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- Clerk Hollman: "House Perfunctory Session will come to order.

 Introduction and First Reading of House Joint Resolution
 Constitutional Amendments. House Joint Resolution
 Constitutional Amendment #8, offered by Representative
 DeLuca.
 - RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH 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 the Illinois Constitution in Article IV by adding Section 2.5 as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 2.5. TERM LIMITS

- (a) A person may not serve as a Representative for more than 3 terms of office that begin on or after the date that this Section is declared adopted.
- (b) A person may not serve as a Senator for more than 3 terms of office that begin on or after the date that this Section is declared adopted.
- (c) A person is considered to serve a term of office for the purpose of this Section if the person is elected or appointed to serve any portion of the term.

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

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election of members of the General Assembly in the first general election to occur after this Amendment is declared adopted and thereafter. This Constitutional Amendment does not, however, affect the terms of members of the General Assembly elected before this amendment is declared adopted. This was the First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #8. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #9, offered by Representative Sandack.

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH 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 the Illinois Constitution by adding Section 2.5 to Article IV as follows:

ARTICLE IV

THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 2.5. TERM LIMITS

No person may hold the office of State Senator or State Representative, or a combination of those offices, for more than 10 consecutive years.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This was First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment

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#9. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #10, offered by Representative Cassidy.

RESOLVED, BYTHE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH 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 12 of and to add Section 12.1 to Article correction... Article VI of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE VI

THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 12. ELECTION

- (a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.
- (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office.

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(c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

SECTION 12.1. JUDICIAL RETENTION PROCEDURES

(a) There shall be a Judicial Retention Commission in each Judicial District to determine qualifications for retention of Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts for each District and a separate Judicial Retention Commission to determine qualifications for retention of Circuit Judges for each Circuit. A combined Judicial Retention Commission shall be impaneled to consider the qualifications of judges seeking retention in the First Judicial District and the Cook County Circuit. If more than 40 Judges in a Circuit, or in Cook County in the combined District and Circuit, have filed declarations of candidacy for retention under this Section, one or more additional Judicial Retention Commissions shall be impaneled so that not more than 40 Judges are assigned to a single Judicial Retention Commission. When more than one Commission is impaneled in a Circuit or in a combined District and Circuit, the

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Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall divide the candidates for retention by lot into equal groups or groups that are as close to equal as possible and shall by lot designate the groups for assignment to each Judicial Retention Commission.

- (b) Each Judicial Retention Commission shall consist of 11 members. Six members shall be non-lawyers and 5 members shall be lawyers. All members shall be residents of the appropriate District or Circuit.
- Two non-lawyer members of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be appointed by the Governor non-lawyer members shall be appointed by the State official or officer first in the order indicated who was elected to office and is not affiliated with the same political party as the Governor: the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. If all of those State officials and officers are affiliated with the same political party as the Governor, one non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate and one non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. If there a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (c), a successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the same person who predecessor non-lawyer member i f appointed the person's office and political party affiliation have not predecessor non-lawyer changed since the member appointed. If that person's office or political party

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affiliation have changed since the predecessor non-lawyer member was appointed, the successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed: (i) by the Governor if the Governor is affiliated with the same political party as the predecessor non-lawyer member; or (ii) otherwise by the State official or officer first in the order indicated in this subsection (c) who was elected to office and is not affiliated with the same political party as the Governor.

(d) If a Circuit or a District comprises a single county, one non-lawyer member of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be appointed by the county board chairman and one non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the county board member with the longest service on the county board who is not affiliated with the same political party as chairman. If 2 or more county board members who are not affiliated with the same political party as the chairman are tied for the longest service, one of them shall be chosen by lot to make the appointment. If the county board consists only of members of the same political party, the county board shall appoint 2 non-lawyer members of the Judicial Retention Commission, but those appointees may not both be affiliated with the same political party. If there a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (d) and the county board does not consist only of members of the same political party, a successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the same person who appointed the predecessor non-lawyer member if that person's office and political party affiliation have not changed since the predecessor

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non-lawyer member was appointed. If that person's office or affiliation have political party changed since predecessor non-lawyer member was appointed, the successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed: (i) by the county board chairman if the county board chairman is affiliated with the same political party as the predecessor non-lawyer member; or (ii) otherwise by the county board member with the longest service on the county board as determined under this subsection (d) who is not affiliated with the same political party as the chairman. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (d) and the county board consists only of members of the same political party, the county board shall appoint a successor non-lawyer member and the member appointed may not be affiliated with the same political party as the other non-lawyer member appointed under this subsection (d).

(e) If a Circuit or a District is comprised of more than a single county, the chairmen of the county boards within that Circuit or District shall select 2 non-lawyer members of the Judicial Retention Commission, but both of those appointees may not be affiliated with the same political party. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (e), the vacancy shall be filled by the county board chairmen, and the member appointed may not be affiliated with the same political party as the other non-lawyer member appointed under this subsection (e).

