of the number of votes received by any successful candidate for the same office may file a petition for a discovery recount with the election authority. (10 ILCS 5/22-9.1(a)) Any 5 electors of the same area in which votes were cast for a public question may file a petition for discovery if the losing side of the question would have prevailed had it received an additional number of votes equal to 5% of the total votes cast. (10 ILCS 5/22-9.1(b), 24B-15.1, 24C-15.1)

The election authority manages the required notices when there is a discovery petition filed against a candidate or a question of public policy.

The election authority conducts the discovery recount. The results of a discovery recount cannot be certified and a discovery recount cannot be used to amend or change the abstract of votes or be used to deny the successful candidate his election. A discovery recount does not change the results for candidate elections or questions of public policy. The recount is not a prerequisite for an election contest nor can it prevent an election contest.
(10 ILCS 5/22-9.1(b))

ELECTION CONTESTS

Within 10 days after the completion of the canvass of the returns for the consolidated primary, or within 30 days after the results of the consolidated election are declared, any losing candidate for office or any qualified voter in that political subdivision may contest the election of the winning candidate by filing a petition with the clerk of the circuit court.
(10 ILCS 5/7-63, 23-20)

Deadline: **March 5, 2027,** for the consolidated primary and **May 27, 2027,** for the consolidated election.

The circuit court shall hear and determine the election contest and shall confirm or annul the election and, as to an individual candidate, shall declare as elected the winning candidate. (10 ILCS 5/23-23, 23-26)

A court hearing an election contest shall grant a petition for recount properly filed where, based on the facts alleged in such petition, there appears a reasonable likelihood the recount will change the results of the election. (10 ILCS 5/23-23.2)

ELECTION CONTESTS – PUBLIC QUESTIONS

In the case of all constitutional amendments or other questions of public policy, any five electors of the State, political subdivision, or district may contest the results within 30 days after the results of the election have been determined. The proceedings are held before the circuit court. (10 ILCS 5/23-24)

Deadline: **April 15, 2027,** for the consolidated primary and **May 27, 2027,** for the consolidated election.

VACANCIES IN NOMINATION

A vacancy in nomination occurs when a candidate nominated for office dies, declines the nomination or, by reason of disability or legal disqualification, could not serve in the office if elected. A vacancy is filled by resolution of the managing committee, to the local election official, election authority, or the State Board of Elections, as the case may be.
(10 ILCS 5/7-61, 10-11; 26 Ill. Adm. Code § 207.10)

VACANCIES IN NOMINATION – ESTABLISHED PARTIES

Vacancies in Nomination for established parties are governed by Article 7 of the Election Code, 10 ILCS 5, *et seq.*

A vacancy in nomination occurs after the primary but before the general election. Specific timelines are discussed further below.

WHO FILLS THE VACANCY FOR PARTISAN NOMINATIONS?

The appropriate committee to manage the process of filling a vacancy in nomination, as listed above, is referred to as the "managing committee."

The managing committee of a local political party established only within the municipality or township is composed of the party officers. The officers are the party's candidates who were nominated at the primary. If no primary was held because every nomination was uncontested, then the remaining candidates are the party officers. (10 ILCS 5/7-7, 7-8(h))

After a partisan consolidated primary, the vacancy in nomination is filled by resolution of the municipal central committee of the established political party for which the vacancy exists.

VACANCY ON OR AFTER THE PRIMARY

Any vacancy in nomination occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification must be filled by resolution prior to the date of certification of the ballot. (10 ILCS 5/7-61)

NOTE: Resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination must 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. If the resolution is sent by mail and the postmark on the envelope is dated prior to expiration of the three-day period, the notice of resolution is deemed filed within the three-day limit. Failure to transmit a notice or resolution to the certifying officer or board authorizes the officer or board to certify the original candidate. (10 ILCS 5/7-61)

A resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination must be notarized and include:

- the name of the original nominee and the office vacated,
- the date the vacancy occurred,

- the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy, and
- the date of selection. (10 ILCS 5/7-61)

If no candidate's name was printed on the ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office, a vacancy in nomination is created and may be filled by the appropriate managing committee.

The designated person must file 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.
(10 ILCS 5/7-61)

VACANCY AFTER CERTIFICATION

Any vacancy in nomination occurring after the date of certification but prior to 15 days before the general election must be filled within 8 days of the event creating the vacancy. Within 3 days after the managing committee adopts its resolution to fill the vacancy, a notice of resolution is delivered to the election authority. The name of the person appointed to fill the vacancy will appear on the ballot instead of the name of the original nominee. (10 ILCS 5/7-61)

VACANCY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF ELECTION

Any vacancy in nomination occurring 15 days or less before the election shall not be filled and the name of the original nominee shall appear on the ballot. If the result of the official canvass shows that the original nominee received the greatest number of votes, that candidate is proclaimed elected and a vacancy in office is created. (10 ILCS 5/7-61)

VACANCIES IN NOMINATION – NEW PARTIES

Vacancies in nomination for new party candidates are governed by Articles 10 and 25 of the Election Code, 10 ILCS 5, *et seq.* Any vacancy in nomination of new political party candidates that occurs prior to the date of certification for the consolidated election may be filled by resolution by the party officers prior to the certification date.

