

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

**Plaintiffs' Amended Combined Motion for Summary Judgment and
Permanent Injunction, Statement of Facts, and Memorandum of Law**

Motion

Plaintiffs Leslie Collazo, Daniel Behr, James Kirchner, Carl Kunz, Camaxtle “Max” Olivo, Juvandy Rivera, Nancy Rodriguez, Terry Nguyen Le, John Zimmers, Ron Andermann, Carlos Gonzalez, Ashley Jensen, Teresa Alexander, and Donald Puckett move for summary judgment against Defendants, the Illinois State Board of Elections and the Attorney General, and Intervenor-Defendant Emanuel “Chris” Welch under 735 ILCS 5/2-1005. Plaintiffs also move for a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants from applying the provision of Illinois Public Act No. 103-0586 that eliminates the slating process for General Assembly elections as a basis for denying Plaintiffs’ nomination petitions for the November 2024 general election, and from otherwise using that provision to prevent Plaintiffs from being listed as candidates on the November 2024 general election ballot.

Plaintiffs' Statement of Facts

A. P.A. 103-0586's Amendment to the Illinois Election Code

1. For decades, the Illinois Election Code provided a means for the state's political parties to fill a vacancy on the general election ballot where no candidate had run a primary election candidate for a General Assembly seat up for election (a process generally known as "slating"). 10 ILCS 5/8-17 (2023).

2. Until recently, the Election Code provided that "the legislative or representative committee of [a political] party" could "nominate[] a candidate to fill [such a] vacancy in nomination within 75 days after the date of the general primary election," using the procedures outlined in Section 7-61 of the Election Code. 10 ILCS 5/8-17 (2023).

3. Those procedures required that "[i]f the name of no established political party candidate was printed on the consolidated primary ballot for a particular office and if no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for such office," the vacancy could be filled by slating. The prospective candidates, once designated by the appropriate committee, must gather voters' signatures on nomination petitions and submit them to the Illinois State Board of Elections, just like any other would-be candidates. 10 ILCS 5/7-61.

4. On May 3, 2024, Illinois Senate Bill 2412 was enacted as P.A. 103-0586. *Bill Status of SB2412*, Illinois General Assembly.¹

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<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/billstatus.asp?DocNum=2412&GAID=17&GA=103&>

5. That new legislation, among other things, strikes the provision in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 that allowed party committees to slate a general-election candidate for State Representative and State Senate as outlined in 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Instead, 10 ILCS 5/8-17 now provides, in relevant part, that “if there was no candidate for the nomination of the party in the primary, no candidate of that party for that office may be listed on the ballot at the general election.” The legislation purports to be effective immediately. *Full Text of SB2412*, Illinois General Assembly.²

6. By eliminating the provision in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 allowing slating while keeping intact the text of 10 ILCS 5/7-61, the Act immediately eliminates the slating process for General Assembly races but allows slating in other races. *Id.*

7. This legislation came about through the notorious “gut and replace” procedure well known to observers of the Illinois General Assembly. SB 2412 was a dormant bill that would have amended the Children and Family Services Act until, on May 1, 2024, its entire text was removed and replaced with the anti-slating provisions. It was passed by the House that same day, passed by the Senate the next day (May 2), and signed by the governor the day after that (May 3). *Bill Status of SB2412*, Illinois General Assembly.

[DocTypeID=SB&LegID=147311&SessionID=112&SpecSess=](#) (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/fulltext.asp?DocName=&SessionId=112&GA=103&DocTypeId=SB&DocNum=2412&GAID=17&LegID=147311&SpecSess=&Session=> (last visited May 29, 2024).

B. Plaintiffs seek to be listed as candidates for the 2024 general election using the process under 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61.

8. The 2024 Illinois primary election was held on March 19, 2024. *Schedule of Future Elections*, Illinois Board of Elections.³

9. Under the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 in effect at that time, the 75-day process to fill vacancies in nomination through the slating process began that same day and was to end on June 3, 2024. The Act, enacted and effective May 3, 2024, went into effect after the slating process had begun, but before the June 3, 2024, filing deadline.

a. Plaintiff Leslie Collazo – 8th Representative District

10. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 8th Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴

11. Plaintiff Collazo is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 8th Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/NewDocDisplay.aspx?%2fM0cs48zOKVZyk9eAbpEoxjoGz9b5YaGE%2bEuf7JVd2Tlx2Mybp2RbacEJVh848tnFOLoTd3G4cRsCxSj%2bcrL1MmhG9QsYgJ9ifsBkt0LQDHPgTikai%2bSw%2floUwIYexDwJVzxKmV1ygnKHlghazVVU7BWagSiPTO0SPdInB2yk31mQ6lkqdZ0pQ%3d%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=zeMhE7Thq8AAevIiBoVVuQ%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment.