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- (f) If any official, group of officials, or body fails to appoint a non-lawyer member to a Judicial Retention Commission or fill a vacancy, the Supreme Court shall make the appointment or fill the vacancy. When a Judge of the Supreme Court is seeking retention, he or she shall not participate in the appointment of any member of his or her District's Judicial Retention Commission under this subsection (f) or under subsection (h).
- (g) For purposes of filling a non-lawyer vacancy on a Judicial Retention Commission under this Section, the political affiliation of the predecessor non-lawyer member shall be deemed to be his or her political affiliation at the time of his or her appointment.
- (h) The lawyer members of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be selected by secret ballot, without political party or other designation, by the lawyers who are admitted to practice in Illinois and who reside in the appropriate District or Circuit, in a manner provided by Supreme Court of the Judicial Retention Rule. The lawyer members Commission shall be admitted to practice in Illinois and reside in the appropriate District or Circuit. If inadequate number of lawyers is selected in the manner set forth in this Section, the Supreme Court shall appoint the other lawyer members. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (h), the currently eligible lawyer who was not selected in the most recent election held under this subsection (h) in the appropriate District or Circuit but who received more votes than the other currently eligible

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lawyers who were not selected shall be appointed; however, if no lawyer is eligible to fill a vacancy in this manner, the Supreme Court shall appoint a lawyer to fill the vacancy.

- (i) To ensure racial diversity in any District or Circuit where African-Americans, Asian-Americans, or Hispanic-Americans exceed 3% of the population and are not represented on a Judicial Retention Commission, the Supreme Court shall appoint a lawyer-member from the listed racial group that exceeds 3% of the population so that that group has no less than one member on that Commission.
- (j) The term of each member of a Judicial Retention Commission shall begin 8 months before the general election in each year in which a general election is held, and shall expire on the first Monday in November of the same year. Appointments and elections to a Judicial Retention Commission may not take place earlier than 45 days before the term is to commence. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term.
- (k) The chairman of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be selected by its members.
- (1) Any person who holds any office under the United States or this State or any political subdivision or unit of local government of this State and receives compensation for services rendered in that office, or who holds any office or official position in a political party, is ineligible to serve on a Judicial Retention Commission. Compensation for service in the State militia or the armed services of the United States for a period of time as determined by Supreme

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Court Rule is not a disqualification to service on a Judicial Retention Commission.

- (m) Members of a Judicial Retention Commission may not serve consecutive terms on a Commission. No person may serve on more than one Judicial Retention Commission at the same time.
- (n) All members of a Judicial Retention Commission are subject to ethics and economic disclosure requirements as provided by law, and lawyer members are subject to campaign filing disclosure requirements as provided by law.
- (o) Not less than 10 months before the general election next preceding the expiration of his or her term of office, a Supreme, Appellate, or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy for retention in that office. The Secretary of State shall, within 14 days of receipt of the declaration of candidacy, submit the Judge's name to the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts. The Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall certify the number of Judicial Retention Commissions that are necessary. Not less than 7 and not more than 8 months before the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the Judge, the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall notify the chairman of the appropriate Judicial Retention Commission of the Judge's candidacy. The chairman shall then promptly convene the Commission.
- (p) A Judicial Retention Commission may conduct investigations, meetings, and hearings, all of which may be

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confidential, and employ staff members as may be necessary to perform its duties. Each Commission shall determine its own rules, which shall be broadly disseminated and at a minimum shall contain provisions affording judges seeking retention the opportunity to appear before it and, when it finds that a Judge is not qualified to serve another term, an opportunity for rehearing. Members of Commissions may not receive any compensation for their services but are entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for expense reimbursement and for all other administrative expenses of the Commissions.

- (q) If, by concurrence of not less than three-fifths of its members, the Commission finds the candidate to be qualified to serve another term, the candidate shall be retained in office for a full term commencing on the first Monday in December following the general election. The standard for determining qualifications to serve another term is that the person who by his or her character, background, temperament, professional aptitude, experience, and commitment to justice is deemed by the Commission to be qualified to be retained in office. Each qualified person may be considered for retention by a Judicial Retention Commission free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry, or sex.
- r) Not less than 84 days before the election, the Commission shall prepare and submit to each candidate its finding as to whether the Commission finds or fails to find that the candidate is qualified to serve another term. Not

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less than 77 days before the election, the Commission shall submit to the Secretary of State a list stating by name which candidates: (i) it has found qualified to serve another term; (ii) it has found to be not qualified; and (iii) have withdrawn their candidacy by written notification to the Commission.

(s) If a Judicial Retention Commission finds that a Judge is not qualified for retention, the Judge has the right to be informed of the reason or reasons for the finding. That judge may stand for retention by the electorate at the general election by filing in the office of the Secretary of State, not less than 70 days before the election, a declaration of candidacy for retention by the electorate. Not less than 63 days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. When a Judge files a declaration of candidacy for retention by the electorate, the reason or reasons for the Commission's finding that the Judge is not qualified for retention shall be made public by the Commission. At the election, the name of each Judge who has timely filed a declaration of candidacy for retention by electorate shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on question of retention in office for another term. Retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial Districts and Circuits. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors on the question of retention shall elect a Judge to that office

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for a full term commencing on the first Monday in December following the election.