VACANCY ON OR AFTER THE PRIMARY

Any vacancy in nomination occurring on or after the primary and prior to certification must be filled by resolution prior to the date of certification of the ballot. (10 ILCS 5/10-11)

VACANCY AFTER CERTIFICATION BUT PRIOR TO 15 DAYS BEFORE THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTION

Vacancies occurring after certification but prior to 15 days before the consolidated election may be filled by resolution by the new party officers within 8 days after the event creating the vacancy. The party officers are those individuals named in the certificate of officers attached to the petition to create a new political party. If the new political party failed to file a certificate of party organization, vacancies cannot be filled.

VACANCY 15 DAYS OR LESS BEFORE THE CONSOLIDATED ELECTION

Vacancies 15 days or less before the consolidated election cannot be filled and the name of the original nominee appears on the ballot. If the results of the official canvass show that the original nominee received the highest number of votes, that candidate is proclaimed elected, which then creates a vacancy in office.
(10 ILCS 5/10-11)

NOTE: Resolutions to fill vacancies in nomination must 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. If the resolution is sent by mail and the postmark on the envelope is dated prior to expiration of the three-day period, the notice of resolution is deemed filed within the three-day limit. Failure to transmit a notice or resolution to the certifying officer or board authorizes the officer or board to certify the original candidate. (10 ILCS 5/10-11)

A resolution to fill a vacancy in nomination must be notarized and include:

- the name of the original nominee and the office vacated,
- the date the vacancy occurred,
- the name and address of the nominee selected to fill the vacancy, and
- the date of selection. (10 ILCS 5/10-11)

VACANCIES IN NOMINATION – INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES

Whenever the name of an independent candidate for an office is withdrawn or declared invalid, a vacancy in nomination does not exist and the filing of any notice or resolution purporting to fill a vacancy in nomination shall have no legal effect. (10 ILCS 5/10-7)

VACANCIES IN ELECTED OFFICE

Vacancies in an elected office are generally governed by Article 25 of the Election Code, 10 ILCS 5/25, *et seq.* A vacancy in office occurs whenever an elected official is unable to complete their term of office. The information on the next few pages provides general information only for the filling of vacancies in certain offices.

Note: The State Board of Elections advises seeking the advice of your attorney, or the state's attorney of your county, for direction as to filling vacancies in office.

Vacancies can occur for any of the following reasons:

1. The death of the incumbent.
2. The elected official's resignation in writing filed with the Secretary or Clerk of the Board.
3. The elected official becoming a person under legal disability.
4. The elected official moving out of the State, or if the office is local, the district, county, town, or precinct for which they were elected.
5. The elected official being convicted of an infamous crime, or of any offense involving a violation of official oath.
6. The elected official being removed from office.
7. The elected official's refusal or neglect to take the oath of office, or to give or renew their official bond, or to deposit or file such oath or bond within the time prescribed by law.
8. The decision of a competent tribunal declaring their election void.

No elective office, except as herein otherwise provided, shall become vacant until the successor of the incumbent of such office has been appointed or elected and qualifies for the office. (10 ILCS 5/25-2)

MUNICIPAL OFFICE VACANCIES – POPULATION LESS THAN 500,000

Under the Municipal Code, a vacancy in a municipal office can occur under the following circumstances:

- vacancy by death or permanent physical or mental disability;
- abandonment of office;
- removal from office;
- failure to qualify for elected office;
- more than temporary removal of residence from the municipality, ward, or district;
- an admission of guilt or a conviction of a criminal offense;
- if the election of the officer is declared void;
- if the elected officer fails to pay a debt to a municipality in which they have been elected or appointed to an elected position (subject to additional provisions).

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50(b), 3.1-10-50(c)(1)-(4))

VACANCIES IN MUNICIPAL OFFICES WITH A FOUR-YEAR TERM

When a vacancy occurs in an elective municipal office with at least 28 months remaining in a four-year term and before the period to file petitions for the general municipal election next scheduled under the general election law, then the vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term at that general municipal election.

Until that election, the vacancy is filled by interim appointment. If the vacancy occurs with less than 28 months remaining in the term, the appointee serves the remainder of the unexpired term.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50)

Exception: City clerk and treasurer.(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50)

For the office of mayor, the city council shall elect one of their members to the position of acting mayor. The appointee serves as acting mayor and council member.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50(f)(1))

Exception: Commission or Managerial form of government. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50(f)(1))

For the office of village president, the village board of trustees appoints one of the village trustees acting president until the consolidated election. For villages of 5,000 or less in population, such appointment may be filled by any other qualified village resident if all

members of the board of trustees either decline the appointment or are not approved for the appointment by a majority vote of the trustees presently holding office. The appointee serves as acting president and trustee. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50(f)(1))

A vacancy in the office of city clerk or treasurer is filled by the mayor with the advice and consent of the city council. The person so appointed shall hold office for the unexpired term of the officer elected, regardless of the amount of time left in the term. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-20-5)

If the vacancy is in any other elective office, the mayor or president shall appoint a qualified person to the office subject to the advice and consent of the city council or trustees until the next consolidated election. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50)

When a vacancy occurs in an office that has a two-year term, if the vacancy occurs before the period to file petitions for the general municipal election next scheduled under the general election law, the vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term at that general municipal election.

