

ILLINOIS

Handbook of GOVERNMENT



2007-2008

JESSE WHITE • Secretary of State



A Message from Secretary of State Jesse White

Being an informed citizen is key to playing an active role in the democratic process. With that in mind, I am pleased to present this 2007-2008 Illinois Handbook of Government. Publishing this comprehensive guide is a time-honored tradition, and I consider it one of my greatest privileges as Secretary of State.

This edition's cover features F-16 aircraft from the 183rd Fighter Wing flying over Lincoln's Tomb. This Illinois Air National Guard unit has been stationed in Springfield since 1948. As a result of the federal 2005 Base Realignment and Closure recommendations, the unit is set to be moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana by 2008. The men and women of the 183rd have served Illinois and the entire nation bravely for many years. The reassignment will be a tremendous loss for our state.

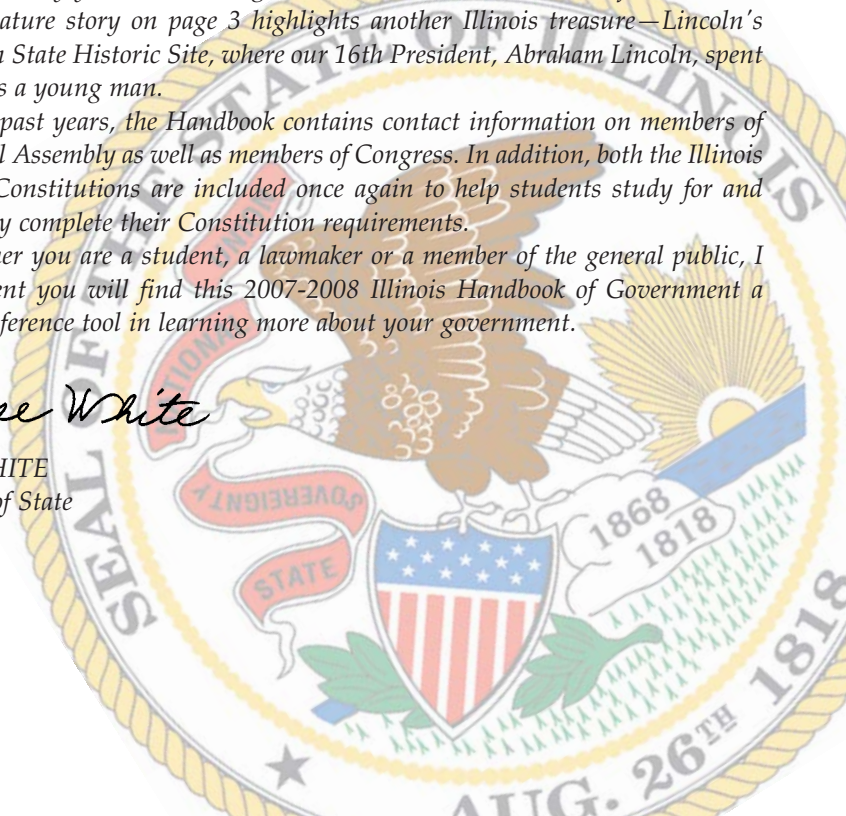
The feature story on page 3 highlights another Illinois treasure—Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site, where our 16th President, Abraham Lincoln, spent six years as a young man.

As in past years, the Handbook contains contact information on members of the General Assembly as well as members of Congress. In addition, both the Illinois and U.S. Constitutions are included once again to help students study for and successfully complete their Constitution requirements.

Whether you are a student, a lawmaker or a member of the general public, I am confident you will find this 2007-2008 Illinois Handbook of Government a valuable reference tool in learning more about your government.

Jesse White

JESSE WHITE
Secretary of State





ILLINOIS

HANDBOOK OF GOVERNMENT

2007-2008

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LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM

Along the Sangamon River, tucked between vast expanses of corn and bean fields, lies a rustic log-cabin village where Abraham Lincoln spent six years as a young man. Just two miles south of Petersburg, Lincoln's New Salem is off the beaten path of other famous Lincoln sites in Illinois' capital city. But the 20-minute trip northwest of Springfield is well worth the time and provides young and old alike a peak into the past and the early life of our 16th President.

Abraham Lincoln arrived at New Salem on a flatboat via the Sangamon River in 1831. He worked in the village splitting rails, as a store clerk and as postmaster, and studied law by candlelight at night. The reconstructed village includes period-furnished log houses, a general store, a tavern, a doctor's office, a schoolhouse, a gristmill and a church. Furnishings include many early 19th-century articles such as candle molds, cord beds, spinning wheels, wood cards and early-American pewter.

At various times of the year New Salem comes alive with interpreters in period dress, and features activities and demonstrations depicting villagers at work and at home. In addition, New Salem offers a picnic area, a restaurant, year-round camping and an outdoor amphitheater featuring summer performances under the stars. Summer day camps for youngsters also are available.

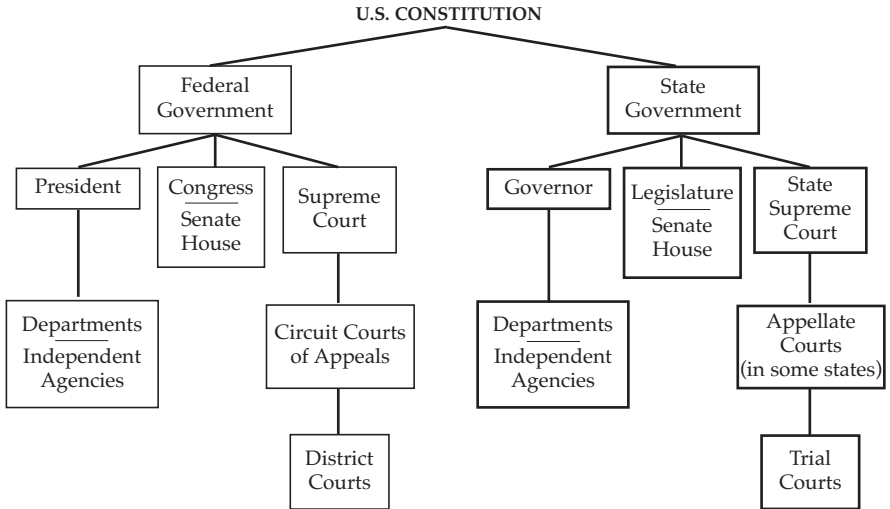
For information and a virtual tour of New Salem, please visit www.lincolnsnewsalem.com. For more information on other Lincoln sites, visit the Springfield Convention & Visitors Bureau at www.visit-springfieldillinois.com/Lincoln/.



Other Lincoln sites in Springfield:

- Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum
- Lincoln Home National Historic Site
- Lincoln-Herndon Law Offices
- Lincoln Depot
- Old State Capitol State Historic Site
- Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site

ILLINOIS GOVERNMENT



The U.S. Constitution established a federal system of government in which certain powers are given to the Federal Government and all other powers to the states. Federal and State Governments have Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches to check and balance each other's powers.