- (t) A Judge eligible to file a declaration of candidacy for retention who fails to do so within the time specified in this Section, or having filed, fails of retention, shall vacate the office on the first Monday in December following the election, whether or not a successor is qualified. If an incumbent Judge, eligible to do so, does not timely file a declaration of candidacy for retention, the selection of a successor, if any, shall proceed in the manner provided in Section 12.
- (u) An authorized reduction in the number of Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of Judges in office at the time to seek retention in accordance with this Section. The reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This was First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #10."

Clerk Bolin: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills.

House Bill 1128, offered by Representative Zalewski, a Bill

for an Act concerning courts. House Bill 1129, offered by

Representative Zalewski, a Bill for an Act concerning

criminal law. House Bill 1130, offered by Representative

Zalewski, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House

Bill 1131, offered by Representative Zalewski, a Bill for

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an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1132, offered by Representative Zalewski, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1133, offered by Representative McAsey, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 1134, offered by Representative McAsey, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1135, offered by Representative McAsey, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1136, offered by Representative McAsey, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1137, offered by Representative McAsey, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1138, offered by Representative Acevedo, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 1139, offered by Representative Mayfield, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1140, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 1141, offered Representative Jackson, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1142, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 1143, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning public safety. House Bill 1144, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1145, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1146, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1147, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1148, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an

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Act concerning State government. House Bill 1149, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act concerning House offered State government. Bill 1150, by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning State employment. House Bill 1151, offered by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1152, offered by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1153, offered by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1154, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 1155, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1156, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1157, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1158, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1159, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. House Bill 1160, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. House Bill 1161, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. House Bill 1162, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning pharmaceutical assistance. House Bill 1163, offered by Representative Brown, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1164, offered by Representative Brown, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1165, offered by Representative... Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act

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concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 1166, offered by Speaker Madigan, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 1167, offered by Representative Nekritz, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 1168, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1169, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1170, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1171, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1172, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1173, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1174, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1175, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1176, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1177, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1178, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1179, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1180, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1181, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1182, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning

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education. House Bill 1183, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1184, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1185, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1186, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1187, offered by Representative Chapa LaVia, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1188, offered by Representative Dan Burke, a Bill for an Act concerning 1189, offered House Bill by Representative Hernandez, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1190, offered by Representative Hernandez, a Bill for an Act concerning aging. House Bill 1191, offered by Representative Hernandez, a Bill for an Act concerning Bill State government. House 1192, offered Representative Hernandez, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 1193, offered Representative Berrios, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1194, offered by Representative Berrios, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 1195, offered by Representative Crespo, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 1196, offered by Representative Crespo, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1197, offered by Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 1198, offered by Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 1199, offered by Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an

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Act concerning transportation. House Bill 1200, offered by Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 1201, offered by Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning Bill 1202, offered government. House Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning 1203, government. House ${ t Bill}$ offered local Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 1204, offered Representative Sosnowski, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 1205, offered by Representative Sente, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1206, offered by Representative Sente, a Bill for 1207, concerning revenue. House Bill offered Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 1208, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 1209, offered by Representative Mautino, a Bill for an Act concerning conservation. House Bill 1210, offered by Representative Mautino, a Bill for an Act concerning agriculture. House Bill 1211, offered by Representative Manley, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 1212, offered by Representative Moffitt, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 1213, offered by Representative Walsh, Bill for an Act concerning a education. House Bill 1214, offered by Representative Walsh, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 1215, offered by Representative Cavaletto, a Bill for an Act concerning family law. House Bill 1216, offered by

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Representative Cavaletto, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1217, offered by Representative Rita, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 1218, offered by Representative Cloonen, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 1219, offered by Representative Brown, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 1220, offered by Representative Brown, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance. House Bill 1221, offered by Representative Brown, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance. House Bill 1222, offered Representative Verschoore, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 1223, offered by Representative Dan Burke, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1224, offered by Representative Dan Burke, a Bill for an Act concerning gaming. House Bill 1225, offered Representative Dan Burke, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 1226, offered by Representative Verschoore, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 1227, offered by Representative Verschoore, a Bill for an Act concerning business. House Bill 1228, offered by Representative Verschoore, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 1229, offered by Representative Verschoore, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 1230, offered by Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 1231, offered Representative Brady, a Bill for an Act concerning insurance. House Bill 1232, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 1233, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act

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concerning regulation. House Bill 1234, offered Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 1235, offered by Representative Sacia, a Bill for an Act concerning public aid. House Bill 1236, offered by Representative Sandack, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill offered by Representative Gabel, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 1238, offered Representative Sandack, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 1239, offered by Representative Sandack, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 1240, offered by Representative Sandack, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1241, offered by Representative Gabel, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 1242, offered by Representative Gabel, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 1243, offered by Representative Kelly Burke, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 1244, offered Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 1245, offered by Representative Kay, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1246, offered by Representative Kay, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 1247, offered by Representative D'Amico, a Bill for an Act concerning And House Bill 1248, offered transportation. Representative Gordon-Booth, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. First Reading of these House Bills. There being no further business, the House Perfunctory Session will stand adjourned."