

Date Printed: 06/16/2009

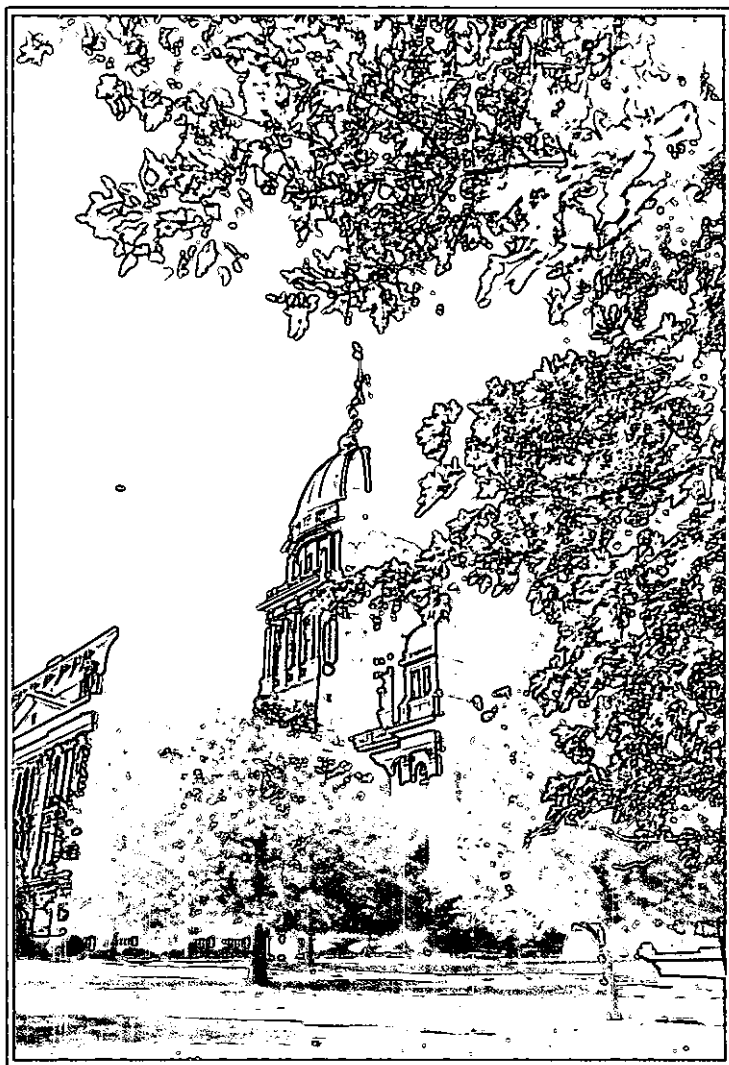
JTS Box Number: IFES_80
Tab Number: 16
Document Title: Handbook of Illinois Government 1991-1992
Document Date: 1991
Document Country: United States --
Illinois
Document Language: English
IFES ID: CE02231



* E 1 7 4 4 9 B 1 - 7 5 2 8 - 4 0 8 D - A 8 9 9 - 3 F 1 2 D B 7 3 0 F D E *

Handbook of Illinois Government

1991-1992



George H. Ryan • Secretary of State



As Illinois citizens we can be proud of our state's heritage. To help students and other citizens learn more about Illinois' history and government, the Handbook of Illinois Government is published biennially.

The Handbook provides up-to-date information on various topics, including the state's executive officials, the General Assembly, and the Illinois Courts. In addition, it contains both the federal and state constitutions and facts about the state symbols, seal and flag.

I hope all who read this edition of the Handbook find it to be both an interesting and useful reference source.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George H. Ryan". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

George H. Ryan
Secretary of State



Handbook of Illinois Government

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Governor	3
Lieutenant Governor	4
Attorney General	5
Secretary of State	6
Comptroller	7
Treasurer	8
Executive Organization Chart	9
State Elected Officials Addresses	9
 The General Assembly	 10-11
Legislative Organization Chart	10
How a Bill is Passed	12
Office of the Senate President	13
Office of the Speaker of the House	13
Listing of State Senators	14
Listing of State Representatives	15-16
Members of the 87th General Assembly	17-46
 Apportionment Districts	 47-48
County Map	49
Legislative Support Agencies	50-53
Auditor General	53
State Budget	54-55
Code Departments	56-63
Non-Departmental Boards and Commissions	64-65
Department of Military Affairs	65
Election Process	66
State Board of Elections	67
 Courts in Illinois	 68
Judicial Organization Chart	68
Court Officials	69
Supreme Court Justices	70
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	71
Clerk of the Supreme Court	71
Judicial Circuit Map	72
 Education	 73
Illinois at a Glance	74
Illinois State Capitols	75
New Illinois State Library	76-77
Official State Symbols	78-81
The Great Seal	82-83
 The One Hundredth and Second Congress	
Senators from Illinois	84
Representatives from Illinois	85-88
 History and Highlights of the 1970 Illinois Constitution	 89-90
Constitution of the State of Illinois	91-121
Constitution of the United States	122-136

(Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois)
P.O. X102544—600M—3-91



This text printed on recycled paper.

GOVERNOR



Jim Edgar, Republican, elected on Nov. 6, 1990, will serve as Illinois' 38th governor. Before rising to become chief executive, he built a widely acclaimed record as an innovative and effective secretary of state.

Born July 22, 1946, Edgar was educated in Charleston public schools. He is a 1968 graduate of Eastern Illinois University, where he met and married the former Brenda Smith of Anna.

He began government service in 1968 and served as key aide to leaders in both the Illinois house and senate. He was elected to the house in 1976 and re-elected in 1978. From April 1979 to Dec. 1980, he served as director of legislative affairs for the governor.

Appointed secretary of state in 1981, he won election in 1982 and was re-elected in

1986 by the largest plurality of any statewide candidate in Illinois history. He led a drunk driving crackdown that earned national recognition and used his position as state librarian to pioneer an adult literacy program that became a model for the nation. He also spearheaded the effort to enact an Illinois law requiring all motorists in the state to be insured.

The Edgars have two children, Brad and Elizabeth, and belong to Springfield's Central Baptist Church.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The governor of Illinois is the chief executive of the state and is responsible for the administration of all areas of the executive branch of government not under the authority of other constitutionally-elected officials.

The governor appoints hundreds of key administrators, including department directors, subject to approval by the Illinois senate. The Civil Administrative Code establishes clear lines of authority between the governor and his code departments, giving him general administrative responsibility over a large number of semi-independent boards, commissions and agencies.

Each year the governor appears before the General Assembly to propose a budget for state government and report on the condition of the state, setting priorities and direction. The high public visibility of the office allows the governor to call attention to problems or issues he feels require action.

The governor's powers include granting pardons and reprieves, calling special legislative sessions, approving or vetoing thousands of bills, and approving state construction contracts. The governor also serves as commander-in-chief of the state's military forces.

The governor fills vacancies in the office of secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and comptroller. Vacancies in the U.S. Senate are filled by the governor until the next congressional election. The governor does not exercise direct administrative control over other elected state officers, but the constitution does empower him to require information on any subject relating to the condition, management or expenses of these offices.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



Bob Kustra was elected Illinois' 42nd lieutenant governor in 1990.

Prior to being elected as the lieutenant governor, Kustra served in the Illinois house from 1980-82, and in the Illinois senate since 1983. While in the senate, he served as an assistant minority leader.

In addition to his duties in the General Assembly, Kustra has also taught at Northwestern University, the University of Illinois-Chicago, Roosevelt University, Sangamon State University and Lincoln Land Community College.

While in the senate, he led his party's efforts to improve the quality of education in Illinois by proposing numerous reform measures.

In a 1985 Chicago Sun-Times poll of legislators, Kustra was named one of the ten best legislators in the Illinois General Assembly. Polls of legislators and others ranked him Best Freshman Legislator during his first year in both the house and the senate. He has received numerous awards and honors from organizations of seniors, veterans, health care professionals, businesses and others.

Kustra received a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Illinois.

The lieutenant governor was born March 21, 1943, and currently resides in Park Ridge with his wife Kathy. They have three children.

OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The lieutenant governor performs the duties and exercises the powers in the executive branch that are delegated by the governor and prescribed by law.

Responsibilities designated by statute are: chairmanship of the Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Council, which reclaims land damaged by mining before reclamation laws were enacted; chairmanship of the Technical Advisory Committee on Aging, which serves as a liaison among state agencies to improve programs and services to the aged (this statutory directive well complements the lieutenant governor's role as overseer of the state's Senior Action Centers); and chairmanship of three economic-development bodies: the Employee-Owned Business Advisory Council, the Illinois Export Council, and the Board of Directors of the Illinois Export Development Authority. The primary focus of the latter two bodies is to increase exporting by the small business sector in Illinois.

ATTORNEY GENERAL



Roland Burris, Democrat, was born in Centralia. Burris was educated in the public schools and attended Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, where he received his B.A. in political science in 1959. After a year's study in international law at the University of Hamburg, Germany, he returned to the United States and Howard University Law School. He received his law degree in 1963 and then returned to Illinois for a job as bank examiner with the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency in Chicago.

In 1964 he joined Continental Illinois, the state's largest bank, and within eight years he had worked his way up to vice-president. Burris began his government career in 1973 as director of general services for the state of Illinois, a position he held for four years. He then served as national executive director and chief operating officer for Operation PUSH. He was elected Illinois state comptroller in 1978, and re-elected in 1982 and 1986. In 1990, he was elected Illinois attorney general.

Burris has received citations in *Who's Who in America*, *Who's Who in Government*, *Who's Who in Law*, and special recognition from *Ebony* magazine as one of the 100 most influential Black Americans. He has served as president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, as president of the National State Comptroller's Association and as vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Burris was named one of the top three government financial executives in America, and was also one of a select group of American fiscal experts invited to Poland to provide instruction in capitalist fiscal policies to Polish financial officers during their country's transition from communist to democratic government.

Burris and his wife, Berlean are the parents of two children.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The attorney general is elected as the state's chief legal officer and is responsible for providing representation to other elected officials, the departments of state government and the people of Illinois.

The attorney general's office is organized into a number of major divisions. The Criminal Division provides prosecution assistance to state's attorneys and other law enforcement authorities. The Environmental Division files lawsuits to enforce to state's environmental protection laws. The Revenue Litigation Division regulates Illinois businesses that are franchised. The Opinions Division interprets statutes for Illinois officials and state's attorneys. The Crime Victims Division administers awards to individual victims of violent crimes and grants money to agencies that provide services to crime victims.

Other administrative units within the attorney general's office include the commerce and industrial commissions; the disabled persons, veterans and senior citizens advocacies; and units such as citizen's rights, law enforcement, government representation, legislation, litigation, crime victims, public utilities, nursing homes, unemployment insurance and welfare litigation.

SECRETARY OF STATE



George H. Ryan, Sr., is Illinois' 36th secretary of state. He was elected in November 1990 and was the leading Republican vote-getter among statewide candidates.

Ryan, 56, served eight years as lieutenant governor. His goals for the secretary of state's office include expansion of literacy programs, extension of library services to rural areas, directing a comprehensive highway safety program and making the office the nation's premier state services organization.

A pharmacist by profession, Ryan was first elected to office in Kankakee County in 1966 and served 10 years as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives. Twice chosen minority leader, he became house speaker in 1981, when Republicans won control of the chamber.

He twice won election as Governor James R. Thompson's running-mate. He subsequently used the lieutenant governor's office to establish major initiatives in the fields of alcohol and substance abuse, senior citizen advocacy, rural affairs and economic development.

Ryan has won numerous honors, including the prestigious Presidential "E" Award for excellence in export programs, the Illinois Drug Education Man of the Year award, and a presidential award for being one of the nation's 10 outstanding legislators.

Ryan, who served with the U.S. Army in Korea, has been a long-time advocate of veterans' causes. In 1990, he created an Illinois POW/MIA Memorial program through which names of Illinoisans missing in Southeast Asia, were listed on plaques erected at highway rest areas across the state.

Ryan was born February 24, 1934, attended Kankakee schools and earned a pharmacy degree from Ferris State University, Big Rapids, Michigan. Ryan and his wife, the former Lura Lynn Lowe, reside in Kankakee.

The Ryans are the parents of six children — including triplet daughters — and grandparents of four.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Illinois Secretary of State's office provides more direct service to citizens than any other public agency — state, federal or local. It is also the most diversified office of its kind in the nation.

The secretary's office is best known for issuing vehicle license plates and titles, licensing drivers and maintaining driver records. It also is responsible for administering driver safety programs, enforcing mandatory auto insurance laws, and investigating crimes of vehicle theft and odometer fraud.

As state librarian, the secretary oversees the state library, 18 regional library systems, and programs for 2,500 other libraries in Illinois. He also heads the state's literacy program, and, as state archivist, maintains records of legal or historic value.

Finally, the secretary performs important legal functions in registering corporations, enforcing the Illinois Securities Act and regulating securities dealers, brokers, agents and investment advisors.

COMPTROLLER



Dawn Clark Netsch, Democrat, is the first woman to be elected to a state constitutional office in Illinois. She was elected to the state senate in 1973, to represent the fourth legislative district in Chicago, and was re-elected five times. In the senate she served as chairman of the Senate Revenue Committee and as co-chairman of the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission, the General Assembly's fiscal research unit. As senator, Netsch was recognized as a distinguished expert on state fiscal policy. She also served on the appropriations, executive, education and rules committees.

Netsch has been recognized for her accomplishments in government by such groups as Common Cause, Illinois Environmental Council, Illinois Humanities Council, Illi-

nois Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Association, Pro-Choice Alliance, Illinois Public Action Council, Illinois Education Association and YMCA.

As a delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1970, Netsch served as vice-chair of the Revenue and Finance Committee and played a major role in writing the state's constitution.

Netsch is a law professor on the faculty of the Northwestern University School of Law, where she received her B.A. (Phi Beta Kappa) and her J.D. (magna cum laude). She was elected to the Order of the Coif and was associate editor of the Law Review. Netsch is co-author of a widely used law text on state and local government now in its third edition.

Netsch is married to internationally known architect, Walter A. Netsch. They live in Chicago in a house he designed.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

The comptroller, the state's chief fiscal control officer, screens state spending for irregularities and maintains the state's checkbook. Fifteen million checks are written on the state treasury each year, providing for expenditure of \$77,000,000 each day.

The comptroller examines claims against the state before bills are paid, looking for errors in the spending of the taxpayers' money. If an error is found, the comptroller refuses to pay the bill.

Checks written by the comptroller include the payroll to more than 118,000 state employees, benefits to retired state workers and teachers, local government grants, payments to relief recipients, and bills for goods and services.

Each month the comptroller issues a report on the state's financial condition detailing the spending of public funds. The office is also the repository of the records for every voucher and state contract issued by any state agency. These records of state spending are open and easily accessible to the public-at-large and members of the media. The comptroller's office is also the repository for more than 6,500 annual audits or reports filed by municipal, county, township or special-purpose government districts. The comptroller administers the Illinois Cemetery Care Act that guarantees care of privately owned cemetery lots.

TREASURER



Patrick Quinn, Democrat, is one of Illinois' foremost taxpayer and consumer advocates. He is a graduate of Northwestern University School of Law and holds a degree in international economics from Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He graduated from Fenwick High School in Oak Park.

In 1982, Quinn was elected commissioner of the Cook County Board of (Tax) Appeals, the largest property tax appeal agency in the nation. As commissioner, Quinn enacted a tough ethics code and professional auditing standards. He streamlined the board's procedures and established a vigorous taxpayer outreach program to help average homeowners.

Quinn has also served as a public interest attorney and director of the Chicago Department of Revenue. He has taught tax law at Chicago Kent Law School and economics at Triton Community College.

Quinn is founder of the Coalition for Political Honesty, a volunteer public interest group. In 1983, Quinn spearheaded the drive to create the Citizens Utility Board, which has saved rate payers over \$2 billion.

Quinn, 42, grew up in Hinsdale in DuPage County and now resides on Chicago's West Side.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

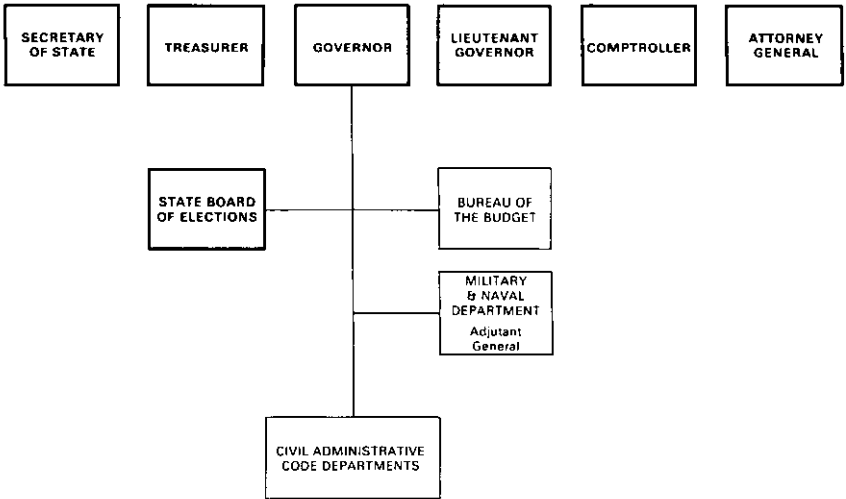
The treasurer is the custodian of state funds, acting as the banker for all the funds expended within the state. He receives and safeguards funds paid to the state by taxpayers, the federal government and other sources.

The treasurer deposits these state funds in various financial institutions to guarantee maximum yield. Through the "Linked Deposit Program," he invests public monies in banks that offer favorable lending terms to a range of businesses and citizens.

The Linked Deposit Program has established a 20-year track record as an effective means of promoting economic development, job creation and agriculture. During the next decade, linked deposits will be used to promote affordable housing, energy self-sufficiency, student loans and small businesses.

The treasurer provides consumers with a wide array of services and information, such as the "Home Ownership Made Easy" program (HOME), to help first-time home buyers.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH



Jim Edgar

Governor

207 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-6832

Robert W. Kustra

Lieutenant Governor

214 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-7884

Roland Burris

Attorney General

500 South Second Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-1090

George H. Ryan

Secretary of State

213 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62756
Telephone: (217) 782-2201

Dawn Clark Netsch

Comptroller

201 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-6000

Patrick Quinn

Treasurer

219 State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-2211

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To be eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years of age and reside in the district being represented for at least two years prior to the election or appointment.

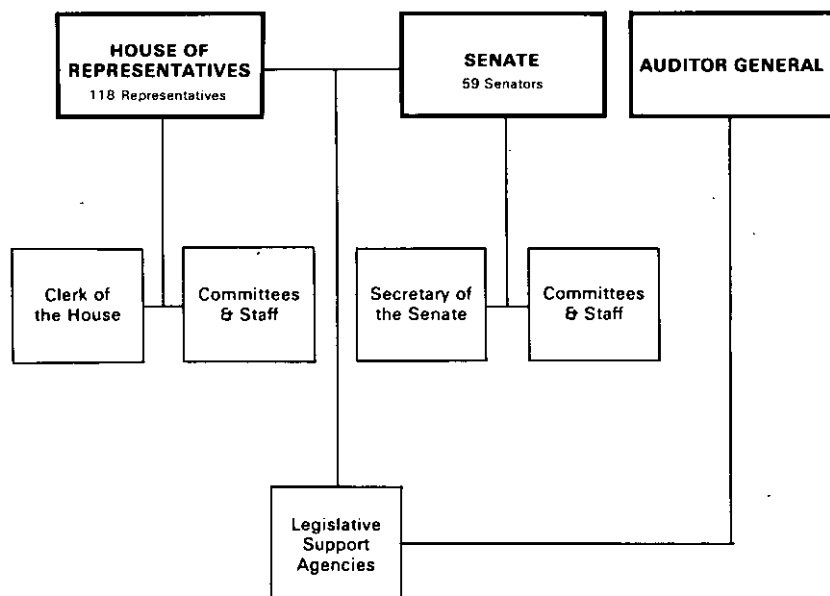
Functions and Powers

The legislative power of the state of Illinois is vested in the General Assembly, which is composed of a 59-member senate and a 118-member house of representatives. Its principal activities are enacting, amending or repealing laws, passing resolutions, adopting appropriation bills and conducting inquiries on proposed legislation. It also acts on amendments to the United States Constitution when they are submitted by Congress and proposes and submits amendments to the Illinois Constitution for consideration by voters.

In addition to legislative responsibilities, the senate is constitutionally delegated the responsibility of advising and consenting to all gubernatorial appointments to state offices.

The General Assembly may impeach and convict executive and judicial officeholders in the state of Illinois. The house of representatives has the sole power of impeachment while the senate serves as adjudicator. If a majority of the members of the house vote to impeach, the case proceeds to the senate for trial. No officeholder may be convicted and removed from office without a two-thirds guilty vote from the senate. The senate may not, however, impose any punishment on an impeached and convicted officeholder other than removal from office.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



Organization and Composition

A 1980 ballot proposition reduced the size of the house from 177 to 118 members and eliminated the system of electing three representatives from each district on the basis of cumulative voting. This provision marked the first constitutional reduction in the size of the legislature since 1848. As of 1982, each legislative district is divided into two representative districts. Every two years, one representative is elected from each representative district for a term of two years.

Members of the General Assembly are elected at the general election in even-numbered years. Senate districts are divided into three groups, and one group is elected every two years. Senators from one group are elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; another group serves for terms of four years, two years and four years; and the third group is elected for terms of two years, four years and four years.

In January of the odd-numbered year following the November general election, the secretary of state presides over the house until the members have elected a speaker. In the senate, the governor presides until the senators have elected a president. Various other leaders and officers are selected by the majority and minority parties in both the house and senate to provide order in the chambers and assist with the flow of bills.

Bills may originate in either the house or the senate and must be passed by a majority of all elected members before being sent to the governor. Either house may amend or reject any bill. During recent sessions, about 4,000-5,000 bills have been introduced in each biennium. On average, about one-fourth of these are enacted.

As the nature and number of proposed bills have increased, the legislature has established numerous committees and commissions in an effort to concentrate on specific subject areas. The increasing number of standing committees, conference committees, study commissions and legislative oversight committees is evidence of specialization in the composition of the Illinois General Assembly.

Legislative Cycle

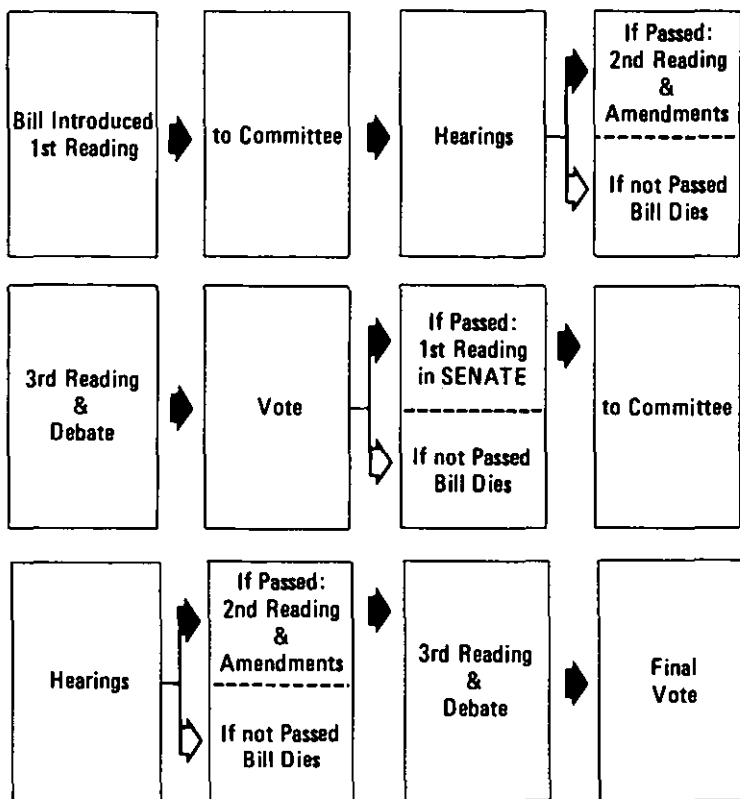
The General Assembly convenes each year on the second Wednesday in January. Following the governor's State of the State message, the legislature usually adjourns until March. The legislative work schedule in April, May and June is typically laden with heavy committee schedules, extended plenary sessions, controversial budget issues and differences in substantive bills between the two chambers. The assembly adjourns about June 30 and reconvenes in October (in odd-numbered years) for about one month to consider the governor's vetoes.

