

ANNOUNCEMENT & INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS PRESENTS A FREE SEMINAR

"HOW TO NAVIGATE THE CANDIDATE PETITION CHALLENGE PROCESS"

Objections have been filed challenging the validity of nomination papers of a candidate for office in the City of Chicago at the Municipal General Election on February 22, 2011 ... What happens next?

Those objections will be heard and decided by the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners. At a free seminar, you will learn answers to questions like:

- What is an objection and how does it affect you?
- What is an "Electoral Board" and what does it do?
- What do you need to do if you filed the objection? Or if the objection is filed against your nominating petition?
- What will happen at the initial hearing before the Electoral Board?
- How do you challenge an objection that you believe is defective?
- What happens at a "records examination " and what do you need to do to prepare?
- How to challenge the results of a records examination and prepare for a hearing before a hearing officer?
- Can you appeal the decision of the Electoral Board?

Whether you are a candidate or the person filing the objection, you need to attend this FREE seminar. The Board of Election Commissioners will review important rules and procedures you need to know in order to successfully pursue an objection or defend against it.

When: Wednesday, November 10, 2010 from 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Where: Lower Level Conference Room, George Dunne County Administration Building, 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago Illinois

Cost: Free

SCROLL DOWN TO FOLLOWING PAGES TO VIEW INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS FROM THIS SEMINAR.

Chicago Board of Election Commissioners

HOW TO NAVIGATE THE CANDIDATE PETITION CHALLENGE PROCESS

Ballot Access/Limitations

- “Ballot access is a substantial right and not lightly to be denied.” *Welch v. Johnson*, 147 Ill.2d 40, 56, 588 N.E.2d 1119 (1992).
- “The right of a party or an individual to a place on a ballot is entitled to protection and is intertwined with the rights of voters.” *Lubin v. Panish*, 415 U.S. 709, 716, 94 S.Ct. 1315, 1320 (1974)
- “The State's interest in keeping its ballots within manageable, understandable limits is of the highest order.” *Bullock v. Carter*, 405 U.S. 134, 92 S.Ct. 849 (1972).
- “A procedure inviting or permitting every citizen to present himself to the voters on the ballot without some means of measuring the seriousness of the candidate's desire and motivation would make rational voter choices more difficult because of the size of the ballot and hence would tend to impede the electoral process.” *Lubin v. Panish* 415 U.S. 709, 94 S.Ct. 1315 (1974)

Means of measuring seriousness of candidacy

- Candidate petitions. Illinois conditions ballot access on a modicum showing of voter support evidenced by the filing of petitions signed by a requisite minimum number of registered voters in the district or political subdivision in which the candidate is seeking nomination or election.
- Minimum signature requirement. Requirement that a petition for the nomination of a candidate for an office must be signed by a specified number of qualified electors of his or her party is not onerous, and, therefore, does not abridge a potential candidate's due process guarantees. *Fuller v. Kusper*, 141 Ill. App. 3d 1074, 491 N.E.2d 87 (1st Dist. 1986)

Challenge Process

- Nomination papers being in apparent conformity with the requirements of the Election Code are deemed valid, unless a written objection is filed within 5 business days after the last day for filing the nomination papers. 10 ILCS 5/10-8.
- EXCLUSIVE REMEDY
 - All objections to a candidate's eligibility to run for office must be resolved by the procedures set out in Article 10 of the Election Code; objections are waived if they are not asserted within the time prescribed by the Code. *People ex rel. Klingelmueller v. Hass*, 111 Ill.App.3d 88, 443 N.E.2d 782 (3rd Dist. 1982)
- TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE
 - “It is vitally important that nomination objections be resolved at the earliest possible time.” *Thurston v. State Board of Elections*, 76 Ill.2d 385, 392 N.E.2d 1349 (1979).
 - “Compliance with the dispute resolution procedures contained in article 10 of the Code is essential to an orderly pre-election process. Prompt resolution ensures that ample time remains for the preparation of ballots listing only the names of qualified candidates.” *Geer v. Kadera*, 173 Ill.2d 398, 671 N.E.2d 692 (1996).