Declaration of Leslie Collazo, ¶5, Exhibit A. The Republican Representative Committee for the 8th Representative District designated her to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 7, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Collazo then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 8th Representative District for her nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

12. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Collazo had not yet filed her nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

13. Only one candidate, La Shawn Ford, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 8th Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁵ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists him as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁶

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR4Fu5cxamu0awn%2bLrIqClxk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=I9Rl8zYzSqBPMN22oZGJRA%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfgozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

b. Plaintiff Daniel Behr – 57th Representative District

14. No Republican filed to run for the March 2024 primary election for the 57th Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁷

15. Plaintiff Behr is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 57th Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Daniel Behr, ¶5, Exhibit B. The Republican Representative Committee for the 57th Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on March 19, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Behr then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 57th Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

16. After finding out about SB 2412 when it passed the House on May 1, 2024, Plaintiff Behr scrambled to put together his nomination petition. He sent an agent from Northbrook to Springfield, where the agent attempted to file his petition with the Illinois Board of Elections on May 2, 2024, arriving at approximately 4:40 p.m. *Id.* ¶¶ 8-9. The Board closed at 4:30 p.m., however, so his agent was unable to file his petition that day. *Id.* ¶9. Earlier in the day, an agent of Behr had requested that

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=aF3QHlbFazn%2fI3M0mxVaOQ%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfgozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

the Board remain open until 5:00 p.m. to accommodate his filing, but that request was denied. *Id.* ¶9.

17. Plaintiff Behr filed his nomination petition at 8:41 a.m. the next day, May 3, 2024—the same day P.A. 103-0586 was enacted into law. *Id.* ¶9.

18. Without the threat of P.A. 103-0586 preventing Plaintiff Behr’s candidacy, he would not have attempted to file his petition on May 2, 2024, and ultimately on May 3, 2024. *Id.* ¶12. He would have spent more time obtaining signatures, working up until the June 3, 2024, deadline to insulate his petition for candidacy from any challenge before the Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶12.

19. Only one candidate, Tracy Katz Muhl, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 57th Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁸

20. Currently, the website of the Board of Elections lists Ms. Katz Muhl as the Democratic candidate and Plaintiff Behr as the Republican candidate for the 57th Representative District for the November 5, 2024, General Election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁹

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR2Cfb7mGVsUhY5%2f8M4vtZyk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9hu vqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=tZOmz8ZzgXgdcenGiSiKiA%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiF oo%3d&BallotGroup=kfgozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUj Eg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

c. Plaintiff James Kirchner – 13th Legislative District

21. No Republican filed to run in the March primary for the 13th Legislative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office.

Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁰

22. Plaintiff Kirchner is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 13th Legislative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of James Kirchner, ¶5, Exhibit C. The Republican Legislative Committee for the 13th Legislative District designated him to fill the vacancy on April 18, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Kirchner then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 8th Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

23. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, Plaintiff Kirchner had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

24. Only one candidate, Robert Peters, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 13th Legislative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹¹ Currently, the website of the Board of Elections

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=dPAXH%2beT4pE6TCbR3Av%2fpw%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfgozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

¹¹

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=XmLrbPr2rU0jTLF%2f7%2fJHNA%3d%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

lists him as the only candidate for the 13th Legislative District for the November 5, 2024, General Election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹²

d. Plaintiff Carl Kunz – 31st Representative District

25. No Republican filed to run in the March primary for the 31st Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office.

Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹³

26. Plaintiff Kunz is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 31st Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Chris Kunz, ¶5, Exhibit D. The Republican Representative Committee for the 31st Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 7, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. After being designated, Plaintiff Kunz began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 8th Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=ANNcUH%2b3wyFPziS7iBWAYQ%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=3I7dBOU9LZr63O6ODv6Bmw%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

27. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, Plaintiff Kunz had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

Id. ¶10.

28. Two candidates ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 31st Representative District: Michael Crawford defeated Mary Flowers. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁴ Currently, the website of the Board of Elections lists Crawford as the only candidate for the 31st

Representative District for the November 5, 2024, General Election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁵

e. Plaintiff Camaztle “Max” Olivo – 1st Representative District

29. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 1st Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁶

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FRwfnukmFiAy%2bbw26pdUB0bw%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=y3gTaW7hEnJ1aBz3cuul8w%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=rUgUgGpZfqlvTXcGdKTTsg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

30. Plaintiff Olivo is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 1st Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Camaztle "Max" Olivo, ¶5, Exhibit E. The Republican Representative Committee for the 1st Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 5, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Olivo then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 1st Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

31. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Olivo had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

32. Only one candidate, Aaron M. Ortiz, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 1st Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁷ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists him as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁸

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR4Fu5cxamu0awn%2bLrIqClxk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=HKVNpyOAQ4LduWC%2b11pH%2fQ%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

f. Plaintiff Juvandy Rivera – 3rd Representative District

33. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 3rd Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.¹⁹

34. Plaintiff Rivera is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 3rd Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Juvandy Rivera, ¶5, Exhibit F. The Republican Representative Committee for the 3rd Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 2, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Rivera then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 3rd Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

35. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Rivera had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

36. Only one candidate, Eva-Dina Delgado, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 3rd Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General*

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=6nL0uuStZni8ntJr8Xi%2baQ%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

Primary, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁰ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists her as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²¹

g. Plaintiff Nancy Rodriguez – 4th Representative District

37. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 4th Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²²

38. Plaintiff Rodriguez is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 4th Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act’s enactment. Declaration of Nancy Rodriguez, ¶5, Exhibit G. The Republican Representative Committee for the 4th Representative District designated her to fill the vacancy in

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR4Fu5cxamu0awn%2bLrIqClxk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=PcBV1XCfIGzGLnxKOfhZxg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=QN4eJ6W4k%2b3z3%2fLUzPFc7w%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

nomination on April 2, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Rodriguez then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 4th Representative District for her nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

39. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Rodriguez had not yet filed her nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

40. Two candidates ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 4th Representative District: Lilian Jimenez defeated Kirk J. Ortiz. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²³ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists Lilian Jimenez as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁴

h. Plaintiff Terry Nguyen Le – 13th Representative District

41. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 13th Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR4Fu5cxamu0awn%2bLrIqClxk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=AvoVVFwNZViBbuP7bBdfGg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁵

42. Plaintiff Nguyen Le is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 13th Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act’s enactment. Declaration of Terry Nguyen Le, ¶5, Exhibit H. The Republican Representative Committee for the 13th Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 2, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Nguyen Le then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 13th Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

43. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Nguyen Le had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

44. Only one candidate, Hoan Huynh, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 13th Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁶ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists him as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=dPAXH%2beT4pHktjZIM4UHFQ%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3a tac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR4Fu5cxamu0awn%2bLrIqClxk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁷

i. Plaintiff John Zimmers – 19th Representative District

45. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 19th Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁸

46. Plaintiff Zimmers is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 19th Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of John Zimmers, ¶5, Exhibit I. The Republican Representative Committee for the 19th Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 5, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Zimmers then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 19th Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=ANNcUH%2b3wyEQL5Xu64tAPg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=84vzC6KQN7mOgOerw8MhAg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

47. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Zimmers had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.*

¶10.

48. Only one candidate, Lindsey Lapointe, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 19th Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.²⁹ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists her as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁰

j. Plaintiff Ron Andermann – 53rd Representative District

49. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 53rd Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³¹

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR4Fu5cxamu0awn%2bLrIqClxk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

³⁰

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=2%2bJQAKeSI46NC7zszafkJA%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

³¹

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=DVICa3zcXp1SIvrgFJBYmg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

50. Plaintiff Andermann is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 53rd Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Ron Andermann, ¶5, Exhibit J. The Republican Representative Committee for the 53rd Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 14, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Andermann then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 53rd Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

51. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Andermann had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

52. Only one candidate, Mark L. Walker, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 19th Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³² Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists him as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³³

³²

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FR2Cfb7mGVsUhY5%2f8M4vtZyk%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

³³

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=tZOmz8ZzgXjYJZMg%2fott6w%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

k. Plaintiff Carlos Gonzalez – 1st Legislative District

53. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 1st Legislative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁴

54. Plaintiff Gonzalez is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 1st Legislative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Carlos Gonzalez, ¶5, Exhibit K. The Republican Representative Committee for the 1st Legislative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 2, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Gonzalez then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 1st Legislative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

55. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Gonzalez had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

56. Only one candidate, Javier Loera Cervantes, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 1st Legislative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁵ Thus, the Board of Elections website

³⁴

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=rUgUgGpZfqmZGQKj9QnEyg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

³⁵

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2b>

currently lists him as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁶

1. Plaintiff Ashley Jensen – 31st Legislative District

57. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 31st Legislative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁷

58. Plaintiff Jensen is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 31st Legislative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Ashley Jensen, ¶5, Exhibit L. The Republican Representative Committee for the 31st Legislative District designated her to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 2, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Jensen then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 31st Legislative District for her nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

[uidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=XmLrbPr2rU0jTLF%2f7%2fJHNA%3d%3d](#) (last visited May 29, 2024).

³⁶

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=HKVNpyO AQ4J62hFuY3RhHg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

³⁷

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=3I7dBOU9LZrwMEgrWF7rg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

59. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Jensen had not yet filed her nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

60. Only one candidate, Mary Edly-Allen, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 31st Legislative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁸ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists her as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.³⁹

m. Plaintiff Teresa Alexander – 50th Representative District

61. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 50th Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴⁰

³⁸

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=XmLrbPr2rU0jTLF%2f7%2fJHNA%3d%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

³⁹

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=y3gTaW7hEnIL%2bMoH2p1E9Q%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfgozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

⁴⁰

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=DVICa3zcXp0iyHHD30AnDw%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfgozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

62. Plaintiff Alexander is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 50th Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Teresa Alexander, ¶5, Exhibit M. The Republican Representative Committee for the 50th Representative District designated her to fill the vacancy in nomination on May 13, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Alexander then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 50th Representative District for her nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

63. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Alexander had not yet been designated to fill the vacancy in the 50th Representative District and had not filed her nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

64. Only one candidate, Barbara Hernandez, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 50th Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴¹ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists her as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴²

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<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FRwfnukmFiAy%2bbw26pdUB0bw%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

⁴²

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=AvoVVFwNZViFaRyizdx35w%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXk>

n. Plaintiff Donald Puckett – 43rd Representative District

65. No Republican filed to run in the March 19, 2024, primary election for the 43rd Representative District, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for that office. *Candidate List General Primary – 3/19/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴³

66. Plaintiff Puckett is seeking to fill the Republican vacancy in nomination for the 43rd Representative District under the process set forth in the versions of 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61 that were in effect until the Act's enactment. Declaration of Donald Puckett, ¶5, Exhibit N. The Republican Representative Committee for the 43rd Representative District designated him to fill the vacancy in nomination on April 20, 2024. *Id.* ¶4. Plaintiff Puckett then began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 43rd Representative District for his nomination petition. *Id.* ¶6.

67. When P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, Plaintiff Puckett had not yet filed his nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections. *Id.* ¶10.

68. Only one candidate, Anna Moeller, ran in the March 29, 2024, Democratic primary for 43rd Representative District. *Election Results 2024 General Primary*,

[iFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1](#) (last visited May 29, 2024).