Special sessions may be convened by the governor or by a joint proclamation by the presiding officers of both houses. This proclamation confines legislative deliberation to specific subjects. No other matters except confirmations of appointments and impeachments may be considered by assembly members. A 1970 constitutional provision permits the governor to call a special session for the senate while excluding the house.

Both the house and senate undergo leadership and ideological changes during every session; however, a definite legislative cycle exists. Constitutional provisions, house rules and parliamentary procedures provide rudimentary guidelines and relative stability to both chambers as the General Assembly continues to amend and enact legislation.

HOW A BILL IS PASSED

A bill may originate in either the house or the senate, and the procedure is almost identical. If it originates in the house:



Each bill must be read by title on three different days in each house before it is passed. The first reading introduces the bill to the houses. The second reading allows for amendments of the bill. When a bill is called for its third reading, it is voted on for passage.

When the senate does not amend an original house bill, the bill goes to the governor for final action. The governor may sign the bill, allow the bill to become law without his signature or veto the bill.

If the senate amends the bill, it goes back to the house. If the house concurs with the senate amendments, the bill goes to the governor. The house may refuse to accept the senate amendments, however. If the senate withdraws its amendments, the bill goes to the governor for his action. If the senate will not withdraw its amendments, the bill goes to conference committee where differences may be worked out. If agreement is reached by both houses, the bill will go to the governor for action.

If the amended bill is rejected by the house, and either the house or the senate fails to approve the first conference committee report, the bill may go to a second conference committee. If either the house or the senate does not approve the second conference committee report, the bill is dead.

OFFICE OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT

The senate president is the presiding officer of the state senate, elected by and among the members of the senate to serve a two-year term. The Illinois Constitution, statutes and rules define the functions and responsibilities of the office.

The president appoints senate members to standing committees and permanent and interim study commissions, designating one member as chairman. With the speaker of the house, the president shares primary responsibility for legislative procedures and operations. By strategically directing the flow of legislation, the president can ultimately set the pace of work in the senate. The president is required to approve all vouchers for the expenditure of funds appropriated for use by the senate and to certify that all bills passed by the senate are in accordance with senate rules.

As chairman of the Senate Operations Commission, the president oversees a seven-member management committee responsible for deciding senate policy, hiring senate employees, purchasing supplies, renting equipment and maintaining the senate chambers and office, among other sundry duties. In addition to presiding over the senate, the president is also the leader of the majority party in the upper chamber. As senate majority leader, the president becomes the chief spokesman of his political party.

The combined functions of presiding officer and majority leader make the senate president one of the most important and prestigious officials in Illinois state government. It is incumbent upon the person holding the office of senate president to promote a legislative environment conducive for debating and enacting legislation which reflects the needs of the citizens of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

The speaker of the house of representatives derives weighty responsibility and strong influence over legislative affairs through statute, constitutional guidelines, and house rules of procedure. Chosen from among the members of the house, the speaker is ordinarily the caucus-determined candidate of the majority party.

The speaker performs as the presiding officer of the house, determining when the house will meet and what type of business it will conduct. Serving as "manager of debate" on bills, resolutions and amendments, the speaker is responsible for recognizing members, formally calling a vote, deciding parliamentary issues, and maintaining decorum in the house chambers.

The comprehensive duties of the office include managing all house offices, facilities, professional and clerical staff, custodians, and security personnel. Administratively, the speaker signs and authenticates all acts, proceedings, orders, writs, warrants and subpoena issued by the house.

In organizing a party "team" to help insure smooth operation of house proceedings, the speaker selects one majority leader, assistant majority leaders and whips. The house majority leader, in turn, serves as party spokesman and assists with the flow of legislation. In addition, the speaker may appoint chairmen, vice-chairmen and majority members of powerful standing committees which can largely determine the fate of proposed legislation.

The views and attitudes of the speaker usually are reflected in the convictions of the majority party. Traditionally, the office of the speaker of the house has a profound bearing upon the effectiveness of state government and citizen representation in Illinois.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

87th General Assembly

<i>Legislative Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Street Address</i>	<i>City, Zip Code</i>
16	Alexander, Ethel Skyles	.610 E. 61st St.	Chicago 60637
30	Barkhausen, David N.	273 Market Square	Lake Forest 60045
2	Berman, Arthur L.	7344 N. Western Ave.	Chicago 60645
18	Brookins, Howard B.	500 W. 95th	Chicago 60628
28	Butler, Martin J.	940 Lee St., Suite 201	Des Plaines 60016
1	Carroll, Howard W.	7344 N. Western Ave.	Chicago 60645
9	Collins, Earlean	5943 W. Madison St.	Chicago 60644
4	Cutleron, John J.	1057 W. Belmont	Chicago 60657
10	D'Arco, John A., Jr.	One N. LaSalle, Suite 1000	Chicago 60602
11	Daley, John	3659 S. Halsted	Chicago 60609
50	Davidson, John A.	Myers Bldg., Room 721	Springfield 62701
40	DeAngelis, Aldo A.	100 1st National Bank Plaza	Chicago Heights 60411
5	de Valle, Miguel	3507 W. North Ave.	Chicago 60647
49	Demuzio, Vince	237 E. First North St.	Carlinville 62626
48	Donahue, Laura Kent	634 Maine St.	Quincy 62301
7	Dudycz, Walter W.	6143 Northwest Hwy.	Chicago 60631
58	Dunn, Ralph	P.O. Box 150	DuQuoin 62832
42	Dunn, Thomas A.	57 N. Ottawa St., Suite 612	Joliet 60431
21	Etheredge, Forest D.	52 W. Downer Place	Aurora 60506
20	Fawell, Beverly	2 S. 630 Arboretum	Glen Ellyn 60137
33	Friedland, John E.	888 N. LaFox St.	South Elgin 60177
31	Geo-Karis, Adeline J.	2610 Sheridan Rd., Suite 213	Zion 60099
57	Hall, Kenneth	327 Missouri Ave., Room 422	East St. Louis 62201
47	Hawkinson, Carl	4 Weinberg Arcade	Galesburg 61401
34	Holmberg, Joyce	200 S. Wyman St.	Rockford 61101
41	Hudson, George "Ray"	6301 S. Cass Ave.	Westmont 60559
36	Jacobs, Denny	606 19th St.	Moline 61265
17	Jones, Emil, Jr.	507 W. 111th St.	Chicago 60628
14	Joyce, Jeremiah E.	M013F State House	Springfield 62706
43	Joyce, Jerome J.	107 S. Kennedy	Bradley 60915
25	Karpiel, Doris C.	400 W. Lake St., Suite 220	Roselle 60172
29	Keats, Roger A.	509 Park Dr., P.O. Box 305	Kenilworth 60043
39	Kelly, Richard F., Jr.	1831 W. 170th St.	Hazel Crest 60429
6	Lechowicz, Thaddeus	4904 W. Fullerton Ave.	Chicago 60639
26	Leverenz, Ted E.	1701 S. 1st Ave., Suite 506	Maywood 60153
46	Luft, Richard	2920 Court St., Suite A	Pekin 61554
27	Macdonald, Virginia B.	120 W. Eastman, Suite 102	Arlington Heights 60004
45	Madigan, Robert	219 S. Kickapoo	Lincoln 62656
19	Mahar, William F.	14700 Ravinia	Orland Park 60462
44	Maitland, John W., Jr.	525 N. East St.	Bloomington 61701
3	Marovitz, William A.	4000 N. Broadway	Chicago 60613
13	Newhouse, Richard H., Jr.	1900 E. 71st St.	Chicago 60649
54	O'Daniel, William L.	2700 Broadway	Mt. Vernon 62864
23	Philp, James "Pate"	970 N. Oaklawn Ave., Suite 120	Elmhurst 60126
24	Raica, Robert	6384 S. Archer Ave.	Chicago 60638
59	Rea, James F.	112 E. Market	Christopher 62822
35	Rigney, Harlan	P.O. Box 691	Freeport 61032
8	Rock, Philip J.	306 W. Madison	Oak Park 60302
15	Savickas, Frank D.	3235 W. 65th Place	Chicago 60629
32	Schaffer, Jack	100 Wakup St.	Crystal Lake 60014
37	Schuneman, Calvin W.	306 Washington St.	Prophetstown 61277
51	Severns, Penny	119 W. William	Decatur 62523
12	Smith, Margaret	130 E. Garfield Blvd.	Chicago 60615
22	Topinka, Judith Baar	8609 W. Cermak Rd.	North Riverside 60546
56	Vadalabene, Sam M.	300 Circle Dr.	Edwardsville 62025
55	Watson, Frank C.	501 Ninth St.	Carlyle 62231
52	Weaver, Stanley B.	1717 Philo Rd.	Urbana 61801
38	Welch, Patrick D.	1025 Peoria St.	Peru 61354
53	Woodyard, Harry "Babe"	309 S. Pennsylvania	Chrisman 61924

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

87th General Assembly

<i>Representative Dist.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Street Address</i>	<i>City, Zip Code</i>
89	Ackerman, Jay	205 W. Jefferson	Morton 61550
35	Balanoff, Clem	10100 S. Ewing	Chicago 60617
38	Barnes, Jane M.	11759 S. Southwest Hwy.	Palos Heights 60463
105	Black, William B.	9 E. Fairchild	Danville 61832
71	Brunsvold, Joel	303 18th St.	Rock Island 61201
11	Bugielski, Robert J.	4908 W. Fullerton Ave.	Chicago 60639
22	Burke, Daniel J.	2650 W. 51st St.	Chicago 60632
76	Burzynski, J. Bradley	517 DeKalb Ave.	Sycamore 60178
13	Capparelli, Ralph C.	6702 Northwest Hwy.	Chicago 60631
62	Churchill, Robert W.	976 Hillside Ave.	Antioch 60002
41	Cowlishaw, Mary Lou	552 S. Washington, Suite 119	Naperville 60540
40	Cronin, Dan	105 E. First St.	Elmhurst 60126
99	Curran, Michael D.	Stratton Bldg., Room 1121-D	Springfield 62706
26	Currie, Barbara Flynn	5650 S. Harper Ave.	Chicago 60637
46	Daniels, Lee A.	50 E. Oak, Suite 250	Addison 60101
36	Davis, Monique D.	1234 W. 95th St.	Chicago 60643
115	Deering, Terry W.	P.O. Box 268	Nashville 62263
72	DeJaegher, M. "Bob"	209 19th St.	East Moline 61244
16	DeLeo, James A.	6839 W. Belmont Ave.	Chicago 60634
42	Deuchler, Suzanne L.	1128-A Prairie St.	Aurora 60506
65	Doederlein, DeLoris	19 N. Main St.	Algonquin 60102
101	Dunn, John F.	352 Millikin Ct.	Decatur 62523
95	Edley, William	121 Scotland, P.O. Box 727	Macomb 61455
87	Ewing, Thomas W.	402 N. Plum St.	Pontiac 61764
6	Farley, Bruce A.	1951 W. Lawrence Ave.	Chicago 60640
114	Flinn, Monroe L.	20th & State Sts.	Granite City 62040
31	Flowers, Mary E.	7017 S. Ashtand Ave.	Chicago 60636
59	Frederick, Virginia F.	228 E. Wisconsin Ave.	Lake Forest 60045
77	Giglio, Frank	201 Pulaski Rd.	Calumet City 60409
68	Giorgi, E.J. "Zeke"	200 W. Wayman St., Rm 304	Rockford 61101
109	Granberg, Kurt M.	104 S. Elm, P.O. Box 1841	Centralia 62801
98	Hannig, Gary	209 S. Macoupin	Gillespie 62033
53	Harris, David	1655 S. Arlington Heights Rd.	Arlington Heights 60005
107	Hartke, Charles A.	112 E. Washington, P.O. Box 1205	Effingham 62401
100	Hasara, Karen	E-1 Stratton Bldg.	Springfield 62706
50	Hensel, Donald N.	108 Main St., P.O. Box 70	West Chicago 60185
108	Hicks, Larry W.	2000 Casey	Mt. Vernon 62864
110	Hoffman, Jay C.	801 W. Main	Collinsville 62234
37	Hoffman, Manny	2630 Flossmore Rd.	Flossmore 62422
91	Homer, Thomas J.	2 N. Main St.	Canton 61520
94	Hultgren, David	City Hall, P.O. Box 342	Monmouth 61462
104	Johnson, Timothy V.	108 E. Anthony	Urbana 61801
23	Jones, Lovana S.	3426 S. King Dr.	Chicago 60653
19	Jones, Shirley M.	100 N. LaSalle, Suite 2306	Chicago 60602
28	Keane, James F.	10231 S. Western Ave.	Chicago 60643
66	Kirkland, James M.	1070 Larkin Ave.	Elgin 60121
63	Klemm, Dick	3 W. Crystal Lake Ave.	Crystal Lake 60014
43	Kubik, Jack L.	8609 W. Cermak Rd.	North Riverside 60546
10	Kulas, Myron J.	2028 W. Walton St.	Chicago 60622
1	Lang, Louis	7954 North Karlov	Skokie 60076
2	Laurino, William J.	4346 W. Lawrence	Chicago 60630
15	LeFlore, Robert, Jr.	5947 W. Chicago Ave.	Chicago 60651
93	Leitch, David R.	3114 N. University St.	Peoria 61604
5	Levin, Ellis B.	3733 N. Clark	Chicago 60613
30	Madigan, Michael J.	6500 S. Putaski Rd.	Chicago 60629
51	Marinano, Gary G.	1701 N. 18th Ave.	Melrose Park 60160
20	Martinez, Ben	1806 W. 18th St.	Chicago 60608
61	Matijevich, John S.	226 N. Utica	Waukegan 60085
74	Mautino, Richard A.	330 W. Dakota St.	Spring Valley 61362

47	McAfee, David	7674 W. 63rd St.	Summit 60501
14	McAuliffe, Roger P.	6855 W. Addison	Chicago 60634
81	McCracken, Thomas J., Jr.	5757 S. Cass Ave.	Westmont 60559
29	McGann, Andrew J.	8024 S. Western Ave.	Chicago 60620
83	McGuire, John C. "Jack"	1819 N. Center	Joliet 60435
27	McNamara, John J.	5323 W. 95th St.	Oak Lawn 60453
112	McPike, Jim	305 State St.	Alton 62002
32	Morrow, Charles	7605 S. Halsted	Chicago 60620
69	Mulcahey, Richard T.	207 Center, P.O. Box 107	Durand 61024
21	Munnizi, Pamela	3659 S. Halsted St.	Chicago 60609
102	Noland, N. Duane	3180 N. Woodford	Decatur 62526
86	Novak, J. Philip	230 E. Court St.	Kankakee 60901
52	Obrzut, Geoffrey S.	107 B East Grand Ave.	Melrose Park 60164
70	Olson, Myron J.	115 W. First St.	Dixon 61021
90	Olson, Robert F.	419 Pulaski St.	Lincoln 62656
57	Parcells, Margaret R.	3801 W. Lake Ave.	Glenview 60025
49	Parke, Terry R.	837 W. Higgins Rd.	Schaumburg 60195
54	Pedersen, Bernard E.	331 W. Northwest Hwy.	Palatine 60067
39	Persico, Vincent A.	211 W. Wesley	Wheaton 60187
60	Peterson, William E.	3050 N. Main	Buffalo Grove 60069
82	Petka, Edward F.	501 N. Division	Plainfield 60544
48	Phelan, James W.	5838 S. Archer	Chicago 60638
118	Phelps, David D.	900 Dewey St.	Eldorado 62930
79	Piel, Robert J.	3232 Ridge Rd.	Lansing 60438
3	Preston, Lee	7035 N. Clark St.	Chicago 60626
55	Pullen, Penny	2604 W. Sibley	Park Ridge 60068
80	Regan, Robert P.	27 North St., Suite E	Park Forest 60466
33	Rice, Nelson, Sr.	507 W. 111th Street	Chicago 60628
116	Richmond, Bruce	9 S. 12th St.	Murphysboro 62966
12	Ronan, Alfred G.	2810 W. Fullerton Ave.	Chicago 60647
88	Ropp, Gordon L.	525 N. East St.	Bloomington 61701
67	Rotello, Michael V.	200 S. Wyman St., Rm. 303	Rockford 61101
97	Ryder, Tom	100 S. State	Jerseyville 62052
92	Saltsman, Donald L.	804 Main St.	Peoria 61602
9	Santiago, Miguel A.	1314 N. Pulaski	Chicago 60651
103	Satterthwaite, Helen F.	118 E. University Ave.	Champaign 61820
4	Schakowsky, Janice	2100 Ridge Ave.	Evanston 60201
56	Schoenberg, Jeff	4916 W. Dempster	Chicago 60077
34	Shaw, William	723 W. 123rd St.	Chicago 60628
73	Sieben, Todd	137 S. State St.	Geneseo 61254
44	Stange, James R.	2625 Butterfield Rd., Suite 221W	Oak Brook 60521
78	Steczo, Terry A.	16150 S. Cicero Ave.	Oak Forest 60452
7	Stepan, Ann	372 W. Fullerton Pkwy.	Chicago 60614
58	Stern, Grace Mary	559 Roger Williams	Highland Park 60035
96	Tenhouse, Art	640 Maine St.	Quincy 62306
25	Trotter, Donne E.	8539 S. Cottage Grove	Chicago 60619
18	Turner, Arthur L.	3849 W. Ogden	Chicago 60623
64	Wait, Ronald A.	319 S. State St.	Belvidere 61008
75	Walsh, Tom	220 W. Main	Ottawa 61350
106	Weaver, Michael	88 Broadway	Mattoon 61938
85	Weller, Gerald C.	316 Liberty St.	Morris 60450
84	Wennlund, Larry	1234 N. Cedar Rd.	New Lenox 60451
8	White, Jesse C., Jr.	1452 N. Sedgwick	Chicago 60610
24	Williams, Paul	4650 S. King Dr.	Chicago 60653
45	Wojcik, Kathleen L.	514 W. Wise Rd.	Schaumburg 60193
111	Wolf, Sam W.	1506 Johnson Rd.	Granite City 62040
117	Woodard, Larry	Route #3, Box 351A	Marion 62959
17	Young, Anthony L.	4952 W. Madison St.	Chicago 60644
113	Younge, Wyvetter H.	2000 State St.	East St. Louis 62205



LOUIS LANG (D)
Representative
1st Representative District



HOWARD W. CARROLL (D)
Senator

1st
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



WILLIAM J. LAURINO (D)
Representative
2nd Representative District



LEE PRESTON (D)
Representative
3rd Representative District



ARTHUR L. BERMAN (D)
Senator

2nd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JANICE SCHAKOWSKY (D)
Representative
4th Representative District



ELLIS B. LEVIN (D)
Representative
5th Representative District



WILLIAM A. MAROVITZ (D)
Senator

3rd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



BRUCE A. FARLEY (D)
Representative
6th Representative District



ANN STEPAN (D)
Representative
7th Representative District



JOHN CULLERTON (D)
Senator

4th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JESSE C. WHITE, JR. (D)
Representative
8th Representative District



MIGUEL SANTIAGO (D)
Representative
9th Representative District



MIGUEL DEL VALLE (D)
Senator

5th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MYRON J. KULAS (D)
Representative
10th Representative District



ROBERT J. BUGIELSKI (D)
Representative
11th Representative District



THADDEUS S. LECHOWICZ (D)
Senator

6th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ALFRED G. RONAN (D)
Representative
12th Representative District



RALPH C. CAPPARELLI (D)
Representative
13th Representative District



WALTER W. DUDYCZ (R)
Senator

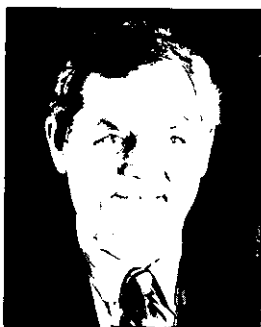
7th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ROGER P. MC AULIFFE (R)
Representative
14th Representative District



ROBERT LE FLORE, JR. (D)
Representative
15th Representative District



PHILIP J. ROCK (D)
Senator

8th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JAMES A. DE LEO (D)
Representative
16th Representative District



ANTHONY L. YOUNG (D)
Representative
17th Representative District



EARLEAN COLLINS (D)
Senator

9th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ARTHUR L. TURNER (D)
Representative
18th Representative District



JOHN A. D'ARCO, JR. (D)
Senator

10th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



SHIRLEY M. JONES (D)
Representative
19th Representative District



BEN MARTINEZ (D)
Representative
20th Representative District



PAMELA A. MUNIZZI (D)
Representative
21st Representative District



JOHN DALEY (D)
Senator

11th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



DANIEL J. BURKE (D)
Representative
22nd Representative District



LOVANA S. JONES (D)
Representative
23rd Representative District



MARGARET SMITH (D)
Senator

12th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



PAUL WILLIAMS (D)
Representative
24th Representative District



DONNE E. TROTTER (D)
Representative
25th Representative District



RICHARD H. NEWHOUSE, JR. (D)
Senator

13th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



BARBARA FLYNN CURRIE (D)
Representative
26th Representative District



JOHN J. MC NAMARA (D)
Representative
27th Representative District



JEREMIAH E. JOYCE (D)
Senator

14th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JAMES F. KEANE (D)
Representative
28th Representative District



ANDREW J. MC GANN (D)
Representative
29th Representative District



FRANK D. SAVICKAS (D)
Senator

15th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MICHAEL J. MADIGAN (D)
Representative
30th Representative District



MARY E. FLOWERS (D)
Representative
31st Representative District



ETHEL SKYLES ALEXANDER (D)
Senator

16th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



CHARLES MORROW III (D)
Representative
32nd Representative District



NELSON RICE, SR. (D)
Representative
33rd Representative District



EMIL JONES, JR. (D)
Senator

17th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



WILLIAM SHAW (D)
Representative
34th Representative District



CLEM BALANOFF (D)
Representative
35th Representative District



HOWARD B. BROOKINS (D)
Senator

18th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MONIQUE D. DAVIS (D)
Representative
36th Representative District



WILLIAM F. MAHAR (R)
Senator

19th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JANE M. BARNES (R)
Representative
38th Representative District



MANNY HOFFMAN (R)
Representative
37th Representative District



BEVERLY FAWELL (R)
Senator

20th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



DAN CRONIN (R)
Representative
40th Representative District



VINCE PERSICO (R)
Representative
39th Representative District



MARY LOU COWLISHAW (R)
Representative
41st Representative District



FOREST D. ETHEREDGE (R)
Senator

21st
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



SUZANNE L. DEUCHLER (R)
Representative
42nd Representative District



JACK L. KUBIK (R)
Representative
43rd Representative District



JUDITH BAAR TOPINKA (R)
Senator

22nd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JAMES R. STANGE (R)
Representative
44th Representative District



KATHLEEN L. WOJCIK (R)
Representative
45th Representative District



JAMES "PATE" PHILIP (R)
Senator

23rd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



LEE A. DANIELS (R)
Representative
46th Representative District



DAVID MCAFEE (D)
Representative
47th Representative District



ROBERT M. RAICA (R)
Senator

24th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JAMES PHELAN (D)
Representative
48th Representative District



TERRY R. PARKE (R)
Representative
49th Representative District



DORIS C. KARPIEL (R)
Senator

25th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



DONALD N. HENSEL (R)
Representative
50th Representative District



GARY MARINARO (D)
Representative
51st Representative District



TED LEVERENZ (D)
Senator

26th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



GEOFF OBRZUT (F)
Representative
52nd Representative District



DAVID HARRIS (R)
Representative
53rd Representative District



VIRGINIA B. MACDONALD (R)
Senator

27th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



BERNARD E. PEDERSEN (R)
Representative
54th Representative District



PENNY PULLEN (R)
Representative
55th Representative District



MARTIN J. BUTLER (R)
Senator

28th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JEFFREY SCHOENBERG (D)
Representative
56th Representative District



MARGARET R. PARCELLS (R)
Representative
57th Representative District



ROGER A. KEATS (R)
Senator

29th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



GRACE MARY STERN (D)
Representative
58th Representative District



VIRGINIA F. FREDERICK (R)
Representative
59th Representative District



DAVID N. BARKHAUSEN (R)
Senator

30th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



WILLIAM E. PETERSON (R)
Representative
60th Representative District



JOHN S. MATIJEVICH (D)
Representative
61st Representative District



ADELINE J. GEO-KARIS (R)
Senator

31st
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ROBERT W. CHURCHILL (R)
Representative
62nd Representative District

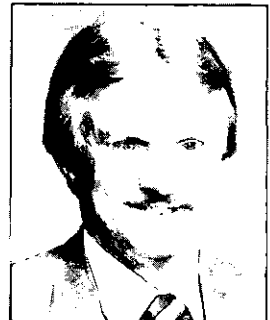


JACK SCHAFFER (R)
Senator

32nd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



DICK KLEMM (R)
Representative
63rd Representative District



RONALD A. WAIT (R)
Representative
64th Representative District



DE LORIS DOEDERLEIN (R)
Representative
65th Representative District



JOHN E. FRIEDLAND (R)
Senator

33rd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JAMES M. KIRKLAND (R)
Representative
66th Representative District