Branches: In Illinois, the Governor, one of six elected constitutional officers, heads the Executive Branch. The General Assembly, made up of the 59-member Senate and 118-member House of Representatives, heads the Legislative Branch. The seven-member Supreme Court heads the Judicial Branch.

Constitution: Illinois Government operates under the 1970 State Constitution, which is the fourth Constitution in the state's history. The 1970 State Constitution modernized the previous 1870 Constitution by extending anti-discrimination rights, proclaiming healthy environment rights, granting "home-rule" rights to larger cities and counties to tax and rule without state authorization, and giving the line-item veto to the Governor. (See pages 100-133 for more information about the Constitution.)

Local Government: Three levels of local government exist in Illinois: County (102 in the state), Township (85 counties have them), and Municipal (1,291). There are 6,903 units of local government, including park, fire and other special districts.

Political Parties: They are responsible for the conduct of public affairs in the nation and Illinois. The two major parties, Republican and Democratic, were not established by the U.S. Constitution, but evolved over time and have been given rights in elections through federal and state laws.

Judicial Branch: The third branch of State Government is made up of the Supreme Court, five districts of the Appellate Court with 53 judges, and 22 judicial circuits that have 852 circuit and associate judges. The Supreme Court interprets the Illinois Constitution and laws, and hears final arguments in certain civil and criminal cases.

GOVERNOR



ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH
207 State House
Springfield, IL 62706
Office: (217) 782-6830
www.illinois.gov

Rod R. Blagojevich (Democrat) was elected Illinois' 40th Governor in November 2002 and re-elected on Nov. 7, 2006. He is the first Democrat to hold the state's highest office since Daniel Walker assumed the office in 1973.

As Governor, Blagojevich has expanded access to health care, improved education, bolstered public safety and spurred growth in Illinois' economy. Illinois became the first state in the nation to make affordable health insurance available to all children under Blagojevich's All Kids program. The Governor also increased eligibility for Family Care to provide low-income working parents with adequate health care, and launched Illinois Cares Rx, which protects Illinois seniors from the shortfalls in the federal Medicare Part D program.

Blagojevich has made education a top priority, investing \$3.8 billion in new funding for Illinois schools, more than any other administration in Illinois history. His ambitious Preschool for All program promises free, high-quality preschool for all 3- and 4-year olds.

Since 2004, when the Governor raised the minimum wage to \$6.50 an hour, Illinois has added more than 150,000 new jobs. In late 2006, he won legislative approval for a second increase that will boost Illinois' minimum wage to \$7.50 an hour beginning July 2007, and to \$8.25 an hour by July 2010.

Blagojevich's public safety initiatives are far-reaching, taking extra steps to protect Illinoisans from homeland security threats, identity theft and hate crimes.

Before becoming Governor, Blagojevich served as Cook County Assistant State's Attorney, as a member of the Illinois General Assembly and as Congressman for Illinois' 5th District. He graduated from Northwestern University in 1979 and earned his law degree from Pepperdine University in 1983. Rod and his wife, Patricia, live in Chicago with their two young daughters, Amy and Annie.

Office of the Governor

The Governor of Illinois is the chief executive of the state and responsible for the administration of all areas of the Executive Branch not under the authority of other constitutionally elected officials. The Governor:

- Appoints administrators and department directors, subject to approval by the Illinois Senate, and holds general administrative responsibility over several semi-independent boards and commissions.
- Appears before the General Assembly annually to propose a budget for State Government operations and report on the condition of the state, setting priorities and direction.
- Grants pardons and reprieves, calls special legislative sessions, approves or vetoes legislation and approves state construction contracts. The Governor also is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces.

LIUTENANT GOVERNOR



PAT QUINN
214 State House
Springfield, IL 62706
Office: (217) 782-7884
www.ltgovernor.il.gov

Pat Quinn (Democrat), was re-elected Lieutenant Governor on Nov. 7, 2006. His priorities include advocating for taxpayers and consumers, protecting the environment, promoting decent health care, and helping members of the Armed Services and their families.

Quinn led the successful effort to enact the Illinois Military Family Relief Act, which provides financial assistance to families of Illinois National Guard members and Reservists called to active duty. He also spearheaded passage of the Let Them Rest in Peace Act, which is a national model in protecting grieving families from disruptive protests at funerals of servicemen and women. The office provides a wide range of services to military families, troops and veterans, and maintains the Web site www.OperationHomefront.org.

In 2003, Gov. Blagojevich named Quinn chairman of the Blackout Solutions Task Force to study the state's power grid and prevent power outages. He also chairs the Mississippi River Coordinating Council, the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council, the Illinois Biofuels Investment and Infrastructure Working Group, and the Broadband Deployment Council.

Quinn served as State Treasurer from 1991 to 1995, where he cut his office's budget each year and earned taxpayers \$848 million in investment income. Since 1975, Quinn has organized petition drives for consumer protection laws, tax reform and citizen empowerment. He spearheaded the 1983 drive to create the Citizens Utility Board. In 2001, he walked across Illinois, from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, on behalf of the Bernardin Amendment, which calls for decent health care for everyone.

Quinn, 58, is a graduate of Northwestern University School of Law and holds an international economics degree from Georgetown University. He was elected Commissioner of the Cook County Board of (Property) Tax Appeals in 1982 and served as Revenue Director for the City of Chicago. The father of two sons, Quinn grew up in Hinsdale and now lives in Chicago.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The Lieutenant Governor is first in line of succession to the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor chairs the Illinois River Coordinating Council, which addresses the economic, environmental and recreational viability of the Illinois River watershed, and the Governor's Rural Affairs Council, which considers issues facing rural Illinois, such as housing, transportation and health care.

The Lieutenant Governor oversees the Illinois Main Street program, a statewide program associated with the National Trust for Historic Preservation that helps communities to revitalize their downtowns through economic restructuring, design enhancement, tourism and promotion. He also chairs the Illinois delegation of the bi-national Great Lakes Commission.

ATTORNEY GENERAL



LISA MADIGAN
100 W. Randolph
Chicago, IL 60601
Office: (312) 814-3000
www.illinoisattorneygeneral.gov

Lisa Madigan (Democrat) was elected to a second term as Attorney General on Nov. 7, 2006, earning the largest vote total of any statewide candidate.

As the lawyer for the people of Illinois, Madigan has led efforts to restore integrity to gaming, safeguard women and children from sex offenders, and stop the spread of methamphetamine.

Madigan leads a statewide law enforcement task force focused on investigating and prosecuting online child exploitation. She also created a statewide law enforcement team to improve the state's sex offender registry and enforce registry laws. She proposed successful legislation to strengthen laws that protect communities from sex offenders and to protect nursing home residents from abuse. Madigan has created training programs for prosecutors and police to improve Illinois' response to methamphetamine production and use. She also has worked successfully to curb access to the ingredients needed to make this dangerous drug.