⁴³

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeID=E5xug6YIjH1D62XqY1FOg%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4yklgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴⁴ Thus, the Board of Elections website currently lists her as the only candidate for that district for the November 2024 general election. *Candidate List General Election – 11/5/2024*, Illinois State Board of Elections.⁴⁵

Memorandum of Law

Summary Judgment Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate “if the pleadings, depositions, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” 735 ILCS 5/2-1005(c). Inferences may be drawn from undisputed facts, and summary judgment should be denied only where reasonable persons could draw divergent inferences from the undisputed facts. *Pyne v. Witmer*, 129 Ill. 2d 351, 358 (1989). General assertions unsupported by any evidentiary facts are insufficient to raise a triable issue as against uncontroverted evidentiary matter. *Purdy Co. of Illinois v. Transportation Ins. Co.*, 209 Ill. App. 3d 519, 529 (1st Dist. 1991).

⁴⁴

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/ElectionVoteTotals.aspx?ID=rfZ%2buidMSDY%3d&OfficeType=TPsWaFcg2f%2bZHFrYI%2b6FRwfnukmFiAy%2bbw26pdUB0bw%3d> (last visited May 29, 2024).

⁴⁵

<https://www.elections.il.gov/ElectionOperations/CandidateList.aspx?ElectionID=9huvqbsiUWA%3d&OfficeID=PcBV1XCflGwyMxQSywvLkA%3d%3d&Status=P2wRQXkiFoo%3d&BallotGroup=kfqozmMO1fA%3d&QueryType=xF443FTCAJbIL3atac%2fUjEg7Y4ykgT1> (last visited May 29, 2024).

Argument

“To be entitled to a permanent injunction, the party seeking the injunction must demonstrate (1) a clear and ascertainable right in need of protection, (2) that he or she will suffer irreparable harm if the injunction is not granted, and (3) that no adequate remedy at law exists.” *Swigert v. Gillespie*, 2012 IL App (4th) 120043, P27.

I. Plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction.

A. Plaintiffs have a certain and clearly ascertainable right that needs protection.

For the same reasons set forth in their motion for preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs have a certain and clearly ascertainable right that needs protection. Plaintiffs sought to fill a vacancy as Republican candidates on the November 2024 general election ballot through the slating process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17. With the exception of Plaintiff Alexander, at the time the respective Republican committees nominated them, the Election Code permitted plaintiffs to use the slating process. SOF 1-5, 11, 16, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66. The enforcement of P.A. 103-0586 against Plaintiffs in this election would deprive them of their ability to use the slating process to fill a vacancy for the Republican candidates in the respective districts for an office in the General Assembly on the 2024 general election ballot. SOF 12, 17, 23, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43, 47, 51, 55, 59, 63, 67.

B. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable injury without the protection of the injunction.

For the same reasons set forth in their motion for preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs will suffer an irreparable injury without a permanent injunction.

“[I]rreparable harm occurs only where the remedy at law is inadequate; that is,

where monetary damages cannot adequately compensate the injury, or the injury cannot be measured by pecuniary standards. *Best Coin-Op, Inc. v. Old Willow Falls Condominium Asso.*, 120 Ill. App. 3d 830, 834 (1st Dist. 1983). Because of the Act, Plaintiffs will not be able to fill the vacancies on the November 2024 general election ballot. Once the election passes, Plaintiffs’ opportunity to appear as candidates for the November 2024 election will be gone forever, and monetary damages will not be able to compensate Plaintiffs for that lost opportunity.

C. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law for their injuries.

There is no adequate remedy at law for the injury Plaintiffs would suffer from being unable to appear on the November 2024 general election ballot. Again, monetary damages are inadequate.

II. The application of the Act to prevent Plaintiffs from using the slating process to fill vacancies in General Assembly races on the 2024 general election ballot violates their constitutional right to access the ballot, protected as part of the right to vote.

The elimination of the slating process for General Assembly candidates in the middle of the 2024 election season violates Plaintiffs’ constitutional right to access the ballot, protected as part of the right to vote under Article III, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution.

The Illinois Supreme Court has recognized that the right to vote is a fundamental constitutional right, essential to our system of government. *Fumarolo v. Chicago Board of Education*, 142 Ill. 2d 54, 74 (1990). “Legislation that affects any stage of the election process implicates the right to vote.” *Tully v. Edgar*, 171 Ill. 2d 297, 307 (1996) (emphasis in original). Thus, “the right to vote is implicated

by legislation that restricts a candidate’s effort to gain access to the ballot.” *Id.*, citing *Anderson v. Schneider*, 67 Ill. 2d 165, 172-73 (1977). “[T]he rights of candidates and those of voters ‘do not lend themselves to neat separation’; each statute affecting a candidate has some effect on the voter.” *Anderson*, 67 Ill. 2d at 174 (citation omitted). “[V]oters can assert their preferences only through candidates or parties or both. . . . 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.” *Anderson*, 67 Ill. 2d 165, 175 (quoting *Lubin v. Panish*, 415 U.S. 709, 716 (1974)). “The right to vote is heavily burdened if that vote may be cast only for one of two parties at a time when other parties are clamoring for a place on the ballot.” *Lubin*, 415 U.S. at 716.

A. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election is subject to strict scrutiny.

The right to vote is a fundamental constitutional right, *Fumarolo*, 142 Ill. 2d at 74, and is implicated by legislation that restricts a candidate’s effort to gain access to the ballot, *Tully*, 171 Ill. at 307. When a statute impinges on a fundamental right, courts must subject the statute to strict scrutiny. *Tully*, 171 Ill. 2d at 304; see also *Nolan v. Cook County Officers Electoral Board*, 329 Ill. App. 3d 52, 55 (1st Dist. 2002) (“[B]allot access is a substantial right and not likely to be denied.”) (quote and citation omitted).