JOYCE HOLMBERG (D)
Senator

34th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MICHAEL ROTELLO (D)
Representative
67th Representative District



E.J. "ZEKE" GIORGI (D)
Representative
68th Representative District



RICHARD T. MULCAHEY (D)
Representative
69th Representative District



HARLAN RIGNEY (R)
Senator

35th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MYRON J. OLSON (R)
Representative
70th Representative District



JOEL BRUNSVOLD (D)
Representative
71st Representative District



DENNIS J. JACOBS (D)
Senator

36th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



M. "BOB" DE JAEGER (D)
Representative
72nd Representative District

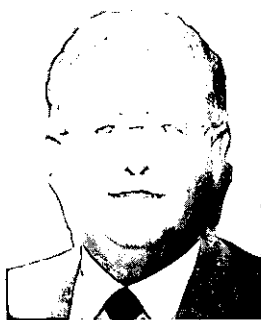


TODD SIEBEN (R)
Representative
73rd Representative District



CALVIN W. SCHUNEMAN (R)
Senator

37th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



RICHARD A. MAUTINO (D)
Representative
74th Representative District



TOM WALSH (D)
Representative
75th Representative District



PATRICK D. WELCH (D)
Senator

38th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



BRAD BURZYNSKI (R)
Representative
76th Representative District

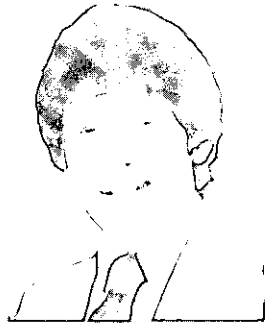


FRANK GIGLIO (D)
Representative
77th Representative District



RICHARD F. KELLY, JR. (D)
Senator

39th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



TERRY A. STECZO (D)
Representative
78th Representative District



ROBERT J. PIEL (R)
Representative
79th Representative District



ALDO A. DE ANGELIS (R)
Senator

40th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ROBERT P. REGAN (R)
Representative
80th Representative District



THOMAS J. MC CRACKEN, JR. (R)
Representative
81st Representative District



GEORGE "RAY" HUDSON (R)
Senator

41st
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



EDWARD F. PETKA (R)
Representative
82nd Representative District



JOHN "JACK" MC GUIRE (D)
Representative
83rd Representative District



THOMAS A. DUNN (D)
Senator

42nd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



LARRY WENNLUND (R)
Representative
84th Representative District



GERALD C. WELLER (R)
Representative
85th Representative District



JEROME J. JOYCE (D)
Senator

43rd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



J. PHILIP NOVAK (D)
Representative
86th Representative District



THOMAS W. EWING (R)
Representative
87th Representative District



JOHN W. MAITLAND, JR. (R)
Senator

44th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



GORDON L. ROPP (R)
Representative
88th Representative District



JAY ACKERMAN (R)
Representative
89th Representative District



ROBERT A. MADIGAN (R)
Senator

45th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ROBERT F. OLSON (R)
Representative
90th Representative District



THOMAS J. HOMER (D)
Representative
91st Representative District



RICHARD LUFT (D)
Senator

46th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



DONALD L. SALTSMAN (D)
Representative
92nd Representative District



CARL E. HAWKINSON (R)
Senator

47th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



DAVID HULTGREN (R)
Representative
94th Representative District



DAVID R. LEITCH (R)
Representative
93rd Representative District



LAURA KENT DONAHUE (R)
Senator

48th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



ART TENHOUSE (R)
Representative
96th Representative District



WILLIAM EDLEY (D)
Representative
95th Representative District



TOM RYDER (R)
Representative
97th Representative District



VINCE DEMUZIO (D)
Senator

49th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



GARY HANNIG (D)
Representative
98th Representative District



MICHAEL D. CURRAN (D)
Representative
99th Representative District



JOHN A. DAVIDSON (R)
Senator

50th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



KAREN HASARA (R)
Representative
100th Representative District



JOHN F. DUNN (D)
Representative
101st Representative District



PENNY SEVERNS (D)
Senator

51st
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



N. DUANE NOLAND (R)
Representative
102nd Representative District



HELEN F. SATTERTHWAITE (D)
Representative
103rd Representative District



STANLEY B. WEAVER (R)
Senator

52nd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON (R)
Representative
104th Representative District



WILLIAM B. BLACK (R)
Representative
105th Representative District



HARRY "BABE" WOODYARD (R)
Senator

53rd
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MICHAEL WEAVER (R)
Representative
106th Representative District



CHARLES A. HARTKE (D)
Representative
107th Representative District



WILLIAM L. O'DANIEL (D)
Senator

54th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



LARRY W. HICKS (D)
Representative
108th Representative District



KURT M. GRANBERG (D)
Representative
109th Representative District



FRANK C. WATSON (R)
Senator

55th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JAY HOFFMAN (D)
Representative
110th Representative District



SAM W. WOLF (D)
Representative
111th Representative District



SAM M. VADALABENE (D)
Senator

56th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



JIM MC PIKE (D)
Representative
112th Representative District



WYVETTER H. YOUNGE (D)
Representative
113th Representative District



KENNETH HALL (D)
Senator

57th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



MONROE L. FLINN (D)
Representative
114th Representative District



TERRY DEERING (D)
Representative
115th Representative District



RALPH DUNN (R)
Senator

58th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



BRUCE RICHMOND (D)
Representative
116th Representative District



JAMES F. REA (D)
Senator

59th
LEGISLATIVE
DISTRICT



LARRY WOOLARD (D)
Representative
117th Representative District



DAVID D. PHELPS (D)
Representative
118th Representative District

(D) denotes Democrat

(R) denotes Republican



APPORTIONMENT DISTRICTS*

<i>County</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>Congressional District</i>	<i>Legislative District</i>	<i>Representative District</i>
Adams	Quincy	20	48	96
Alexander	Cairo	22	59	118
Bond	Greenville	21	49, 55	98, 110
Boone	Belvidere	14, 16	32	64
Brown	Mt. Sterling	18	48	96
Bureau	Princeton	17	37, 38	74, 75
Calhoun	Hardin	20	49	97
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	16	35, 37	69, 73
Cass	Virginia	18	48	96
Champaign	Urbana	15, 19	44, 52	87, 103, 104
Christian	Taylorville	20	50, 51	100, 102
Clark	Marshall	19	53	106
Clay	Louisville	19	54	107
Clinton	Carlyle	21, 22	55	109, 110
Coles	Charleston	19	53	106
Cook	Chicago	1-14	1-19, 22-30, 33, 39, 40	1-38, 43-45, 47-58, 60, 66, 77-80
Crawford	Robinson	19	53, 54	106, 107
Cumberland	Toledo	19	51	102
DeKalb	Sycamore	14	38	76
DeWitt	Clinton	15	44, 45	87, 90
Douglas	Tuscola	19	52	104
DuPage	Wheaton	6, 13, 14	19-23, 25, 41	38-41, 44-46, 49, 50, 81, 82
Edgar	Paris	19	53	105, 106
Edwards	Albion	19	54	107, 108
Effingham	Effingham	19	54	107
Fayette	Vandalia	20, 22	55	109
Ford	Paxton	15	44	87
Franklin	Benton	22	59	117
Fulton	Lewistown	17, 18	46, 48	91, 95
Gallatin	Shawneetown	22	59	118
Greene	Carrollton	20	49	97, 98
Grundy	Morris	15	43	85
Hamilton	McLeansboro	19	54	108
Hancock	Carthage	18	48	95
Hardin	Elizabethtown	22	59	118
Henderson	Oquawka	17	48	95
Henry	Cambridge	17	36, 37	72-74
Iroquois	Watseka	15	43, 52	86, 104
Jackson	Murphysboro	22	58	116
Jasper	Newton	19	54	107
Jefferson	Mt. Vernon	22	54	108
Jersey	Jerseyville	20	49	97
JoDaviess	Galena	16	35	69
Johnson	Vienna	22	59	118
Kane	Geneva	4, 14	21, 25, 33	41, 42, 50, 65, 66
Kankakee	Kankakee	15	43	85, 86
Kendall	Yorkville	4, 14	38, 41	76, 82
Knox	Galesburg	17	37, 47	73, 94
Lake	Waukegan	10, 12	29-32	58-63

*Districts will change in 1991 following redistricting by the General Assembly.

APPORTIONMENT DISTRICTS — *concluded*

<i>County</i>	<i>County Seat</i>	<i>Congressional District</i>	<i>Legislative Distict</i>	<i>Representative District</i>
LaSalle	Ottawa	14, 15, 17	35, 38, 43	70, 75, 76
Lawrence	Lawrenceville	19	54	107
Lee	Dixon	16	35, 37	70, 74
Livingston	Pontiac	15	38, 44	75, 87
Logan	Lincoln	15, 18	45	90
Macon	Decatur	18, 20	51	101, 102
Macoupin	Carlinville	20	49	98
Madison	Edwardsville	21	49, 55, 56	98, 110-112
Marion	Salem	22	55	109
Marshall	Lacon	14, 17	38, 45	75, 89
Mason	Havana	18	46	91
Massac	Metropolis	22	59	118
McDonough	Macomb	17, 18	48	95
McHenry	Woodstock	12, 14	32, 33	63-65
McLean	Bloomington	15	44, 45	87-90
Menard	Petersburg	18	45	90
Mercer	Aledo	17	36	71
Monroe	Waterloo	22	58	115
Montgomery	Hillsboro	20, 21	49, 50	98, 100
Morgan	Jacksonville	18	49	97, 98
Moultrie	Sullivan	20	51	102
Ogle	Oregon	16	35	69, 70
Peoria	Peoria	17, 18	46, 47	91-94
Perry	Pinckneyville	22	58	115
Piatt	Monticello	15	44	87
Pike	Pittsfield	20	49	97
Pope	Golconda	22	59	118
Pulaski	Mound City	22	59	118
Putnam	Hennepin	17	38	75
Randolph	Chester	22	58	115, 116
Richland	Olney	19	54	107
Rock Island	Rock Island	17	36	71, 72
Saline	Harrisburg	22	59	118
Sangamon	Springfield	18, 20	45, 50	90, 99, 100
Schuyler	Rushville	18, 20	48	95, 96
Scott	Winchester	18	49	97
Shelby	Shelbyville	20	51	102
Stark	Toulon	17	37, 45	73, 74, 89
St. Clair	Belleville	21, 22	55, 57, 58	110, 113-115
Stephenson	Freeport	16	35	69
Tazewell	Pekin	18	45, 46	89-92
Union	Jonesboro	22	58	116
Vermilion	Danville	19	52, 53	104, 105
Wabash	Mt. Carmel	19	54	108
Warren	Monmouth	17	47	94
Washington	Nashville	22	58	115
Wayne	Fairfield	19	54	108
White	Carmi	19	54, 59	108, 118
Whiteside	Morrison	16	37	73, 74
Will	Joliet	4, 13, 15	19, 40-43	37, 79-85
Williamson	Marion	22	59	117, 118
Winnebago	Rockford	16	32, 34, 35	64, 67-70
Woodford	Eureka	15, 18	45	89

*Districts will change in 1991 following redistricting by the General Assembly.

Number of Counties: 102



Map of Illinois

Showing present counties and county seats

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT AGENCIES

The legislative support agencies assist the legislature in various subject areas. A brief summary of their functions follows.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES JOINT COMMITTEE

The Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services establishes general policy and coordinates activities among the support agencies; selects the executive directors of the agencies for two-year terms; establishes uniform hiring practices, personnel procedures, affirmative action programs, contract procedures and travel regulations; approves out-of-state travel; coordinates all leases and rental of real property; and coordinates and assigns studies performed by the support agencies, including those requested by resolution.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES JOINT COMMITTEE

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, a 12-member bipartisan legislative committee, was created by the General Assembly in 1977 under the Administrative Procedure Act. In performing its legislative oversight function, the joint committee is charged with "the promotion of adequate and proper rules by agencies and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules." The joint committee's functions include analyzing proposed rules, reviewing existing rules, and administering a complaint review program. The committee employs a professional staff of 18 to conduct the reviews. The joint committee's objective is to maintain legislative intent and ensure that agencies stay within the enabling statutes. The joint committee also serves to facilitate public understanding of rules and regulations.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL COMMISSION

The Economic and Fiscal Commission was created in 1972 by the 77th General Assembly to provide the legislature with research and information regarding the state and national economies and the revenues and operations of the state government. In 1979 the commission was further charged by the 81st General Assembly with responsibility for monitoring the long-term debt position of Illinois. Finally, in 1984, the 83rd General Assembly assigned to the commission the responsibility for advising the legislature on the policies and administration of public employee pension systems and the state employee group insurance plan. In carrying out these duties, the commission prepares general studies and analyses, including periodic revenue estimates, economic updates, an annual capital plan analysis and an annual review of the state's five pension systems, including an analysis of the financial condition and funding requirements of each system. Furthermore, the commission prepares specific revenue, debt, and pension impact notes on proposed legislation in those areas. The commission employs an interdisciplinary professional staff to prepare reports and retains consulting actuaries as needed to evaluate pension legislation and group insurance contract proposals. Under the terms of the Legislative Commission Reorganization Act of 1984, the commission consists of 12 members. The president of the senate, the senate minority leader, the speaker of the house, and the house minority leader each appoint three members.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION COMMISSION

Established in 1937, this bipartisan legislative support service agency reviews and analyzes federal, state and local intergovernmental issues. The commission staff administers a computerized federal aid tracking system in cooperation with the Illinois Bureau of the Budget and a database of federal and state aid to local governments. The commission develops policy alternatives on intergovernmental issues by conducting research and holding statewide conferences to formulate policy consensus on wide-ranging issues such as hazardous waste management, child support enforcement, education for employment and the state constitution. It also serves as a center for the "interchange and clearance of research and information" on the fiscal and legal relationships between federal, state and local governments. In addition, the commission operates a Washington, D.C. office for the General Assembly. The staff monitors and analyzes federal legislation, appropriations and regulations and informs the Illinois congressional delegation of the concerns and policy positions of the legislature. The commission is composed of 12 legislative members who, along with four public members, also serve as the Advisory Committee on Block Grants.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMISSION

The Legislative Audit Commission is responsible for the oversight of the state audit program, review of the stewardship of public funds, and the monitoring of actions to correct weaknesses disclosed by audits of state agencies. Membership consists of 12 legislators, equally apportioned between the two houses of the General Assembly and the two political parties. The commission holds monthly public hearings to review audits of major state agencies. It determines the need for remedial measures through legislation or administrative change. It is also empowered to undertake studies and investigations and to direct the auditor general to perform audits.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Legislative Information System (LIS) is a service agency for the Illinois General Assembly. The system's prime responsibility is to provide the data processing capability and technical guidance required by the General Assembly, its committees and commissions. LIS and the General Assembly have developed modern techniques for writing, preparing, processing, printing, filing and otherwise handling bills, resolutions, journals, committee reports, research reports and other legislative documents. LIS operates the legislative computer facility and supports computer applications in text processing, information management and photocomposition. LIS maintains the Illinois administrative code data base and bill status system. Private parties may receive access to the bill status system through an annual subscription service.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING UNIT

The Legislative Printing Unit is an in-plant printshop for the Illinois General Assembly. The unit is equipped to typeset, layout, print and bind a wide variety of products for the members, commissions and staffs of the General Assembly. The unit's work includes stationery, reports, newsletters, amendments and daily calendars for the senate and house. The printing unit's governing board consists

of 12 legislative members: six from the senate and six from the house. It operates under rules of the Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH UNIT

The Legislative Research Unit (LRU) is the general research agency for members of the General Assembly. Each year its 21 researchers answer hundreds of legislators' questions on legal, scientific, economic, historical and other subjects related to pending or contemplated legislative actions. The LRU also issues a number of publications, including an annotated Illinois Constitution, a handbook of Illinois tax laws, a directory of state officials, a directory of lobbyists, a monthly legislative newsletter entitled *First Reading* and a state government organization chart. After each election of new members to the General Assembly, the LRU holds a new members' conference to prepare the legislators-elect for their duties. The LRU manages the volunteer-staffed legislative information booth on the third floor of the State House rotunda, providing visitors with information on legislative activity each day the General Assembly is in session. Each year the LRU, in cooperation with Sangamon State University, administers a program to train 20 interns in legislative research and committee staff work.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

The Legislative Reference Bureau, established in 1913, serves the General Assembly by maintaining a staff of attorneys to provide legal assistance to members of the General Assembly in the drafting of bills, resolutions and amendments; by publishing the Legislative Synopsis and Digest during legislative sessions, reporting actions taken on each bill and resolution; by maintaining a legislative law library; by initiating bills for the nonsubstantive revision, simplification and rearrangement of statutes, for the elimination of obsolete, superseded or unconstitutional provisions, and for conforming the statutes to any reorganization of the executive branch by executive order; by reviewing reported court decisions which affect the interpretation of the Illinois Constitution and statutes; by maintaining a current computerized database of the Illinois Revised Statutes for legislative use; and by representing the state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

LEGISLATIVE SPACE NEEDS COMMISSION

The Legislative Space Needs Commission represents the members of the legislature in providing and improving facilities and space needs for the proper function of the Illinois General Assembly and its supporting commissions and bureaus. Section 3.06 of the "Space Needs Act" says the commission will review and approve all contracts for the repair, rehabilitation, construction or alteration of all state buildings in the Capitol Complex of Buildings in Springfield, including tunnels, power and heating plants, and surrounding grounds. The commission is in charge of the Land Acquisition Program for the future development of the Capitol Complex and its related facilities and the assignment of office space within the Capitol Complex. In addition, the design, planning, construction, reconstruction, improvement and installation of capital facilities within the State Capitol Building shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Space Needs Commission. The commission is composed of 12 members: three members appointed by the speaker of the house, three members appointed by the minority leader of the house, three members appointed by the president of the senate, and three members appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

CITIZENS ASSEMBLY

The Citizens Assembly is a bipartisan, joint legislative agency, that provides research support on specific areas of public policy for the General Assembly. The agency carries out policy research through seven statutorily created councils: Council on Children, Council on Economic Development, Council on Energy Resources, Council on Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Council on Public Aid, Council on School Problems and Council on Women. Each council is headed by two co-chairpersons selected from among the members of the council. The Citizens Assembly consists of the co-chairs of each of the seven councils. The Citizens Councils conduct public hearings to examine issues relevant to each council's statutory authority and subsequently make recommendations to the General Assembly on these issues.

AUDITOR GENERAL

A Legislative Constitutional Officer

Robert G. Cronson assumed office on Aug. 1, 1974 as the first constitutional auditor general of the state of Illinois. Following re-election by the 83rd General Assembly, Cronson assumed office on Aug. 1, 1984, for a second 10-year term.

Through the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the Illinois State Auditing Act, which was adopted to implement the constitution's mandate, the auditor general is vested with the responsibility of auditing and reviewing the receipt, obligation and use of all state of Illinois funds.

To fulfill his duties as a principal agent of legislative oversight and public disclosure, the auditor general conducts the Illinois post audit program. This program strenghtens control over government activity by providing accountability to the people and their elected representatives.

The constitution, the state auditing act and the post audit program provide a system which helps ensure that the legislature, which appropriates funds and sets programs and policy goals, has the means necessary to review expenditures and results.

To carry out his constitutional duties and assist the legislature in maintaining oversight of state government activity, the auditor general conducts comprehensive audits and evaluations of state agency operations to assess their adherence to legislative intent, the underlying causes of problems and deficiencies, and their financial propriety and fidelity. These audits and evaluations include the following: a financial and compliance audit of every state agency at least once every two years, performance audits and investigations as directed by the Legislative Audit Commission or either house of the General Assembly, informal inquiries at the request of members of the General Assembly, special studies as directed by the Legislative Audit Commission or the appropriation committees of the General Assembly, reviews of state computer systems, to ensure the accuracy and security of state financial information, and an audit of the annual financial statement of the state of Illinois.

The auditor general maintains offices in Springfield and Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BUDGET

APPROPRIATIONS

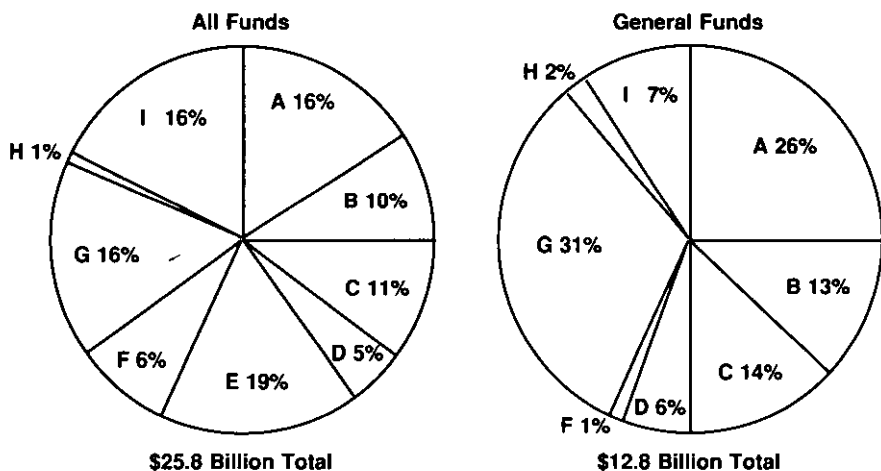
In Fiscal Year 1991, total state appropriations are estimated at \$25.8 billion, including \$12.8 billion in general revenue funds.

A little more than one-fourth of the state's budget is spent on education. More than \$4.1 billion is appropriated for elementary and secondary education, while higher education appropriations will exceed \$2.6 billion.

The Department of Transportation, due to the multi-year nature of its programs, continues to receive the largest single appropriation, \$5.0 billion. The next largest agency, in terms of appropriation level, is the Department of Public Aid with \$4.1 billion for its medical assistance, income assistance, aid to the aged, blind and disabled and other social service programs.

The Health and Human Services component of the state budget, comprised of the Departments on Aging, Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Children and Family Services and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, among others, totals about \$2.7 billion. The remaining \$7.3 billion supports all other governmental activities, including debt repayment, law enforcement, revenue collection, elected officials and the legislative and judicial branches of state government.

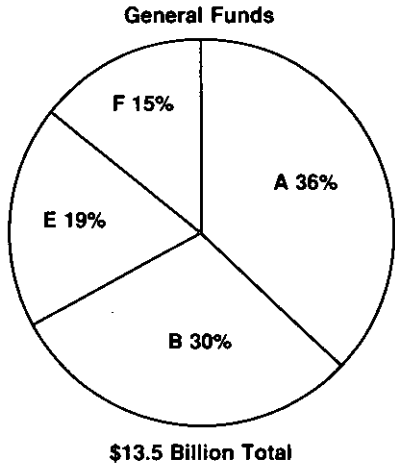
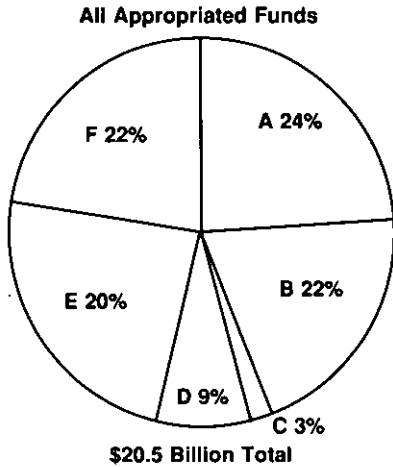
APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR PURPOSE—FY 1991—Percent of Total



A Elementary and Secondary Education
 B Higher Education
 C Health and Human Services
 D Public Protection and Justice

E Transportation
 F Environment and Natural Resources
 G Public Aid
 H Legislative and Judicial
 I All Other

REVENUES BY SOURCE—FY 1991—Percent of Total



- A Income Taxes
- B Sales Taxes
- C Bond Proceeds
- D Road Taxes and Fees
- E All Other Sources
- F Federal Aid

REVENUES

The State of Illinois will most likely collect \$20.5 billion in total revenue from state and federal sources in Fiscal Year 1991. General fund receipts are expected to total \$13.5 billion.

Income and sales taxes are the two major sources of state revenues, representing approximately 46 percent of the total receipts.

The next largest source of state revenues is federal aid in the form of reimbursements for federally supported expenditures or in direct support of particular programs. More than 40 percent of the federal reimbursements is for welfare expenditures.