Electoral Boards

- The legislature has created various electoral boards and has vested them, and not the courts, with original jurisdiction over issues pertaining to nomination papers. *Geer v. Kadera*, 173 Ill.2d 398, 671 N.E.2d 692 (1996)
- QUASI-JUDICIAL POWERS
 - Electoral boards act in a “quasi-judicial” capacity. *Tobin v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, 268 F.3d 517 (7th Cir. 2001)
 - *Quasi-judicial*— *adjective* “noting, pertaining to, or exercising powers or functions that resemble those of a court or a judge: *a quasi-judicial agency*” *Dictionary.com*
- SCOPE OF AUTHORITY
 - An electoral board's scope of inquiry is limited to the sole issue of whether a challenged petition and papers comply with the provisions of The Election Code. *Phelan v. County Officers Electoral Board*, 240 Ill.App.3d 368, 608 N.E.2d 215 (First Dist. 1992)
 - An electoral board may only exercise the powers conferred upon it by the legislature. *Kozel v. State Board of Elections*, 126 Ill.2d 58, 533 N.E.2d 796 (1988)

Notice of Hearing; Initial Meeting of Electoral Board

- Notice
 - Within 24 hours after the receipt of the nomination papers and the objector's petition, the chairman of the electoral board shall send a call to an initial meeting of the electoral board by registered or certified mail to each member of the electoral board, the candidate and the objector. 10 ILCS 5/10-10. The chairman shall also cause a copy of the call to be served by the sheriff of the county.
- Initial Meeting
 - The day of the initial meeting of the electoral board shall not be less than 3 nor more than 5 days after the receipt of the nomination papers and the objector's petition by the chairman. 10 ILCS 5/10-10.
 - At the first meeting of the electoral board it shall adopt rules of procedure for the introduction of evidence and the presentation of arguments. 10 ILCS 5/10-10.

Burden of Proof/Rules of Procedure, Evidence

- Burden of Proof:
 - The objector in an electoral board proceeding has the burden of proving objection by a preponderance of the evidence, and relief will be denied if he or she fails to sustain that burden. *Ramirez v. Andrade*, 372 Ill.App.3d 68, 865 N.E.2d 508 (First Dist. 2007)
- Rules of Procedure, Evidence
 - Section 10-10 does not require that the rules of procedure be written or published nor does it preclude an electoral board from adopting whatever rules it chooses. *Carnell v. Madison County Officers Electoral Board*, 299 Ill.App.3d 419, 701 N.E.2d 548 (Fifth Dist. 1998)
 - This flexibility accorded to electoral boards in the adoption of procedural and evidentiary rules is in recognition of the unique and important functions that electoral boards serve.

Hearing Officers

- Appointment. In view of the time limitations and the amount of evidence to be presented at the hearings, the Electoral Board may appoint a Hearing Officer in any case in which the Electoral Board deems such an appointment appropriate.
- Powers and duties
 - A Hearing Officer shall have the same duties and powers of the Electoral Board, except that a Hearing Officer shall not have the power to make final findings or issue a final decision.
 - Report
 - Record
 - Signature validity
- Substitutions
 - Any party may request substitution of a Hearing Officer prior to the commencement of the initial hearing before the Hearing Officer.
 - Thereafter, request shall only be granted only upon good cause shown.
 - Board may, on its own, substitute a Hearing Officer due to illness, unavailability or for other good cause, -- substituted Hearing Officer may accept the case “as is” or may, in his or her own discretion, order new or additional proceedings.