In *Tully*, the legislature passed a law replacing the existing nine elected trustees of the University of Illinois and providing that that the university’s trustees would thereafter be appointed by the governor. 171 Ill. 2d at 303-04. The Court applied

strict scrutiny to the provision removing the elected trustees from office midterm and found it unconstitutional because it nullified the votes cast by citizens and thereby undermined and destroyed the integrity of the vote. *Id.* at 307, 311. The Court did not, however, apply strict scrutiny to the provision changing the Board of Trustees from an elected body to an appointed one. *Id.* at 313. The reason the Court in *Tully* applied strict scrutiny to one aspect of the law, but not the other was timing: where the law generally changed how trustees would be selected in the future, strict scrutiny did not apply; but where the law attempted to remove trustees who had already been elected, strict scrutiny applied.

Timing is relevant to the Court's analysis in this case as well. Here, plaintiffs do not challenge the Act's elimination of the slating process for General Assembly candidates in *future* elections. Rather, they object to the Act's elimination of the slating process for General Assembly races while that process was already underway in the *current* election—during the 75 days after the primary election when potential candidates could be nominated to fill their party's vacancies on the general election ballot by obtaining the required number of signatures and submitting their petitions to the Board of Elections. The elimination of slating in the middle of that process would ensure that no Republican candidate would appear on the ballot in Plaintiffs' districts and mostly likely would mean that only one candidate would appear on the general election ballot in those districts.

Contrary to Defendants' arguments, *Tully* cannot be distinguished on the basis that it involved a change in the law that occurred after an election had already

taken place rather than in the middle of the process. *Tully*'s application of strict scrutiny would not have been different if the attempt to nullify the votes for trustees had happened in the middle of the election. Again, the right to vote is intertwined with the right of a candidate to access the ballot, *see Anderson*, 67 Ill. 2d at 175, so it makes no difference for the application of strict scrutiny whether the Act attempted to remove candidates from the ballot after they had completed the process to access the ballot, or whether the Act removed the process for accessing the ballot in middle of that process. Either way, voters lose their right to have their votes counted. *Tully*, 171 Ill. 2d at 306.

Where the courts have not applied strict scrutiny to challenges to changes in the Election Code, the timing issue in *Tully* has not been present. For example, in *East St. Louis Fed'n of Teachers, Local 1220 v. East St. Louis Sch. Dist. No. 189 Fin. Oversight Panel*, 178 Ill. 2d 399, 414 (1997), a Financial Oversight Panel used existing law to remove school board members from office for disobeying a valid order from the panel. The Court found that the plaintiff's challenge to the existing law did not warrant strict scrutiny because it did not implicate the timing issues in *Tully* because the change in the law took place after the election. *Id.* Similarly, *East St. Louis* did not involve the timing issue present here: a change in the law in the middle of the ballot-access process.

Thus, P.A. 103-0586, as applied to Plaintiffs' efforts to gain access to the November 2024 general election ballot as candidates, is subject to strict scrutiny.

B. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election does not satisfy strict scrutiny analysis.

To satisfy strict scrutiny, legislation must: (1) advance a compelling state interest; (2) be necessary to achieve the legislation's asserted goal; and (3) be the least restrictive means available to attain the legislation's goal. *Tully*, 171 Ill. 2d at 311 (citing *Fumarolo*, 142 Ill. 2d at 90). P.A. 103-0586, as applied to Plaintiffs, fails on all three counts.

1. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election does not advance a compelling government interest.

Applying the Act's elimination of slating to keep Plaintiffs off the November 2024 general election would not advance a compelling state interest. It does not advance the interest the government has asserted to defend the Act: ensuring that voters, rather than political insiders, determine who appears on the ballot.

Indeed, if the Act is enforced against Plaintiffs, voters won't have a choice of a Republican in the general election for those General Assembly district races. Plaintiffs and the Republican Party would be prevented from placing a candidate on the ballot at all. SOF 10, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 61, 64, 65, 68. And it's very likely that voters would have only one candidate on the ballot in the relevant districts, unless an independent or third-party candidate runs—a path plaintiffs would be prevented from using for two reasons: because they are Republicans who are prevented from running as independent or third-party candidates in the general election after voting in the Republican primary election; and because the requirements and the

time remaining make doing so practically impossible. *See* 10 ILCS 5/7-43; 5/10-2; 5/10-3.

Further, in twelve of the fourteen districts at issue in this case, keeping Plaintiffs off the ballot would mean that voters had *no* role in selecting the candidates who appear on the general election ballot. That's because in those districts no Republican candidates ran in the primary, and only one candidate ran in the Democratic primary. SOF 10, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 61, 64, 65, 68. Enforcing the Act against Plaintiffs in those districts would likely mean that voters in those districts only ever had one candidate for those offices to vote for in the primary and general elections—and thus effectively had no choice at all.

Enforcing the Act as to Plaintiffs in this election would mean voters would have fewer candidates to choose from; enjoining the Act as to Plaintiffs in this election would mean that voters have more candidates to choose from. Applying the Act against Plaintiffs to prevent them from accessing their ballot in the 2024 general election not only does not advance the government's asserted interest but would thwart that interest.

2. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election is not necessary to achieve the asserted goal.