Other major revenue sources include public utility taxes, cigarette taxes, lottery receipts, insurance taxes and fees, university tuition and fees, and interest on investments.

Motor vehicle registration and drivers license fees together with the motor fuel taxes are the primary components of the road taxes and fees category.

THE CODE DEPARTMENTS

The Civil Administrative Code of 1917 outlines the powers and duties of the "Code" departments. The code provides that the director and assistant director of each department, as well as several other responsible department officials, be appointed by the governor with senate confirmation and provides for at least one advisory board in each department.

DEPARTMENT ON AGING

The Department on Aging was created by the state legislature in 1973 to improve the quality of life for Illinois' older citizens and to help them live independently in their own homes and communities. It is the only state agency in Illinois authorized to receive Federal Older Americans Act funds, which are distributed to area agencies on aging. Local services provided through these federal funds include meal and transportation programs, information and referral, employment, legal assistance, etc. The department also administers a state-wide Community Care Program, which provides homemaker, housekeeping, adult care, senior companion and case management to older persons at risk of institutionalization. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 11-900, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2360; 421 E. Capitol, Springfield, IL 62702, (217) 785-2870; toll-free, 1-800-252-8966 (voice and TDD).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture, comprised of six divisions, performs numerous functions that include inspecting meats, fruits and vegetables; auditing personal property and grain warehouse operations; and checking the accuracy of official weighing and measuring devices. Its marketing division provides daily reports on livestock, grain, domestic and foreign market developments. The department also provides extensive media services concerning developments in the food-producing industry. The Natural Resources division administers the state's soil and water conservation programs. The Fairs and Horse Racing Division schedules and coordinates the state and county fairs and Illinois' horse racing programs. *Office:* State Fairgrounds, P.O. Box 19281, Springfield, IL 62794-9281, (217) 782-2172.

DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLISM AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) was created by the Illinois General Assembly in 1984 to oversee a statewide service network of programs focusing on alcohol and substance abuse prevention, intervention, treatment, aftercare and research. DASA funds community based programs; provides statewide public education on drugs, alcohol and related issues; develops public policy; and trains mental health, health care and drug/alcohol prevention education professionals. Special attention is focused on services for women, youth, intravenous drugs users, criminal justice clients and prevention. DASA also funds the Prevention Resource Center, which provides comprehensive state-of-the-art education and training in substance abuse prevention. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 5-600, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-3840; 222 South College, 2nd Floor, Springfield, IL 62704, (217) 782-0685.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Department of Central Management Services (CMS), whose functions were formerly administered by the Departments of Personnel and Administrative Services, was formed by executive order of the governor in July 1982. CMS provides services to other state agencies and officers of state government. The department's services include purchasing, printing, property management, and leasing and dissemination of state government information to the public. CMS operates the largest consolidated computer facility in the United States and provides technical support for the systems under its control. CMS also manages a variety of "people oriented" services for state government employees. The services include personnel administration for agencies under the governor and benefits for state employees including group insurance, deferred compensation and risk management. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 4-400, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2141; 715 Stratton Building, Springfield, IL 62706, (217) 782-2141.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) administers various programs including family counseling, protection for abused and neglected children, foster family care and help to unwed parents. It maintains a toll-free, 24-hour hotline, (800) 252-2873, used by citizens and those required by law to report suspected child abuse or neglect. The department licenses foster homes, child welfare agencies, and day care homes and centers. DCFS also administers three major grant programs statewide: family preservation and reunification, community-based networks to serve troubled teens and their families, and local child abuse prevention efforts. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 6-200, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-4650; 406 East Monroe, Springfield, IL 62701, (217) 785-2509.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA) is the state's central source of economic development information for business and local governments. It strives to ensure economic stability by enhancing business, increasing employment, and helping local governments develop their various resources. DCCA also administers state and federal grants which help fund local economic development projects, improve public facilities and housing, support job training programs, and assist low-income residents. The department promotes Illinois products in foreign markets and urges foreign investments in the state, assists the state's small businesses, and guides Illinois' nationwide campaign to promote its tourism industry. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 3-400, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2354; 620 E. Adams, Springfield, IL 62701, (217) 782-7500.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

The Department of Conservation is responsible for the preservation, conservation and enhancement of Illinois' vast natural resources. It manages more than 374,000 acres of public lands comprised of some 330 state parks, conservation areas, state forests, nature preserves and other properties. The land is managed by foresters, fishery biologists, and wildlife and park management specialists.

The department provides fisheries, forestry and wildlife management assistance on public and private lands; interprets natural resources; conducts hunting, boating, trapping and snowmobiling education and safety classes; and enforces conservation-related regulations. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 4-300, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2070; 524 S. Second, Room 425, Springfield, IL 62706, (217) 782-6302.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections incarcerates all inmates and juveniles sentenced to it by local courts. To assist in the inmates' return to the community, the department offers various programs including individual counseling, educational and vocational training, drug and alcohol abuse programs, and health and recreational services. It also inspects all local and county detention facilities. The Adult Division of the department oversees the daily operation of 23 correctional centers (with one additional prison to open by 1991) which house more than 21,000 adults. The Community Services Division manages 11 pre-release centers which house 900 residents. Seven youth centers house approximately 1,250 juveniles. The department supervises as many as 12,450 adults on mandatory supervised release and 1,250 juveniles on parole status. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 4-200, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2955; 1301 Concordia Court, P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277, (217) 522-2666.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Department of Employment Security (IDES) collects unemployment insurance taxes from the state's liable employers and returns those dollars to eligible Illinois workers as unemployment insurance benefits. The department operates an employment service and other special programs for the unemployed and underemployed, including veterans, the economically disadvantaged, the disabled, younger and older workers, and ex-offenders. Computerized job search-job match systems connect the unemployed with thousands of employment opportunities throughout the state. To assist employers, applicants are registered, prescreened, tested and counseled before they are referred to job openings. In another area of service, IDES compiles and issues labor market information (employment, unemployment rates, etc.) at no charge or on a cost-recovery arrangement through its Economic Information and Analysis unit. *Offices:* 401 S. State Street, Chicago, IL 60605, (312) 793-5700; 555 S. Pasfield, Springfield, IL 62704, (217) 785-5069.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Department of Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) conducts research, provides information, formulates policies and implements loan and grant programs related to Illinois' natural and cultural resources. Use and marketing of Illinois coal is promoted through "sulfur-in-coal" research, innovative coal-burning technologies, and domestic and overseas markets. The department provides assistance with managing energy costs and energy supply disruptions and developing native energy resources. Finding answers to Illinois' present and future solid waste problems and developing alternative energy sources for a cleaner, healthier environment are also duties of the department. ENR divisions collect, preserve and interpret the state's natural history, art and anthropological history; map geological formations and mineral resources of the state; study Illinois' plant and animal resources, insect pest controls and environ-

ment classifications; research the quantity and quality of atmospheric, surface and underground water resources; and sponsor research to reduce, eliminate, clean up and safely dispose of hazardous wastes. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 11-600, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-3870; 325 W. Adams, Springfield, IL 62704, (217) 785-2800.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Financial Institutions is a licensing and regulatory agency of approximately 9,000 organizations. The department's administrative responsibilities include the regulation of credit unions, currency exchanges, consumer finance companies and title guarantee insurance companies. The department is also responsible for the collection of Illinois' unclaimed property, which exceeded \$26 million in FY89. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 15-700, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2000; 500 Isles Park Place, Suite 500, Springfield, IL 62718, (217) 782-2831.

ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency collects, preserves and interprets the history of the State of Illinois. It is comprised of five divisions: Administration Services, Historic Sites, Illinois State Historical Library, Preservation Services, and Public Affairs and Development. The Illinois State Historical Society, a membership organization founded in 1899, is affiliated with the agency. Responsibilities of the agency include operating a major research library, overseeing state and federal historic preservation programs in Illinois, and managing more than 50 state-owned historic sites. The State Historical Library includes one of the largest collections of Lincolniana and the state's largest collection of Illinois newspapers on microfilm. The agency is governed by a seven-member board of trustees appointed by the governor. *Office:* 500 East Madison, Springfield, IL 62701, (217) 782-4836.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Department of Human Rights administers the Illinois Human Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age over 40, marital status, physical or mental handicap, or unfavorable military discharge (with regard to employment only). The act prohibits discrimination in connection with employment opportunities, real estate transactions, access to financial credit, or the availability of public services and public accommodations. The act also provides protection from sexual harassment in employment, sexual harassment of students in higher education, and retaliation for having filed a discrimination charge. A discrimination charge can be initiated by phoning, writing or appearing in person at the Illinois Department of Human Rights within 180 days of the date the alleged discrimination took place. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 10-100, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-6200; 619 Stratton, Springfield, IL 62706, (217) 785-5100.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

The Department of Insurance regulates insurance companies and producers licensed in Illinois. Its two primary objectives are financial solvency and consumer protection. The department's services include auditing financial statements of all licensed companies, fraternal organizations and individual pension

funds established in the state; examining the financial and market conduct of insurance companies; examining and licensing insurance producers; and regulating insurance rates and rate adjustments for select lines of insurance. Other responsibilities include researching insurance law, preparing new legislation and conducting hearings on complaints and violations of the Illinois Insurance Code. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2420; 320 W. Washington, Springfield, IL 62767, (217) 782-4515.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor enforces numerous laws known collectively as the "Illinois Labor Laws." These laws protect the interests of Illinois workers by providing the means to collect unpaid wages, overtime and minimum wages. To protect the public well being, the department also enforces the Child Labor Laws, the Six-Day-Week-Law, the Prevailing Wage Act and the Illinois Preference Act on tax-funded construction projects; regulates nurse agencies and private employment agencies; and, under some circumstances, provides mediation services in management/labor disputes. The department is responsible for safety inspections of public work sites and all carnival and amusement rides, ski lifts and rope tows operated in the state. The department also provides information concerning toxic substances in the workplace. *Offices:* 310 S. Michigan, 10th Floor, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 793-2800; #1 West Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701, (217) 782-6206; toll free, 1-800-654-4620.

ILLINOIS STATE LOTTERY

The Department of the Lottery contributes nearly \$600 million each year to the Common School Fund to support elementary and secondary education throughout Illinois. In its 16-year history, the Lottery has created over 625 millionaires. Revenues are derived from the sale of lottery tickets by a statewide agent network of approximately 9,000 retailers. All Lottery agents sell instant tickets, and nearly one-half also offer The Daily Game, Pick 4, Little Lotto and Lotto. Lottery drawings are conducted daily and are broadcast live on both television and radio throughout the state. A five-member Lottery Control Board oversees Lottery activities. *Offices:* 676 N. St. Clarie, Chicago, IL 60611, (312) 793-3026; P.O. Box 19080, Springfield, IL 62794-9080, (217) 524-5155.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

The Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities supports programs which provide care, sheltered workshops, day treatment and outpatient and crisis services for mentally ill and developmentally disabled persons. It operates 20 inpatient facilities and three research and training institutes. To increase the number of disabled who may remain at home or in independent living arrangements, community services are being emphasized as alternatives to institutionalization. If adequate care cannot be provided through these services, support is provided through community-based or state-operated residential care. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 6-400, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2730; TDD (312) 917-2786; 401 Stratton Building, Springfield, IL 62765, (217) 782-2758; TDD (217) 782-2243.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERALS

The Department of Mines and Minerals, created in 1917, regulates Illinois' mining, oil and gas industry; enforces standards to protect the health and safety of workers in Illinois' coal and other mines; and provides environmental protection in the extraction of minerals. A professional staff trained in environmental, mining, and mineral sciences and technology provides inspection, laboratory, training and certification services to Illinois' mineral industry. The department administers a variety of programs including training in emergency medical care, job skills and certification of mine employees; regular inspections of mining facilities to assure safe working conditions and compliance with environmental standards; inspection and technical services to assure the proper spacing, drilling, maintenance and plugging of oil and gas wells; maintenance of mine rescue teams to assist mine operators in emergencies; and licensing and inspection services to assure proper handling, storage and use of explosive materials. *Office:* 300 W. Jefferson, P.O. 10137, Springfield, IL 62791-0137, (217) 782-6791.

DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR SAFETY

The Department of Nuclear Safety's purpose is to protect citizens from potential health hazards caused by unnecessary exposure to radiation from radioactive materials and radiation-producing devices. The department's responsibilities include regulating facilities which use radiation producing equipment or radioactive materials, regulating low-level radioactive waste generated within the state and assuring its safe disposal, inspecting shipments of spent nuclear fuel, monitoring effluents from nuclear power stations, working with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to ensure the safe operation of nuclear power plants, coordinating emergency plans for nuclear power stations, analyzing drinking water supplies to assure compliance with federal standards, and advising residents about the hazards of radon build-up in homes and how to reduce this risk. *Office:* 1035 Outer Park Drive, Springfield, IL 62704, (217) 785-9900.

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE

The Illinois State Police (ISP) is one of the most modern and sophisticated law enforcement agencies in the nation. As the second largest police agency in Illinois, the ISP employs more than 3,400 sworn officers and civilians. Specially trained tactical response teams, underwater search and recovery squads, and K-9 units are stationed throughout the state to meet the demands of virtually any emergency. The ISP maintains its own fleet of aircraft that regularly search for missing persons, recover fugitives, spot illicitly grown marijuana, and help enforce traffic laws. Additionally, the department has a 36-foot power boat patrolling the waters of Lake Michigan. The department maintains seven forensic laboratories containing some of the most advanced equipment available. The ISP ranks as one of the nation's pioneers in the use of computers for crime solving and is the hub of the law enforcement intelligence network in the Midwest. Since 1986, the ISP has been intelligence liaison for Interpol, the international police organization. Almost 400 detectives assist local police agencies in investigating illegal narcotics trafficking, government corruption, computer fraud, sexual abuse of children, and domestic and international terrorism. The department's troopers patrol state highways and enforce traffic codes and criminal laws. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 4-600, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2835; 103 Armory, Springfield, IL 62706, (217) 782-7263.

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

The Department of Professional Regulation issues more than 100 types of licenses in 35 different professional and occupational categories, resulting in approximately 600,000 license holders. The department's objectives include maintaining standards of competence for license holders and protecting the public through the imposition of progressive disciplinary actions ranging from reprimands to revocations. Each year the department arranges for the administration of approximately 35,000 examinations and conducts an estimated 5,792 investigations. Most licensed occupations have a board whose members act as a "jury of peers" which makes recommendations to the department's director concerning candidates for licensure and licensure discipline. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 9-300, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-4500; 320 W. Washington, Springfield, IL 62786, (217) 785-0800.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID

The Department of Public Aid administers programs encouraging independence and self-support to the state's underprivileged citizens. Project Chance offers job training and general education courses to help people obtain full-time jobs. The Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program, the Medical Assistance Program and the Food Stamp Program provide clients with health and financial assistance. Other services offered by the department include support services for teen parents; funding for refugees, victims of domestic violence and the homeless; supplemental assistance to the aged, blind and disabled; general assistance funding programs in the City of Chicago and qualifying downstate townships; and child support and parent locator services. *Offices:* 624 S. Michigan, Chicago, IL 60605, (312) 793-4706; 100 S. Grand Avenue East, Springfield, IL 62762, (217) 782-6716.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health administers more than 100 programs and services that protect and improve the health and well-being of Illinois citizens. The department is responsible for investigating and controlling personal and public health hazards, such as outbreaks of infectious diseases and food-borne illnesses, and coordinating the state's response to the AIDS epidemic. Other duties include administering direct and preventive health services to women and children, such as food supplements and nutrition education; overseeing the enforcement of federal and state laws regulating the licensing and operating of long-term care facilities, hospitals, ambulatory care centers and emergency medical services; and reviewing applications for Certificate of Need approval. The department is organized into five offices: Health Policy and Planning, Health Services, Health Care Regulation, Health Protection, and Program and Administrative Support. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 6-600, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2793; 535 W. Jefferson, Springfield, IL 62761, (217) 782-4977.

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

The Department of Rehabilitation Services (DORS) serves disabled individuals of all ages. Rehabilitation programs provided by DORS include Vocational Rehabilitation, Home Services, Community Services for the Visually Handicapped, Illinois Visually Handicapped Institute, Bureau of Disability Determination Services, Illinois Children's School and Rehabilitation Center (ICSRC), Illinois

School for the Visually Impaired (ISVI) and Illinois School for the Deaf (ISD). ICSRC, ISVI and ISD are fully accredited, residential schools offering elementary and secondary education programs to disabled youth. DORS also advocates the needs and rights of disabled persons at the governmental and community levels. It conducts informational activities aimed at changing attitudes and providing correct information about disabled persons and their abilities. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 8-100, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2934; 623 E. Adams, P.O. Box 19429, Springfield, IL 62794, (217) 782-2093 (voice) and (217) 782-5734 (TDD).

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

The Department of Revenue collects the major state taxes, issues county multipliers to assure uniform property assessment levels, and provides tax relief and pharmaceutical assistance to senior and disabled Illinois citizens under the Circuit Breaker law. The department's tax collections make up approximately 75 percent of all taxes and fees collected by the state to help support state government, education in Illinois, and health and social services. The three major sources of tax revenue are Illinois income tax; sales taxes, including vehicle use and automobile rental taxes; and a series of excise taxes, including motor fuel, cigarette, liquor, hotel/motel and public utilities. In addition, the department collects some taxes for local governments, including corporate personal property replacement taxes and sales taxes. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 7-500, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-5013; 101 W. Jefferson, Springfield, IL 62708, (217) 785-2602.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation is responsible for Illinois' transportation systems. This responsibility includes the construction, operation and maintenance of the state's more than 17,000-mile highway system; the administration of state funding programs and technical assistance for public transportation systems; the funding of rail passenger service and rail freight programs; the regulation of rivers, lakes, streams, urban flood control, water supplies and water resource problems; the construction funding of the state's 125 airports; and the advancement of transportation safety. *Offices:* 310 S. Michigan, Room 1600, Chicago, IL 60604, (312) 793-2250; 2300 S. Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, IL 62764, (217) 782-5597.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Department of Veterans' Affairs assists veterans and their dependents and survivors in obtaining the benefits they are entitled to under the laws of the United States, the State of Illinois or any other governmental agency. Thirty-one Veterans Services Offices are located statewide to provide benefit counseling and application assistance. The department evaluates and approves veterans education and training programs available at colleges, universities and vocational training centers in Illinois. The Illinois Veterans' Homes provide nursing, hospital and domiciliary care for eligible veterans. State benefits administered by the department include education grants, the MIA/POW scholarship, housing grants, burial benefits, no fee hunting/fishing and camping permits, and bonuses for wartime service. *Offices:* 100 W. Randolph, Suite 5-200, Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 814-2460; 208 W. Cook, P.O. Box 19432, Springfield, IL 62794, (217) 782-6641.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Non-code departments, agencies, boards and commissions in the executive branch handle many functions of state government.

Commissioner of Banks and Trust Companies ensures that banks and trust companies operate in accordance with state law.

Bureau of the Budget, in the office of the governor, helps prepare the annual state budget that the governor submits to the legislature.

Capital Development Board is responsible for all construction, repair and renovation of state buildings and facilities.

Civil Service Commission is primarily a quasi-judicial body to make rules and hear appeals of state employees under the Personnel Code.

Commerce Commission regulates the rates, services, financing and safety of operations of various public utilities.

Emergency Services and Disaster Agency directs civil defense against disasters by enemy action and natural causes.

Environmental Protection Agency and the **Pollution Control Board** are both concerned with environmental protection. The agency's principal tasks include administration of an emission permit system, prosecution of pollution law violators before the Pollution Control Board and the surveillance of environmental problems.

Illinois Housing Development Authority administers programs to finance the development of low and moderate income housing.

Industrial Commission administers the Workmen's Compensation and Occupational Diseases Act.

Commissioner of Savings and Loan Associations is authorized to supervise and make regulations for savings and buildings and loan associations.

State Toll Highway Authority is charged with the construction and maintenance of the State's toll highway system.

Other agencies, boards and commissions include the Agricultural Export Advisory, Adult Advisory Board to the Department of Corrections, Arts Council, Capitol City Railroad Relocation Authority, Chicago Transit Authority, Chicago School Finance Authority, Community College Board, Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan Board, Council on Aging, Court of Claims, Criminal Justice Information Authority, Economic Board, Educational Facilities Authority, Educational Labor Relations Board, Export Development Authority, Farm Development Authority, Fire Advisory Commission, Gaming Board, General Assembly Retirement System, Governor's Council on Health and Physical Fitness, Governors of State Colleges and Universities, Guardianship and Advocacy Commission, Hazardous Waste Advisory Council, Health Facilities Authority, Hospital Licensing Board, Human Rights Commission, Humanities Council, Independent Higher Education Loan Authority, Illinois Development Finance Authority, International Port District Board, Judges' Retirement System, Labor Management Cooperation Committee, Liquor Control Commission, Local Government Law Enforcement Officers' Training Board, Lottery Control Board, Medical Center

Commission, Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Board, Prisoner Review Board, Property Tax Appeal Board, Racing Board, Rural Bond Bank, Board of Regents, State Appellate Defender, State Banking Board, State Employees' Retirement System, Office of the State Fire Marshal, State Labor Relations Board, State Mandates Board of Appeals, State Mining Board, State Police Merit Commission, State Scholarship Commission, State Soil and Water Conservation Advisory Board, State Universities Retirement System, Teacher's Retirement System, and Workers Compensation Advisory Board.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

The Department of Military Affairs (formerly the Military and Naval Department) is the channel of communication between the departments of the Army and the Air Force, National Guard Bureau, Washington, D.C., and the state of Illinois on all matters concerning state military forces. The governor is the commander-in-chief and responsible for the appointment of the adjutant general.

The adjutant general, as director of the department, has the statutory responsibility to carry out policies of the governor, issuing orders and serving as advisor to the governor on all matters relating to the Illinois Army and Air National Guard. He is also responsible for planning, developing and executing programs for organizing, training, equipping and mobilizing the Illinois National Guard for state emergencies and national defense. Supervision of all military property, equipment and installations of the National Guard is under his jurisdiction and purview.

The Illinois National Guard is a full partner of the total force policy of the United States. The Illinois Army and Air National Guard share equally in the resources, missions and responsibilities of their active duty counterparts in the defense of our nation.

Under current law, the guard has both a state and a federal mission. In its state status, it provides military organizations trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property and the preservation of peace, order and public safety as directed by the governor. The federal mission requires components of the guard to interface with the active duty Army, Air Force or Navy of the United States to provide trained qualified units and individuals available for federal service in time of war or national emergency, and on other such occasions that the national security may require augmentation of the U.S. Armed Forces.

THE ELECTION PROCESS

Voting is one of the most valuable rights and privileges that an American citizen has.

Under the provisions of the 1970 Illinois Constitution, to be a qualified voter in the state of Illinois, you must be 18 years of age and have lived in the state and the voting district 30 days. Federal law provides that a person who is unregistered and has resided in Illinois for 30 days may vote for president and vice-president only. Voter registration is generally considered permanent, although your name will be removed from the rolls if you have not voted in the preceding four years. If this happens, it is necessary to register again.

HOW CANDIDATES ARE NOMINATED

In Illinois there are several ways in which the names of candidates are placed upon the ballot.

The primary election is the most widely used method of nominating candidates and is a party election. This is the means by which a political party selects its candidates. The voters of each party have the opportunity to express their choice of the various candidates seeking the nomination. Each candidate using this system must be affiliated with a political party.

Any qualified citizen who desires to run for office may have his name placed on his party's primary ballot by filing a petition signed by a determined number of qualified voters of the party. The primary ballot will, as a rule, carry the names of several candidates for each office.

All judges, circuit, appellate and supreme court, must be licensed attorneys at law, as must the attorney general and the county state's attorney. A superintendent of an educational service region must meet specific requirements.

One additional requirement is placed upon both the candidate and the voter in a primary election, in that both must affiliate with a particular party. The voter must declare himself a member of a party in order to receive the ballot. Each party is listed on a separate ballot, and the voter can only request one ballot to indicate his choice of candidates. This is known as a closed primary. Even though he must vote on a one-party ballot in the primary, this in no way controls his freedom of choice in voting for candidates of all parties in the general election.

The party caucus is another way in which a political party nominates candidates. The leaders of the party call a meeting to determine whom they desire as candidates for the various offices. According to state law, only the regularly elected party officers may call such a meeting, and it must be held at a convenient place and time. The names of persons thus chosen as candidates are then sent to the proper election officials, who place them on the ballot.

The third method of nominating candidates is through party conventions. The county central committee of each party holds a county convention, at which time, delegates to a state convention are chosen. These state conventions have the power to make nominations of candidates for trustees of the University of Illinois and to select delegates and alternate delegates at large to the national nominating convention of the party.

