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Clerk Mahoney: "House Perfunctory Session will come to order. The following Bills are introduced and read the first time. First Reading of the following House Bills; House Bill 1, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning procurement. House Bill 2, offered Representative Bassi, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 3, offered by Representative Bassi, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 4, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 5, offered by Representative Kelly, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 6, offered by Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 7, offered Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 8, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning ethics. House Bill 9, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning orders of protection. House Bill 10, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 11, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 12, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 13, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 14, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 15, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 16, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning appropriations. House Bill 17,

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offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 18, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 19, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 20, offered by Representative Lang, a House Bill 21, Bill for an Act in relation to taxes. offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 22, offered by Representative Lang, a revenue. Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 23, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 24, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 25, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 26, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning human rights. House Bill 27, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning land. House Bill 28, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 29, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning land. House Bill 30, offered by Representative Hassert, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 31, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 32, offered by Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act concerning the Adeline Jay Geo-Karis Illinois Beach Marina. House Bill 33, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 34, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. Bill 35, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act

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concerning criminal House Bill 36, offered law. Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 37, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 38, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 39, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 40, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an concerning criminal law. House Bill 41, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 42, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning sex offenders. House Bill 43, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 44, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 45, offered by Representative Bellock, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 46, offered by Representative Bellock, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 47, offered by Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act concerning the State Comptroller. House Bill 48, offered by Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 49, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 50, offered by Representative Meyer, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 51, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 52, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 53, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an

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Bill 54, offered Act concerning gaming. House by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 55, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an House Bill 56, offered by Act concerning gaming. Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 57, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Bill 58, offered Act concerning gaming. House Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 59, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 60, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal (sic-civil) law. House Bill 61, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal (sic-civil) law. House Bill 62, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 63, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 64, offered Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 65, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 66, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 67, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 68, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 69, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 70, offered by Bill for Representative Lang, a an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 71, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 72,

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offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 73, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 74, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 75, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 76, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 77, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 78, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 79, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 80, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 81, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 82, offered Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning business transactions. House Bill 83, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning business transactions. House Bill 84, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 85, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 86, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 87, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 88, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 89, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning health. House Bill 90, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning health. House Bill 91, offered by

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Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning health. House Bill 92, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act in relation to control of terrorist fundraising. House Bill 93, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning economic development. House Bill 94, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning economic development. House Bill 95, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 96, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 97, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 98, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 99, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. Bill 100, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 101, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 102, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 103, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 104, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for Act an concerning government. House Bill 105, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 106, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 107, offered Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 108, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 109, offered by

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Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 110, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning liquor. House Bill 111, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 112, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. House Bill 113, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 114, offered by Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 115, offered by Representative Jakobsson, a Bill for an Act concerning public health. House Bill 116, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 117, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 118, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 119, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 120, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 121, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 122, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 123, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 124, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 125, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 126, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation.

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Bill 127, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 128, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 129, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. Bill 130, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 131, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 132, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 133, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act in relation to transportation. House Bill 134, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 135, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. Bill 136, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 137, offered by Representative Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning the General Assembly. House Bill 138, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning stem cell research. House Bill 139, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning appropriations. House Bill 140, offered by Representative Beaubien, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 141, offered by Representative Hassert, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 142, offered by Representative Hassert, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 143, offered by Representative Hassert, a Bill for an Act offered concerning revenue. House Bill 144, by

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Representative Hassert, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 145, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 146, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 147, offered Representative Harris, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 148, offered by Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance. House Bill 149, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning business. Bill 150, offered House Representative Turner, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 151, offered by Representative Bost, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 152, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 153, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 154, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 155, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning libraries. House Bill 156, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 157, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 158, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 159, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 160, offered Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 161, offered by Representative Granberg, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 162,

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offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 163, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal House Bill 164, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 165, offered by Representative Osmond, a Bill for an House Bill 166, concerning elections. offered Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act concerning human rights. House Bill 167, offered by Representative Moffitt, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 168, offered by Representative Granberg, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 169, offered Representative Osmond, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 170, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 171, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning economic development. House Bill 172, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 173, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 174, offered by Representative Tracy, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 175, offered by Representative Watson, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 176, offered by Representative Watson, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 177, offered Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 178, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 179, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for

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an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 180, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 181, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 182, offered by Representative Bellock, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House 183, offered Bill Bill for Dunn, a an Representative Act concerning government. House Bill 184, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning human rights. House Bill 185, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act House Bill 186, concerning regulation. offered Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning antifreeze. House Bill 187, offered by Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 188, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 189, offered Representative Bellock, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 190, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 191, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 192, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning health. House Bill 193, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning public health. House Bill 194, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act concerning missing persons. House Bill 195, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 196, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 197,

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offered by Representative Meyer, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 198, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. And House Bill 199, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law."