Applying the Act against Plaintiffs in the 2024 election is not necessary to achieve the Act's asserted goal. As shown above, doing so would not achieve the Act's asserted goal at all, so it could not be necessary to achieve that goal. Further, it is simply not necessary for the State to change the rules in the middle of the

ballot access process after candidates and political parties had already relied on the slating process.

3. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election is not the least restrictive means to achieve the government’s goal.

Eliminating the slating process for the November 2024 general election after that process has already started is not the least restrictive means to achieve the Act’s goal. The least restrict means would be for the Act to affect future elections so that all potential candidates and political parties would know in advance the options for obtaining ballot access and plan and act accordingly. *See Graves v. Cook Cty. Republican Party*, 2020 IL App (1st) 181516, P62 (holding that a political party by-law, enacted during a primary election, was not necessary or narrowly tailored).

P.A. 103-0586, as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election, fails strict scrutiny analysis and thus unconstitutionally restricts Plaintiffs’ fundamental rights to suffrage by negating their efforts to gain access to the ballot.

C. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election does not satisfy the *Anderson-Burdick* test.

Even under the intermediate scrutiny that Defendants and Intervenor assert applies—which it does not—the Court should still find that the Act applied to Plaintiffs in the 2024 general election violates their constitutional rights. Under the scrutiny asserted by Defendants and Intervenor—known as the *Anderson-Burdick* test, *see Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 789 (1983); *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428 (1992)—when election provisions impose only “reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions” upon the First and Fourteenth amendment rights of voters, the State’s

important regulatory interests are generally sufficient to justify the restrictions. *Green Party v. Henrichs*, 355 Ill. App. 3d 445, 447 (3d Dist. 2005).

Applying the Act against Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election is not “substantially related to an important governmental interest.” *Napleton v. Vill. of Hinsdale*, 229 Ill. 2d 296, 208 (2008). As explained above, applying the Act to Plaintiffs in the 2024 general election would undermine the State’s purported interest—in preventing political insiders from having control over which candidates are slated and to ensure that the voters make this determination—because it would ensure that voters have less choice and political insiders have more control over which candidates are on the ballot. *See* Section B.1.

Further, applying the Act to prevent Plaintiffs from accessing the ballot in the 2024 general election is discriminatory and unreasonable. It’s unreasonable and discriminatory to change the slating process in the middle of that process, when Plaintiffs had relied on it to access the ballot and are attempting to comply with it. And applied to Plaintiffs, the Act ensures that voters have less choice in the 2024 election. *See* Section B.1.

When restrictions on the constitutional rights of potential candidates are discriminatory and unreasonable—as they are here—such restrictions must be “narrowly drawn to advance a state interest of compelling importance.” *Green Party*, 355 Ill. App. 3d at 447. In other words, they must satisfy strict scrutiny. And as explained above, applying the Act to Plaintiffs to prevent them from using the

slating process to access the 2024 general election ballot as Republican candidates for General Assembly elections fails strict scrutiny. *See* Section B.

D. The Act as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election is fatally underinclusive and is therefore unconstitutional.

There's a final reason that the Act, as applied to Plaintiffs, is unconstitutional under both strict scrutiny and intermediate scrutiny: The Act only ends the slating process for races for the General Assembly and therefore is underinclusive to the government's purported purpose. *Joelner v. Vill. of Wash. Park*, 508 F.3d 427, 433 (7th Cir. 2007) (finding an underinclusive regulatory scheme failed both strict and intermediate scrutiny). The purported government interest in preventing political insiders from having control over which candidates on the ballot and to ensure that the voters make this determination is undermined by the fact that the Act only eliminates slating for *General Assembly* races. *See Rubin v. Coors Brewing Co.*, 514 U.S. 476, 489 (1995) (holding that "exemptions and inconsistencies bring into question the purpose of the [regulation].") And it was the General Assembly that passed the Act—to be effective upon enactment—in two days, ensuring that it would go into effect in the middle of the slating process for the 2024 general election. SOF 4, 7.

Conclusion

For these reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully ask this Court for summary judgment, including (a) a declaratory judgment that the revisions to 10 ILCS 5/8-17 in P.A. 103-0586, as applied to Plaintiffs for the 2024 general election, violate their constitutional right to access the ballot protected by Article III, section 1, of the

1970 Illinois Constitution; (b) a permanent injunction against Defendants preventing them from enforcing the Act against Plaintiffs, including using the provision of the Act that eliminates the slating process for General Assembly elections as a basis for denying Plaintiffs' nomination petitions for the November 2024 general election or otherwise using that provision prevent Plaintiffs' names from being listed as candidates on the November 2024 general election ballot; and (c) such further relief as this Court deems just, proper, and equitable.

May 31, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Exhibit A

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Leslie Collazo

I, Leslie Collazo, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 8th Representative District (“the Office”).
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 8th Representative District on April 7, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 8th Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers. At present, my campaign has gathered approximately 650 signatures from qualified voters in the 8th Representative District.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since

the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on

information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 18, 2024

Signed: A blue rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. Above the signature, the text "DocuSigned by:" is written in a small font. Below the signature, a long alphanumeric string "58894A1AACD74EC..." is visible, partially obscured by the signature's tail.

Exhibit B

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Daniel Behr

I, Daniel Behr, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Northbrook, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 57th Representative District (“the Office”).
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 57th Representative District on March 19, 2024 before more than 100 people at a prominent location in the 57th Representative District with media invited and informed of the proceedings.