The candidates for judges of the circuit courts, appellate courts and supreme court of Illinois are nominated at the primary election. Judges, once elected, run on a "retention" question without opposition.

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

THE STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

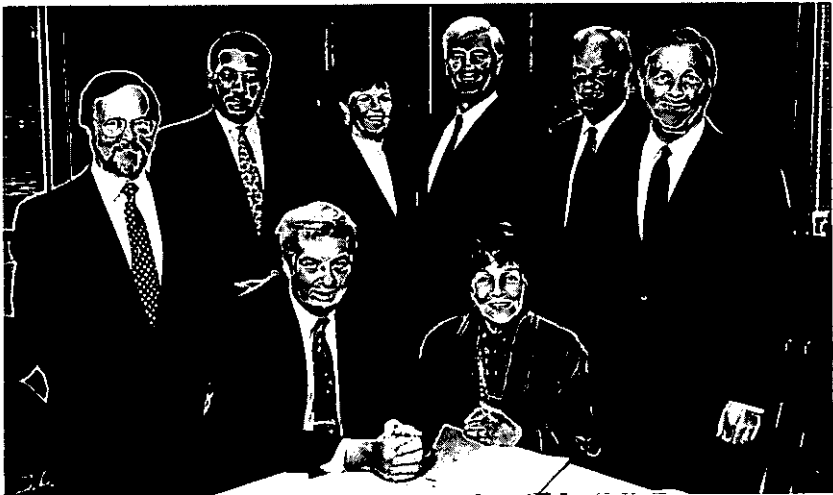
The State Board of Elections, a bipartisan board, was created by the 1970 State Constitution and implemented by the 78th General Assembly.

The Constitution requires that the State Board of Elections have general supervision over the administration of registration and election laws throughout the state. The board's duties include receiving nominating papers and certificates of nomination and determining the validity of the petitions and the order in which the names appear on the ballots of all 102 counties. The board certifies for the county clerk of each county the names of all candidates who have filed petitions with the board and are to be voted for in each county. Returns from both primary and general elections are filed with the board and canvassed, and the candidates who are nominated or elected are certified.

The board disseminates information to and consults with election authorities on the conduct of elections and reports violations of election laws to appropriate state's attorneys. The board also supervises the administration of the Illinois Campaign Financing Act.

A prime duty of the board is to ensure the uniform administration of election laws throughout the state. The board provides election manuals and handbooks and prescribes and requires the use of uniform forms, notices and other supplies consistent with the provisions of the Election Code. The board conducts ongoing training programs with local election authorities, encouraging an exchange of ideas and information to refine the state's election process.

The board also prepares and certifies the form of ballot for any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Illinois, for any referendum to be submitted to the electors throughout the state, or when required to do so by law for the voters of any area or unit of local government of the state. The board recommends to the General Assembly legislation to improve the administration of elections and registration. Ronald D. Michaelson serves as the executive director.



Members of the board are: (standing from left to right) Richard A. Cowen, Langdon D. Neal, Wanda L. Rednour, Lawrence E. Johnson, John P. Dailey, David E. Murray, (seated) John J. Lanigan, chairman, Theresa M. Petrone, vice-chairman.

COURTS IN ILLINOIS

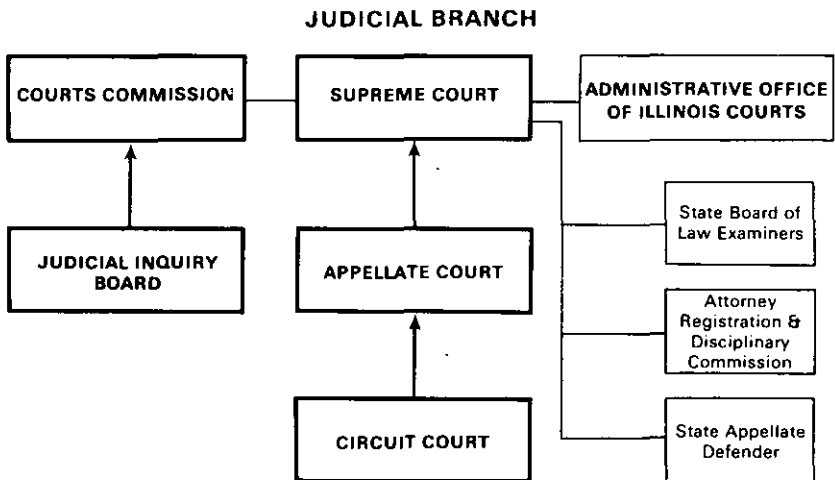
The **supreme court**, highest tribunal in Illinois, has general administrative and supervisory authority over all courts in the state. The supreme court hears appeals from lower courts and may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, prohibition or habeas corpus.

The **appellate court** hears appeals from the circuit courts which are the unified trial courts of Illinois. The **circuit court** is comprised of circuit and associate judges. There are 22 judicial circuits in Illinois, with each having one chief judge elected by the circuit judges. The chief judge has general administrative authority in his circuit, subject to the overall administrative authority of the supreme court. Circuit judges may hear any case assigned to them by the chief judge. Associate judges may not preside over criminal cases in which the defendant is charged with an offense punishable by imprisonment for more than one year. The circuit judges are elected for a term of six years and appoint associate judges in accordance with supreme court rules to serve four-year terms.

When a judgeship is vacant, or newly created, candidates are nominated at primary elections and elected at the general election. However, any judge previously elected, at the expiration of his term, may have his name submitted to the voters on a special judicial ballot without party designation and without an opposing candidate, on the sole question of whether he shall be retained in office for another term.

The **Illinois Court Commission**, composed of one supreme court justice, two appellate court judges, and two circuit judges, has the authority after notice and public hearing, to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand any member of the judiciary for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is pre-judicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or to suspend with or without pay, or retire any member of the judiciary who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.

A **Judicial Inquiry Board** created by the 1970 Constitution has the authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning any member of the judiciary, and file complaints with the Courts Commission.



ILLINOIS COURT OFFICIALS

Supreme Court Justices

(Term 10 years)

Benjamin Miller, Springfield, *chief justice*; William G. Clark, Chicago; Michael A. Bilandic, Chicago; Charles E. Freeman, Chicago; Thomas J. Moran, Lake Forest; James D. Heiple, Pekin; Horace L. Calvo, Edwardsville, *justices*.

Joseph F. Cunningham, Springfield	<i>Director, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts</i>
Juleann Hornyak, Springfield	<i>Clerk of the Supreme Court</i>
Carolyn Taitt, Springfield	<i>Marshal of the Supreme Court</i>
Brian C. Ervin, Bloomington	<i>Reporter of Decisions</i>
Melanie Solon, Springfield	<i>Librarian of the Supreme Court</i>

Appellate Court Judges

(Term 10 Years)

First District (Court meets in Chicago)

Division 1 — Robert C. Buckley, Calvin C. Campbell, Blanche M. Manning, John M. O'Connor, Jr.

Division 2 — Gino L. DiVito, Allen Hartman, Anthony Scariano.

Division 3 — David Cerda, Dom J. Rizzi, William S. White.

Division 4 — Mel R. Jiganti, Glenn T. Johnson, David Linn, Mary Ann Morrow.

Division 5 — Michel A. Coccia, Francis S. Lorenz, James C. Murray.

Division 6 — Edward J. Egan, Rosemary Duschene LaPorta, Daniel J. McNamara.

Clerk of the First District: Gilbert Marchman.

Second District (Court meets in Elgin)

John J. Bowman, Marvin D. Dunn, Fred A. Geiger, Lawrence D. Inglis, Robert D. McLaren, John L. Nickels, Philip G. Reinhard, George W. Unverzagt, Alfred E. Woodward.

Clerk of the Second District: Loren J. Strotz.

Third District (Court meets in Ottawa)

Tobias Barry, John A. Gorman, Michael P. McCuskey, Kent Slater, Allen L. Stouder.

Clerk of the Third District: Roger H. Johnson.

Fourth District (Court meets in Springfield)

Frederick S. Green, James A. Knecht, Carl A. Lund, John T. McCullough, Joseph R. Spitz, Robert J. Steigmann.

Clerk of the Fourth District: Darryl Pratscher.

Fifth District (Court meets in Mt. Vernon)

Charles W. Chapman, Richard P. Goldenhersh, Moses W. Harrison II, Robert Howerton, Henry Lewis, Philip J. Rarick, Thomas M. Welch.

Clerk of the Fifth District: Louis Costa.



MICHAEL A. BILANDIC
First District



CHARLES E. FREEMAN
First District



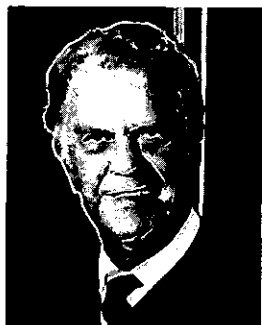
WILLIAM G. CLARK
First District

**STATE OF
ILLINOIS**



BENJAMIN K. MILLER
Chief Justice
Fourth District

**SUPREME COURT
JUSTICES**



THOMAS J. MORAN
Second District



JAMES D. HEIPLE
Third District



HORACE L. CALVO
Fifth District

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF ILLINOIS COURTS

The supreme court, empowered by a 1964 constitutional amendment, appoints an administrative director and staff to the chief justice in fulfilling administrative and supervisory duties.

Some of the primary responsibilities of the office include preparing the state judicial system budget, organizing all payrolls for judicial personnel and court reporters, assigning judges between circuits, collecting and publishing statistical information on case loads and case flow in the unified court system, and conducting in-service training for all judges.

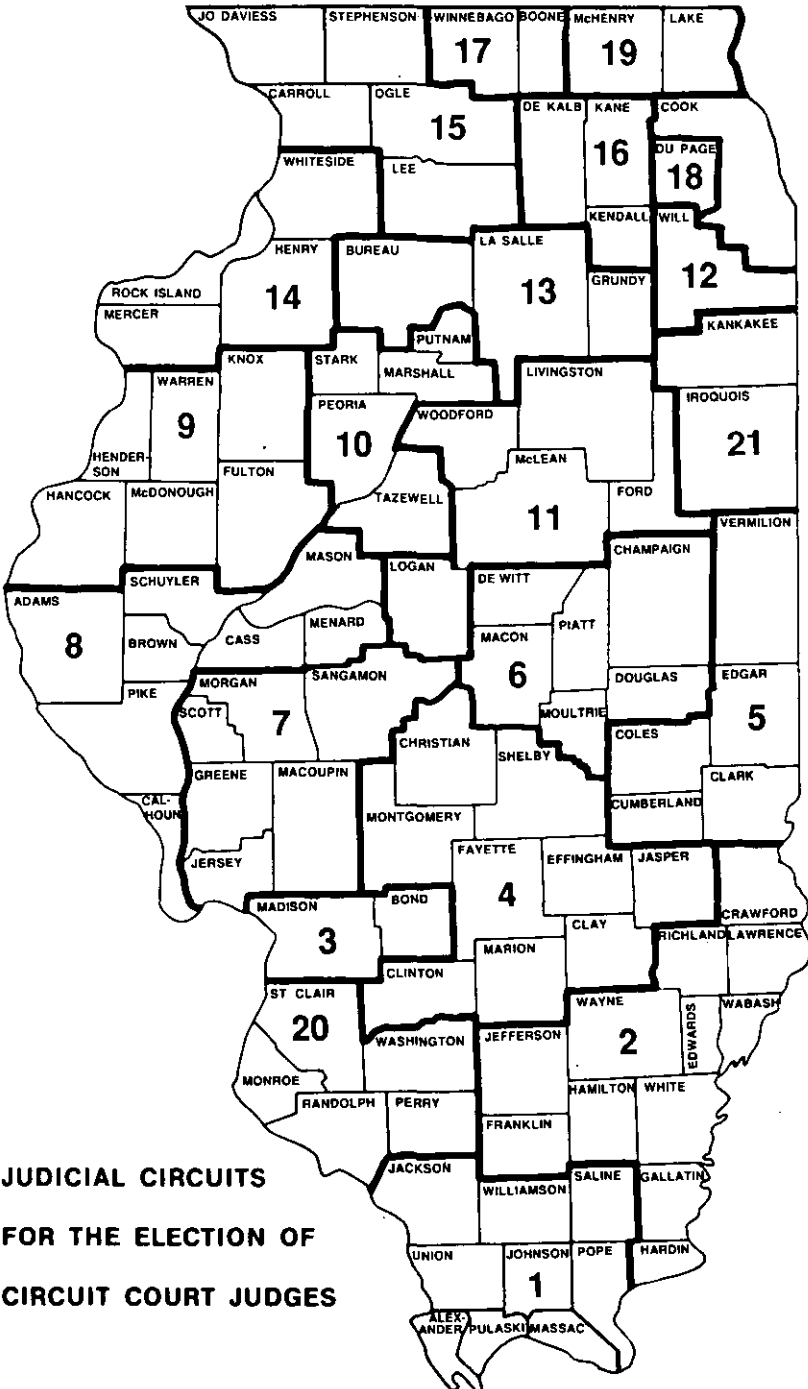
CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

The clerk of the supreme court is appointed by the supreme court justices according to constitutional prescription. Responsibilities of the clerk include recording and filing material for supreme court cases, notifying attorneys and interested parties of the disposition of matters coming before the supreme court, preparing mandates and final orders of the court, and issuing these mandates to the appropriate lower court or administrative agency.

The clerk also issues law licenses to attorneys newly admitted to the practice of law, maintains the official Roll of Illinois Attorneys, and certifies all attorneys designated as professional corporations or associations.



Illinois Supreme Court Building.



**JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
FOR THE ELECTION OF
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES**

EDUCATION

The *Illinois State Board of Education* sets educational policies and guidelines for public and private schools, preschool through grade 12, as well as for adult and vocational education. It analyzes the aims, needs and requirements of education and recommends legislation to the General Assembly for the benefit of the more than two million school children in Illinois. The state board consists of 17 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Members serve six-year terms, with each limited to two consecutive terms.

Other responsibilities include providing educational leadership to local school districts; ensuring that schools meet minimum standards for educational programs, personnel and business management practices; providing local schools with expert help in curriculum and management; disbursing more than \$3 billion in state and federal funds each year; and administering a policy of equal education opportunity for all.

The *Board of Higher Education* is a coordinating and planning agency for all sectors of Illinois postsecondary education. The board consists of 10 lay members appointed by the governor for six-year terms and the respective chairmen of the four governing boards of state colleges and universities, the chairman of the Illinois Community College Board and a non-voting student member.

The state's tax-supported universities and junior colleges are administered by five boards. The *Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois* oversees the central administration of two campuses — one in Urbana-Champaign, the other in Chicago. The *Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University* is responsible for directing university policy at both the Southern Illinois University at Carbondale and at Edwardsville. The *Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities* governs five institutions, including Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Northeastern Illinois University and Western Illinois University. The *Board of Regents System* consists of three universities and a central staff, including Illinois State University, Northern Illinois University and Sangamon State University. The *Illinois Community College Board* plans and coordinates the programs and activities of the state's 50 public community colleges.

ILLINOIS EDUCATION STATISTICS (1989-1990)

Number of students (public schools)	1,797,355
Elementary	1,278,557
Secondary	518,798
Number of certified staff	123,724*
Elementary teachers	60,439
Secondary teachers	28,973
Special education teachers	16,771
Number of public school districts	956**
Number of students (non-public schools)	322,666***
Elementary	249,922
Secondary	68,737
Percent of students in non-public schools	15.2%

*Represents a full-time equivalent number, including 14,932 non-classroom instructional personnel, 2,609 non-instructional staff and all classroom teachers.

**Number of operating school districts include five non-operating districts, one Department of Corrections, and four state-operated school districts.

***Some schools report only total enrollment; therefore, the combined total of elementary and secondary students does not equal the grand total.

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

General Information

Population (July 1, 1988)	11,544,000
Resident live births (1988)	184,708
Resident deaths (1988)	105,038
Personal income (millions of dollars, 1989)	\$219,448
Per capita income (1988)	\$18,824
Highest point (in feet; Charles Mound, Jo Daviess County)	1,241
Lowest point (in feet; Cairo on the Ohio River)	268.58

Education

Public schools (1989-1990)	
Elementary schools	2,675
Junior high schools	574
High schools	678
Special education schools	257
Nonpublic schools (1989-1990)	
Elementary schools	1,057
High schools	122
Special education schools	132
Colleges and universities (1990)	
Independent colleges	128
Public universities	12
Community colleges	50

Natural and Manufactured Resources

Coal mines (1989)	42
Coal resources (billions of tons, 1989)	60,131,053
Grain production (1989)	
Corn (millions of bushels)	1,322,250,000
Soybeans (millions of bushels)	354,000,000
Wheat (millions of bushels)	105,020,000
Sorghum (millions of bushels)	10,790,000
Oats (millions of bushels)	17,000,000
Manufacturing establishments (1987)	
Illinois plants	18,440
Primary metal industries	469
Iron and steel foundries	65

Services

Banks	
State banks (includes 50 foreign banks, 1990)	840
National banks (1990)	353
Hospitals (1988)	257
Mental health centers (1990)	21
Public libraries (1989)	624
Recreational areas (1990)	
State parks	66
Fish and wildlife sites	27
Historic sites and state memorials	52
State forests	4
Conservation areas	19
Churches (1980)	9,358

Occupations/Professions

Attorneys (1990)	57,142
Physicians and surgeons (1990)	27,640
Dentists (1990)	9,039
Registered nurses (1990)	116,453

Transportation

Airports (1989)	130
Highway miles (1988)	18,853
Railroads miles (1989)	7,621

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOLS



First State House at Kaskaskia

Shortly after it was completed, citizens campaigned to move the capital nearer the geographical center of the state. In 1833, the General Assembly passed an act enabling voters to choose between Vandalia, Jacksonville, Peoria, Springfield or Alton.

Vandalia residents were alarmed at the mood of the assembly and were determined to retain the capital. In 1836, without authorization and while the legislature was recessed, they tore down the Capitol and replaced it with a brick state house costing \$16,000.

Despite this, Springfield was named the third capital, and the state's fifth Capitol was built in 1853 at a cost of \$260,000.

The sixth and present State Capitol was completed in 1888 in Springfield. It was designed by architects John Cochrane, George Garnsey and Alfred Piquenard. The Capitol is situated on a nice-acre plot and is in the form of Latin cross. The dome is supported by a circular foundation, 92 feet in diameter, set on solid rock 25 feet below the grade line. The height from the ground line to the top of the dome is 361 feet and 405 feet to the tip of the flag staff.

A restoration of the dome's interior in 1986 is believed to be the first since the Capitol's completion. All surfaces were cleaned and repainted, and the entire dome was illuminated. The renovation cost \$1.3 million.



The present Capitol

The Illinois State Library

When the General Assembly directed the secretary of state to assume duties as state librarian in 1843, the entire Illinois State Library collection fit in a small room next to the secretary's office in the Capitol. When it was moved into the new Illinois State Library building in June 1990, the library collection totaled more than five million items and was growing at a rate of 250,000 items per year.

The new building in Springfield marks the first time in 151 years that the Illinois State Library has had a home of its own. Since its designation as a state library in 1839, the library collection has been located in numerous sites including the Old State Capitol, the present Capitol Building, and the Centennial Building, which had housed the library since June 1923.

The new five-story, 164,000-square-foot building is nearly three times the size of the library's old quarters in the Centennial Building. The building's Beaux-Arts architectural style and block Indiana limestone were chosen to blend with the traditional architecture of the 102-year-old Capitol and other Capitol complex buildings.

The building is divided by a 40-foot-wide, five-story atrium. Public reading rooms and staff offices are located on the west side of the building, while the east side houses the library's collection. Three walkways connect the two halves of the building's upper floors.

Library Offers Specialized Collection

Any Illinois citizen with a public library card may use the Illinois State Library. Materials may either be checked out in person or by borrowing items through local and school libraries.

The library maintains a specialized collection of federal and state government information. It serves as a regional depository for federal documents and as a state document depository library, coordinating 56 federal and 36 state document depositories. The state library also contains an extensive documents and map collection.

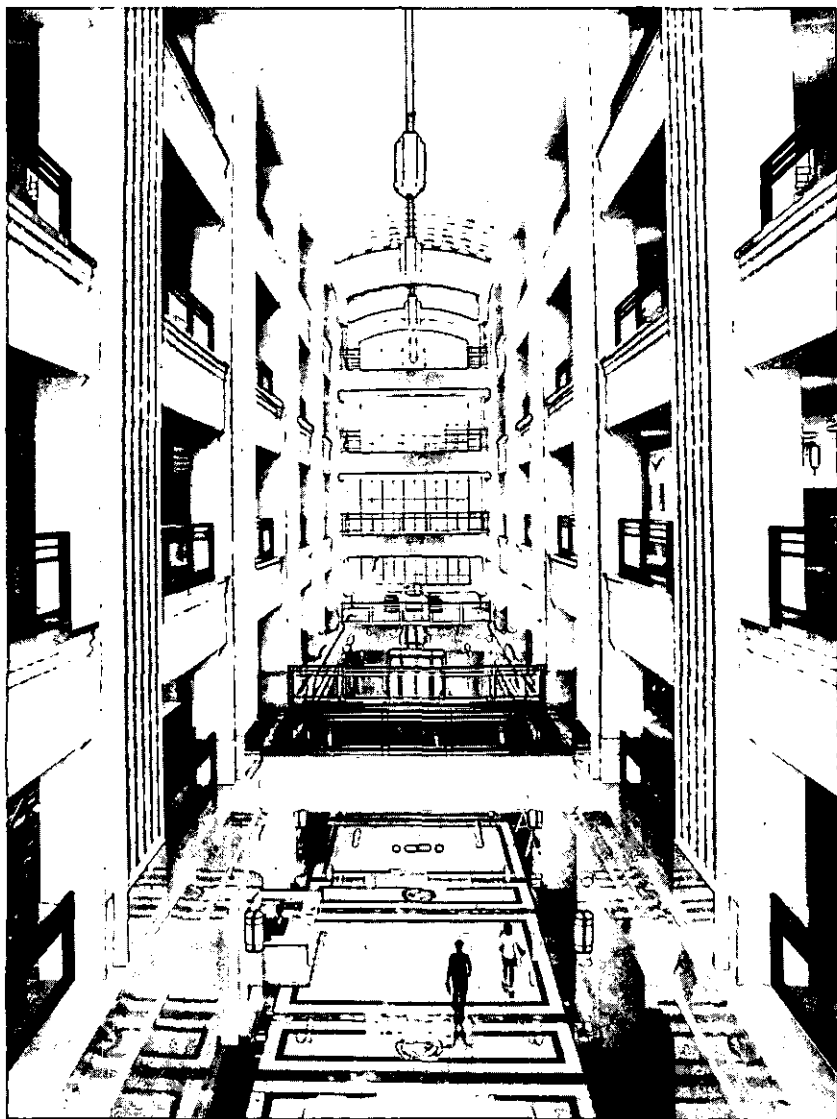
In addition, the library houses a patent and trademark library, with an online system hooked up to the main patent office in Washington, D.C. This system contains information dating back to the origination of the patent office in the 1700s.

With the exception of the library's Illinois authors' collection, which contains some fictional works, it does not have an extensive collection of fictional materials. This is the main characteristic that sets the state library apart from a traditional public or school library.

On the ground floor of the building, a "first stop" room of computer terminals gives patrons access to the computerized collection catalog — taking the place of the traditional card catalog — and periodicals. A public reading room and the U.S. Patents Depository Library are also located on this floor. The building's basement houses the library computer system and the regional federal documents depository.

While the reference collection is located in a browsing area open to patrons, the remainder of the library's collection is inaccessible to the public. Librarians at the circulation desk use a computerized vertical book conveyor to transport materials from one floor to another quickly and easily.

Abraham Lincoln was the first recorded patron of the Illinois State Library. He later used state library materials to prepare campaign speeches and his presidential inauguration speech. Today, the Illinois State Library is a computer-age doorway to worldwide information that touches the lives of every Illinois citizen, providing consulting services to the aging, the blind and physically disabled, and young adults — as well as providing research information to citizens from across the state and the nation.



The building is divided by a 40-foot-wide, five-story atrium with three walkways connecting the building's upper floors.

OFFICIAL STATE SYMBOLS

The official symbols of the state of Illinois are so designated by acts of the General Assembly.

The State Tree and the State Flower: In 1907, Mrs. James C. Fessler of Rochelle suggested to state officials that Illinois schoolchildren be permitted to vote for a state tree and state flower. Ballots were distributed in November of that year, and the results were as follows:

State Tree	State Flower
Oak21,897	Violet 16,583
Maple 16,517	Wild rose 12,628
Elm 5,082	Goldenrod 4,315

In January 1908, Senator Andrew J. Jackson of Rockford introduced a bill making the children's choices official. The measure was adopted in February of that year: The oak became the official state tree, and the violet the official state flower.