Madigan's efforts to protect consumers, especially seniors, include educating consumers on emerging scams, mediating consumer complaints, and filing lawsuits to stop fraudulent practices and recover losses on behalf of consumers. With identity theft emerging as one of the fastest growing frauds, Madigan created an identity theft hotline to allow consumers to report complaints and protect their credit.

Madigan's interest in making government more open and accessible has led to several innovations, including offering many office documents in multiple languages and creating a Spanish-language telephone hotline. Madigan also created a team of public access counselors to take an active role in ensuring that public bodies conduct their business openly and that the public has access to governmental information.

Before her election as Attorney General, Madigan served in the Illinois Senate and worked as a litigator for a Chicago law firm. Prior to becoming an attorney, she worked as a teacher and community advocate, developing after-school programs to help kids stay away from drugs and gangs. Madigan also volunteered as a high school teacher in South Africa during apartheid.

Madigan earned her bachelor's degree from Georgetown University and her J.D. from Loyola University Law School. She and her husband, Pat Byrnes, have one daughter.

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General is the lawyer for the state and the people of Illinois. The Attorney General acts as an advocate to protect consumers, safeguard children and communities, preserve the environment, uphold Illinois' open government laws and defend the rights of Illinois' most vulnerable residents.

SECRETARY OF STATE



JESSE WHITE
213 State House
Springfield, IL 62706
Office: (217) 782-2201
www.cyberdriveillinois.com

Jesse White (Democrat) was first elected Secretary of State in 1998 and re-elected in 2002 by winning all 102 counties and garnering more than 2.3 million votes. On Nov. 7, 2006, White was re-elected to a third term receiving 63 percent of the vote statewide.

White has brought integrity and innovation to the Secretary of State's office. He managed the largest distribution of new license plates in state history, fought for tougher DUI laws, reformed the Commercial Driver's License program, overhauled the Parking Program for Persons with Disabilities and created the office's first online services. White also strengthened his Inspector General's office, giving it more investigative authority.

Because motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among people ages 15 to 20, White initiated a new law in 2006 that doubled the number of supervised hours teens must drive before getting a driver's license. He also commissioned the Teen Driver Safety Task Force, which issued a report recommending nine changes to teen driving laws. In January 2007, White introduced legislation based on their findings.

The Secretary of State's Organ/Tissue Donor Program is a model for other states. White's successful first-person consent legislation, effective January 2006, created the new Organ/Tissue Donor Registry (www.LifeGoesOn.com), making a person's wishes to be a donor legally binding. Family consent is no longer required for donation to occur.

Prior to becoming Secretary of State, White served in the Illinois General Assembly for 16 years and was Cook County Recorder of Deeds from 1992 to 1998. In 1959, he founded the internationally acclaimed Jesse White Tumbling Team, and has spent the last 48 years working with the team to keep at-risk youth in school and drug-free.

White earned his B.S. degree from Alabama State College (now Alabama State University), and served our country as a paratrooper in the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division and as a member of the Illinois National Guard. He played professional baseball with the Chicago Cubs organization, followed by a 33-year career as a teacher and administrator in Chicago public schools. Born in Alton, Illinois, White now lives on Chicago's near north side.

Office of the Secretary of State

The Secretary of State's office is the largest and most diverse office of its kind in the nation, providing more direct services to Illinois citizens than any other public agency. The office issues vehicle license plates and titles; registers corporations; enforces the Illinois Securities Act; administers the Organ/Tissue Donor Program; and licenses drivers and maintains driver records. As State Librarian, White oversees the State Library and literacy programs, and as State Archivist, he maintains records of legal and historic value.

COMPTROLLER



DANIEL W. HYNES
201 State House
Springfield, IL 62706
Office: (217) 782-6000
www.ioc.state.il.us

Daniel W. Hynes (Democrat) was elected to a third term as State Comptroller on Nov. 7, 2006, by a margin of more than 1 million votes.

Hynes believes the Comptroller should be a watchdog over state finances, and as such has become the state's leading voice for fiscal responsibility. During his tenure, he has made government more efficient and accountable, blocked excessive and wasteful spending and led by example in the fight for higher ethical standards.

Hynes created a Rainy Day Fund to help ensure the state can meet its financial obligations during economic hard times, pushed for balanced budget reforms and advocated long-term financial planning. He refused to pay for millions of dollars in goods and services the state was billed for but never received, suspended government pay hikes and froze payments for unnecessary pork projects. He also has fought for tough ethics laws that ban campaign contributions from companies with state contracts, and sponsored successful legislation prohibiting tax scofflaws and corporations involved in

financial crimes from getting state contracts.

Hynes has operated his office with fewer dollars and employees than when first elected. He created a more efficient bill payment system, processing more than 6.1 million electronic payments annually; increased the state's debt collection efforts, more than doubling monies collected; and streamlined services to the more than 5,000 local governments in Illinois.

Hynes has led efforts to obtain state funding for lifesaving stem-cell research. He also championed legislation preventing overtime pay losses for as many as 350,000 Illinois workers, and administered an executive order suspending payments to contractors who do not comply with the state's Prevailing Wage Law. In his regulatory role, Hynes spearheaded passage of the most sweeping consumer protection reforms of the funeral industry in 25 years.

Before taking office, Hynes was a health care attorney for a Chicago law firm. He graduated magna cum laude from the University of Notre Dame with a degree in economics and computer applications, and earned his J.D. with honors from Loyola University School of Law. A native of Chicago, Hynes, 38, and his wife, Christina, have three sons: Charlie, Liam and Finn.

Office of the Comptroller

The Comptroller is the chief fiscal control officer for Illinois government, charged with maintaining the state's central fiscal accounts and ordering payments into and out of the appropriate funds. To fulfill these duties, the Comptroller has established accounting standards for use by all state agencies. Maintaining the official records regarding state government's fiscal affairs, the Comptroller serves as a clearinghouse for financial information.

TREASURER



ALEXI GIANNOULIAS
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Springfield, IL 62706
Office: (217) 782-2211
www.state.il.us/treas

Alexi Giannoulias (Democrat) was elected State Treasurer on Nov. 7, 2006. At age 30, he is the youngest Illinois State Treasurer since 1942, and the first Democrat to hold the post in 12 years.

As the state's banker, Giannoulias is responsible for investing nearly \$14 billion in taxpayer dollars. A former community banker, Giannoulias is using his financial expertise to employ innovative investment strategies to get a better rate of return for taxpayers and generate more revenue for the state.

Giannoulias is changing how government works by making it more accountable and transparent. On his first full day in office, he used his executive authority to enact new ethics rules that prohibit his campaign fund from accepting contributions from office employees, banks and contractors who do business with his office.

Giannoulias is improving the state's Bright Start College Savings program, allowing Illinois families to earn more money for their children's college tuition. Under his administration, Bright

Start will become one of the most competitive tax-exempt college tuition programs in the nation, with better performing funds and lower costs so more Illinoisans can realize their dreams and potential by earning a college degree.