(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50)

The election of an acting mayor or acting president does not create a vacancy in the original office of the person on the city council or as a trustee, as the case may be, unless the person resigns from the original office following election as acting mayor or acting president.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50(d))

COMMISSION FORM OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

If a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor or commissioner, the remaining members of the council, within 30 days after the vacancy occurs, shall appoint a person to fill the vacancy for the balance of the unexpired term or until the vacancy is filled by interim election and until the successor is elected and qualified. (65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50, 4-3-4)

MANAGERIAL FORM OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

If a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor or council member, the remaining members of the council, within 60 days after the vacancy occurs, shall fill the vacancy by appointment of some person to the office for the balance of the unexpired term or until the vacancy is filled by interim election and until the successor is elected and has qualified.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50, 5-2-12(g))

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of alderperson or trustee in any village or city with less than 28 months remaining in the term or before the period to file petitions for the general municipal election next scheduled under the general election law, then the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the president or mayor with the advice and consent of the remaining alderpersons or trustees. An appointment to fill a vacancy shall be made within 60 days after the vacancy occurs.
(65 ILCS 5/3.1-10-50(e), 3.1-10-50(f)(2), 5-2-12)

TOWNSHIP OFFICE VACANCIES

When a vacancy occurs in any township office (except township or multi-township assessor) the township board shall fill the vacancy by appointment, and the person so appointed shall hold their respective offices for the remainder of the unexpired term. If a vacancy on the township board is not filled within 60 days, then a special township meeting must be called under 60 ILCS 1/35-5 to select a replacement. The electors at the special township meeting may select a qualified person to fill the vacancy and to serve until the expiration of that term. At the meeting the electors may select the replacement officer by voice vote, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected as the officer. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party as the person vacating the office. (60 ILCS 1/35-35, 60-5(a)(b))

Note: Vacancy replacement(s) serve until the end of the term and all township office terms run beyond the 2027 Consolidated Election, no township office vacancies are relevant for the 2027 Consolidated Election cycle.

The State Board of Elections advises seeking the advice of your attorney, or the state's attorney of your county, for direction as to filling vacancies in office.

PARK DISTRICT OFFICE VACANCIES

For the office of park commissioner, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the remaining members of the park board. The appointed person holds office until the next consolidated election. At that time, a commissioner will be elected to fill the unexpired term subject to the following conditions (70 ILCS 1205/2-25):

1. If less than 28 months remain in the term, the appointment is for the balance of the unexpired term;
2. If more than 28 months remain in the term, but there are less than 151 days before the next consolidated election, the appointed individual holds office until the second consolidated election following the appointment, at which a member shall be elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUNICIPAL OR TOWNSHIP LIBRARY OFFICE VACANCIES

For the office of Library Trustee, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the remaining trustees until the next consolidated election. At that time a trustee is elected for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy occurs with less than 28 months remaining in the term and with less than 88 days before the next consolidated election, the appointment is for the balance of the unexpired term. (75 ILCS 5/4-4; 75 ILCS 16/30-25)

SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICE VACANCIES

CITY OF PEORIA SCHOOL OFFICES UNDER ARTICLE 33 OF THE SCHOOL CODE

For the office of school board member, the vacancy is filled by appointment by the school board until the next consolidated election. (105 ILCS 5/33-1)

SCHOOL DISTRICTS, TOWNSHIP LAND COMMISSIONERS, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICTS

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of School District or Township Land Commissioner, the remaining members shall notify the regional superintendent of that vacancy within 5 days after its occurrence and shall proceed to fill the vacancy until the next regular school election, at which election a successor shall be elected to serve the remainder of the unexpired term. However, if the vacancy occurs with less than 868 days remaining in the term or if the vacancy occurs less than 88 days before the next regularly scheduled election, the person appointed shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

If the board fails to act within 60 days after the vacancy occurs, the appropriate regional superintendent of schools shall, within 30 days, fill the vacancy. The successor shall have the same type of residential qualifications as their predecessor and if the residential requirements contained in Section 10-10.5, 11E-35, or 12-2 of the School Code apply, the successor, whether elected or appointed by the remaining members or a regional superintendent, shall be an inhabitant of the particular area from which their predecessor was elected. (105 ILCS 5/10-10, 10-11)

A vacancy in the office of Community College Trustee shall be filled by the remaining trustees until the next regularly scheduled election. However, if the vacancy occurs with less than 4 months remaining before the next scheduled election, and the term of office of the board member vacating the position is not scheduled to expire at that election, then the term of the person so appointed shall extend through that election and until the succeeding election. If the term of office of the board member vacating the position is scheduled to expire at the upcoming election, the appointed member shall serve only until a successor is elected and qualified at that election. If the remaining trustees fail to act within 60 days after the vacancy occurs, the Chair of the State Board of Education shall fill that vacancy until the next regular election for board members. (110 ILCS 805/3-7(d))

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT VACANCIES

Whenever a vacancy in an elected board of trustees occurs, the vacancy shall be filled as follows: (i) if the vacancy is in a 3-member, 5-member, or 7-member appointed board, by the appropriate appointing authority, and (ii) if the vacancy is in an elected board, by the elected board within 60 days after the vacancy occurs. (70 ILCS 705/5)

FOX WATERWAY AGENCY VACANCIES

Vacancies in the office of director or chair shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, who shall appoint an individual to fill the vacated office for the remainder of the term of such office. Such individual must be eligible for election to such office. However, if a vacancy occurs in the office of chair or director with at least 28 months remaining in the term of such office, the office shall be filled for the remainder of the term at the next consolidated election. Until the office is filled by election, the remaining members of the board shall appoint a qualified person to the office. (615 ILCS 90/5)