In 1973, a special poll of some 900,000 children changed the official state tree from the "native" oak to the white oak, *Quercus alba*. The white oak received 333,964 votes while the runner-up, the northern red oak, received 142,247 votes. A bill amending the act relating to the state tree was passed by the 78th General Assembly and signed into law on Sept. 17 of that year.

The State Flag: Illinois has had two official state flags. The first was officially adopted on July 6, 1915, after a vigorous campaign by Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Early in 1912, Mrs. Lawrence began visiting local D.A.R. chapters throughout Illinois, seeking their cooperation in promoting the selection of an official state banner to place in the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, D.C. A prize of \$25 was offered to the chapter submitting the best design for the banner, and four judges were selected to choose the winner. Eventually, 35 designs were submitted, and the Rockford chapter's entry, designed by Miss Lucy Derwent, was chosen.

State Senator Raymond D. Meeker then introduced a bill making that banner the official flag of the state of Illinois. The measure passed both houses of the General Assembly and became law automatically on July 6, 1915, when Governor Edward F. Dunne failed to affix his signature to it.

More than 50 years later, the move to design a new flag was initiated by Chief Petty Officer Bruce McDaniel of Waverly, then serving in Vietnam. The Illinois flag was one of many state flags hung on the walls of his mess hall; since it did not carry the state's name, its identity was often questioned. McDaniel requested that the word "Illinois" be added to the flag.

A bill to amend the original Flag Act of 1915 was sponsored by Representative Jack Walker of Lansing. It was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Richard B. Ogilvie on Sept. 17, 1969. A new flag carrying the word "Illinois" was authorized.

Governor Ogilvie appointed a committee consisting of the state historian, the director of the Illinois Information Service and the state records archivist to

develop specifications for the new state flag so as to ensure uniformity of design and color in its reproduction by flag makers.

Mrs. Sanford Hutchison of Greenfield, who had previously done extensive research on the official design of the state seal, submitted a flag design which contained all the required elements as specified by law. Her flag—a white field carrying the word "Illinois" and an exact replica of the state seal—was accepted by the committee, the secretary of state and the governor and, on July 1, 1970, became the official state flag of Illinois.

The State Song: The song "Illinois," with music by Archibald Johnston and lyrics by Charles H. Chamberlain, served as the state's "unofficial" song for many years before the 54th General Assembly passed a bill designating it the official state song. The bill was introduced by Senator Florence Fifer Bohrer, the first woman to serve as a member of the Illinois state senate.

Illinois

By thy rivers gently flowing, Illinois, Illinois,
O'er thy prairies verdant growing, Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo on the breeze,
Rustling through the leafy trees, and its mellow tones are these,
Illinois, Illinois,
And its mellow tones are these, Illinois.

From a wilderness of prairies, Illinois, Illinois,
Straight thy way and never varies, Illinois, Illinois,
Till upon the inland sea,
Stands thy great commercial tree, turning all the world to thee,
Illinois, Illinois,
Turning all the world to thee, Illinois.

When you heard your country calling, Illinois, Illinois,
Where the shot and shell were falling, Illinois, Illinois,
When the Southern host withdrew,
Pitting Gray against the Blue, there were none more brave than you,
Illinois, Illinois,
There were none more brave than you, Illinois.

Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois,
On the record of thy years,
Abraham Lincoln's name appears, Grant and Logan, and our tears,
Illinois, Illinois,
Grant and Logan, and our tears, Illinois.

The State Bird: In 1928, the Macomb branch of the National Federation of Professional Women's Clubs decided that there should be an official state bird and that Illinois schoolchildren should select it as they had selected the state tree and state flower. The idea was presented to the state superintendent of public instruction, who approved, and later that year a list of five birds conspicuous in Illinois was submitted to the state's schools for balloting. The ballots also allowed space for writing in the names of other feathered favorites.

Ballots were returned from 96 counties, and 128,664 total votes were recorded. The results of the voting were as follows:

Cardinal	39,226
Bluebird	30,306
Meadowlark	16,237
Quail	15,843
Oriole	15,449

The names of 68 other birds were written in and received one or more votes.

A bill designating the cardinal the official state bird was introduced in the 56th General Assembly by Representative James Foster. It was adopted on June 4, 1929.

The State Slogan: The "Land of Lincoln" slogan which appears on Illinois license plates was formally adopted in 1955 by the 69th General Assembly. In the same year, the U.S. Congress passed a special act granting to the state of Illinois a copyright for exclusive use of the "Land of Lincoln" insignia.

The State Mineral: A bill designating fluorite the official state mineral was passed in 1965 by the 74th General Assembly. Calcium fluorite, commonly called "fluorite," is a lustrous, glass-like mineral, usually transparent or translucent. It may be colorless or range in color from blue to violet-amethyst-purple to green and yellow.

Mined from veins as much as 800 feet deep, fluorite plays an important part in the making of steel, enamels, aluminum, glass and many chemicals and is thus of great economic value. Illinois is the largest producer of fluorite in the United States.

The State Insect: In 1975, the 79th General Assembly passed, and Governor Daniel Walker signed, legislation designating the monarch butterfly the official state insect. The monarch is orange and black and may have a wing-spread of up to four inches. Its scientific name is *Danaus plexippus*.

The State Animal: The state animal was selected by a vote of Illinois schoolchildren in 1980; the election was held in conjunction with the presidential election of that year.

Candidates were nominated by the General Assembly, which nominated the raccoon, the fox squirrel, the white-tailed deer and the opossum, and by the Illinois State Museum, which added the red fox and the 13-lined ground squirrel to the ballot. The children selected the white-tailed deer, and a bill passed by the 82nd General Assembly and signed into law by Governor James R. Thompson the next year designated the white-tailed deer the official state animal effective Jan. 1, 1982.

The deer, which is native to North America, has a gray coat that turns reddish brown in summer and an eye-catching tail that is bright white on the underside. Its scientific name is *Odocoileus virginianus*.

The State Fish: The bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus*, was elected the state fish by schoolchildren in 1986. The bluegill received almost 28 percent of the votes cast. Other candidates for state fish included the carp, the catfish, the

salmon, the largemouth bass and the white crappie.

A member of the sunfish family, the bluegill reaches only eight to nine inches in length and an average of 14 ounces in weight but has a reputation as one of the best fighting game fish in the state. It is also one of the most colorful fish in Illinois, blue to yellow-green with an emerald blue luster, six to eight olive-colored vertical bands down its sides and a belly ranging in color from white to yellow to orange to rusty red.

The bluegill is not only naturally abundant in Illinois, it is also the most commonly stocked fish in the state's farm pond program; each year, between one and three million young bluegill are raised and released in Illinois waters by the state Department of Conservation. An estimated 80 percent of the fish caught in Illinois each year are bluegill; the largest bluegill on record was a two-pound, ten-ounce fish caught by Rip Sullivan of Marion.

The State Prairie Grass: On Aug. 31, 1989, Governor James R. Thompson signed into law a bill designating the big bluestem Illinois' official prairie grass. The bill had been passed by the General Assembly after the big bluestem was chosen in a poll conducted by the state Department of Conservation. Some 4,316 students in more than 50 schools and colleges around Illinois participated in the poll, which was originally suggested by a high school biology class.

The big bluestem, named for the bluish purple cast of its stem, is also called "turkeyfoot grass" because it forks out on top into three pieces resembling a turkey's foot. It is the tallest prairie grass in Illinois, growing higher than a man on horseback, and can still be found in prairie preserves and along some railroad tracks.

The State Fossil: The Tully Monster, a soft-bodied marine animal that lived 280 to 340 million years ago, was designated the official state fossil in 1989. An impression of the Tully Monster, *tullimonstrum gregarium*, was discovered in 1955 by amateur archaeologist Francis J. Tully of Joliet. Since then, more than 100 specimens have been found in Grundy, Kankakee, Will and Fulton counties, an area that was once the primordial Sea of Illinois, but, so far, none have been found outside Illinois.

Governor James R. Thompson's signing of the Tully Monster bill in 1989 ended two years of debate over the fossil's status. In 1987, the General Assembly passed a bill to have Tully Monster named the state fossil by Illinois schoolchildren in a yes-or-no referendum; Governor Thompson vetoed the bill, calling it "un-American" because no other fossil was to be presented to the youngsters for consideration. In 1989, the General Assembly dropped the election requirement altogether, and Thompson signed the bill into law on Sept. 1.

The State Dance: On August 17, 1990, Governor James R. Thompson signed into law a bill designating the square dance as the American folk dance of the state of Illinois. The square dance, first associated with the American people, has been recorded in history since 1651. It has consistently been the one dance traditionally recognized by Americans as a dignified and enjoyable expression of American folk dancing.

The Great Seal: The first seal used in what is now Illinois was that of the Northwest Territory, first used in 1788. This seal consisted of two concentric circles, the words "Seal of the Territory of the U.S.N.W. of the Ohio River" appearing between them. The center of the seal showed a river on which floated two canoes, with woodland in the background.

When the Illinois Territory came into existence in 1809, another seal was needed. The design created for it was an almost-exact copy of the Great Seal of the United States: The words "E Pluribus Unum" were eliminated, and the words "Illinois Territory" appeared between the concentric circles. The earliest extant document containing this seal is dated Feb. 4, 1810.

After Illinois gained statehood in December 1818, the First General Assembly decreed, on Feb. 19, 1819, that Secretary of State Elias Kent Kane, in consultation with Governor Shadrach Bond and the justices of the state supreme court, should procure a permanent state seal. The seal that they decided upon was another duplicate of the Great Seal of the United States.



Seal of the Illinois Territory (sketch)



First Great Seal of the State of Illinois

The state seal differed from the territorial seal, however, in that the eagle held in its beak a banner with the words of the state motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." The words "Seal of The State of Illinois" and the date "Aug. 26, 1818," the date that the first Illinois constitution was signed in Kaskaskia, appeared between the circles.

This seal was recut in 1836. Although unchanged in terms of heraldry, the second state seal differed from the first in design—the eagle's head was turned to the right instead of to the left, the constellation above the eagle's head was removed, three stars were added to the escutcheon, there were fewer arrows, and they and the olive branch switched places. Most importantly, the banner bearing the state motto was moved over the eagle's head, so that the phrase "State Sovereignty" was clearly prominent. This seal remained in use until October 1868.

Secretary of State Sharon Tyndale was responsible for creation of the seal in use today. In January 1867, Tyndale told Senator Allen C. Fuller that the old seal had outlived its usefulness and a new one was needed. He asked Fuller to sponsor a bill authorizing a new seal. The bill was presented to the state senate on Jan. 7, 1867, and passed without comment.

From the senate, the bill went to the house of representatives, where, on Jan. 10, Rep. James Dinsmore of Whiteside County suggested that an amendment be added, specifying that the new seal was to be "an exact replica of the present seal." The amendment was defeated, 31 votes to 46.

The defeat of Dinsmore's reasonable-sounding amendment roused suspicion in the senate, and the bill was recalled for reconsideration. In the investigation which followed, it was discovered that Tyndale planned in the new seal to reverse the wording on the banner held in the eagle's mouth, changing it from "State Sovereignty, National Union" to "National Union, State Sovereignty." In light of the recent Civil War, he felt, national union should take precedence over state sovereignty in the state's motto.

The senate disagreed with Tyndale and passed an amendment declaring that the words on the banner of the renewed seal were to correspond with the old seal in every particular. The bill to authorize a new state seal was passed in this amended form on March 7, 1867.



**Second Great Seal of the
State of Illinois**



**Present Great Seal of the
State of Illinois**

The seal that went into use in 1868 had the same center design as the present seal, a radical departure from the previous seals. The shield no longer adorned the eagle's breast but instead was in a tilted position on the ground, clutched in the eagle's claws. The arrows were removed, and the branch in Tyndale's seal bore little resemblance to an olive branch. The eagle was sitting on a boulder bearing two dates: 1868, the year the seal was first used, and 1818, the year Illinois was admitted to the Union. The boulder seemed to be in the middle of a prairie, and a rising sun on the distant eastern horizon shone on a small sea.

Most importantly, though Tyndale followed the General Assembly's decree that he not reverse the words of the state motto, he changed the banner's placement on the seal so that, though "National Union" followed "State Sovereignty," it was much more prominent. Moreover, the word "Sovereignty" was upside down, further decreasing its readability.

The state seal has been recut more than once since 1868, but Tyndale's design has remained essentially unchanged. The secretary of state is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of Illinois. Reproduction or use of the state seal, or the state flag, is permissible only in strict accordance with the provisions of chapter 1 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND CONGRESS

UNITED STATES SENATORS



Alan J. Dixon, Democrat, of Belleville was born July 7, 1927. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1945-46. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1949 and from Washington (St. Louis) University Law School in 1949. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives in 1950; elected to the Illinois state senate in 1962; elected Illinois treasurer in 1970; elected secretary of state in 1976, re-elected in 1978; and elected U.S. senator in 1980. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1986, with 65 percent of the vote. Dixon was elected Senate majority chief deputy whip, the third ranking party leadership position, for the 101st Congress. Dixon has never lost an election, the string dating from 1949 when, while attending law school, he was elected police magistrate in his home town — the only state

elected official to serve in all three branches of government: legislative, executive and judicial. In the Senate, Dixon serves on the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee; the Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee; the Small Business Committee; and the Armed Services Committee. He was the first Democratic statewide candidate to disclose the sources and amounts of all campaign contributions, and since 1970 his personal financial assets and liabilities have been a matter of public record. Dixon and his wife, Jody, have three children and seven grandchildren. *Address:* 331 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Paul Simon, Democrat, of Makanda was born November 29, 1928. He attended the University of Oregon and Dana College in Nebraska. At 19, Simon became the nation's youngest editor-publisher when he purchased the Troy Tribune. He was elected to the Illinois house in 1954 and to the Illinois senate in 1962. During his 14 years in the legislature, he won the Independent Voters of Illinois "Best Legislator" award seven times. Simon was elected lieutenant governor in 1968, the first in Illinois history to be elected with a governor of another party. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 and served Illinois' 22nd congressional district for 10 years before his election to the U.S. Senate in 1984. He was re-elected in 1990. He holds 32 honorary degrees and has written 12 books.

He taught at Sangamon State University from 1972-74 and lectured at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in 1973. Simon married Jeanne Hurlley, whom he met while both served in the Illinois house (the first husband-wife team in the legislature). They have two children, Sheila, 29, and Martin, 26. *Address:* 462 Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.



Representatives in Congress



Charles A. Hayes
Democrat, 1st District

1131 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Gus Savage
Democrat, 2nd District

2419 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Martin A. Russo
Democrat, 3rd District

2233 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



George E. Sangmeister
Democrat, 4th District

1607 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



William O. Lipinski
Democrat, 5th District

1032 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Henry J. Hyde
Republican, 6th District

2262 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representatives in Congress



Cardiss Collins
Democrat, 7th District

2264 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Dan Rostenkowski
Democrat, 8th District

2111 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Sidney R. Yates
Democrat, 9th District

2234 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



John E. Porter
Republican, 10th District

1501 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Frank Annunzio
Democrat, 11th District

2303 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Philip M. Crane
Republican, 12th District

1035 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representatives in Congress



Harris W. Fawell
Republican, 13th District

318 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



J. Dennis Hastert
Republican, 14th District

515 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Edward Madigan
Republican, 15th District

2109 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



John W. Cox, Jr.
Democrat, 16th District

501 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Lane Evans
Democrat, 17th District

1121 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Robert Michel
Republican, 18th District

2112 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515

Representatives in Congress



Terry L. Bruce

Democrat, 19th District

419 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Richard L. Durbin

Democrat, 20th District

129 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Jerry F. Costello

Democrat, 21st District

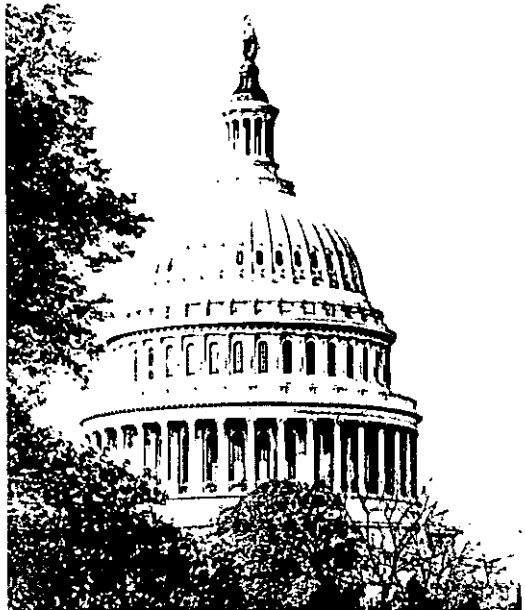
315 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



Glenn Poshard

Democrat, 22nd District

506 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515



CONSTITUTION OF 1970

History and Highlights

Illinois' sixth constitutional convention convened in Springfield on Dec. 8, 1969. One hundred and sixteen members — two elected from each senatorial district — met at a nonpartisan convention to revise, alter or amend the 1870 Constitution.

After nine months of in-depth study and debate, the members presented their work-product to the people — one they considered to be workable for 25, 50 or as in the case of the 1870 Constitution, 100 years. The 1970 Constitution is highlighted below.

Bill of Rights. Preserves individual rights set out in the 1870 Constitution — freedom of speech and religion, protection against self-incrimination, etc., and guarantees freedom from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry and sex in the hiring and promotion practices of an employer or in the sale or rental of property. This section is enforceable without action by the General Assembly. Other provisions in the Bill of Rights guarantee women the equal protection of the laws and prohibit discrimination based solely on physical or mental handicaps.

Elections and Suffrage. Lowered residency requirements, provided that registration and election laws be general and uniform and provided for a bipartisan board to supervise the administration of such laws. Due to the reduction in the majorities required for adoption of constitutional amendments and for calling a constitutional convention, changes in the constitution are easier to enact.

Legislative. Designated that the presiding officer of the senate be elected from the membership. Vacancies in the General Assembly are filled by appointment as provided by law, and the appointee serves until the next general election; the person appointed is to be a member of the same political party as the member elected. Alternative methods of reapportionment are outlined in the event the General Assembly fails to redistrict itself. Most importantly, perhaps, the article commands the General Assembly to convene annually.

Executive. Authorized agency reorganization by executive order; this enabled the governor to reassign functions or reorganize agencies directly responsible to him. In addition to the governor's veto power over entire pieces of legislation and specific items in appropriation bills, he has the power to reduce appropriations. The governor and lieutenant governor run as a team. A comptroller replaced the auditor of public accounts; the chief state school officer became appointive (see Education).

Judicial. Retained the elective method of selecting judges and provided for the reclassification of circuit judges. A Judicial Inquiry Board was created to hear complaints against the official conduct of judges. The Courts Commission hears complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board.

Local Government. Instituted the concept of home rule for Illinois. Major local governments were given wide authority to exercise power and perform functions relating to their affairs.

Finance. Provided for an annual, balanced executive budget, a uniform system of accounting for local governments and an auditor general appointed by the General Assembly.

Revenue. Provided any income tax must be at a non-graduated rate and rate for corporations cannot exceed rate for individuals by more than 8 to 5. Permitted classification of real property for tax purposes in counties over 200,000. Abolished personal property tax by 1979. Allowed homestead exemptions, exemptions of food, etc. from the sales tax, etc. Required a three-fifths vote of the legislature or voter approval for general obligation borrowing; only a simple legislative majority required for revenue bonds.

Education. Stipulated that all persons are to be educated to the limit of their capacities and gave the state primary responsibility for financing educational institutions and services. Provided for a state board of education. The board appoints the chief educational officer of the state in lieu of the superintendent of public instruction, an elective office under the 1870 Constitution.

The Constitution was adopted in convention, Sept. 3, 1970; ratified by the people, Dec. 15, 1970; and became effective July 1, 1971. Since its adoption, five amendments have been approved and adopted. A brief explanation of the amended articles follows:

1980 — Legislative Article (Cutback Amendment). Eliminated cumulative voting and reduced the size of the House of Representatives from 177 to 118. As of 1970, voters in multi-member legislative districts divided three votes between candidates for representative, with each district electing three representatives, no more than two of which could be from the same party. Since the 1982 effective date of the amendment, districts are divided into two single member representative districts in which voters cast a single vote for state representative, and one legislative district from which they cast one vote for senator. First Amendment.

1980 — Revenue Article (Delinquent Tax Sales). In an effort to prevent abuse in scavenger sales by tax delinquent property owners, the minimum redemption from scavenger sales was reduced to 90 days for vacant non-farm real estate, improved residential real estate of seven or more units, and commercial and industrial real estate when at least five years of taxes are delinquent. After adoption of this amendment, the General Assembly established six months from the date of sale as the minimum redemption period for properties falling within these classes. Second Amendment.

1982 — Bill of Rights Article (Bail and Habeas Corpus). Allows state criminal court judges to deny bail to persons accused of crimes carrying a possible life sentence. Prior to its passage, only persons accused of an offense punishable by death could be ineligible for bail. Third Amendment.

1986 — Bill of Rights Article (Bail and Habeas Corpus). Allows state criminal court judges to deny bail to persons accused of certain crimes when the court determines that the persons may pose a threat to the community. Previously, only persons accused of offenses punishable by life imprisonment or death could be ineligible for bail. Fourth Amendment.

1988 — Voting Qualifications Article. Reduced the voting age for every U.S. citizen voting in state elections from 21 years to 18 years and the permanent state residency requirement from six months to 30 days preceding any election. Fifth Amendment.

1990 — Delinquent Sales Tax. Reduced the redemption period following tax sales on delinquent commercial, industrial, vacant non-farm and large multi-family residential properties only.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Adopted in Convention at Springfield, September 3, 1970. Ratified by the People, December 15, 1970. In force July 1, 1971.

PREAMBLE

We, the People of the State of Illinois — grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He has permitted us to enjoy and seeking His blessing upon our endeavors — in order to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the people; maintain a representative and orderly government; eliminate poverty and inequality; assure legal, social and economic justice; provide opportunity for the fullest development of the individual; insure domestic tranquility; provide for the common defense; and secure the blessings of freedom and liberty to ourselves and our posterity — do ordain and establish this Constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I — Bill of Rights

Section 1. INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inherent and inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Section 2. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law nor be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Section 3. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

Section 4. FREEDOM OF SPEECH

All persons may speak, write and publish freely, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

Section 5. RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION

The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and to apply for redress of grievances.

Section 6. SEARCHES, SEIZURES, PRIVACY AND INTERCEPTIONS

The people shall have the right to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and other possessions against unreasonable searches, seizures, invasions of privacy or interceptions of communications by eavesdropping devices

or other means. No warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 7. INDICTMENT AND PRELIMINARY HEARING

No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine or by imprisonment other than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. The General Assembly by law may abolish the grand jury or further limit its use.

No person shall be held to answer for a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary unless either the initial charge has been brought by indictment of a grand jury or the person has been given a prompt preliminary hearing to establish probable cause.

Section 8. RIGHTS AFTER INDICTMENT

In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Section 9. BAIL AND HABEAS CORPUS

All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for the following offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great: capital offenses; offenses for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed as a consequence of conviction; and felony offenses for which a sentence of imprisonment, without conditional and revocable release, shall be imposed by law as a consequence of conviction, when the court, after a hearing, determines that release of the offender would pose a real and present threat to the physical safety of any person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it.

Any costs accruing to a unit of local government as a result of the denial of bail pursuant to the 1986 Amendment to this section shall be reimbursed by the State to the unit of local government. (As amended by the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 4, 1986, effective November 25, 1986.)

Section 10. SELF-INCRIMINATION AND DOUBLE JEOPARDY

No person shall be compelled in a criminal case to give evidence against himself nor be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Section 11. LIMITATION OF PENALTIES AFTER CONVICTION

All penalties shall be determined both according to the seriousness of the offense and with the objective of restoring the offender to useful citizenship. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate. No person shall be transported out of the State for an offense committed within the State.

Section 12. RIGHT TO REMEDY AND JUSTICE

Every person shall find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he receives to his person, privacy, property or reputation. He shall obtain justice by law, freely, completely, and promptly.

Section 13. TRIAL BY JURY

The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate.

Section 14. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless he refuses to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors as provided by law or unless there is a strong presumption of fraud. No person shall be imprisoned for failure to pay a fine in a criminal case unless he has been afforded adequate time to make payment, in installments if necessary, and has willfully failed to make payment.

Section 15. RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN

Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation as provided by law. Such compensation shall be determined by a jury as provided by law.