Along with protecting tax dollars, Giannoulias serves as a consumer advocate and is introducing programs that invest in communities throughout Illinois and make a tangible difference in people's lives. His policies aim to: increase access to low-interest loans to create well-paying jobs and spur economic growth; make home-grown, ethanol-based fuels more available to Illinois motorists; enable families to purchase their first home; auction off unclaimed property online; provide families of military personnel financial assistance; find new ways to recruit and retain businesses; and fight against unlawful predatory lending practices.

Before becoming State Treasurer, Giannoulias served as vice-president of Broadway Bank in Chicago's Edgewater neighborhood. He earned his bachelor's degree in economics from Boston University and his law degree from Tulane University's School of Law.

Office of the Treasurer

The Treasurer acts as the state's chief investment officer, investing a portfolio of approximately \$8 billion in state funds and \$6 billion for local governments to increase their rates of return. Along with the Bright Start College Savings Program, the Treasurer's office administers several low-interest loan programs to enhance Illinois communities and encourage economic growth. The office's Unclaimed Property Division aims to reunite more than \$1 billion in lost and abandoned property with its rightful owners. In addition, the office conducts a series of financial education courses on personal savings, debt reduction and identity theft.

AUDITOR GENERAL



WILLIAM G. HOLLAND
Iles Park Plaza, 740 E. Ash
Springfield, IL 62703-3154
Office: (217) 782-3536
www.state.il.us/auditor

William G. Holland was nominated by the 87th General Assembly as Illinois' second Auditor General. His term of office commenced on Aug. 1, 1992, and he was unanimously reappointed to a second 10-year term on Aug. 1, 2002.

Holland began his government career in 1974 as a legislative intern with the House Majority staff. In 1976, he was named director of the House Majority Appropriations Committee staff. In 1980, he was appointed the first director of the Illinois General Assembly's Washington office. From 1983 to 1992, Holland served as chief of staff for the Illinois Senate President.

Holland is a member of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and the National State Auditors' Association (NSAA). He served as president of the NSAA from June 2003 to June 2004 and currently serves on its Executive Committee and several permanent committees.

Under Holland's leadership, several audits during recent years have received the Recognition of Impact Award from the National Legislative Program Evaluation Society. In 2004 and 2005, the office was awarded the Excellence in Accountability Award by NSAA, recognizing outstanding performance audits released in those years. The office also has received unqualified opinions from a national peer review group during each of its triennial reviews conducted in 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2005.

In 1991, Holland was given the honor of membership in the Inaugural Class of the Samuel K. Gove Illinois Legislative Internship Hall of Fame. In 2001, he was awarded the Motorola Excellence in Public Service Award

Holland graduated from Seattle University, Seattle, Wash. He has three children and resides in Springfield.

Office of the Auditor General

Through the Illinois Constitution and the Illinois State Auditing Act, the Auditor General is vested with the responsibility of auditing and reviewing the receipt, obligation and use of all State of Illinois funds.

As a principal agent of legislative oversight and public disclosure, the Auditor General conducts the Illinois Post Audit Program, which strengthens 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 to help ensure the Legislature, which appropriates funds and sets program and policy goals, has the means to review expenditures and results.

ILLINOIS STATE BUDGET

Appropriations

In fiscal year 2007, total state appropriations are estimated at \$51.5 billion, including \$25.8 billion for the General Funds.

About 24 percent of the state budget is spent on education. Almost \$9.7 billion is appropriated for elementary and secondary education, while higher education appropriations total over \$2.8 billion.

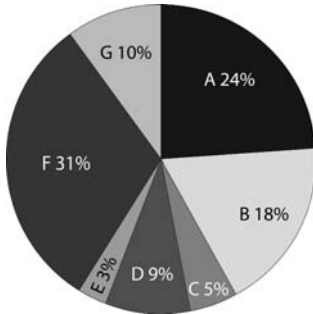
With its medical assistance, state employee health insurance and child support enforcement programs, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services has an appropriation of \$16 billion. The Department of Transportation has an appropriation of \$8.3 billion. The health and human services component of the state budget, which includes primarily the Departments on Aging, Children and Family Services, Human Services and Public Health, totals \$9.2 billion.

The remaining \$14.8 billion supports all other governmental activities, including debt repayment, law enforcement, revenue collections, environmental programs, elected officials and the Legislative and Judicial Branches of Illinois Government.

Appropriations by Major Purpose

Fiscal Year 2007 — Percent of Total

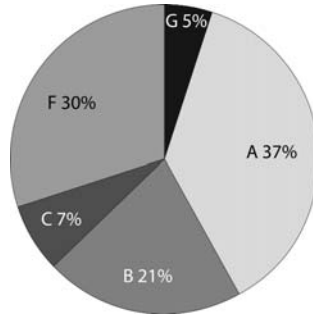
All Funds



\$51.5 Billion Total

- A Education
- B Health and Human Services
- C Public Protection and Justice

General Funds



\$25.8 Billion Total

- D Transportation
- E Environment and Business Regulation
- F Medical Assistance
- G All Other

Revenues

The State of Illinois will collect about \$46.7 billion in total revenues from state and federal sources in fiscal year 2007. General Funds receipts are expected to total \$28.6 billion.

Income and sales taxes are the two major sources of state revenues. They account for 40 percent of total receipts and 67 percent of receipts in the General Funds.

The next largest source of receipts is federal aid in the form of reimbursements for federally supported programs or in direct support of specific programs. The largest portion of federal receipts is related to medical assistance expenditures.

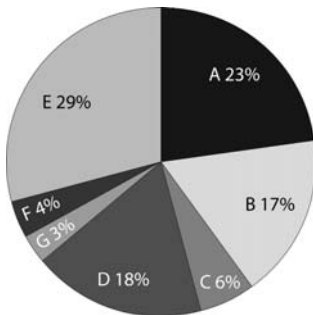
Other major revenue sources include public utility taxes, cigarette taxes, lottery and gaming receipts, insurance taxes and fees, intergovernmental payments and interest on investments.

Motor vehicle registration and driver’s license fees, together with motor fuel taxes, are the primary components of the Road Taxes and Fees category.