FOX METRO WATER RECLAMATION DISTRICT VACANCIES

The vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the president of the board of trustees, with the advice and consent of the members of the board of trustees, until the next regular election at which trustees of the district are elected, and shall be made a matter of record in the office of the county clerk in the county where the district is located; for a vacancy filled by appointment, the portion of the unexpired term remaining after the next regular election at which trustees of the district are elected shall be filled by election. (70 ILCS 2405/3)

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT VACANCIES

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of commissioner, the vacancy shall be filled within 60 days by appointment of the president of the board of commissioners, with the advice and consent of the other commissioners. The appointee shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term. However, if more than 28 months remain in the term, the appointment shall be until the next consolidated election, at which time the vacated office of commissioner shall be filled by election for the remainder of the term.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of president of the board of commissioners, the remaining commissioners shall elect one of their number to serve as president for the balance of the unexpired term. (70 ILCS 805/3.5(d))

PUBLIC QUESTIONS (REFERENDA)

Article 28 of the Election Code, 10 ILCS 5/28 *et seq*., governs the procedures for the initiation and submission of public questions at all regular elections and emergency referendum. These include: questions initiated by ordinance or resolution of a political subdivision's governing body, legally binding questions, advisory questions, and questions initiated by petition.

Whenever a statute specifically provides for the initiation of a public question by petition, the provisions set forth in that statute shall govern specific aspects of the petition requirements, including the number of signatures required, the qualifications of persons entitled to sign the petition, the petition contents, the filing location, and the requirements and form of the question to be submitted. Otherwise, the petition must meet the requirements of Section 28-6 of the Election Code. (10 ILCS 5/28-1)

QUESTIONS HAVING LEGAL EFFECT

Legally binding public policy questions are those authorized by a political subdivision statute (e.g., School Code, etc.) or another statute (e.g., Revenue Act, etc.). Questions of public policy which have any legal effect shall be submitted by referendum only as authorized by a statute or by the Illinois Constitution. (10 ILCS 5/28-1)

Where a political subdivision or other statute so provides, legally binding public policy questions may be initiated by ordinance or resolution adopted by the political subdivision's governing body. Furthermore, there may be restrictions set forth in the statute governing the public question that limit the public question to submission at a particular election. No public question shall be submitted to the voters of a political subdivision at any regularly scheduled election at which such voters are not scheduled to vote for candidates for nomination or for election to public office. (10 ILCS 5/28-1)

ADVISORY QUESTIONS

Advisory questions are local and statewide questions of public policy (authorized under Sections 28-6 or 28-9 of the Election Code). There is no binding legal effect from the adoption or rejection of the specific proposition. (10 ILCS 5/28-6(c)) Advisory questions shall be submitted to referendum pursuant to Section 28-5 of the Election Code or by statute.
(10 ILCS 5/28-1)

An advisory question petition must be signed by 8% of the total votes cast for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election. (10 ILCS 5/28-6)

Petitions for advisory questions (that meet the 8% requirement above) are filed with the local election official or election authority, as the case may be. Petitions for advisory questions should be filed with the appropriate board of election commissioners in municipalities which have adopted Article 6 of the Election Code, or in townships or school districts located entirely within the jurisdiction of a municipal board of election commissioners. (10 ILCS 5/28-6)

Note: Advisory questions of public policy can be initiated by resolution in municipalities, townships, counties, school districts, and park districts.
(10 ILCS 5/28-2(c); 55 ILCS 5/5-1005.5; 60 ILCS 1/80-80; 65 ILCS 5/3.1-40-60; 70 ILCS 1205/8-30; 105 ILCS 5/9-1.5)

PETITION FILING TIMEFRAMES

PETITIONS FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS TO THE BALLOT:

Must be filed with the appropriate officer or board not less than 92 days prior to a regular election to be eligible for submission on the ballot at such election. (10 ILCS 5/28-2(a)) Some exceptions apply, as detailed in Section 28-2(b)-(g) of the Election Code.

PETITIONS FOR THE SUBMISSION OF A QUESTION UNDER SECTIONS 18-120 AND 18-206 OF THE PROPERTY TAX CODE:

Must be filed with the appropriate officer or board no more than 10 months nor less than 6 months prior to the election at which such question is to be submitted to the voters.
(10 ILCS 5/28-2(a))

If a petition initiating a public question does not specify a regularly scheduled election, the public question shall be submitted to referendum at the next regular election occurring not less than 92 days after the filing of the petition or not less than 122 days after the filing of a petition for referendum to create a political subdivision. If a resolution or ordinance initiating a public question does not specify a regularly scheduled election, the public question shall be submitted to referendum at the next regular election occurring not less than 79 days after the adoption of the resolution or ordinance. (10 ILCS 5/28-2(e))

Note: The SBE recommends that the local election official provide a D-5 Notice of Obligation as provided under the Campaign Financing Act to the proponent whose name is indicated on the certificate attached to the petition or to the attorney for the proponents (if known) when no name is listed.

BACK DOOR REFERENDA

A back door referendum is the submission of a public question to the voters of a political subdivision to determine whether an action by the governing body shall be adopted or rejected. (10 ILCS 5/28-2(f)) The public question must appear on the ballot at an election no more than 15 months after the petition initiating the question is filed.
(10 ILCS 28-2(d))

The filing requirements for a back door referendum are generally those specified above for public question petitions (see page 45), except as provided by a political subdivision statute, and the requirements shall be included in the publication of the relevant ordinance or resolution. (10 ILCS 5/28-2(f)) Section 28-2 of the Election Code provides that the secretary or clerk of the political subdivision shall provide petition forms, signature requirements, and filing deadlines for back door referenda. (10 ILCS 5/28-2) The legal sufficiency of that form, if provided by the secretary or clerk of the political subdivision, cannot be the basis of a challenge to placing the back door referendum on the ballot.