Appearance; Failure to Appear; Default

- Who may appear
 - A named party – i.e., the candidate, the objector(s) – or their attorney
- Non-Attorneys (other than a party) may not appear, except
 - Record examination and record searches
- Appearance Form, Contact information
- Mandatory attendance
 - On the date set for the initial hearing of the objector's petition, each party must appear and be prepared to proceed.
 - Attendance at all meetings, hearings and proceedings is mandatory.
- Failure to Appear
 - The failure of a party to appear or at any hearing without good cause shown shall be sufficient grounds to default such party provided that the party was served with notice of the hearing.
 - In the case of a defaulted objector, the objections may be stricken and dismissed. In the case of a defaulted candidate or proponent of a question of public policy, the nomination papers or the petition, as the case may be, may be declared invalid.
- Availability
 - The parties shall make themselves reasonably available by telephone during the day and at least until 7:00 P.M. for receipt of notice from the Electoral Board or from opposing parties

Expedited Proceedings; No Continuances

- Expedited proceedings
 - Due to impending statutory deadlines for the certification of candidates and the preparation and printing of ballots, proceedings before the Electoral Board must be conducted expeditiously.
- No continuances.
 - Generally, no continuances or resetting of scheduled hearings will be granted. Continuances will be granted only upon a showing of good cause and where the interests of justice require it.

Case Management Conferences

- At the initial hearing, the Hearing Officer shall conduct a case management conference to consider
 - simplification of the issues;
 - admissions of facts and documents which will avoid unnecessary proofs;
 - number of witnesses; need for subpoenas
 - submission, scheduling of motions and briefs;
 - discovery; and
 - any other matters that may aid in the disposition of the objection hearing.

Answer/Preliminary Motions

- Answer --No written answer or response to the objector's petition is required.
- Preliminary motions
 - Challenge the legal sufficiency of the objector's petition
 - Objector's standing or qualifications to file the objector's petition may be challenged.
 - Any preliminary motion or challenge must be filed timely or any such challenge shall be deemed waived.
 - Due by 5:00 p.m. on the first business day following the initial hearing.
 - Response due by 5:00 p.m. on the second business day after the initial hearing.
 - Reply due by 5:00 p.m. of the third business day following the initial hearing.
 - May reserve ruling on any preliminary motions pending further hearings.

Records Examination

- Parties may be directed to appear at an examination of the Board of Election Commissioners' electronic voter registration records for a "records examination."
 - Notice of the date and time of the records examination shall be given to the parties.
- Purpose:
 - Search for and examine the Board of Election Commissioners' computerized registration records pertaining to petition signature issues
- Suspension of examination
 - If the Supervisor of the Registration Department determines that no purpose will be served by continuing the records examination (e.g., even if all objections sustained, candidate will have more than minimum number of valid signature, or candidate cannot conceivably get enough valid signatures), the Supervisor may suspend the records examination subject to resumption if ordered by Hearing Officer.
- Sample examinations.
 - Hearing Officer may order a partial or sample records examination in order to test validity of certain objections when it appears possible that objections may not have been made as the result of a reasonable inquiry or investigation of the facts or were not made in good faith.
 - Weight to be given to results of partial or sample records examination within discretion of the Board or Hearing Officer.

Records Examination Issues

- Issue #1 – Whether a signer of a petition sheet is a registered voter.
 - The failure to locate a computer-based voter registration record for the signer of a petition shall be presumptive evidence that the person is not a registered voter and any objection alleging that the person is not a registered voter shall be sustained.
 - Objections alleging that the signer is not a registered voter because the registration is described by the Board's records as "inactive" shall be overruled at the records examination.
- Issue #2 -- Whether the signature of a signer of a petition sheet is genuine.
 - computer-stored image of registered voter's signature compared with signature on petition
 - if made by same person (match), objection overruled
 - if not made by same person (no match), objection sustained
 - forensic handwriting expert
 - if no registration record found or record does not contain a signature, objection overruled.
- Issue #3 -- Whether signer of petition sheet is registered at address shown beside his or her signature on petition sheet in question.
- Issue #4 -- Whether signer of petition sheet is a resident of political subdivision, ward or district involved.