Clerk Bolin: "House Bill 200, offered by Representative Soto, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 201, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an concerning wildlife. House Bill 202, offered Representative Arroyo, a Bill for an Act concerning State House Bill 203, offered by Representative Government. Froehlich, a Bill for an Act concerning transactions. House Bill 204, offered by Representative Froehlich, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 205, offered by Representative Watson, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 206, offered by Representative Ramey, a Bill for an Act concerning sex offenders. House Bill 207, offered by Representative Ramey, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 208, offered by Representative Krause, a Bill for an Act Bill 209, concerning revenue. House offered Representative Krause, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 210, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 211, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 212, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 213, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 214, offered by

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Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning property. House Bill 215, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning animals. House Bill 216, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning State House Bill 217, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. Bill 218, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 219, offered Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act in relation to public employee benefits. House Bill 220, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act appropriations. House Bill 221, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 222, offered by Representative Yarbrough, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 223, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 224, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 225, offered by Representative Yarbrough, a Bill for an Act concerning human rights. House Bill 226, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 227, offered by Representative Currie, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 228, offered by Representative John Bradley, a Bill for an Act in relation to firearms. House Bill 229, offered Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 230, offered by Representative regulation. Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning imprisonment. Bill 231, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an

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Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 232, offered by Representative Monique Davis, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 233, offered by Representative education. Monique Davis, a Bill for an Act in relation to civil law. House Bill 234, offered by Representative Monique Davis, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 235, offered by Representative Monique Davis, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 236, offered by Representative Cross, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 237, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning libraries. House Bill 238, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 239, offered by Representative Schmitz, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. Bill 240, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 241, offered by Representative Beaubien, a Bill for an Act concerning courts. House Bill 242, offered by Representative Beaubien, a Bill for an Act concerning financial regulation. House Bill 243, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning courts. House Bill 244, offered by Representative Lindner, Bill for a an Act making appropriations. House Bill 245, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 246, offered by Representative Yarbrough, a Bill for an Act concerning public health. House Bill 247, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 248, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law.

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Bill 249, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 250, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning children. House Bill 251, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 252, offered by Representative Beiser, a Bill for an concerning business. House Bill 253, offered Representative Beiser, a Bill for an Act concerning House Bill 254, offered by Representative education. Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 255, offered by Representative Fortner, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 256, offered by Representative Fortner, a Bill for an Act concerning local House Bill 257, offered by Representative government. Yarbrough, a Bill for an Act concerning human rights. House Bill 258, offered by Representative Smith, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 259, offered Representative Cole, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 260, offered by Representative Cole, a Bill for an Act concerning sex offenders. House Bill 261, offered by Representative Eddy, a Bill for an Act concerning schools. House Bill 262, offered by Representative Eddy, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 263, offered by Representative Eddy, a Bill for an Act concerning sex offenders. House Bill 264, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 265, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning legislative member initiatives. House Bill 266, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act

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concerning local government. House Bill 267, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 268, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 269, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 270, offered Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 271, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning alternative fuels. House Bill 272, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 273, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 274, offered by Representative Wait, a Bill for an Act concerning minors. Bill 275, offered House Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 276, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 277, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act Bill concerning safety. House 278, offered Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 279, offered by Representative Beaubien, a Bill for an Act concerning property. House Bill 280, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill offered by Representative Golar, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 282, offered by Representative Reitz, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 283, offered by Representative Saviano, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 284, offered

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by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act concerning unemployment insurance. House Bill 285, offered by Representative Jerry Mitchell, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 286, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 287, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 288, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 289, offered by Representative Durkin, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 290, offered by Representative Rich Myers, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 291, offered by Representative Rich Myers, a Bill for an Act Bill 292, offered concerning courts. House Representative Monique Davis, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 293, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 294, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 295, offered by Representative Colvin, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 296, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning consumer protection. House Bill 297, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act Bill 298, offered concerning wildlife. House Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 299, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act concerning appropriations. House Bill 300, offered by Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 301, offered by

