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## THE ELECTION PROCESS

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Voting is one of the most valuable rights and privileges of an American citizen. Under the provisions of the 1970 Illinois Constitution, to be a qualified voter in the state of Illinois, you must be age 18 or older and have lived in the state and the voting district 30 days. Voter registration is governed by state and federal laws and was most recently modified by the National Voter Registration Act of October 1993. Prospective voters must be registered to vote no later than 30 days before any election. However, federal law allows voters who have moved within the jurisdiction of their city or county election authority and failed to re-register at their new address to vote only for candidates for federal offices on the ballot.

### How Candidates are Nominated

In Illinois, there are several ways names of candidates may be placed on the ballot. The **primary election** is the most widely used method of nominating candidates, and is the means by which political parties select their candidates for the general election. Each candidate must be affiliated with a political party. The voters of each party mark their choice of the various candidates seeking nominations.

In 2014, for the first time, a change in state law requires candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to run together as a team in the March primary election. Previously, Governor and Lieutenant Governor candidates ran separately in the primary election and then together in the November general election.

Any qualified citizen wanting to run for office may have his or her name placed on his or her party's primary ballot by filing a petition signed by a determined number of qualified voters of the party. The names of several candidates for each office may appear on the primary ballot.

All judges — Circuit, Appellate and Illinois Supreme Court — must be licensed attorneys at law, as must the Illinois Attorney General and county state's attorneys. Superintendents of educational service regions also must meet specific requirements.

In a primary election, a voter must declare a party affiliation at the polling place to receive a ballot. Each party's slate of candidates is listed on a separate ballot, and a voter may select only one ballot. This is known as a closed primary. Even though voters must declare a party at a primary election, they may vote for any candidate from any party in the general election.

The **party caucus** is another way a political party nominates candidates. The leaders of the party call a meeting to determine their preferred candidates for the various offices. According to state law, only the regularly elected party officers may call such a meeting, and it must be held at a convenient place and time, although the date is set by statute. The names of persons chosen as candidates are then sent to the proper election officials and placed on the ballot.

The third method of nominating candidates is through **party conventions**. The County Central Committee of each party holds a county convention, at which time delegates to a state convention are chosen. State conventions have the power to select delegates and alternate delegates-at-large to attend the national nominating convention of the party.

Candidates for judges for the Circuit, Appellate and Illinois Supreme Courts are nominated at the primary election. Once elected, judges run on a "retention" question without opposition.

State law also makes provisions for the nomination of persons seeking office who are not affiliated with any recognized party.

### **Presidential Electors**

The President and Vice President of the United States are not elected by the direct vote of the people. Instead, they are elected by presidential electors. Each state has a number of electors equal to the number of U.S. Senators and Representatives to which the state is entitled. Every year in which a President and Vice President of the United States are chosen, each political party nominates its candidates for presidential electors at state conventions.

The names of candidates for electors are not printed on the official ballot. Instead, the names of candidates for President and Vice President are printed on the ballot as a “team.” A vote for the presidential and vice presidential “team” not only is a vote for the candidates but also a vote for the entire slate of that party’s presidential electors. After the votes have been counted, the Governor proclaims the electors for the winning candidates as the state’s official presidential electors.

The Illinois electors meet the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December at the State Capitol in Springfield and cast separate ballots for President and Vice President. This vote is certified by the electors, and a copy of the Certificate of Vote is mailed to the President of the U.S. Senate (the sitting Vice President of the United States).

The electoral votes of all the states are counted at a joint session of Congress in Washington, D.C., on the sixth day of January. The result of the vote is announced by the President of the Senate, who declares the persons elected as President and Vice President of the United States.

*For more information on the election process, visit [www.elections.il.gov](http://www.elections.il.gov).*