Section 16. EX POST FACTO LAWS AND IMPAIRING CONTRACTS

No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts or making an irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Section 17. NO DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND THE SALE OR RENTAL OF PROPERTY

All persons shall have the right to be free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry and sex in the hiring and promotion practices of any employer or in the sale or rental of property.

These rights are enforceable without action by the General Assembly, but the General Assembly by law may establish reasonable exemptions relating to these rights and provide additional remedies for their violation.

Section 18. NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX

The equal protection of the laws shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex by the State or its units of local government and school districts.

Section 19. NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE HANDICAPPED

All persons with a physical or mental handicap shall be free from discrimination in the sale or rental of property and shall be free from discrimination unrelated to ability in the hiring and promotion practices of any employer.

Section 20. INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY

To promote individual dignity, communications that portray criminality, depravity or lack of virtue in, or that incite violence, hatred, abuse or hostility toward, a person or group of persons by reason of or by reference to religious, racial, ethnic, national or regional affiliation are condemned.

Section 21. QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS

No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in a house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except as provided by law.

Section 22. RIGHT TO ARMS

Subject only to the police power, the right of the individual citizen to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Section 23. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty. These blessings cannot endure

unless the people recognize their corresponding individual obligations and responsibilities.

Section 24. RIGHTS RETAINED

The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the individual citizens of the State.

ARTICLE II — The Powers of the State

Section 1. SEPARATION OF POWERS

The legislative, executive and judicial branches are separate. No branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another.

Section 2. POWERS OF GOVERNMENT

The enumeration in this Constitution of specified powers and functions shall not be construed as a limitation of powers of state government.

ARTICLE III — Suffrage and Elections

Section 1. VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

Every United States citizen who has attained the age of 18 or any other voting age required by the United States for voting in State elections and who has been a permanent resident of this State for at least 30 days next preceding any election shall have the right to vote at such election. The General Assembly by law may establish registration requirements and require permanent residence in an election district not to exceed thirty days prior to an election. The General Assembly by law may establish shorter residence requirements for voting for President and Vice-President of the United States. (As amended by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 8, 1988, effective November 28, 1988.)

Section 2. VOTING DISQUALIFICATIONS

A person convicted of a felony, or otherwise under sentence in a correctional institute or jail, shall lose the right to vote, which right shall be restored not later than upon completion of his sentence.

Section 3. ELECTIONS

All elections shall be free and equal.

Section 4. ELECTION LAWS

The General Assembly by law shall define permanent residence for voting purposes, insure secrecy of voting and the integrity of the election process, and facilitate registration and voting by all qualified persons. Laws governing voter registration and conduct of elections shall be general and uniform.

Section 5. BOARD OF ELECTIONS

A State Board of Elections shall have general supervision over the administration of the registration and election laws throughout the State. The General Assembly by law shall determine the size, manner of selection and compensation of the Board. No political party shall have a majority of members of the Board.

Section 6. GENERAL ELECTION

As used in all articles of this Constitution except Article VII, "general election" means the biennial election at which members of the General Assembly are elected. Such election shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November in even-numbered years or on such other day as provided by law.

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 Legislative Districts and 118 Representative Districts. (As amended by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 4, 1980, effective November 26, 1980.)

Section 2. LEGISLATIVE COMPOSITION

(a) One Senator shall be elected from each Legislative District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Legislative 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 Legislative Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State.

(b) Each Legislative District shall be divided into two Representative Districts. In 1982 and every two years thereafter 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 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. (As amended by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 4, 1980, effective November 26, 1980.)

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) In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the General Assembly by law shall redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts.

If no redistricting plan becomes effective by June 30 of that year, a Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted not later than July 10. The Commission shall consist of eight members, no more than four of whom shall be members of the same political party.

The Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives shall each appoint to the Commission one Representative and one person who is not a member of the General Assembly. The President and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint to the Commission one Senator and one person who is not a member of the General Assembly.

The members shall be certified to the Secretary of State by the appointing authorities. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled within five days by the authority that made the original appointment. A Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be chosen by a majority of all members of the Commission.

Not later than August 10, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five members.

If the Commission fails to file an approved redistricting plan, the Supreme Court shall submit the names of two persons, not of the same political party, to the Secretary of State not later than September 1.

Not later than September 5, the Secretary of State publicly shall draw by random selection the name of one of the two persons to serve as the ninth member of the Commission.

Not later than October 5, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five members.

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.

The Supreme Court shall have the 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. (As amended by the First Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 4, 1980, effective November 26, 1980.)

Section 4. ELECTION

Members of the General Assembly shall be elected at the general election in even-numbered years.

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.

(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.

Section 6. ORGANIZATION

(a) A majority of the members elected to each house constitutes a quorum.

(b) On the first day of the January session of the General Assembly in odd-numbered years, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer, and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer.

(c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either house is a member of the numerically strongest political party other than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, as the case may be.

(d) Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications of its members and choose its officers. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

Section 7. TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

(a) Committees of each house, joint committees of the two houses and legislative commissions shall give reasonable public notice of meetings, including a statement of subjects to be considered.

(b) Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and a transcript of its debates. The journal shall be published and the transcript shall be available to the public.

(c) Either house or any committee thereof as provided by law may compel by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, records and papers.

Section 8. PASSAGE OF BILLS

(a) The enacting clause of the laws of this State shall be: "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly."

(b) The General Assembly shall enact laws only by bill. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other.

(c) No bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house. Final passage of a bill shall be by record vote. In the Senate at the request of two members, and in the House at the request of five members, a record vote may be taken on any other occasion. A record vote is a vote by yeas and nays entered on the journal.

(d) A bill shall be read by title on three different days in each house. A bill and each amendment thereto shall be reproduced and placed on the desk of each member before final passage.

Bills, except bills for appropriations and for the codification, revision or rearrangement of laws, shall be confined to one subject. Appropriation bills shall be limited to the subject of appropriations.

A bill expressly amending a law shall set forth completely the sections amended.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate shall sign each bill that passes both houses to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.

Section 9. VETO PROCEDURE

(a) Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 calendar days after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law.

(b) If the Governor does not approve the bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the house in which it originated. Any bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of a bill, the bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such 60 calendar days. The Secretary of State shall return the bill and objections to the originating house promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the bill can be considered.

(c) The house to which a bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objections upon its journal. If within 15 calendar days after such entry that house by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second house. If within 15 calendar days after such delivery the second house by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected passes the bill, it shall become law.

(d) The Governor may reduce or veto any item of appropriations in a bill presented to him. Portions of a bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. An item vetoed shall be returned to the house in which it originated and may become law in the same manner as a vetoed bill. An item reduced in amount shall be returned to the house in which it originated and may be restored to its original amount in the same manner as a vetoed bill except that the required record vote shall be a majority of the members elected to each house. If a reduced item is not so restored, it shall become law in the reduced amount.

(e) The Governor may return a bill together with specific recommendations for change to the house in which it originated. The bill shall be considered in the same manner as a vetoed bill but the specific recommendations may be accepted by a record vote of a majority of the members elected to each house. Such bill shall be presented again to the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as a vetoed bill to the house in which it originated.

Section 10. EFFECTIVE DATE OF LAWS

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform effective date for laws passed prior to July 1 of a calendar year. The General Assembly may provide for a different effective date in any law passed prior to July 1. A bill passed after June 30 shall not become effective prior to July 1 of the next calendar year unless the General Assembly by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house provides for an earlier effective date.

Section 11. COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCES

A member shall receive a salary and allowances as provided by law, but changes in the salary of a member shall not take effect during the term for which he has been elected.

Section 12. LEGISLATIVE IMMUNITY

Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, a member shall be

privileged from arrest going to, during, and returning from sessions of the General Assembly. A member shall not be held to answer before any other tribunal for any speech or debate, written or oral, in either house. These immunities shall apply to committee and legislative commission proceedings.

Section 13. SPECIAL LEGISLATION

The General Assembly shall pass no special or local law when a general law is or can be made applicable. Whether a general law is or can be made applicable shall be a matter for judicial determination.

Section 14. IMPEACHMENT

The House of Representatives has the sole power to conduct legislative investigations to determine the existence of cause for impeachment and, by the vote of a majority of the members elected, to impeach Executive and Judicial officers. Impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, Senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law. If the Governor is tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected. Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any public office of this State. An impeached officer, whether convicted or acquitted, shall be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 15. ADJOURNMENT

(a) When the General Assembly is in session, neither house without the consent of the other shall adjourn for more than three days or to a place other than where the two houses are sitting.

(b) If either house certifies that a disagreement exists between the houses as to the time for adjourning a session, the Governor may adjourn the General Assembly to a time not later than the first day of the next annual session.

ARTICLE V

The Executive

Section 1. OFFICERS

The Executive Branch shall include a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer elected by the electors of the State. They shall keep the public records and maintain a residence at the seat of government during their terms of office.

Section 2. TERMS

These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold office for four years beginning on the second Monday of January after their election and, except in the case of the Lieutenant Governor, until their successors are qualified. They shall be elected at the general election in 1978 and every four years thereafter.

Section 3. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible to hold the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 25 years old, and a resident of this State for the three years preceding his election.

Section 4. JOINT ELECTION

In the general election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, one vote shall be cast jointly for the candidates nominated by the same political party or petition. The General Assembly may provide by law for the joint nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Section 5. CANVASS — CONTESTS

The election returns for executive offices shall be sealed and transmitted to the Secretary of State, or other person or body provided by law, who shall examine and consolidate the returns. The person having the highest number of votes for an office shall be declared elected. If two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of votes for an office, they shall draw lots to determine which of them shall be declared elected. Election contests shall be decided by the courts in a manner provided by law.

Section 6. GUBERNATORIAL SUCCESSION

(a) In the event of a vacancy, the order of succession to the office of Governor or to the position of Acting Governor shall be the Lieutenant Governor, the elected Attorney General, the elected Secretary of State, and then as provided by law.

(b) If the Governor is unable to serve because of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability, the office of Governor shall be filled by the officer next in line of succession for the remainder of the term or until the disability is removed.

(c) Whenever the Governor determines that he may be seriously impeded in the exercise of his powers, he shall so notify the Secretary of State and the officer next in line of succession. The latter shall thereafter become Acting Governor with the duties and powers of Governor. When the Governor is prepared to resume office, he shall do so by notifying the Secretary of State and the Acting Governor.

(d) The General Assembly by law shall specify by whom and by what procedures the ability of the Governor to serve or to resume office may be questioned and determined. The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction to review such a law and any such determination and, in the absence of such a law, shall make the determination under such rules as it may adopt.

Section 7. VACANCIES IN OTHER ELECTIVE OFFICES

If the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, the Governor shall fill the office by appointment. The appointee shall hold office until the elected officer qualifies or until a successor is elected and qualified as may be provided by law and shall not be subject to removal by the Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, it shall remain vacant until the end of the term.

Section 8. GOVERNOR — SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER

The Governor shall have the supreme executive power, and shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws.

Section 9. GOVERNOR — APPOINTING POWER

(a) The Governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a majority of the members elected concurring by record vote, shall appoint all officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise

provided for. Any nomination not acted upon by the Senate within 60 session days after the receipt thereof shall be deemed to have received the advice and consent of the Senate. The General Assembly shall have no power to elect or appoint officers of the Executive Branch.

(b) If, during a recess of the Senate, there is a vacancy in an office filled by appointment by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination to fill such office.

(c) No person rejected by the Senate for an office shall, except at the Senate's request, be nominated again for that office at the same session or be appointed to that office during a recess of that Senate.

Section 10. GOVERNOR — REMOVALS

The Governor may remove for incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office any officer who may be appointed by the Governor.

Section 11. GOVERNOR — AGENCY REORGANIZATION

The Governor, by Executive Order, may reassign functions among or reorganize executive agencies which are directly responsible to him. If such a reassignment or reorganization would contravene a statute, the Executive Order shall be delivered to the General Assembly. If the General Assembly is in annual session and if the Executive Order is delivered on or before April 1, the General Assembly shall consider the Executive Order at that annual session. If the General Assembly is not in annual session or if the Executive Order is delivered after April 1, the General Assembly shall consider the Executive Order at its next annual session, in which case the Executive Order shall be deemed to have been delivered on the first day of that annual session. Such an Executive Order shall not become effective if, within 60 calendar days after its delivery to the General Assembly, either house disapproves the Executive Order by the record vote of a majority of the members elected. An Executive Order not so disapproved shall become effective by its terms but not less than 60 calendar days after its delivery to the General Assembly.

Section 12. GOVERNOR — PARDONS

The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses on such terms as he thinks proper. The manner of applying therefore may be regulated by law.

Section 13. GOVERNOR — LEGISLATIVE MESSAGES

The Governor, at the beginning of each annual session of the General Assembly and at the close of his term of office, shall report to the General Assembly on the Condition of the State and recommend such measures as he deems desirable.

Section 14. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — DUTIES

The Lieutenant Governor shall perform the duties and exercise the powers in the Executive Branch that may be delegated to him by the Governor and that may be prescribed by law.

Section 15. ATTORNEY GENERAL — DUTIES

The Attorney General shall be the legal officer of the State, and shall have the duties and powers that may be prescribed by law.

Section 16. SECRETARY OF STATE — DUTIES

The Secretary of State shall maintain the official records of the acts of the General Assembly and such official records of the Executive Branch as provided by law. Such official records shall be available for inspection by the public. He shall keep the Great Seal of the State of Illinois and perform other duties that may be prescribed by law.

Section 17. COMPTROLLER — DUTIES

The Comptroller, in accordance with law, shall maintain the State's central fiscal accounts, and order payments into and out of the funds held by the Treasurer.

Section 18. TREASURER — DUTIES

The Treasurer, in accordance with law, shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and investment of monies and securities deposited with him, and for their disbursement upon order of the Comptroller.

Section 19. RECORDS — REPORTS

All officers of the Executive Branch shall keep accounts and shall make such reports as may be required by law. They shall provide the Governor with information relating to their respective offices, either in writing under oath, or otherwise, as the Governor may require.

Section 20. BOND

Civil officers of the Executive Branch may be required by law to give reasonable bond or other security for the faithful performance of their duties. If any officer is in default of such a requirement, his office shall be deemed vacant.

Section 21. COMPENSATION

Officers of the Executive Branch shall be paid salaries established by law and shall receive no other compensation for their services. Changes in the salaries of these officers elected or appointed for stated terms shall not take effect during the stated terms.

ARTICLE VI

The Judiciary

Section 1. COURTS

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

Section 2. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

Section 3. SUPREME COURT — ORGANIZATION

The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges. Three shall be selected from the First Judicial District and one from each of the other Judicial Districts. Four Judges constitute a quorum and the concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

Section 4. SUPREME COURT — JURISDICTION

(a) The Supreme Court may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus and as may be necessary to the complete determination of any case on review.

(b) Appeals from judgments of Circuit Courts imposing a sentence of death shall be directly to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for direct appeal in other cases.

(c) Appeals from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court are a matter of right if a question under the Constitution of the United States or of this State arises for the first time in and as a result of the action of the Appellate Court, or if a division of the Appellate Court certifies that a case decided by it involves a question of such importance that the case should be decided by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals from the Appellate Court in other cases.

Section 5. APPELLATE COURT — ORGANIZATION

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three Judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

Section 6. APPELLATE COURT — JURISDICTION

Appeals from final judgments of a Circuit Court are a matter of right to the Appellate Court in the Judicial District in which the Circuit Court is located except in cases appealable directly to the Supreme Court and except that after a trial on the merits in a criminal case, there shall be no appeal from a judgment of acquittal. The Supreme Court may provide by rule for appeals to the Appellate Court from other than final judgments of Circuit Courts. The Appellate Court may exercise original jurisdiction when necessary to the complete determination of any case on review. The Appellate Court shall have such powers of direct review of administrative action as provided by law.

Section 7. JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

(a) The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First Judicial District shall constitute a Judicial Circuit. The Judicial Circuits within the other Judicial Districts shall be as provided by law. Circuits composed of more than one county shall be compact and of contiguous counties. The General Assembly by law may provide for the division of a circuit for the purpose of selection of Circuit Judges and for the selection of Circuit Judges from the circuit at large.

(b) Each Judicial Circuit shall have one Circuit Court with such number of Circuit Judges as provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, Cook County, Chicago, and the area outside Chicago shall be separate units for the selection of Circuit Judges, with at least twelve chosen at large from the area outside Chicago and at least thirty-six chosen at large from Chicago.

(c) Circuit Judges in each circuit shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. Subject to the authority of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority over his court, including authority to provide for divisions, general or specialized, and for appropriate times and places of holding court.

Section 8. ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the First Judicial District, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges.

Section 9. CIRCUIT COURTS — JURISDICTION

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

Section 10. TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

Section 11. ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE

No person shall be eligible to be a Judge or Associate Judge unless he is a United States citizen, a licensed attorney-at-law of this State, and a resident of the unit which selects him. No change in the boundaries of a unit shall affect the tenure in office of a Judge or Associate Judge incumbent at the time of such change.

Section 12. ELECTION AND RETENTION

(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.

(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.

(d) Not less than six months before the general election preceding the expiration of his 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 to succeed himself. The Secretary of State, not less than 63 days before the election, shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. The names of Judges seeking retention shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether each Judge shall be retained in office for another term. The retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial District, for Supreme and Appellate Judges, and in the circuit for Circuit Judges. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect the Judge to the office for a term commencing on the first Monday in December following his election.

(e) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges affected to seek retention in office. A reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

Section 13. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

(a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges and Associate Judges.

(b) Judges and Associate Judges shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law, hold a position of profit, hold office under the United States or this State or unit of local government or school district or in a political party. Service in the State militia or armed forces of the United States for periods of time permitted by rule of the Supreme Court shall not disqualify a person from serving as a Judge or Associate Judge.

Section 14. JUDICIAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES — FEE OFFICERS ELIMINATED

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

Section 15. RETIREMENT — DISCIPLINE

(a) The General Assembly may provide by law for the retirement of Judges and Associate Judges at a prescribed age. Any retired Judge or Associate Judge, with his consent may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he shall receive the applicable compensation in lieu of retirement benefits. A retired Associate Judge may be assigned only as an Associate Judge.

(b) A Judicial Inquiry Board is created. The Supreme Court shall select two Circuit Judges as members and the Governor shall appoint four persons who are not lawyers and three lawyers as members of the Board. No more than two of the lawyers and two of the non-lawyers appointed by the Governor shall be members of the same political party. The terms of Board members shall be four years. A vacancy on the Board shall be filled for a full term in the manner the original appointment was made. No member may serve on the Board more than eight years.

(c) The Board shall be convened permanently, with authority to conduct investigations, receive or initiate complaints concerning a Judge or Associate

Judge, and file complaints with the Courts Commission. The Board shall not file a complaint unless five members believe that a reasonable basis exists (1) to charge the Judge or Associate Judge with willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to charge that the Judge or Associate Judge is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties. All proceedings of the Board shall be confidential except the filing of a complaint with the Courts Commission. The Board shall prosecute the complaint.

(d) The Board shall adopt rules governing its procedures. It shall have subpoena power and authority to appoint and direct its staff. Members of the Board who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly by law shall appropriate funds for the operation of the Board.

(e) A Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court, who shall be its chairman, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court and two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court. The Commission shall be convened permanently to hear complaints filed by the Judicial Inquiry Board. The Commission shall have authority after notice and public hearing, (1) to remove from office, suspend without pay, censure or reprimand a Judge or Associate Judge for willful misconduct in Office, persistent failure to perform his duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute, or (2) to suspend, with or without pay, or retire a Judge or Associate Judge who is physically or mentally unable to perform his duties.

(f) The concurrence of three members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.

(g) The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedures and shall have power to issue subpoenas. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses of the Commission.

Section 16. ADMINISTRATION

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts is vested in the Supreme Court and shall be exercised by the Chief Justice in accordance with its rules. The Supreme Court shall appoint an administrative director and staff, who shall serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his duties. The Supreme Court may assign a Judge temporarily to any court and an Associate Judge to serve temporarily as an Associate Judge on any Circuit Court. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for expeditious and inexpensive appeals.

Section 17. JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

The Supreme Court shall provide by rule for an annual judicial conference to consider the work of the courts and to suggest improvements in the administration of justice and shall report thereon annually in writing to the General Assembly not later than January 31.

Section 18. CLERKS OF COURTS

(a) The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

(b) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of

the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.

(c) The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

Section 19. STATE'S ATTORNEYS — SELECTION, SALARY

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII

Local Government

Section 1. MUNICIPALITIES AND UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"Municipalities" means cities, villages and incorporated towns. "Units of local government" means counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and units, designated as units of local government by law, which exercise limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects, but does not include school districts.

Section 2. COUNTY TERRITORY, BOUNDARIES AND SEATS

(a) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the formation, consolidation, merger, division, and dissolution of counties, and for the transfer of territory between counties.

(b) County boundaries shall not be changed unless approved by referendum in each county affected.

(c) County seats shall not be changed unless approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question in a county-wide referendum.

Section 3. COUNTY BOARDS

(a) A county board shall be elected in each county. The number of members of the county board shall be fixed by ordinance in each county within limitations provided by law.

(b) The General Assembly by law shall provide methods available to all counties for the election of county board members. No county, other than Cook County, may change its method of electing board members except as approved by county-wide referendum.

(c) Members of the Cook County Board shall be elected from two districts, Chicago and that part of Cook County outside Chicago, unless (1) a different method of election is approved by a majority of votes cast in each of the two districts in a county-wide referendum or (2) the Cook County Board by ordinance divides the county into single member districts from which members of the County Board resident in each district are elected. If a different method of election is adopted pursuant to option (1) the method of election may thereafter be altered only pursuant to option (2) or by county-wide referendum. A different method of election may be adopted pursuant to option (2) only once and the method of election may thereafter be altered only by county-wide referendum.

Section 4. COUNTY OFFICERS

(a) Any county may elect a chief executive officer as provided by law. He shall have those duties and powers provided by law and those provided by county ordinance.

(b) The President of the Cook County Board shall be elected from the County at large and shall be the chief executive officer of the County. If authorized by county ordinance, a person seeking election as President of the Cook County Board may also seek election as a member of the Board.

(c) Each county shall elect a sheriff, county clerk and treasurer and may elect or appoint a coroner, recorder, assessor, auditor and such other officers as provided by law or by county ordinance. Except as changed pursuant to this Section, elected county officers shall be elected for terms of four years at general elections as provided by law. Any office may be created or eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by county-wide referendum. Offices other than sheriff, county clerk and treasurer may be eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by law. Offices other than sheriff, county clerk, treasurer, coroner, recorder, assessor and auditor may be eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by county ordinance.

(d) County officers shall have those duties, powers and functions provided by law and those provided by county ordinance. County officers shall have the duties, powers or functions derived from common law or historical precedent unless altered by law or county ordinance.

(e) The county treasurer or the person designated to perform his functions may act as treasurer of any unit of local government and any school district in his county when requested by any such unit or school district and shall so act when required to do so by law.

Section 5. TOWNSHIPS

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the formation of townships in any county when approved by county-wide referendum. Townships may be consolidated or merged, and one or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected. All townships in a county may be dissolved when approved by a referendum in the total area in which township officers are elected.

Section 6. POWERS OF HOME RULE UNITS

(a) A County which has a chief executive officer elected by the electors of the county and any municipality which has a population of more than 250,000 are home rule units. Other municipalities may elect by referendum to become home rule units. Except as limited by this Section, a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.

(b) A home rule unit by referendum may elect not to be a home rule unit.

(c) If a home rule county ordinance conflicts with an ordinance of a municipality, the municipal ordinance shall prevail within its jurisdiction.

(d) A home rule unit does not have the power (1) to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it incurred or (2) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony.

(e) A home rule unit shall have only the power that the General Assembly may provide by law (1) to punish by imprisonment for more than six

months or (2) to license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations.

(f) A home rule unit shall have the power subject to approval by referendum to adopt, alter or repeal a form of government provided by law, except that the form of government of Cook County shall be subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Article. A home rule municipality shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office only as approved by referendum or as otherwise authorized by law. A home rule county shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office in the manner set forth in Section 4 of this Article.

(g) The General Assembly by a law approved by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house may deny or limit the power to tax and any other power or function of a home rule unit not exercised or performed by the State other than a power or function specified in subsection (l) of this section.

(h) The General Assembly may provide specifically by law for the exclusive exercise by the State of any power or function of a home rule unit other than a taxing power or a power or function specified in subsection (l) of this Section.

(i) Home rule units may exercise and perform concurrently with the State any power or function of a home rule unit to the extent that the General Assembly by law does not specifically limit the concurrent exercise or specifically declare the State's exercise to be exclusive.