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Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 302, offered by Representative Krause, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 303, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning local House Bill 304, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 305, offered by Representative Hamos, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 306, offered by Representative Bill Mitchell, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 307, offered by Representative Bill Mitchell, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. House Bill 308, offered by Representative Bill Mitchell, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 309, offered by Representative Coulson, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 310, offered Representative Winters, a Bill for an Act concerning local House Bill 311, offered by Representative government. Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning health. House Bill 312, offered by Representative Reis, a Bill for an Act concerning liquor. House Bill 313, offered Representative Jakobsson, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 314, offered by Representative Ramey, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 315, offered by Representative Yarbrough, a Bill for an Act concerning State Government. House Bill 316, offered by Representative Holbrook, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 317, offered by Representative Fritchey, a Bill for an Act concerning abortions. First Reading of these House Bills. First Reading of House Joint Resolution

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Constitutional Amendments. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1, offered by Representative David Reis.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to add Section 9 to Article XIII of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 9. MARRIAGE

To secure and preserve the benefits of marriage for our society and for future generations of children, only a union of one man and one woman shall be valid or recognized as a marriage in this State. This State and its political subdivisions shall not create or recognize a legal status similar to that of marriage.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This has been the First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #2, offered by Representative Lang.

WHEREAS, The Ninety-second Congress of the United States of America, at its Second Session, in both houses, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, adopted the following

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proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America:

JOINT RESOLUTION

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED (TWO-THIRDS OF EACH HOUSE CONCURRING THEREIN), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE	

- Section 1. Equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex.
- Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.
- Section 3. This Amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification; and
- WHEREAS, A Joint Resolution is a resolution adopted by both houses of the General Assembly and does not require the signature of the Governor; a Joint Resolution is sufficient for Illinois' ratification of an amendment to the United States Constitution; and
- WHEREAS, The United States Congress has recently adopted the 27th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the so-called Madison Amendment, relating to Compensation of Members of Congress; this amendment was proposed 203 years earlier by our First Congress and only recently ratified by

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- three-fourths of the States; the United States Archivist certified the 27th Amendment on May 18, 1992; and
- WHEREAS, The founders of our nation, James Madison included, did not favor further restrictions to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, the amending procedure; the United States Constitution is harder to amend than any other constitution in history; and
- WHEREAS, The restricting time limit for the Equal Rights Amendment ratification is in the resolving clause and is not a part of the amendment proposed by Congress and already ratified by 35 states; and
- WHEREAS, Having passed a time extension for the Equal Rights Amendment on October 20, 1978, Congress has demonstrated that a time limit in a resolving clause can be disregarded if it is not a part of the proposed amendment; and
- WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court in Coleman v. Miller, 307 U.S. 433, at 456 (1939), recognized that Congress is in a unique position to judge the tenor of the nation, to be aware of the political, social, and economic factors affecting the nation, and to be aware of the importance to the nation of the proposed amendment; and
- WHEREAS, If an amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures, it is for Congress under the principles of Coleman v. Miller to determine the validity of the state ratifications occurring after a time limit in the resolving clause, but not in the amendment itself; and

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- WHEREAS, Constitutional equality for women and men continues to be timely in the United States and worldwide, and a number of other nations have achieved constitutional equality for their women and men; therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America set forth in this resolution is ratified; and be it further
- RESOLVED, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Archivist of the United States, the Administrator of General Services of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and each member of the Illinois congressional delegation. This has been a First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #2. First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #3, offered by Representative Black.
- RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Article IV and Section 1 of Article XIV of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

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SECTION 1. LEGISLATURE - POWER AND STRUCTURE

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, elected by the electors from 59 Senatorial Districts and 119 Representative Districts.

(Source: Amendment adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)

SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE COMPOSITION

- a) One Senator shall be elected from each Senatorial District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Senatorial Districts as equally as possible into three groups. Senators from one group shall be elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; Senators from the second group, for terms of four years, two years and four years; and Senators from the third group, for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Senatorial Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State.
- b) One Representative shall be elected from each Representative District for a term of two years.
- c)To be eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or appointment a resident of the district which he is to represent. In the general election following a redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of the

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redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.