Record Examiners

- Record examiners.
 - The Board will assign an employee to conduct the records examination at a computer station. The Board may assign employees to one or more stations to conduct the records examination as deemed necessary, depending on the scope of the records examination.
- Findings
 - The record examiners will note their findings as to each objection on the computer. At the conclusion of the records examination, each party or their attorney will be given a computer-generated report with the records examination findings.

Watchers

- For each record examination station, each party shall have not more than one (1) watcher
 - observers only, except they may ask the Board's record examiners to note appeals of the record examiner's findings
 - Board's record examiner not required to solicit opinion of any watcher nor consider such opinions if offered
 - Watchers should keep careful, detailed notes
- Removal
 - A watcher may be removed from records examination for any conduct that disrupts the orderly conduct of proceedings. The records examination will continue in the absence of the removed watcher.
- Failure to appear
 - Failure to timely appear at records examination shall not delay nor affect its validity and the records examination shall proceed in the absence of a watcher.

Appeal of Record Exam Findings

- A watcher may appeal a finding by the record examiners.
 - To preserve appeal, watcher must immediately inform record examiners of appeal at time such finding is made
 - No “standing objections” permitted
 - No “floating” or part-time watchers permitted – must be present at all times
- **IMPORTANT: If a party’s watcher does not appeal a finding made by the record examiner at the time the record examiner enters such finding into the computer during the records examination, that party shall not be allowed to present any evidence or argument of any kind with respect to the record examiner’s finding or the issue to which it relates and any future appeal or reconsideration of the record examiner’s finding is waived.**

Record Examination Results

- Upon completion of the records examination, the Board will notify the parties of the results of the records examination.
- A copy of the records examination results shall be made available to each party or his or her attorney.
- Each records examination results report will identify every record examined, every ruling made by the records examiner, and each finding of the record examiner that was appealed. A copy of the report will be delivered to the Hearing Officer and a copy placed in the Electoral Board case file.
- Any party may request a copy of record in the case file, except
 - no copies will be provided of any record containing a voter's signature unless
 - ordered by Electoral Board or Hearing Officer
 - copies are absolutely necessary to party's case;
 - party executes a nondisclosure agreement; and
 - party pays \$0.10 reproduction fee for each page.
 - no post examination record requests will be granted.

Evidentiary Hearing

- Purpose:
 - Receive evidence and hearing argument relevant to the issues presented by the objections, including evidence and argument relating to the findings made during a records examination which the moving party contested and timely appealed during the records examination.
- Motion for Evidentiary Hearing (Rule 8)
 - Timing
 - If appealing results of record examination
 - not later than 5:00 p.m. on the first business day following the day on which the parties were notified of the results of the Rule 6 records examination , or
 - by such other date and time established by the Electoral Board or the Hearing Officer.
 - A motion requesting an evidentiary hearing concerning any other contested matter may be filed with the Electoral Board and served upon the opposing party on or before deadline for doing so established by Electoral Board or Hearing Officer.

Evidentiary Hearing (cont.)

- Motion for Evidentiary Hearing -- Contents.
 - shall contain a written statement or outline sufficient to advise the other party of the factual and/or legal issues to be addressed at such hearing.
 - motion requesting an evidentiary hearing concerning the results of a Rule 6 records examination **must identify the petition sheet and line number** for any signature that was examined during the Rule 6 records examination and concerning which the moving party wishes to present evidence.
- **IMPORTANT:**
 - **A party shall not be allowed to present any evidence or argument of any kind with respect to record examiner's finding and any future appeal or reconsideration of the record examiners' finding is waived unless such party's watcher appealed the record examiner's finding at the time the record examiner entered the finding into the computer during the records examination.**
 - **A party shall be limited to those signatures identified by petition sheet and line number in the party's written motion and shall not be permitted to present evidence or argument as to any signature not contained in such written motion.**