If the statute provides that a back door petition may be filed within 30 days after the publication of a local ordinance, such petition must still be filed not less than 92 days before the next regular election to be eligible for submission at that election. (10 ILCS 5/28-2(e))

CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC QUESTIONS

Not less than 68 days before a regular election, each local election official shall certify the public question initiated by petition, resolution, or ordinance of the local governing body to the proper election authorities for submission to the voters of the political subdivision at that election. The certifications shall include the form of the public question to be placed on the ballot, the date on which the public question was initiated by either the filing of a petition or the adoption of a resolution or ordinance by a governing body, as the case may be, and a certified copy of any court order or political subdivision resolution or ordinance requiring the submission of the public question. Additionally, the certification for annexation to, disconnection from, or formation of political subdivisions shall include a description of the affected territory whenever such territory is not coterminous with an existing political subdivision.
(10 ILCS 5/28-5)

Regardless of the method of initiation, not more than 3 public questions may be on the ballot per political subdivision at the same election, except for:

a) back door referenda;
b) public questions to determine whether a disconnection may take place where a city is coterminous with a township is proposing to annex territory from an adjacent township;

c) public questions held under the provisions of the Property Tax Extension Limitation Act;
d) public questions held under Section 2-3002 of the Counties Code, or
e) public questions held under Articles 22, 23, or 29 of the Township Code.
(10 ILCS 5/28-1)

If more than 3 questions are timely and properly submitted for one election, or if more than 3 questions are certified by a local election official to the proper election authorities, the first 3 questions timely and validly filed shall be certified and appear on the ballot.
(10 ILCS 5/28-1)

Whenever the 3-question limitation prevents the certification and submission of a question at an election, the local election official in receipt of the initiating petition, resolution, or ordinance or the election authority in receipt of the certification shall give notice of such limitation, by registered mail, as follows:

a) In the case of a petition, to the person designated on the attached certificate as the proponent or attorney for the proponents;

b) In the case of a certification from a local election official, the election authority shall give notice to the local election official who shall notify the proponent or the local governing body which adopted the resolution or ordinance, as the case may be;

c) In the case of a certification from a circuit court clerk pursuant to court order, the election authority shall notify the court, which shall give notice to the individuals cited in subparagraph a). (10 ILCS 5/28-5)

IMPORTANT: When certifying a public question, the local election official must make certain that the question reads exactly as shown on the petition, resolution, ordinance, or court order. The State Board of Elections recommends carefully proofreading the question to ensure that it matches the petition language exactly (SBE Form G-1B).

OBJECTIONS TO PUBLIC QUESTION PETITIONS

Generally, the provisions of Sections 10-8 through 10-10.1 of the Election Code relating to objections to nominating petitions, hearings on objections, and judicial review govern objections to public questions. (10 ILCS 5/28-4)

FOR OBJECTIONS TO PETITIONS FILED WITH LOCAL ELECTION OFFICIALS:

Objections to a public question petition may be filed with the local election official with whom the petition was filed within 5 business days of the last day for petition filing. The provisions of 10 ILCS 5/10-8 through 10-10.1 relating to objections to nominating petitions, electoral board hearings on objections, and judicial review shall be applicable to petitions for public questions of a political subdivision.

FOR OBJECTIONS TO PETITIONS FILED WITH THE CIRCUIT COURT:

Objections shall be presented to the court prior to the date established for the hearing. Unless otherwise provided in the statute authorizing the public questions, the court shall:

a. set a hearing on the objection petition;

b. cause publication of notice of the hearing as soon as possible after the filing of the petition, but not more than 14 days after the filing of the petition for public question and not less than 5 days before the date set for hearings, in a local newspaper published in the political subdivision, or if none, in a general circulation newspaper published in the county;

c. insofar as practicable, conduct such hearing in the manner provided by Article 10 for electoral board objection hearings; and

d. enter a final order not later than 7 days after the initial hearing.

(10 ILCS 5/28-4)

CONTESTING PUBLIC QUESTION ELECTIONS

The procedures for contesting a public question election are governed by 10 ILCS 5/23-24.

Any 5 electors of the State, or of the political subdivision or district respectively, may contest the results of any such election by filing a written statement in circuit court within 30 days after the election results have been determined. (10 ILCS 5/23-24)

SIMULTANEOUS FILINGS – LOTTERY PROCEDURES

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS - RULES AND REGULATIONS
26 Ill. Admin. Code 100.10, *et seq.*

SECTION 201.40 SIMULTANEOUS FILING FOR THE SAME OFFICE – Established Parties

Simultaneous filings of candidate nominating petitions for the same office occur only at 8:00 AM on the first day of filing and in the last hour of filing on the last day of filing. The lottery system to be used by the State Board of Elections, the election authority, or the local election official to break ties resulting from simultaneous filings must be approved by the State Board of Elections. The following system has been so approved:

a) The names of all candidates who filed simultaneously for the same office shall be listed alphabetically and shall be numbered consecutively commencing with the number one, which shall be assigned to the candidate whose name is listed first on the alphabetical list; provided, however, that candidates filing a group petition for the same office shall be treated as one in the alphabetical listing using the name of the first candidate for that office to appear on the petitions as the name to be included in the alphabetical list. For example, if five candidates by the name of Downs, Brown, Edwards, Cook and Adams have filed simultaneously, they will be arranged alphabetically and assigned numbers as follows: Adams, one; Brown, two; Cook, three; Downs, four; and Edwards, five. However, if Cook and Adams filed a group petition and Cook's name appeared first on the petition, then the candidates would be arranged as follows: Brown, one; Cook and Adams, two; Downs, three; and Edwards, four.