5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 57th Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had gathered in excess of 700 signatures. Had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was became effective (May 3, 2024), I would have obtained many more signatures, as my goal was to file with the maximum number of 1500 signatures.

8. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

9. Seeing that passage in the Senate the following day was imminent, I scrambled to gather my petitions and other nominating papers, and my campaign staff drove down to Springfield from Northbrook and attempted to file with the Illinois Board of Elections on May 2, 2024, arriving at approximately 4:40 PM. However, the Board closed at 4:30 PM and my agent was unable to file my petition

on May 2. An agent had earlier in the day requested that the Board remain open until 5:00 PM to accommodate my filing, but that request was denied. My petition was filed with the Board at 8:41 AM on May 3, 2024.

10. I rushed to file my nomination papers on May 2, 2024, because of the sudden introduction and imminent approval of P.A. 103-0586. Because I had to rush to file my petitions on such short notice, I was unable to include over 200 signatures that had been obtained by friends and volunteers in time to drive with them to Springfield for filing.

11. I was and remain concerned that the passage of P.A. 103-0586 would prevent me from appearing on the November 2024 General Election ballot as the Republican candidate for the Office.

12. Without the threat of P.A. 103-0586 preventing my candidacy, I would not have attempted to file my petition on May 2 and ultimately on May 3, 2024. I would have spent more time obtaining signatures, working up until the June 3rd deadline that existed before the passage P.A. 103-0586, to insulate my petition for candidacy before the Board of Elections from any challenge.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 19, 2024


Signed: _____

Exhibit C

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of James Kirchner

I, James Kirchner, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.

2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.

3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of State Senator for the 13th Legislative District (“the Office”).

4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Legislative Committee for the 13th Legislative District on April 18, 2024.

5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Legislative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 13th Legislative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 1000 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 1000 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly offices late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on

information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 18, 2024

Signed: 

Exhibit D

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Carl R. Kunz

I, Carl R. Kunz, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.

2. I reside in Hickory Hills, Illinois.

3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 31st Representative District (“the Office”).

4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 31st Representative District on April 7, 2024.

5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 31st Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers. At present, my campaign has gathered approximately 500 signatures from qualified voters in the 31st Representative District.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly offices late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since

the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on

information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 19, 2024

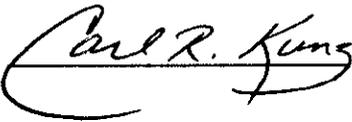
Signed: 

Exhibit E

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Camaxtle "Max" Olivo

I, Camaxtle "Max" Olivo, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 1st Representative District ("the Office").
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 1st Representative District on April 5, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 1st Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 28, 2024

Signed:

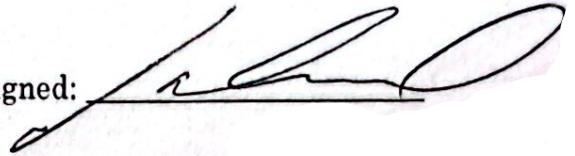
A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke, positioned above a solid horizontal line.

Exhibit F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Juvandy Rivera

I, Juvandy Rivera, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 3rd Representative District (“the Office”).
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy by the Republican Representative Committee for the 3rd Representative District on April 2, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 3rd Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024, to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/P.A. 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that P.A. 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after the language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may have been in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 28, 2024

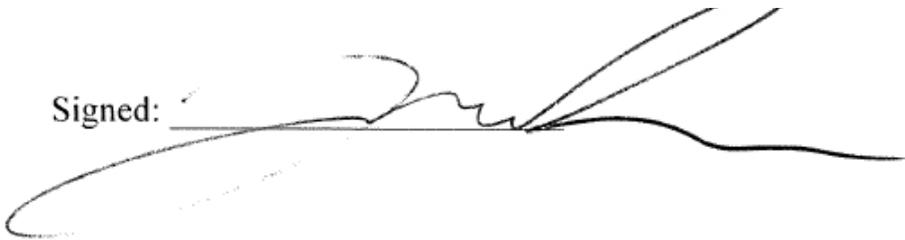
Signed: 

Exhibit G

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Nancy Rodriguez

I, Nancy Rodriguez, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 4th Representative District (“the Office”).
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 4th Representative District on April 2, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 4th Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 28, 2024

Signed: 

Exhibit H

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Terry Nguyen Le

I, Terry Nguyen Le, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 13th Representative District ("the Office").
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 13th Representative District on April 2, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 13th Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would

be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set

forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters the stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to true.

Executed May 28, 2024

Signed: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping, stylized strokes, positioned above a horizontal line.

Exhibit I

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of John Zimmers

I, John Zimmers, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.

2. I reside in Chicago, Illinois.

3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 19th Representative District (“the Office”).

4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 19th Representative District on April 5, 2024.

5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 19th Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 28, 2024

Signed:  

Exhibit J

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Ronald E. Andermann

I, Ronald E. Andermann, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Arlington Heights, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 53rd Representative District (“the Office”).
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no person was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 53rd Representative District on April 14, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 53rd Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly office late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 29, 2024

Signed: Ronald E. Ardeman

Exhibit K

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS,
et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Carlos Gonzalez

I, Carlos Gonzalez, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.

2. I reside in Lyons, Illinois.

3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of State Senator for the 1st Legislative District (“the Office”).

4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Legislative Committee for the 1st Legislative District on April 2, 2024.