Order of Proceeding

- Hearing officer shall establish the order in which parties must present their evidence and/or argument.
 - Generally, objector will present his/her “case in chief” first.
 - Respondent will be given opportunity to cross-examine objector’s witnesses, present his or her own witnesses or present evidence (the “defense”).
 - Rebuttal.
 - If, however, results of records examination indicates that petition contains fewer than the number of valid signature required by law, order of proofs may be reversed

Evidence

- For matters not covered in rules, Electoral Board will generally follow rules of evidence and practice which prevail in the Circuit Court of Cook County
 - However, because of the nature of these proceedings, the Electoral Board shall not be bound by such formal rules in all particulars.
- Types of evidence
 - may consider all evidence relevant to the issues presented by the objections, including, but not limited to, documentary evidence, affidavits and oral testimony.
 - affidavits may be considered in determining whether signatures found not to be genuine during a records examination are, in fact, the genuine signatures of those signing the petition.
- Witnesses.
 - party is under a duty to exercise good faith and reasonable diligence to secure the presence of witnesses at the date and time of hearing

Filing of Documents; Business Days; Working Hours

- Where to file: Room 600, 69 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.
- How to file: in person, or via facsimile number 312-263-2632 or via email at electoralboard@chicagoelections.com provided
 - all documents are received by time and date required by Rules or by Hearing Officer;
 - each document sufficiently identifies case to which it relates;
 - document is legible; and
 - parties filing by email should set their email software to request a “read receipt.”
- Business days: Monday through Friday of each week. Saturdays, Sundays and holidays may also be designated as business or working days.
- Working hours: 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. every working day.
- Changes: business days or working hours may be amended from time to time upon posting

Service of Documents

- A true and complete copy of all documents filed by a party must be served by the filing party upon all opponents in a manner reasonably calculated to provide actual and prompt notice to that party.
 - Each filed document must be accompanied by a proof of service setting forth time, date and manner of service on his or her opponent(s).
 - If a party has consented to be served via fax or email, service on that party may be made via fax or email.
 - If there is no other practicable method of service, service may be made by filing a copy of document and an executed proof of notice with the Board, which will hold the document for the party to whom it is addressed.
 - Proof of service shall contain a verified statement that telephone notice or personal notice of filing was given to the party, or that a good faith effort to give telephone notice to the party was made by attempting to telephone the party at least three times with no less than a 2-hour interval between attempts.

Subpoenas

- Board's Chairman may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas *duces tecum* requiring the production of books, paper, records and documents in the same manner as witnesses are subpoenaed in the circuit courts.
- Request for subpoena
 - must identify in writing
 - the person or entity being subpoenaed
 - the purpose of the subpoena, and
 - why it is relevant to the issues presented by the objection.
 - No subpoena shall be issued unless approved in writing by Chairman, General Counsel or by Hearing Officer.
- Service.
 - party requesting issuance of subpoena shall be responsible for its proper service upon the person or entity to whom it is directed.
 - service of subpoenas shall be made by sheriff or other person in the same manner as in cases in the courts and sheriff's fees shall be same as is provided by law, and shall be paid by the party who causes issuance of subpoena.
 - Witness fees.
 - every witness is entitled to receive \$20 for each day's attendance and \$0.20 per mile each way for necessary travel.
 - party requesting the subpoena shall be responsible for payment of fees to the witness.