- (d) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial office with more than twenty-eight months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator shall serve until the next general election, at which time a Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in a Representative office or in any other Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds.
- (e) No member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for time during which he is in attendance as a member of the General Assembly. No member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term.

(Source: Amendment adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)

SECTION 3. LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

(a) Senatorial Districts shall be compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population. Representative Districts shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in

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population. A Representative District need not be entirely within a single Senatorial District.

(b) By April 15 of the year following each Federal decennial census year, the State Board of Elections, by a record vote of a majority of the total number of members authorized by law as provided in Section 5 of Article III, shall designate a computer program for redistricting the Senate and House of Representatives that meets the requirements of this Section. The designation shall include detailed specifications of the computer program.

Any computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under this Section shall embody the following standards and criteria, as defined by Common Law, in this order of priority:

- (1) contiguity;
- (2) substantial equality of population;
- (3) compactness;
- (4) minimization of the number of districts that cross county or municipal boundaries; and
- (5) a fair reflection of minority voting strength.

Any computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under this Section shall not consider the following data:

- (1) residency of incumbent legislators;
- (2) political affiliations of registered voters;
- (3) previous election results; and
- (4) demographic information not required to be used by this Section or by the United States Constitution or federal law.

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Except as specified in this Section, the computer program shall produce districts in a random manner.

The Senate, by resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected, may by June 15 of that year designate a different computer program for redistricting the Senate. The House of Representatives, by a resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected, may by June 15 of that year designate a different computer program for redistricting the House of Representatives.

- (c) In the year following each Federal decennial census year,
 (i) the Senate, by resolution adopted by a record vote of
 three-fifths of the members elected, shall redistrict the
 Senatorial Districts and (ii) the House of Representatives,
 by resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths of
 the members elected, shall redistrict the Representative
 Districts. Each adopted redistricting resolution shall be
 filed with the Secretary of State by the presiding officer
 of the house that adopted the resolution.
- (d) If a Senatorial or Representative redistricting resolution is not adopted and effective by June 15 of that year, the State Board of Elections, as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall produce a Senatorial or Representative redistricting plan, or both as the case may be, through the use of the computer program designated by the affected chamber, if it made a designation under subsection (b), or else through the use of the computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under that subsection. The

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State Board of Elections shall file the redistricting plan with the Secretary of State.

- (e) A redistricting plan, adopted by redistricting resolution or produced by the State Board of Elections, that is filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the same force and effect as a law, and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State.
- (f) The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate.

(Source: Amendment adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SECTION 1. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

- (a) Whenever three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly so direct, the question of whether a Constitutional Convention should be called shall be submitted to the electors at the general election next occurring at least six months after such legislative direction.
- (b) If the question of whether a Convention should be called is not submitted during any twenty-year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such question at the general election in the twentieth year following the last submission.
- (c) The vote on whether to call a Convention shall be on a separate ballot. A Convention shall be called if approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.

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- (d) The General Assembly, at the session following approval by the electors, by law shall provide for the Convention and for the election of two delegates from each Senatorial District; designate the time and place of the Convention's first meeting which shall be within three months after the election of delegates; fix and provide for the pay of delegates and officers; and provide for expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention.
- (e) To be eligible to be a delegate a person must meet the same eligibility requirements as a member of the General Assembly. Vacancies shall be filled as provided by law.
- (f) The Convention shall prepare such revision of or amendments to the Constitution as it deems necessary. Any proposed revision or amendments approved by a majority of the delegates elected shall be submitted to the electors in such manner as the Convention determines at an election designated or called by the Convention occurring not less than two nor more than six months after the Convention's adjournment. Any revision or amendments proposed by the Convention shall be published with explanations, as the Convention provides, at least one month preceding the election.
- (g) The vote on the proposed revision or amendments shall be on a separate ballot. Any proposed revision or amendments shall become effective, as the Convention provides, if approved by a majority of those voting on the question.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SCHEDULE

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This Constitutional Amendment takes effect beginning with redistricting in 2011 and applies to the election of members of the General Assembly in 2012 and thereafter. The foregoing House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #3 has been read for a first time."