b) All ties will be broken by a single drawing. A number shall be placed in a container representing each number assigned to each candidate and group of candidates pursuant to the alphabetical listing procedure set forth in subsection (a). For example, if the largest number to be used for any office is five, then numbers one, two, three, four and five will be placed in a container. In this manner, sufficient numbers will be placed in the container to conduct a drawing for all offices at the same time.

c) After the numbers are placed in the container they shall be drawn one at a time from the container after they have been thoroughly shaken and mixed. The candidate or group of candidates in the position on an alphabetical list corresponding to the first number drawn shall be certified ahead of the other candidates listed on the alphabetical list. The candidate or group of candidates in the position on the alphabetical list corresponding to the second number drawn will be certified second, and so forth until all numbers have been drawn. For example, when no group petitions were filed, if candidates Adams, Brown, Cook, Downs and Edwards filed simultaneously at 8:00 AM on the first day of filing, and the number three is the first drawn, then candidate Cook, who is listed in the third position on the alphabetical list, shall be certified first on the ballot. If the number one is drawn second, then candidate

Adams, who is listed in the first position on the alphabetical list, shall be certified second on the ballot, and so on. For offices for which group petitions were filed, using the example set forth in this subsection (c) in which candidates Cook and Adams file a group petition for the same office, and Cook's name appears first on the petition, and number three is drawn first, then candidate Downs would be listed first. If the number two is drawn second, then candidates Cook and Adams would be certified second and third, respectively. If the number four is drawn third, then candidate Edwards would be certified fourth, and so on. In districts with fewer names on the alphabetical list than are in the drawing, then all numbers in excess of the number of candidates or group of candidates that appear on the particular alphabetical list shall be disregarded. Thus, if five numbers are placed in the container, and only four candidates or groups of candidates are on a particular list, then the number five shall be disregarded. For example, if candidates Adams and Cook, filing separate petitions, are the only candidates listed on the alphabetical list and five numbers are chosen in the following order, 3, 5, 4, 2 and 1, then candidate Cook's name will appear in the certification prior to the name of candidate Adams. For simultaneous petitions filed in the last hour on the last day of filing, the drawing shall operate in the same manner as outlined in this Section, except that the candidate associated with the first drawn number shall be certified last on the ballot, the candidate associated with the second drawn number shall be certified second to last on the ballot, and so on until all numbers are drawn.

d) All candidates shall be certified in the order in which petitions have been filed with the State Board of Elections, election authority or the local election official. In cases in which candidates have filed simultaneously, they shall be certified (in the order determined by the lottery procedure outlined in this Section) prior to candidates who filed for the same office who filed their petitions at a later time, except in those situations in which the law requires rotation on a district-by-district basis.

Note: Two or more petitions filed within the last hour of the filing deadline shall be deemed filed simultaneously and the order of candidate placement on the ballot will be determined by a separate lottery drawing. (10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 8-9(2), 10-6.2)

SECTION 202.40 SIMULTANEOUS FILINGS FOR THE SAME OFFICE – NEW PARTIES

Simultaneous filings of new political party petitions for full slates of candidates occur only at 8:00 AM on the first day of filing and in the last hour of filing on the last day of filing. The lottery system to be used by the State Board of Elections, the election authority, or the local election official to break ties resulting from such simultaneous filings must be approved by the State Board of Elections. The following system has been so approved:

a) New political party petitions received shall be classified according to the political subdivision to which they relate. Within each classification, petitions filed simultaneously shall be numbered consecutively commencing with the number one;

b) All ties in new political party filings shall be broken by a single drawing. A number shall be placed in a container representing each number assigned to the new political party petitions. For example, if five petitions are filed simultaneously, then five numbers, one, two, three, four and five shall be placed in the container;

c) After the numbers are placed in the container, they shall be drawn one at a time from the container after being thoroughly shaken and mixed. With respect to simultaneous filings at 8:00 AM on the first day of filing, the new political party petition corresponding to the first number drawn shall be certified first and so forth until all numbers are drawn. With respect to simultaneous filings in the last hour of the last day of filing, the new political party petition corresponding to the first number drawn shall be certified last and so forth until all numbers are drawn. No nominating petitions will be accepted after 5:00 PM;

d) All new political parties shall be certified after the established political parties in the order in which petitions have been filed or regarding simultaneous filings, in the order determined by the lottery procedure outlined in this Section.

(26 Ill. Adm. Code § 202.40)

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE BALLOT PLACEMENT LOTTERY PROCEDURES

This information applies to both school districts and community college districts.

This section was prepared to assist school and community college election officials with the administration of the election process. However, this section is not intended to be used as a substitute for the relevant statutes, the Illinois Constitution, or applicable case law.