Revenues by Source

Fiscal Year 2007 — Percent of Total

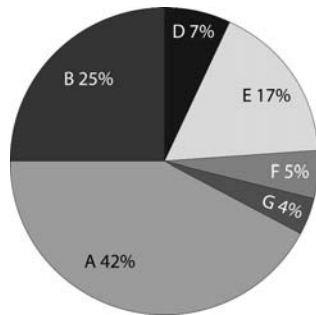
All Funds



\$46.7 Billion Total

- A Income Taxes
- B Sales Taxes
- C Road Taxes and Fees
- D All Other Sources

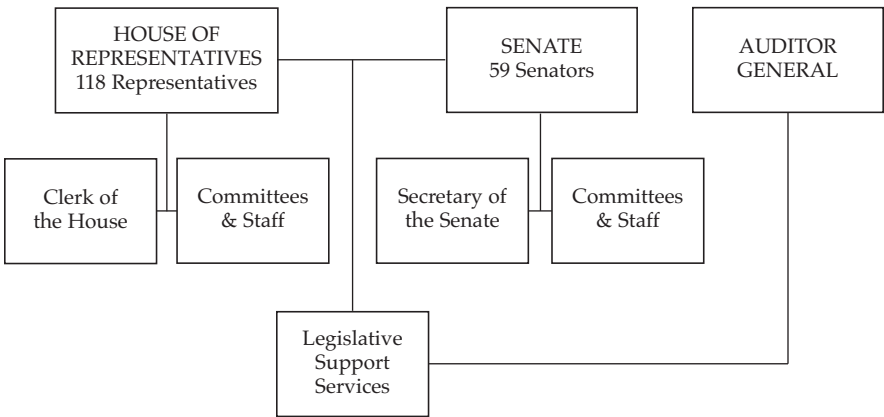
General Funds



\$28.6 Billion Total

- E Federal Aid
- F Lottery and Riverboat Gaming
- G Public Utility

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



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 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 U.S. 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 on most gubernatorial appointments to state offices, boards and commissions.

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.

Organization and Composition

A 1980 ballot proposition reduced the size of the House of Representatives 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 General Assembly since 1848. As of 1982, each legislative district is comprised of one senate district, which is divided into two rep-

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 or two groups are 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 Speaker and President as well as minority leaders in both the House and Senate to serve in leadership positions.

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 chamber may amend or reject any bill. During recent sessions, about 5,000 to 6,000 bills have been introduced in each biennium. However, the total number of bills enacted is much smaller.

As the nature and number of proposed bills have increased, the General Assembly has established numerous committees and commissions in an effort to concentrate on specific subject areas.

Legislative Cycle

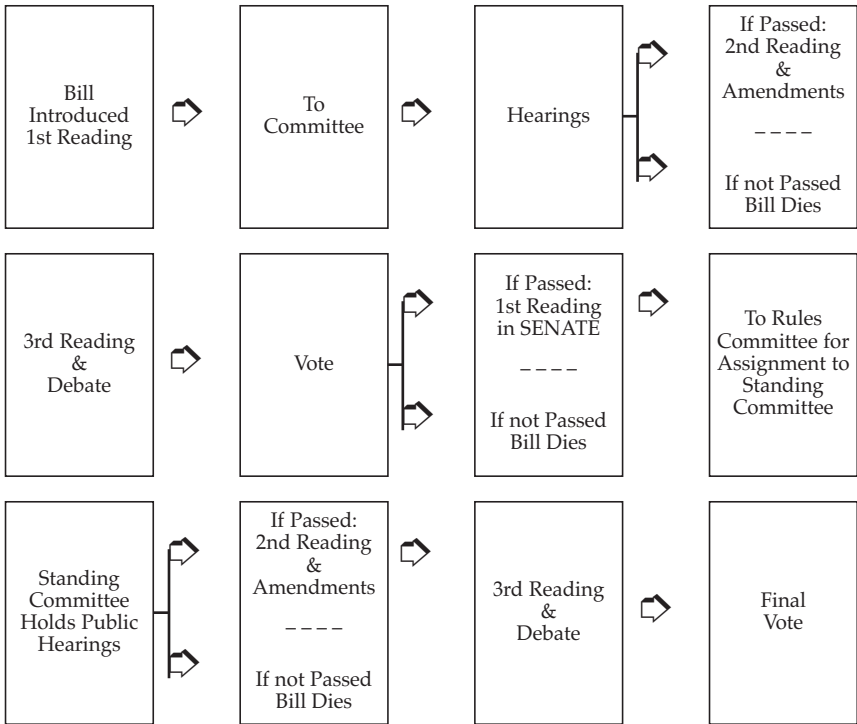
The General Assembly convenes each year on the second Wednesday in January. The Governor's State of the State message to the legislature is delivered early in the session. The legislative work schedule during the spring typically is laden with heavy committee schedules, extended plenary sessions, controversial budget issues and reconciling differences in substantive bills between the two chambers.

Constitutional provisions, formal rules and parliamentary procedures provide basic guidelines and relative stability to both chambers as the General Assembly acts on legislation. Any bill passed after May 31 cannot take effect until June 1 of the following year unless the bill passes both the House and Senate by a three-fifths vote. The assembly adjourns at the end of May and reconvenes in October or November for two weeks to consider the Governor's vetoes.

At other times, special sessions may be convened by the Governor or by a joint proclamation by the presiding officers of both chambers. This proclamation confines legislative deliberation to specific subjects, and no other matters except confirmations of appointments and impeachments may be considered by General Assembly members.

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 chamber before it is passed. The first reading introduces the bill, and the second reading allows for amendments. When a bill is called for its third reading, it is voted on.

When the Senate does not amend an original House bill, it goes to the Governor for final action. The Governor may sign the bill, allow it to become law without his signature, or veto it.

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. However, the House may refuse to accept the Senate amendments. If the Senate withdraws its amendments, the bill goes to the Governor. If the Senate does not withdraw its amendments, the bill goes to conference committee where differences may be worked out. If agreement is reached by both chambers, the bill goes to the Governor.

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



EMIL JONES, JR.
Senate President

The Senate President is the presiding officer of the Illinois 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 chair. With the Speaker of the House, the Senate President shares primary responsibility for legislative procedures and operations. The President also 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.

In addition to presiding over the Senate, the President is the leader of the majority party in the upper chamber. The Senate President is one of the most important and prestigious officials in Illinois Government. It is incumbent upon the person holding the office of Senate President to promote a legislative environment conducive to debating and enacting legislation that reflects the needs of Illinois citizens.

Office of the Speaker of the House

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is the leader of the largest and most diverse segment of Illinois Government chosen directly by the voters. The Speaker is both leader of the majority party caucus and the presiding officer of the 118-member legislative chamber.

The Speaker, with the concurrence of a majority of Representatives, sets the session meeting schedule, establishes the order of business and manages the operational activities of the body's annual budget.

In addition to the annual meeting schedule, the Speaker can, with the cooperation of the President of the Senate, call for a special session of the General Assembly. In coordination with the Senate President, the Speaker manages the activities of various support agencies, including the Legislative Reference Bureau, Legislative Information System and the Legislative Research Unit.

The House and Senate Minority Leaders also are part of the management team for the support agencies.



MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

95th General Assembly

As a result of the 2006 General Election, the Senate is composed of 37 Democrats and 22 Republicans. The House includes 66 Democrats and 52 Republicans. Legislative rosters are provided as a quick reference to help you find your Senators and Representatives in the Handbook. Legislators' photos, district office addresses, telephone numbers and e-mail addresses are on the pages indicated. To obtain their Springfield office addresses and telephone numbers, write: Secretary of the Senate, 401 State House, Springfield, IL 62706, or Clerk of the House of Representatives, 115 State House, Springfield, IL 62706. You also may call (217) 782-4517 for Senate information and (217) 782-8223 for House information.