- Clerk Mahoney: "House Constitution... House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #4, offered by Representative Lindner.
 - RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Article IV and Section 1 of Article XIV of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 1. LEGISLATURE - POWER AND STRUCTURE

The legislative power is vested in a General Assembly consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, elected by the electors from 59 Senatorial Districts and 119 Representative Districts.

SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE COMPOSITION

(a) One Senator shall be elected from each Senatorial District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Senatorial Districts as equally as possible into three groups. Senators from one group shall be elected for terms of four years,

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four years and two years; Senators from the second group, for terms of four years, two years and four years; and Senators from the third group, for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Senatorial Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State.

- (b) One Representative shall be elected from each Representative District for a term of two years.
- (c) To be eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or appointment a resident of the district which he is to general election In the following redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of the redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.
- (d) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial office with more than twenty-eight months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator shall serve until the next general election, at which time a Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in a Representative office or in any other Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds.

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(e)No member οf the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for time during which he attendance as a member of the General Assembly. No member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term.

SECTION 3. LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

- (a) Senatorial Districts shall be compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population. Representative Districts shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population. A Representative District need not be entirely within a single Senatorial District.
- (b) By April 15 of the year following each Federal decennial census year, the State Board of Elections, by a record vote of a majority of the total number of members authorized by law as provided in Section 5 of Article III, shall designate a computer program for redistricting the Senate and House of Representatives that meets the requirements of this Section. The designation shall include detailed specifications of the computer program.

Any computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under this Section shall embody the following standards and criteria, as defined by Common Law, in this order of priority:

- (1) contiguity;
- (2) substantial equality of population;

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- (3) compactness;
- (4) minimization of the number of districts that cross county or municipal boundaries; and
- (5) a fair reflection of minority voting strength.

 Any computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under this Section shall not consider the following data:
 - (1) residency of incumbent legislators;
 - (2) political affiliations of registered voters;
 - (3) previous election results; and
- (4) demographic information not required to be used by this Section or by the United States Constitution or federal law.

Except as specified in this Section, the computer program shall produce districts in a random manner.

The Senate, by resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected, may by June 15 of that year designate a different computer program for redistricting the Senate. The House of Representatives, by a resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected, may by June 15 of that year designate a different computer program for redistricting the House of Representatives.

(c) In the year following each Federal decennial census year,
(i) the Senate, by resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths the members elected, shall redistrict the Senatorial Districts and (ii) the House of Representatives, by resolution adopted by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected, shall redistrict the Representative

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Districts. Each adopted redistricting resolution shall be filed with the Secretary of State by the presiding officer of the house that adopted the resolution.

- (d) If a Senatorial or Representative redistricting resolution is not adopted and effective by June 15 of that year, the State Board of Elections, as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall produce a Senatorial or Representative redistricting plan, or both as the case may be, through the use of the computer program designated by the affected chamber, if it made a designation under subsection (b), or else through the use of the computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under that subsection. The State Board of Elections shall file the redistricting plan with the Secretary of State.
- (e) A redistricting plan, adopted by redistricting resolution or produced by the State Board of Elections, that is filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the same force and effect as a law, and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State.
- (f) The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate.

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SECTION 1. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(a) Whenever three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly so direct, the question of whether a Constitutional Convention should be called shall be submitted to the electors at the general election next

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occurring at least six months after such legislative direction.

- (b) If the question of whether a Convention should be called is not submitted during any twenty-year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such question at the general election in the twentieth year following the last submission.
- (c) The vote on whether to call a Convention shall be on a separate ballot. A Convention shall be called if approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.
- (d) The General Assembly, at the session following approval by the electors, by law shall provide for the Convention and for the election of two delegates from each Senatorial District; designate the time and place of the Convention's first meeting which shall be within three months after the election of delegates; fix and provide for the pay of delegates and officers; and provide for expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention.
- (e) To be eligible to be a delegate a person must meet the same eligibility requirements as a member of the General Assembly. Vacancies shall be filled as provided by law.
- (f) The Convention shall prepare such revision of or amendments to the Constitution as it deems necessary. Any proposed revision or amendments approved by a majority of the delegates elected shall be submitted to the electors in such manner as the Convention determines at an election designated or called by the Convention occurring not less than two nor more than six months after the Convention's adjournment. Any revision or amendments proposed by the

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Convention shall be published with explanations, as the Convention provides, at least one month preceding the election.