5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Legislative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 1st Legislative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 1000 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 1000 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly offices late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Legislative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 28, 2024

Signed: _____


Carlos A. Gonzalez

Exhibit L

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Ashley Jensen

I, Ashley Jensen, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in Winthrop Harbor, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of State Senator for the 31st Legislative District ("the Office").
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Legislative Committee for the 31st Legislative District on April 2, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.
6. Upon being designated by the Republican Legislative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters

in the 31st Legislative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 1000 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 1000 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly offices late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. When P.A. 103-0586 was signed by Governor Pritzker, I momentarily paused collecting signatures because I was concerned that my efforts would be in vain since the Act purported to eliminate the process for appearing on the General Election ballot that I was in the process of undertaking.

12. I have since resumed the collecting of signatures for my nomination petition, but because of the passage of P.A. 103-0586, I have had more difficulty obtaining volunteers to help me collect signatures, as the effort may be in vain.

13. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Legislative Committee, attempting to raise money for my campaign, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

14. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 28, 2024

Signed: _____

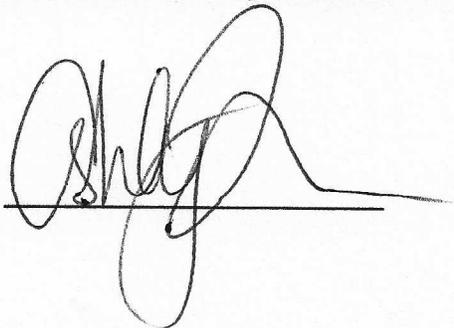
A handwritten signature in black ink, written over a horizontal line. The signature is highly stylized and cursive, with large loops and flourishes. It appears to be the name of the undersigned party.

Exhibit M

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Teresa L. Alexander

I, Teresa L. Alexander, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.
2. I reside in North Aurora, Illinois.
3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 50th Representative District (“the Office”).
4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 50th Representative District on May 13, 2024.
5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 50th Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In seeking appointment to fill the vacancy in nomination and embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to obtain appointment to fill the vacancy in nomination and file my nomination papers. At present, my campaign has gathered approximately 700 signatures from qualified voters in the 50th Representative District.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not been appointed to fill the vacancy in nomination and gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have sought appointment by the designated committee and obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly offices late in the day on May 2, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet been appointed to fill the vacancy in nomination and filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, gathering the required signatures, and the preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

12. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 29, 2024

Signed: Teresa Alexander

Exhibit N

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

LESLIE COLLAZO, et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 2024-CH-000032

Honorable Judge Gail Noll

Declaration of Donald P. Puckett

I, Donald P. Puckett, declare as follows:

1. I am a United States citizen of at least 18 years of age. If called to testify at trial or deposition, I would testify as follows.

2. I reside in Elgin, Illinois.

3. I am a Republican candidate for the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 43rd Representative District (“the Office”).

4. The name of no Republican Party candidate for the Office was printed on the 2024 Primary ballot, and no Republican was nominated as a write-in candidate for the Office at the 2024 Primary Election. I was designated to fill that vacancy in nomination by the Republican Representative Committee for the 43rd Representative District on April 20, 2024.

5. I am seeking to fill the vacancy in nomination under the process set forth in 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61, as they existed prior to the passage, and effective date, of Illinois Senate Bill 2412/Public Act 103-0586.

6. Upon being designated by the Republican Representative Committee to fill the vacancy in nomination for the Office, I began collecting signatures of Republican voters in the 43rd Representative District, as required by 10 ILCS 5/8-17 and 10 ILCS 5/7-61. Per the statute as it existed when I was designated to fill the vacancy, I must collect 500 valid petition signatures, which needed to be filed by June 3, 2024, which is 75 days following the primary.

7. In embarking on my candidacy, I relied on having until June 3, 2024 to file my nomination papers. At present, my campaign has gathered approximately 600 signatures from qualified voters in the 43rd Representative District.

8. At the time of passage and signing of SB 2412/PA 103-0586, I had not gathered the minimum number of petition signatures. However, had I known that I would have had to file my petitions by the date that PA 103-0586 was enacted (May 2, 2024), I would have obtained a minimum of 500 valid petition signatures, and would have filed them by that date, rather than by June 3rd, as I had planned.

9. I found out about the language in SB 2412 that purports to eliminate the filling of vacancies for General Assembly offices late in the day on May 1, 2024, after that language was passed by the House.

10. At the time P.A. 103-0586 went into effect on May 3, 2024, I had not yet filed my nomination petition for candidacy with the Illinois Board of Elections.

11. I am concerned that my candidacy will be challenged due to the enactment of P.A. 103-0586 and that my significant efforts in obtaining the designation from the Republican Representative Committee, gathering the required signatures, and the

preparation and submission of my nomination petition to the Board of Elections will have been in vain.

12. Without an injunction preventing the application of P.A. 103-0586 to my ability to appear as a Republican candidate for the Office on the November 2024 General Election ballot, I will suffer injury in the form of lost time and money attempting to access the ballot through a vacancy-filling process that was permissible when I was designated to fill the vacancy, and I will suffer further injury as my right to appear on the ballot is infringed. In addition, without a timely injunction, I effectively lose time to campaign, including raising money for my campaign, as the issue of whether my candidacy will be permitted under the law is clouded.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned certifies that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief and as to such matters the undersigned certifies as aforesaid that he verily believes the same to be true.

Executed May 29, 2024

Signed: Donald Puckett