Senators

Legislative			Legislative		
Dist.	Name and Page Number	Party	Dist.	Name and Page Number	Party
32	Althoff, Pamela J. (p. 37)	R	25	Lauzen, Chris (p. 34)	R
50	Bomke, Larry K. (p. 46)	R	4	Lightford, Kimberly A. (p. 23)	D
31	Bond, Michael (p. 37)	D	30	Link, Terry (p. 36)	D
44	Brady, Bill (p. 43)	R	58	Luechtefeld, David (p. 50)	R
35	Burzynski, J. Bradley (p. 39)	R	18	Maloney, Edward D. (p. 30)	D
57	Clayborne, James F., Jr. (p. 50)	D	20	Martinez, Iris Y. (p. 31)	D
16	Collins, Jacqueline Y. (p. 29)	D	15	Meeks, James T. (p. 29)	D
21	Cronin, Dan (p. 32)	R	28	Millner, John J. (p. 35)	R
19	Crotty, Maggie (p. 31)	D	1	Munoz, Antonio "Tony" (p. 22)	D
6	Cullerton, John J. (p. 24)	D	27	Murphy, Matt (p. 35)	R
38	Dahl, Gary G. (p. 40)	R	22	Noland, Michael (p. 32)	D
10	DeLeo, James A. (p. 26)	D	23	Pankau, Carole (p. 33)	R
2	Delgado, William (p. 22)	D	26	Peterson, William E. (p. 34)	R
49	Demuzio, Deanna (p. 46)	D	41	Radogno, Christine (p. 42)	R
24	Dillard, Kirk W. (p. 33)	R	13	Raoul, Kwame (p. 28)	D
59	Forby, Gary (p. 51)	D	55	Righter, Dale A. (p. 49)	R
52	Frerichs, Michael (p. 47)	D	37	Risinger, Dale E. (p. 40)	R
29	Garrett, Susan (p. 36)	D	7	Ronen, Carol (p. 25)	D
56	Haine, William R. (p. 49)	D	53	Rutherford, Dan (p. 48)	R
40	Halvorson, Debbie (p. 41)	D	12	Sandoval, Martin A. (p. 27)	D
39	Harmon, Don (p. 41)	D	9	Schoenberg, Jeffrey M. (p. 26)	D
5	Hendon, Rickey R. (p. 24)	D	45	Sieben, Todd (p. 44)	R
42	Holmes, Linda (p. 42)	D	8	Silverstein, Ira I. (p. 25)	D
48	Hultgren, Randall M. (p. 45)	R	47	Sullivan, John M. (p. 45)	D
3	Hunter, Mattie (p. 23)	D	34	Syverson, Dave (p. 38)	R
36	Jacobs, Michael (p. 39)	D	17	Trotter, Donne E. (p. 30)	D
14	Jones, Emil, Jr. (p. 28)	D	11	Viverito, Louis S. (p. 27)	D
54	Jones, John O. (p. 48)	R	51	Watson, Frank C. (p. 47)	R
46	Koehler, David (p. 44)	D	43	Wilhelmi, Arthur J. (p. 43)	D
33	Kotowski, Dan (p. 38)	D			

Representatives

Representative			Representative		
Dist.	Name and Page Number	Party	Dist.	Name and Page Number	Party
2	Acevedo, Edward (p. 22)	D	71	Boland, Mike (p. 39)	D
3	Arroyo, Luis (p. 22)	D	115	Bost, Mike (p. 50)	R
54	Bassi, Suzanne "Suzie" (p. 35)	R	117	Bradley, John E. (p. 51)	D
52	Beaubien, Mark (p. 34)	R	40	Bradley, Richard T. (p. 31)	D
111	Beiser, Daniel V. (p. 49)	D	88	Brady, Dan (p. 43)	R
47	Bellock, Patricia R. (p. 33)	R	100	Brauer, Rich (p. 46)	R
39	Berrios, Maria "Toni" (p. 31)	D	36	Brosnahan, James D. (p. 30)	D
41	Biggins, Bob (p. 32)	R	23	Burke, Daniel J. (p. 27)	D
104	Black, William B. (p. 47)	R	83	Chapa LaVia, Linda (p. 42)	D