(j) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount of debt which home rule counties may incur and may limit by law approved by three-fifths of the members elected to each house the amount of debt, other than debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, which home rule municipalities may incur.

(k) The General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require referendum approval of debt to be incurred by home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentages of the assessed value of its taxable property: (1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent; (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000, an aggregate of one percent; and (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one-half percent. Indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date of this Constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum or assumed from another unit of local government shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts.

(l) The General Assembly may not deny or limit the power of home rule units (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government or (2) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.

(m) Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.

Section 7. COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES OTHER THAN HOME RULE UNITS

Counties and municipalities which are not home rule units shall have only powers granted to them by law and the powers (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that

power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government; (2) by referendum, to adopt, alter or repeal their forms of government provided by law; (3) in the case of municipalities, to provide by referendum for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; (4) in the case of counties, to provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office as provided in Section 4 of this Article; (5) to incur debt except as limited by law and except that debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts shall mature within 40 years from the time it is incurred; and (6) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.

Section 8. POWERS AND OFFICERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OTHER THAN COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Townships, school districts, special districts and units, designated by law as units of local government, which exercise limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects shall have only powers granted by law. No law shall grant the power (1) to any of the foregoing units to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred, or (2) to make improvements by special assessments to any of the foregoing classes of units which do not have that power on the effective date of this Constitution. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of officers of the foregoing units, but the officers shall not be appointed by any person in the Judicial Branch.

Section 9. SALARIES AND FEES

(a) Compensation of officers and employees and the office expenses of units of local government shall not be paid from fees collected. Fees may be collected as provided by law and by ordinance and shall be deposited upon receipt with the treasurer of the unit. Fees shall not be based upon funds disbursed or collected, nor upon the levy or extension of taxes.

(b) An increase or decrease in the salary of an elected officer of any unit of local government shall not take effect during the term for which that officer is elected.

Section 10. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

(a) Units of local government and school districts may contract or otherwise associate among themselves, with the State, with other states and their units of local government and school districts, and with the United States to obtain or share services and to exercise, combine, or transfer any power or function, in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Units of local government and school districts may contract and otherwise associate with individuals, associations, and corporations in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Participating units of government may use their credit, revenues, and other resources to pay costs and to service debt related to intergovernmental activities.

(b) Officers and employees of units of local government and school districts may participate in intergovernmental activities authorized by their units of government without relinquishing their offices or positions.

(c) The State shall encourage intergovernmental cooperation and use its technical and financial resources to assist intergovernmental activities.

Section 11. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

(a) Proposals for actions which are authorized by this Article or by law and which require approval by referendum may be initiated and submitted to the electors by resolution of the governing board of a unit of local government or by petition of electors in the manner provided by law.

(b) Referenda required by this Article shall be held at general elections, except as otherwise provided by law. Questions submitted to referendum shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those voting on the question unless a different requirement is specified in this Article.

Section 12. IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the transfer of assets, powers and functions, and for the payment of outstanding debt in connection with the formation, consolidation, merger, division, dissolution and change in the boundaries of units of local government.

ARTICLE VIII

Finance

Section 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) Public funds, property or credit shall be used only for public purposes.

(b) The State, units of local government and school districts shall incur obligations for payment or make payments from public funds only as authorized by law or ordinance.

(c) Reports and records of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds of the State, units of local government and school districts are public records available for inspection by the public according to law.

Section 2. STATE FINANCE

(a) The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a State budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal year, the estimated receipts, and a plan for expenditures and obligations during the fiscal year of every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the State, every State college and university, and every other public agency created by the State, but not of units of local government or school districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent liabilities of the State and such other information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the fiscal year as shown in the budget.

(b) The General Assembly by law shall make appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the State. Appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that year.

Section 3. STATE AUDIT AND AUDITOR GENERAL

(a) The General Assembly shall provide by law for the audit of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds of the State. The General Assembly, by a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house, shall appoint an Auditor General and may remove him for cause by a similar vote. The Auditor General shall serve for a term of ten years. His compensation shall be established by law and shall not be diminished, but may be increased, to take effect during his term.

(b) The Auditor General shall conduct the audit of public funds of the State. He shall make additional reports and investigations as directed by the General Assembly. He shall report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Governor.

Section 4. SYSTEMS OF ACCOUNTING, AUDITING AND REPORTING

The General Assembly by law shall provide systems of accounting, auditing and reporting of the obligation, receipt and use of public funds. These systems shall be used by all units of local government and school districts.

ARTICLE IX

Revenue

Section 1. STATE REVENUE POWER

The General Assembly has the exclusive power to raise revenue by law except as limited or otherwise provided in this Constitution. The power of taxation shall not be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

Section 2. NON-PROPERTY — CLASSIFICATION, EXEMPTIONS, DEDUCTIONS, ALLOWANCES AND CREDITS

In any law classifying the subjects or objects of non-property taxes or fees, the classes shall be reasonable and the subjects and objects within each class shall be taxed uniformly. Exemptions, deductions, credits, refunds and other allowances shall be reasonable.

Section 3. LIMITATIONS ON INCOME TAXATION

(a) A tax on or measured by income shall be at a non-graduated rate. At any one time there may be no more than one such tax imposed by the State for State purposes on individuals and one such tax so imposed on corporations. In any such tax imposed upon corporations the rate shall not exceed the rate imposed on individuals by more than a ratio of 8 to 5.

(b) Laws imposing taxes on or measured by income may adopt by reference provisions of the laws and regulations of the United States, as they then exist or thereafter may be changed, for the purpose of arriving at the amount of income upon which the tax is imposed.

Section 4. REAL PROPERTY TAXATION

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, taxes upon real property shall be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law.

(b) Subject to such limitations as the General Assembly may hereafter prescribe by law, counties with a population of more than 200,000 may classify or to continue to classify real property for purposes of taxation. Any such classification shall be reasonable and assessments shall be uniform within each class. The level of assessment or rate of tax of the highest class in a county shall not exceed two and one-half times the level of assessment or rate of tax of the lowest class in that county. Real property used in farming in a county shall not be assessed at a higher level of assessment than single family residential real property in that county.

(c) Any depreciation in the value of real estate occasioned by a public easement may be deducted in assessing such property.

Section 5. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXATION

(a) The General Assembly by law may classify personal property for purposes of taxation by valuation, abolish such taxes on any or all classes and authorize the levy of taxes in lieu of the taxation of personal property by valuation.

(b) Any ad valorem personal property tax abolished on or before the effective date of this Constitution shall not be reinstated.

(c) On or before January 1, 1979, the General Assembly by law shall abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of local government and school districts as a result of the abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing state-wide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the ratio of 8 to 5 set forth in Section 3 (a) of this Article.

Section 6. EXEMPTIONS FROM PROPERTY TAXATION

The General Assembly by law may exempt from taxation only the property of the State, units of local government and school districts and property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, and for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes. The General Assembly by law may grant homestead exemptions or rent credits.

Section 7. OVERLAPPING TAXING DISTRICTS

The General Assembly may provide by law for fair apportionment of the burden of taxation of property situated in taxing districts that lie in more than one county.

Section 8. TAX SALES

(a) Real property shall not be sold for the nonpayment of taxes or special assessments without judicial proceedings.

(b) The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the nonpayment of taxes or special assessments, except as provided in subsections (c) and (d), shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for not less than 2 years following such sales.

(c) The right of redemption from the sale for nonpayment of taxes or special assessments of a parcel of real estate which: (1) is vacant non-farm estate or (2) contains an improvement consisting of a structure or structures each of which contains 7 or more residential units or (3) is commercial or industrial property; shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for not less than one year following such sales.

(d) The right of redemption from the sale for nonpayment of taxes or special assessments of a parcel real estate which: (1) is vacant non-farm real estate or (2) contains an improvement consisting of a structure or structures each of which contains 7 or more residential units or (3) is commercial or industrial property; and upon which all or a part of the general taxes for each of 2 or more years are delinquent shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate for not less than 6 months following such sales.

(e) Owners, occupants and parties interested shall be given reasonable notice of the sale and the date of expiration of the period of redemption as the General Assembly provides by law. (As amended by the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 6, 1988, effective November 26, 1988.)

Section 9. STATE DEBT

(a) No State debt shall be incurred except as provided in this Section. For the purpose of this Section, "State debt" means bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by the full faith and credit of the State or are required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax revenue and which are incurred by the State, any department, authority, public corporation or quasi-public corporation of the State, any State college or university, or any other public agency created by the State, but not by units of local government, or school districts.

(b) State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or the payment of State or other debt guaranteed in such amounts as may be provided either in a law passed by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly or in a law approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question at the next general election following passage. Any law providing for the incurring or guaranteeing of debt shall set forth the specific purposes and the manner of repayment.

(c) State debt in anticipation of revenues to be collected in a fiscal year may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding 5% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal year. Such debt shall be retired from the revenues realized in that fiscal year.

(d) State debt may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding 15% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal year to meet deficits caused by emergencies or failures of revenue. Such law shall provide that the debt be repaid within one year of the date it is incurred.

(e) State debt may be incurred by law to refund outstanding State debt if the refunding debt matures within the term of the outstanding State debt.

(f) The State, departments, authorities, public corporations and quasi-public corporations of the State, the State colleges and universities and other public agencies created by the State, may issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness which are not secured by the full faith and credit or tax revenue of the State nor required to be repaid, directly or indirectly, from tax revenue, for such purposes and in such amounts as may be authorized by law.

Section 10. REVENUE ARTICLE NOT LIMITED

This Article is not qualified or limited by the provisions of Article VII of this Constitution concerning the size of the majorities in the General Assembly necessary to deny or limit the power to tax granted to units of local government.

ARTICLE X **Education**

Section 1. GOAL — FREE SCHOOLS

A fundamental goal of the People of the State is the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities.

The State shall provide for an efficient system of high quality public educational institutions and services. Education in public schools through the secondary level shall be free. There may be such other free education as the General Assembly provides by law.

The State has the primary responsibility for financing the system of public education.

Section 2. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION — CHIEF STATE EDUCATIONAL OFFICER

(a) There is created a State Board of Education to be elected or selected on a regional basis. The number of members, their qualifications, terms of office and manner of election or selection shall be provided by law. The Board, except as limited by law, may establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and evaluating education programs and recommend financing. The Board shall have such other duties and powers as provided by law.

(b) The State Board of Education shall appoint a chief state educational officer.

Section 3. PUBLIC FUNDS FOR SECTARIAN PURPOSES FORBIDDEN

Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

ARTICLE XI

Environment

Section 1. PUBLIC POLICY — LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

The public policy of the State and the duty of each person is to provide and maintain a healthful environment for the benefit of this and future generations. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the implementation and enforcement of this public policy.

Section 2. RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

Each person has the right to a healthful environment. Each person may enforce this right against any party, governmental or private, through appropriate legal proceedings subject to reasonable limitation and regulation as the General Assembly may provide by law.

ARTICLE XII

Militia

Section 1. MEMBERSHIP

The State militia consists of all able-bodied persons residing in the State except those exempted by law.

Section 2. SUBORDINATION OF MILITARY POWER

The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 3. ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia in conformity with the laws governing the armed forces of the United States.

Section 4. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND OFFICERS

(a) The Governor is commander-in-chief of the organized militia, except when they are in the service of the United States. He may call them out to enforce the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

(b) The Governor shall commission militia officers who shall hold their commissions for such time as may be provided by law.

Section 5. PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST

Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, persons going to, returning from or on militia duty are privileged from arrest.

ARTICLE XIII

General Provisions

Section 1. DISQUALIFICATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

A person convicted of a felony, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be ineligible to hold an office created by this Constitution. Eligibility may be restored as provided by law.

Section 2. STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

All candidates for or holders of state offices and all members of a Commission or Board created by this Constitution shall file a verified statement of their economic interests, as provided by law. The General Assembly by law may impose a similar requirement upon candidates for, or holders of, offices in units of local government and school districts. Statements shall be filed annually with the Secretary of State and shall be available for inspection by the public. The General Assembly by law shall prescribe a reasonable time for filing the statement. Failure to file a statement within the time prescribed shall result in ineligibility for, or forfeiture of, office. This Section shall not be construed as limiting the authority of any branch of government to establish and enforce ethical standards for that branch.

Section 3. OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE

Each prospective holder of a State office or other State position created by this Constitution, before taking office, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of
to the best of my ability."

Section 4. SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ABOLISHED

Except as the General Assembly may provide by law, sovereign immunity in this State is abolished.

Section 5. PENSION AND RETIREMENT RIGHTS

Membership in any pension or retirement system of the State, any unit of

local government or school district, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall be an enforceable contractual relationship, the benefits of which shall not be diminished or impaired.

Section 6. CORPORATIONS

Corporate charters shall be granted, amended, dissolved, or extended only pursuant to general laws.

Section 7. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Public transportation is an essential public purpose for which public funds may be expended. The General Assembly by law may provide for, aid, and assist public transportation, including the granting of public funds or credit to any corporation or public authority authorized to provide public transportation within the State.

Section 8. BRANCH BANKING

Branch banking shall be authorized only by law approved by three-fifths of the members voting on the question or a majority of the members elected, whichever is greater, in each house of the General Assembly.

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 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 Legislative 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.

Section 2. AMENDMENTS BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(a) Amendments to this Constitution may be initiated in either house of the General Assembly. Amendments shall be read in full on three different days in each house and reproduced before the vote is taken on final passage. Amendments approved by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be submitted to the electors at the general election next occurring at least six months after such legislative approval, unless withdrawn by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each house.

(b) Amendments proposed by the General Assembly shall be published with explanations, as provided by law, at least one month preceding the vote thereon by the electors. The vote on the proposed amendment or amendments shall be on a separate ballot. A proposed amendment shall become effective as the amendment provides if approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.

(c) The General Assembly shall not submit proposed amendments to more than three Articles of the Constitution at any one election. No amendment shall be proposed or submitted under this Section from the time a Convention is called until after the electors have voted on the revision or amendments, if any, proposed by such Convention.

Section 3. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE FOR LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE

Amendments to Article IV of this Constitution may be proposed by a petition signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least eight percent of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Amendments shall be limited to structural and procedural subjects contained in Article IV. A petition shall contain the text of the proposed amendment and the date of the general election at which the proposed amendment is to be submitted, shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than twenty-four months preceding that general election and shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least six months before that general election. The procedure for determining the validity and sufficiency of a petition shall be provided by law. If the petition is valid and sufficient, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the electors at that general election and shall become effective if approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the amendment or a majority of those voting in the election.

Section 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the General Assembly shall be required to request Congress to call a Federal Constitutional Convention, to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or to call a State Convention to ratify a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The General Assembly shall not take action on any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States

submitted for ratification by legislatures unless a majority of the members of the General Assembly shall have been elected after the proposed amendment has been submitted for ratification. The requirements of this Section shall govern to the extent that they are not inconsistent with requirements by the United States.

TRANSITION SCHEDULE

The following Schedule Provisions shall remain part of this Constitution until their terms have been executed. Once each year the Attorney General shall review the following provisions and certify to the Secretary of State which, if any, have been executed. Any provisions so certified shall thereafter be removed from the Schedule and no longer published as part of this Constitution.

- Section 1. (Removed)
- Section 2. Prospective Operation of Bill of Rights.
- Section 3. (Removed)
- Section 4. Judicial Offices.
- Section 5. Local Government.
- Section 6. Authorized Bonds.
- Section 7. (Removed)
- Section 8. Cumulative Voting for Directors.
- Section 9. General Transition.
- Section 10. (Removed)

Section 2. PROSPECTIVE OPERATION OF BILL OF RIGHTS

Any rights, procedural or substantive, created for the first time by Article I shall be prospective and not retroactive.

Section 4. JUDICIAL OFFICES

(a) On the effective date of this Constitution, Associate Judges and magistrates shall become Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, respectively, of their Circuit Courts. All laws and rules of court theretofore applicable to Associate Judges and magistrates shall remain in force and be applicable to the persons in their new offices until changed by the General Assembly or the Supreme Court, as the case may be.

(b) (Removed)

(c) (Removed)

(d) Until otherwise provided by law and except to the extent that the authority is inconsistent with Section 8 of Article VII, the Circuit Courts shall continue to exercise the non-judicial functions vested by law as of December 31, 1963, in county courts or the judges thereof.

Section 5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) The number of members of a county board in a county which, as of the effective date of this Constitution, elects three members at large may be changed only as approved by county-wide referendum. If the number of members of such a county board is changed by county-wide referendum, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII relating to the number of members of a county board shall govern thereafter.

(b) In Cook County, until (1) a method of election of county board members different from the method in existence on the effective date of this Constitu-

tion is approved by a majority of votes cast both in Chicago and in the area outside Chicago in a county-wide referendum or (2) the Cook County Board by ordinance divides the county into single member districts from which members of the County Board resident in each district are elected, the number of members of the Cook County Board shall be fifteen except that the county board may increase the number if necessary to comply with apportionment requirements. If either of the foregoing changes is made, the provisions of Section 3(a) of Article VII shall apply thereafter to Cook County.

(c) Townships in existence on the effective date of this Constitution are continued until consolidated, merged, divided or dissolved in accordance with Section 5 of Article VII.

Section 6. AUTHORIZED BONDS

Nothing in Section 9 of Article IX shall be construed to limit or impair the power to issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness authorized but unused on the effective date of this Constitution.

Section 8. CUMULATIVE VOTING FOR DIRECTORS

Shareholders of all corporations heretofore organized under any law of this State which requires cumulative voting of shares for corporate directors shall retain their right to vote cumulatively for such directors.

Section 9. GENERAL TRANSITION

The rights and duties of all public bodies shall remain as if this Constitution had not been adopted with the exception of such changes as are contained in this Constitution. All laws, ordinances, regulations and rules of court not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this Constitution shall remain in force, until they shall expire by their own limitation or shall be altered or repealed pursuant to this Constitution. The validity of all public and private bonds, debts and contracts, and of all suits, actions and rights of action, shall continue as if no change had taken place. All officers filling any office by election or appointment shall continue to exercise the duties thereof, until their offices shall have been abolished or their successors selected and qualified in accordance with this Constitution or laws enacted pursuant thereto.

(ATTESTATION)

Done in Convention at the Old State Capitol, in the City of Springfield, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy, of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fifth, and of the Statehood of Illinois the one hundred and fifty-second.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(A proposed amendment shall become effective if approved by either three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election.)

1974—Governor's Amendatory Veto. Amends Article IV, Section 9, Paragraph (e). Failed. Total vote, 3,047,822. For, 1,302,313; Against, 1,329,719.

1978—Personal Property Tax. Amends Article IX, Section 5. Failed. Total vote, 3,342,985. For, 952,416; Against, 733,845.

- 1978—Veterans Organizations' Post Homes Exemption. Amends Article IX, Section 6. Failed. Total vote, 3,342,985. For, 747,907; Against, 806,579.
- 1980—Legislative Article (Cutback Amendment). Amends Article IV, Sections 1, 2 and 3. Approved. First Amendment to the Constitution. Total vote, 4,868,623. For, 2,112,224; Against, 962,325.
- 1980—Revenue Article (Delinquent Tax Sales). Amends Article IX, Section 8. Approved. Second Amendment to the Constitution. Total vote, 4,868,623. For, 1,857,985; Against, 798,422.
- 1982—Bail and Habeas Corpus. Amends Article I, Section 9. Approved. Total vote, 3,856,875. For, 1,389,796; Against, 239,380.
- 1984—Veterans' Property Tax Exemption. Amends Article IX, Section 6. Failed. Total vote, 4,969,330. For, 1,147,864. Against, 1,042,481.
- 1986—Bail and Habeas Corpus. Amends Article I, Section 9. Approved. Total vote, 3,322,657. For, 1,368,242. Against, 402,891.
- 1986—Veterans' Property Tax Exemption. Amends Article IX, Section 6. Failed. Total vote, 3,322,657. For, 860,609. Against, 727,737.
- 1988—Voting Qualifications. Amends Article III, Section 1. Approved. Total vote, 4,697,192. For, 2,086,744. Against, 1,162,258.
- 1988—Delinquent Tax Sales. Amends Article IX, Section 8. Failed. Total vote, 4,697,192. For, 1,497,885. Against, 1,035,190.
- 1990—Tax Sales. Amends Article IX, Section 8. Approved. Total vote, 1,390,318. For, 1,004,546. Against, 385,772.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

- 1988—Proposed call for a Constitutional Convention. Failed. Total vote, 4,697,192. For, 900,109. Against, 2,727,144.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, In Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

(Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.) The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least One Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. (The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.)

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; (and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.)

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of

thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment according to Law.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by The Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

(The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.)

Section 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;
— And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer, thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage,

keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and together with the Vice President chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof, may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

(The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken^s by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.)

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Times as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and

Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; — between a State and Citizens of another State; — between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

(No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.)

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the

United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same. Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth.

In Convention Monday, September 17th, 1787.

Present

The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New York, New

Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Resolved,

That the preceding Constitution is laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled. Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a Day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving opening and counting the Votes for President; and that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention

Go. WASHINGTON Presidt.

W. JACKSON Secretary.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Amendment (I)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment (II)

A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.

Amendment (III)

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment (IV)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated,

and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment (V)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment (VI)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment (VII)

In Suits, at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment (VIII)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment (IX)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment (X)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment (XI)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Amendment (XII)

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant

of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; — The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. (And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President, shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—) The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Amendment (XIII)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment (XIV)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of

the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment (XV)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment (XVI)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration:

Amendment (XVII)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment (XVIII)

Repealed. See Amendment XXI, post.

Amendment (XIX)

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment (XX)

Section 1. The Terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment (XXI)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been

ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Amendment (XXII)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

Amendment (XXIII)

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment (XXIV)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment (XXV)

Section 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

Section 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office of Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Amendment (XXVI)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

OFFICIAL STATE SYMBOLS



VIOLET
The State Flower



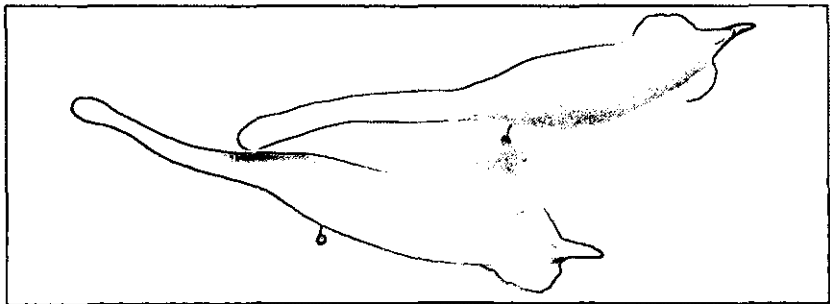
LAND OF LINCOLN
The State Slogan



SQUARE DANCE
The State Dance



BIG BLUESTEM
The State Prairie Grass



TULLY MONSTER
The State Fossil

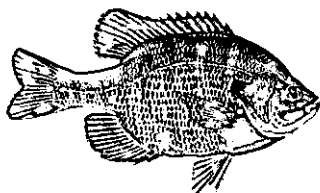
Model of the Tully Monster as it is believed to have appeared.



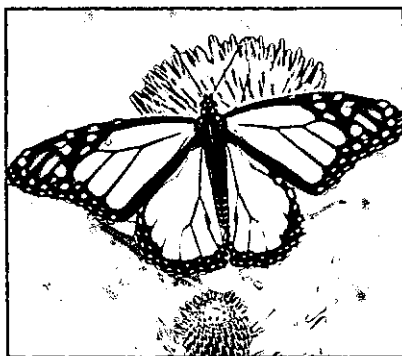
WHITE OAK
The State Tree



CARDINAL
The State Bird



BLUEGILL
The State Fish



MONARCH BUTTERFLY
The State Insect



WHITE TAILED DEER
The State Animal



FLUORITE
The State Mineral

Paul Revere

Patriot



U.S. Postage 6¢

CLARA HARTLEY WOODARD

COUNTY CLERK

WILL COUNTY

JOLIET, ILLINOIS 60431

86 JUN 98

P. R. FORM 5 Name _____ Pct. _____

APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF REGISTRATION

I hereby make application for change of my address on my registration card.

I am registered from _____

My new address is _____

Number

Street

R.F.D.

Date Moved _____, 197__ Pct. _____

Mr.

Mrs.

Miss

Mr.

Mrs.

Miss

PLEASE SIGN — AND CHECK WHICH ADDRESS IS CORRECT _____

DATE

Each voter must sign the application in his or her own handwriting.

(Please return immediately)