CANDIDATE BALLOT PLACEMENT

Community unit school districts formed prior to January 1, 1975, under mandatory board representation may initiate a referendum by resolution order or by petition to elect board of education members at-large from the district without restrictions. (105 ILCS 5/10-10.5)

BALLOT ORDER

For all school districts electing candidates to a board of education in a manner other than at-large, candidates who file nominating petitions for an unexpired term shall be grouped together by area of residence as follows:

(1) by congressional townships, or

(2) according to incorporated or unincorporated areas.

Note: In school districts that elect their board members according to area of residence, the winner(s) of the unexpired term(s) shall be determined first and independently of those running for full terms.

For all school districts electing candidates to a board of education in a manner other than at-large, candidates who file nominating petitions for a full term shall be grouped together by area of residence as follows:

(1) by congressional townships, or

(2) according to incorporated or unincorporated areas.

Candidate groupings by area of residence for unexpired terms shall precede the candidate groupings by area of residence for full terms. The ballot order of each candidate grouping shall be determined by the order of petition filing or lottery. (105 ILCS 5/9-11.2)

The area of residence of the candidate determined to be first by order of petition filing or by lottery shall be listed first among the candidate groupings on the ballot. All other candidates from the same area of residence will follow according to order of petition filing or the lottery. The area of residence of the candidate determined to be second by the order of petition filing or the lottery shall be listed second among the candidate groupings on the ballot. All other candidates from the same area of residence will follow according to the order of petition filing or the lottery. The ballot order of additional candidate groupings by area of residence shall be established in like manner.
(105 ILCS 5/9-11.2)

“Area of Residence” means congressional township, incorporated, and unincorporated territories.
(105 ILCS 5/9-11.2)

SIMULTANEOUS PETITION FILING – LOTTERY PROCEDURES

(10 ILCS 5/7-12(6), 8-9(2), 10-6.2; 105 ILCS 5/9-11.1)

SUGGESTED LOTTERY PROCEDURES FOR SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES GROUPED TOGETHER BY CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP:

Simultaneous filings of candidate nominating petitions for the same office occur at 8:00 AM, or the opening hour, on the first day of filing (including the first mail delivery or pickup on the first day of filing), or within the last hour of the filing deadline. The lottery system to be used by the State Board of Elections, the election authority, or the local election official to break ties resulting from such simultaneous filings must be approved by the State Board of Elections.

The following lottery example is for a school district where membership on the Board of Education is restricted to a maximum of three members from any one congressional township. In this example, 10 candidates filed simultaneously, all for a full 4-year term;

5 from Township 42 - N, Range 8E
3 from Township 43 - N, Range 8E
2 from Township 42 - N, Range 6E

CANDIDATE GROUPINGS (FULL TERM AND UNEXPIRED)

Candidate groupings by area of residence for unexpired terms shall precede the candidate groupings by area of residence for full terms on the ballot. Separate lottery procedures for an unexpired term are conducted in the same manner as for full term.

The candidate filing first or the first candidate determined by lottery will determine the first candidate grouping on the ballot. All other candidates from the same area of residence will follow according to order of petition filing or the lottery.

The candidate filing second or the second candidate determined by the lottery will determine the second candidate grouping on the ballot. All other candidates from the same area of residence will follow according to the order of petition filing or the lottery.

The ballot order of additional candidate groupings by area of residence shall be established in like manner.

Lottery procedures are as follows:

a. The names of all 10 candidates who filed simultaneously shall be listed alphabetically and shall be numbered consecutively commencing with the number one, which shall be assigned to the candidate whose name is listed first on the alphabetical list.

b. A number shall be placed in a container representing each number assigned to each candidate, pursuant to the alphabetical listing. In this example, numbers 1 through 10 shall be placed in the container.

c. The numbers shall be drawn one at a time from the container. The candidate in the position on the alphabetical list corresponding to the first number drawn shall be certified first, and the candidate drawn second shall be certified second, and so on.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

FILING AS OF 8:00 AM, OCTOBER 19, 2026

Larry Freeman Township 42 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
David Clute Township 43 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Jim Allen Township 42 N Range 6E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Dan Smith Township 42 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
John Gates Township 43 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Allan Demien Township 42 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Mary Randall Township 43 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Doug Irving Township 42 N Range 6E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Janet Bonkoski Township 42 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM
Linda Glenn Township 42 N Range 8E	10/19/26	8:00 AM

LIST OF CANDIDATES

FILING AS OF 8:00 AM, OCTOBER 19, 2026

ONLY

ASSIGNED NUMBER	CANDIDATE	AREA OF RESIDENCE
1	Jim Allen	Township 42 N Range 6E
2	Janet Bonkoski	Township 42 N Range 8E
3	David Clute	Township 43 N Range 8E
4	Allan Demien	Township 42 N Range 8E
5	Larry Freeman	Township 42 N Range 8E
6	John Gates	Township 43 N Range 8E
7	Linda Glenn	Township 42 N Range 8E
8	Doug Irving	Township 42 N Range 6E
9	Mary Randall	Township 43 N Range 8E
10	Dan Smith	Township 42 N Range 8E

LIST OF CANDIDATES

OTHER FILINGS ON OCTOBER 19, 2026

Lester Jacobs Township 43 N Range 8E	10/19/26	11:45 AM
Carol Smith Township 43 N Range 8E	10/19/26	4:16 PM
John Jones Township 42 N Range 6E	10/19/26	4:59 PM

LIST OF CANDIDATES

FILING AS OF 8:00 AM, OCTOBER 19, 2026

ONLY

ASSIGNED NUMBER	CANDIDATE	AREA OF RESIDENCE
1	Jim Allen	Township 42 N Range 6E
2	Janet Bonkoski	Township 42 N Range 8E
3	David Clute	Township 43 N Range 8E
4	Allan Demien	Township 42 N Range 8E
5	Larry Freeman	Township 42 N Range 8E
6	John Gates	Township 43 N Range 8E
7	Linda Glenn	Township 42 N Range 8E
8	Doug Irving	Township 42 N Range 6E
9	Mary Randall	Township 43 N Range 8E
10	Dan Smith	Township 42 N Range 8E

The results of the lottery are as follows:

The numbers in the container were drawn in this order:

1, 4, 9, 2, 6, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 8.