Request for Review by Electoral Board

- Request to review; Discretion to allow review (Rule 20)
 - In deciding whether to grant a request for review, the Electoral Board may consider whether the issues presented have not been previously ruled upon by the Electoral Board or whether further argument or evidence from the parties would assist the Electoral Board in rendering its decision.
 - Deadline; Contents.
 - Must be filed in writing not later than 5:00 p.m. on the first day following notification of the Hearing Officer's recommended findings and proposed decision,
 - Must be accompanied by a proof of service as provided by Rule 16, and
 - Must state the specific grounds for the request.
- Notice of hearing
- No new evidence.
- Time limits.
- Not jurisdictional

Decision; Record of Proceedings

- Written decision.
 - Electoral Board shall prepare and issue a written decision stating its findings and which objections, if any, it has sustained. A copy of the decision will be served upon the parties in open proceedings before the Board.
 - If a party does not appear before the Board at the time the decision is made, a copy of the decision shall be deemed to have been served upon the absent party when a copy is personally delivered or on the date when a copy of the decision is deposited in the United States mail, in a sealed envelope or package, with postage prepaid, addressed to each party or such party's attorney of record, if any, at the address on record for such person in the Electoral Board's files.
- Record of Proceedings.
 - transcript of all proceedings will be made by a certified court reporter.
 - copies may be purchased from the reporter and will not be furnished by Board unless a petition for judicial review is filed pursuant to Section 10-10.1 of the Election Code.

Judicial Review

- Electoral Board's decision may be appealed to Circuit Court of Cook County (10 ILCS 5/10-10.1)
 - Within 5 days after service of Electoral Board decision a petition for judicial review must:
 - Be filed with Clerk of the Court, and
 - Served upon the Electoral Board and other parties to the proceeding by registered or certified mail
 - Petition must contain brief statement of reasons why decision should be reversed
 - Electoral Board will file record of proceedings

Apparent Conformity

- Petitions and nomination papers being in “apparent conformity” with provisions of Election Code shall be deemed valid unless objection made (10 ILCS 5/10-8)
 - Election official with whom such papers are filed is a “gatekeeper” to turn away nominating papers and petitions that do not even purport to conform to the law. *North v. Hinkle*, 295 Ill.App.3d 84, 89 (2nd Dist. 1998)
- Election official “has a duty, before he or she certifies a candidate’s name for placement on the ballot, to examine the nominating papers to determine whether upon their face they are in apparent conformity with the Election Code.” *Druck v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, 387 Ill.App.3d 144, 155 (1st Dist. 2008).
- Election official “is limited to the face of the document, and he may not go behind what appears on the face.” *Welsh v. Educational Officers Electoral Board*, 322 Ill.App.3d 568, 579 (1st Dist. 2001).
- Examples of failure to be in “apparent conformity”:
 - Insufficient number of signatures on face of petition (*Druck; Haymore v. Orr*, 385 Ill.App.3d 915 (1st Dist. 2008))
 - Failure to file statement of candidacy with petitions (*North*)
 - Statement of economic interests not filed in same calendar year as nominating petitions (*Jenkins v. McIlvain*, 338 Ill.App.3d 113 (1st Dist. 2003))

PETITION SUMMARY REPORT

Cook County Clerk
Chicago Board of Election Commissioner

Petition Summary Report

Last Printed

11/9/2010
8:25:58 AM

Petition: TEST BOE
Election: 110210

Objector Name: [REDACTED]

Candidate Name: [REDACTED]

Candidate Contact: CCCCCCCC
Phone: (000) 000-0000
Fax: (000) 000-0000

Signature Required: 500

Mayor

Objector Contact: BOB HOPE
Phone: (000) 000-0000
Fax:

Total Pages: 12

Total Signatures: 157

Total Objections: 102

Total On: 30

Total Remaining: 72

Total Sustained: 8

Total Over: 22

For Review (Candidate): 1

For Review (Objector): 10

Total Valid Signatures: 149

351 Signatures fewer than the required minimum

I acknowledge the completion of the records examination at: 11/9/2010 9:25:56 AM

Candidate Representative

Objector Representative

County / City Representative

PETITION PAGE SUMMARY REPORT

Cook County Clerk
Chicago Board of Election Commissioner

Petition Page Report

Last Printed

11/9/2010

9:25:16 AM

Petition: TEST BOE				Objector Name: [REDACTED]				
Election: 110210				Candidate Name: [REDACTED]				
Page ID	Total Signatures	Total Objections	Sustained	Overruled	For Review (Objector)	For Review (Candidate)	Remaining	Total Valid Signatures
0386	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
0445	15	8	1	4	2	1	3	14
0446	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	15
0456	15	15	4	11	0	0	0	11
0457	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	12
0458	12	0	0	0	0	0	10	12
0459	8	6	0	0	0	0	6	8
0461	13	11	0	0	0	0	11	13
0462	15	14	0	0	0	0	14	15
0463	15	12	0	0	0	0	12	15
0464	12	6	0	0	0	0	6	12
0465	15	9	0	0	0	0	9	15
Summary	157	102	8	22	10	1	72	149

PETITION DETAIL REPORT

Cook County Clerk
Chicago Board of Election Commissioner

Petition Detail Report (Party Copy)

Last Printed
11/9/2010
9:26:34 AM

Petition: TEST BOE		Objector Name: [REDACTED]				
Election: 110210		Candidate Name: [REDACTED]				
Page ID/Line#	Objection Reason	Ruling	For Review	Voter Name Voter Id Address	Birthdate Gender	Precinct
0386/1	1 Dup Sig (P,L)		0 Candidate 0 Objector			
0445/1	1 Invalid Sig 1 Invalid Addr 1 Inc Add 1 Dup Sig (P,L)	1 Sustained (Invalid Sig) 1 Overruled (Invalid Addr) 1 Sustained (Inc Add) 1 Sustained (Dup Sig)	0 Candidate 0 Objector			
0445/2	1 Inc Add	1 Overruled (Inc Add)	0 Candidate 0 Objector			
0445/3	1 Inc Add	1 Overruled (Inc Add)	0 Candidate 1 Objector			
0445/4	1 Inc Add	1 Overruled (Inc Add)	1 Candidate 0 Objector			
0445/8	1 Invalid Sig 1 Invalid Addr 1 Inc Add	1 Overruled (Invalid Sig) 1 Overruled (Invalid Addr) 1 Overruled (Inc Add)	0 Candidate 1 Objector	ALLEN, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] BC [REDACTED] ST CHICAGO 606[REDACTED]	2/20/ [REDACTED] M	6809049
0445/10	1 Invalid Sig		0 Candidate 0 Objector			

APPEARANCE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO AS THE DULY CONSTITUTED ELECTORAL BOARD

_____	}	
Objector(s)	}	
_____	}	
vs.	}	Case No. _____
_____	}	
Candidate	}	

APPEARANCE

The undersigned hereby makes his/her appearance (either *pro se* or by attorney ^{*} *(state one)*) for _____ and designates the following address and contact information *(print name of Objector or Candidate here)* for Service or Notice of Filing pursuant to Rules 3 and 16 of the Electoral Board's Rules of Procedure:

Name: _____
(print your name here)

Address: _____
(print your street address, suite, room, unit or apartment number here)

_____ Zip _____
(print your city, village or town and State here) (print your Zip Code here)

Telephone Number(s) _____
(office) (home)

I agree to accept service by facsimile at the following fax number: _____

I agree to accept service by email at the following email address: _____

Date: _____

Check here if you are a licensed attorney: ☐ _____
(sign your name here)

^{*} **IMPORTANT NOTE:** An objector or a candidate may appear in person on his or her own behalf ("pro se") and participate in the Electoral Board proceedings, or they may be represented by an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois. Non-attorneys may not appear on behalf of or represent another party in Electoral Board proceedings, but non-attorneys may participate in records examinations or additional records examinations under Rules 6 and 7 of the Electoral Board's Rules of Procedure. See Rule 2 of the Electoral Board's Rules of Procedure for more detailed explanation.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The numbers listed shall be available for calls during the Board's working hours, including Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.