Representative

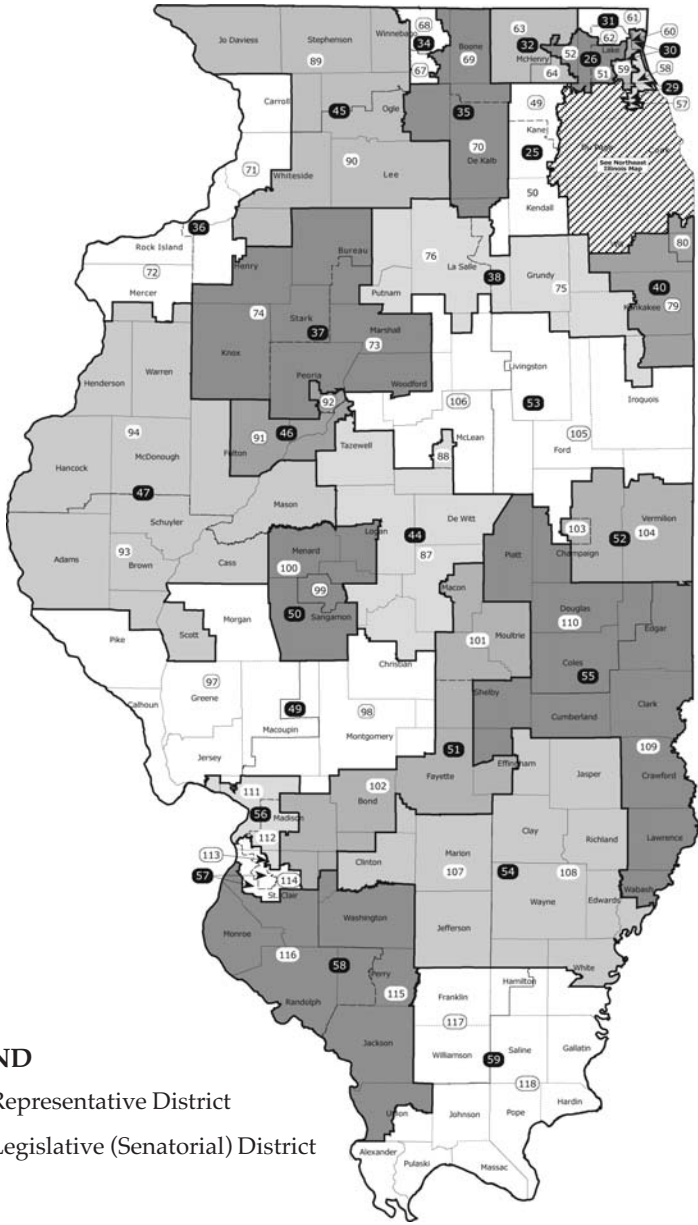
Dist.	Name and Page Number	Party
45	Coladipietro, Franco (p. 33)	R
62	Cole, Sandy (p. 37)	R
10	Collins, Annazette (p. 24)	D
33	Colvin, Marlow H. (p. 30)	D
17	Coulson, Elizabeth (p. 26)	R
44	Crespo, Fred (p. 32)	D
84	Cross, Tom (p. 42)	R
105	Cultra, Shane (p. 48)	R
25	Currie, Barbara Flynn (p. 28)	D
15	D'Amico, John (p. 25)	D
27	Davis, Monique D. (p. 28)	D
30	Davis, William (p. 29)	D
79	Dugan, Lisa M. (p. 41)	D
5	Dunkin, Kenneth (p. 23)	D
96	Dunn, Joe (p. 45)	R
82	Durkin, Jim (p. 42)	R
109	Eddy, Roger (p. 49)	R
12	Feigenholtz, Sara (p. 24)	D
101	Flider, Robert F. (p. 47)	D
31	Flowers, Mary E. (p. 29)	D
8	Ford, LaShawn (p. 23)	D
95	Fortner, Mike (p. 45)	R
63	Franks, Jack D. (p. 37)	D
11	Fritchey, John A. (p. 24)	D
56	Froehlich, Paul D. (p. 35)	R
6	Golar, Esther (p. 23)	D
75	Gordon, Careen (p. 40)	D
78	Graham, Deborah L. (p. 41)	D
107	Granberg, Kurt M. (p. 48)	D
18	Hamos, Julie (p. 26)	D
98	Hannig, Gary (p. 46)	D
13	Harris, Gregory (p. 25)	D
85	Hassert, Brent (p. 43)	R
24	Hernandez, Elizabeth (p. 27)	D
112	Hoffman, Jay C. (p. 49)	D
113	Holbrook, Thomas (p. 50)	D
34	Howard, Constance A. (p. 30)	D
103	Jakobsson, Naomi D. (p. 47)	D
26	Jefferies, Elga (p. 28)	D
67	Jefferson, Charles E. (p. 38)	D
35	Joyce, Kevin (p. 30)	D
81	Kosel, Renée (p. 42)	R
66	Krause, Carolyn H. (p. 38)	R
16	Lang, Louis I. (p. 25)	D
73	Leitch, David R. (p. 40)	R
50	Lindner, Patricia Reid (p. 34)	R
19	Lyons, Joseph M. (p. 26)	D
22	Madigan, Michael J. (p. 27)	D
53	Mathias, Sidney H. (p. 35)	R
76	Mautino, Frank J. (p. 40)	D

Representative

Dist.	Name and Page Number	Party
58	May, Karen (p. 36)	D
20	McAuliffe, Michael P. (p. 26)	R
37	McCarthy, Kevin A. (p. 31)	D
86	McGuire, Jack (p. 43)	D
1	Mendoza, Susana (p. 22)	D
48	Meyer, James H. "Jim" (p. 33)	R
29	Miller, David E. (p. 29)	D
87	Mitchell, Bill (p. 43)	R
90	Mitchell, Jerry (p. 44)	R
74	Moffitt, Donald L. (p. 40)	R
21	Molaro, Robert S. (p. 27)	D
65	Mulligan, Rosemary (p. 38)	R
43	Munson, Ruth (p. 32)	R
94	Myers, Richard P. (p. 45)	R
57	Nekritz, Elaine (p. 36)	D
61	Osmond, JoAnn D. (p. 37)	R
14	Osterman, Harry (p. 25)	D
32	Patterson, Milton "Milt" (p. 29)	D
118	Phelps, Brandon W. (p. 51)	D
42	Pihos, Sandra M. (p. 32)	R
99	Poe, Raymond (p. 46)	R
70	Pritchard, Robert W. (p. 39)	R
55	Ramey, Harry R., Jr. (p. 35)	R
46	Reboletti, Dennis (p. 33)	R
108	Reis, David B. (p. 48)	R
116	Reitz, Dan (p. 50)	D
38	Riley, Al (p. 31)	D
28	Rita, Robert (p. 28)	D
110	Rose, Chapin (p. 49)	R
59	Ryg, Kathleen A. (p. 36)	D
89	Sacia, Jim (p. 44)	R
77	Saviano, Angelo "Skip" (p. 41)	R
49	Schmitz, Tim (p. 34)	R
92	Schock, Aaron (p. 44)	R
80	Scully, George F., Jr. (p. 41)	D
91	Smith, Michael K. (p. 44)	D
106	Sommer, Keith P. (p. 48)	R
4	Soto, Cynthia (p. 22)	D
102	Stephens, Ron (p. 47)	R
51	Sullivan, Ed, Jr. (p. 34)	R
93	Tracy, Jil (p. 45)	R
64	Tryon, Michael W. (p. 37)	D
9	Turner, Arthur L. (p. 24)	D
72	Verschoore, Patrick (p. 39)	D
69	Wait, Ronald A. (p. 39)	R
60	Washington, Eddie (p. 36)	D
97	Watson, Jim (p. 46)	R
68	Winters, Dave (p. 38)	R
7	Yarbrough, Karen A. (p. 23)	D
114	Younge, Wyvetter H. (p. 50)	D