(g) The vote on the proposed revision or amendments shall be on a separate ballot. Any proposed revision or amendments shall become effective, as the Convention provides, if approved by a majority of those voting on the question.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect beginning with redistricting in 2011 and applies to the election of members of the General Assembly in 2012 and thereafter. The foregoing House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 4 was taken out and read a first time or put in place by committee rule. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #5, offered by Representative Lindner.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Section 5 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 5. SESSIONS

(a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the second Wednesday of January. The General Assembly shall be a continuous body during the term for which members of the House of Representatives are elected.

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- (b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly, with the written consent of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the and the Minority Leader of Senate, the House Representatives, or the Senate alone, with the written consent of the President of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the Senate, in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided by law.
- (c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #6. Resolved... offered by Representative Bassi.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE

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CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Sections 2 and 5 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE COMPOSITION

- (a) One Senator shall be elected from each Legislative District. Senators elected in 2010 shall serve two-year terms. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Legislative Districts as equally as possible into two groups. During each ten-year period, beginning with the general election_in 2012, Senators from one group shall first be elected for terms of six years and then for terms of four years and Senators from the other group shall first be elected for terms of four years and then for terms of six years. The Legislative Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State.
- (b) Each Legislative District shall be divided into two Representative Districts. One Representative shall be elected from each Representative District. Representatives elected in 2010 shall serve terms of two years. During each ten-year period, beginning with the general election in 2012, Representatives shall first be elected for terms of four years, then for terms of two years, and then for terms of four years.

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- (c)To be eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or appointment a resident of the district which he is to In the general election following redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of at in which he resided the district time of the redistricting and reelected if a resident of the district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.
- (d) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial or Representative office with more than twenty-eight months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator or Representative shall serve until the next general election, at which time a Senator or Representative shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in any other Senatorial or Representative office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds.
- (e) No member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for time during which he is in attendance as a member of the General Assembly. No member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which

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shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term.

SECTION 5. SESSIONS

- (a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the second Wednesday of January. The General Assembly shall be a continuous body for a period beginning and ending at noon on the second Wednesday of January of consecutive odd-numbered years.
- (b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided by law.
- (c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act and applies to the election of members of the General Assembly in 2010 and

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thereafter. It does not affect the terms of members elected before 2010. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #7, offered by Representative Bassi.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend Section 3 of Article IV of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 3. LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

- (a) Legislative Districts shall be compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population. Representative Districts shall be compact, contiguous, and substantially equal in population.
- (b) By April 15 of the year following each Federal decennial census year, the State Board of Elections, by a record vote of a majority of the total number of members authorized by law as provided in Section 5 of Article III, shall designate a computer program for redistricting the Legislative Districts and Representative Districts that meets the requirements of this Section. The designation shall include detailed specifications of the computer program.

Any computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under this Section shall embody the following standards and criteria, as defined by Common Law, in this order of priority:

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- (1) contiguity;
- (2) substantial equality of population;
- (3) compactness;
- (4) minimization of the number of districts that cross county or municipal boundaries; and
- (5) a fair reflection of minority voting strength.

 Any computer program designated by the State Board of Elections under this Section shall not consider the following data:
 - (1) residency of incumbent legislators;
 - (2) political affiliations of registered voters;
 - (3) previous election results; and
- (4) demographic information not required to be used by this Section or by the United States Constitution or federal law.

Except as specified in this Section, the computer program shall produce districts in a random manner.

- (c) In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the State Board of Elections shall redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts using the computer program designated under subsection (b). The State Board of Elections shall approve a redistricting plan by a record vote of a majority of the total number of members authorized by law as provided in Section 5 of Article III, and the Board shall file that plan with the Secretary of State no later than June 1 of the year following the Federal decennial census year.
- (d) The State Board of Elections shall designate a computer program under subsection (b) and shall approve a plan under

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- subsection (c) at public meetings. The Board shall give reasonable and adequate advance notice of those meetings.
- (e) An approved redistricting plan filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State.
- (f) The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate, which shall be initiated in the name of the People of the State by the Attorney General.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect beginning with redistricting in 2011 and applies to the election of members of the General Assembly in 2012 and thereafter. (sic-First Reading of these House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments). There being no further business, the House Perfunctory Session will stand adjourned."