CERTIFICATE OF BALLOT

- Township 42 N Range 6E -

Jim Allen
Doug Irving
John Jones

- Township 42 N Range 8E -

Allan Demien
Janet Bonkoski
Larry Freeman
Linda Glenn
Dan Smith

- Township 43 N Range 8E -

Mary Randall
John Gates
David Clute
Lester Jacobs
Carol Smith

Remember that not only the candidate, but the candidate's area of residence is to be determined by lottery and all candidates from the same area must be grouped together on the ballot.

The first assigned number drawn in the lottery was number one candidate, Jim Allen, from 42 - N, Range 6E; therefore, all other candidates from 42 - N, Range 6E must be placed in the first group on the ballot following Jim Allen.

The second assigned number drawn in the lottery was number four candidate, Allan Demien, from 42 - N, Range 8E; therefore, all other candidates from 42 - N, Range 8E must be placed in the second group on the ballot following Allan Demien.

The third assigned number drawn in the lottery was number nine candidate, Mary Randall, from 43 - N, Range 8E; therefore, all other candidates from 43 - N, Range 8E must be placed in the third group on the ballot following Mary Randall.

The fourth assigned number drawn was number two candidate, Janet Bonkowski, from 42 - N, Range 8E, who will follow candidate Allan Demien, who was drawn first from the same township.

The fifth assigned number drawn was number six candidate, John Gates, from 43 - N, Range 8E, who will follow candidate Mary Randall, who was drawn first from the same township.

The sixth assigned number drawn was number three candidate, David Clute, 43 - N, Range 8E, who will follow candidate John Gates from the same township.

The seventh assigned number drawn was number five candidate, Larry Freeman, 42 - N, Range 8E, who will follow candidate Janet Bonkoski from the same township.

The eighth assigned number drawn was number seven candidate, Linda Glenn, 42 - N, Range 8E, who will follow Larry Freeman from the same township.

The ninth assigned number drawn was number ten candidate, Dan Smith, 42 - N, Range 8E, who will follow Linda Glenn from the same township.

The tenth assigned number drawn was number eight candidate, Doug Irving, 42 - N, Range 6E, who will follow Jim Allen from the same township.

Note: Other candidates are assigned positions within their grouping according to their time of filing.

FORMS

VARIOUS FORMS

H-1A Affidavit of Voters Attending Municipal Caucus

H-2 Certificate of Nomination by Caucus

H-2A Name Change Supplement to Certificate of Nomination by Caucus

M-1 Certification of Political Party Ballot Placement Lottery

N-3 Pre-Filing Notice

CERTIFICATE OF BALLOT FORMS

G-1 Certification of Ballot (Party Candidate)

G-1A Certificate of Ballot (Independent & Nonpartisan Candidates)

G-1B Certificate of Ballot (Referendum)

G-2 Format 1

G-3 Format 2

G-4 Format 3

G-5 Format 4

G-6 Format 5

G-7 Format 6

G-8 Format 7

G-9 Format 7A

G-10 Format 8

G-11 Format 8A

G-12 Format 8B

G-13 Page 2 for all Certificates of Ballot

G-14 Format 9

G-14A Format 9A

CAMPAIGN DISCLOSURE FORMS

D-5 Notice of Obligation

Code of Fair Campaign Practices

NOMINATING PETITION FORMS

P-1 Statement of Candidacy

P-1A Statement of Candidacy (Nonpartisan)

P-1B Statement of Candidacy (Independent)

P-1C Loyalty Oath

P-1D Statement of Candidacy (New Political Party)

P-1F Declaration of Intent to be a Write-in Candidate

P-1K Statement of Candidacy (Caucus)

P-2A Certificate of Deletions

P-2B Certificate of Deletions (additional form for Independents)

P-3 Independent Candidate Petition

P-4 Nonpartisan Petition (non-municipal/commission form of municipality)

P-4-1 Fox Waterway Agency Petition

P-4-2 Fire Protection District Petition

P-5 Consolidated Primary Petition (nonpartisan - municipality other than commission form)

P-6 Community College Trustee Petition (at large)

P-6A Community College Trustee Petition (by district)

P-7 Board of Education Petition (at-large)

P-7A Board of Education Petition (by districts)

P-8 New Political Party Petition

P-8A New Political Party Petition (City, Town or Village)

P-8B New Political Party Petition (County)

P-8C Certificate of Officers Authorized to Fill Vacancies for New Party

P-9-1 Receipt for petition filing

P-10 General Primary Petition

P-21 Regional Board of School Trustee Petition (Multi-County)

P-21A Regional Board of School Trustee Petition (Single County)

P-22 School Trustee Petition (Cook County)

P-25 Withdrawal of Candidacy

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State of Illinois

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