Legislative Districts of Illinois

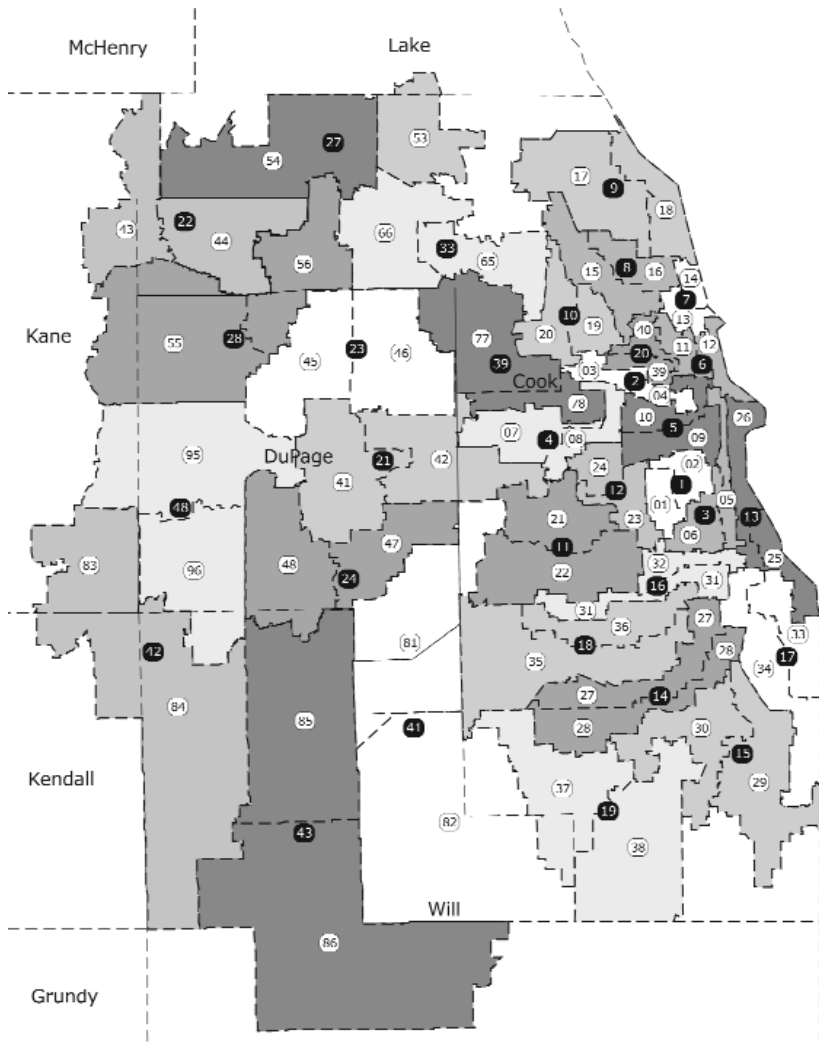
2001 Reapportionment



LEGEND

- 99 Representative District
- 50 Legislative (Senatorial) District

Legislative Districts of Northeastern Illinois 2001 Reapportionment



LEGEND

---- County

86 Representative District

43 Legislative (Senatorial) District

1st Legislative District



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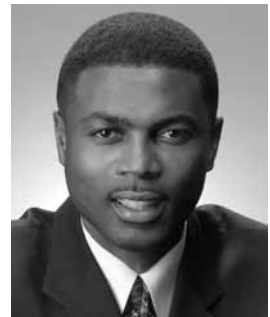


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7th Legislative District



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9th Legislative District



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11th Legislative District



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13th Legislative District



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14th Legislative District



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15th Legislative District



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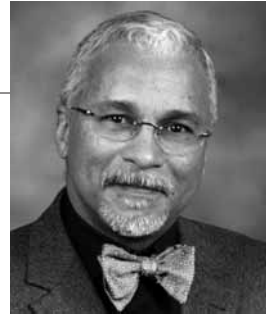
17th Legislative District



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18th Legislative District



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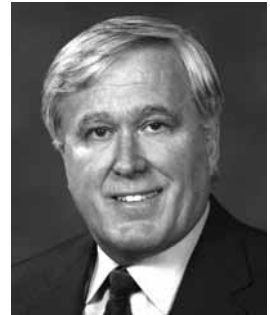


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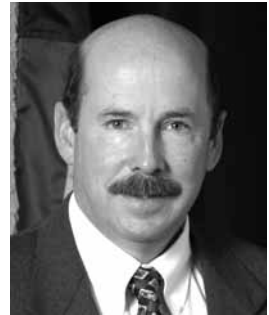


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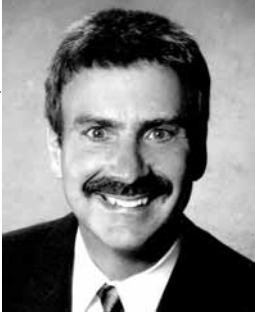
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57th Legislative District



THOMAS HOLBROOK (D)
Representative
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58th Legislative District



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Fax (618) 443-3800
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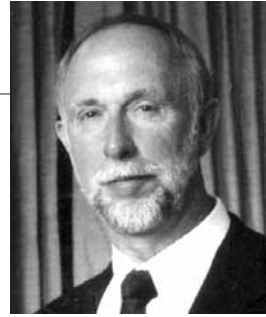
59th Legislative District



JOHN E. BRADLEY (D)
Representative
117th Representative District
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BRANDON W. PHELPS (D)
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Senator
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Lovana "Lou" Jones
March 28, 1938 - May 8, 2006

Representative, 26th District

Lovana "Lou" Jones, a State Representative for nearly 20 years, died May 8, 2006. Serving in the House of Representatives since 1987, Jones championed the causes of women, abused children, minorities, non-violent offenders and grandparents raising grandchildren. Her colleagues revered her likeable and diplomatic demeanor, yet she was determined in her convictions and a staunch advocate for her constituents. She most recently served as chair of the Committee on Public Safety and was Assistant Majority Leader for six of her 10 terms. Jones was born March 28, 1938, in Mansfield, Ohio, and moved with her family to Chicago in 1959. She received her bachelor's degree in business administration from Ohio State University and was a social worker and community activist before becoming a state legislator. She was active in several community and civic organizations, including the Task Force for Black Political Empowerment, Operation PUSH (original member), the NAACP, Chicago Urban League, Independent Voters of Illinois, Cook County Democratic Women, St. Ambrose Catholic School Board and NARAL. Jones was preceded in death by her daughter and is survived by eight grandchildren.

Legislative Support Services

The Joint Committee on Legislative Support Services provides for the general administration and policy oversight of the various legislative support agencies and commissions that assist the General Assembly. The bipartisan committee is composed of the four legislative leaders: Senators Emil Jones, Jr. and Frank C. Watson, and Representatives Michael J. Madigan and Tom Cross. Chairmanship of the committee rotates among the legislative leaders on an annual basis.

Joint Committee on Administrative Rules

Vicki Thomas, Executive Director

Ensures that the General Assembly is adequately informed on how laws are implemented through agency rulemaking, and publishes a weekly newsletter on rulemaking activity titled *The Flinn Report*.

700 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 785-2254

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability

Dan R. Long, Executive Director

Provides the General Assembly with research and information services on state and national economies, revenues and operations of state government. Monitors the long-term debt position of Illinois, and advises the legislature on the policies and administration of the State Employee Group Insurance Plan. Provides annual estimates of public pension funding requirements, and administers the State Facility Closure Act and the Debt Responsibility Act. Publishes special reports that may impact the economic well-being of the state. All reports are available at www.ilga.gov/commission/cgfa2006/home.aspx.

703 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-5320

Legislative Audit Commission

E. Jane Stricklin, Executive Director

Oversees the state audit program, reviews the stewardship of public funds, and monitors actions to correct weaknesses disclosed by audits of state agencies.

622 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-7097

Legislative Information System

Tim Rice, Executive Director

Provides information technology services and guidance for the General Assembly and its committees, commissions and agencies.

705 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-3944

Legislative Printing Unit

John L. Rodems, Executive Director

Provides printing services to members of the General Assembly, legislative committees and commissions, and other legislative agencies.

105 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-7312

Legislative Reference Bureau

Richard C. Edwards, Executive Director

Maintains a staff of attorneys that provides legal services to the General Assembly. Drafts and prepares legislation, including bills, amendments, resolutions and conference committee reports.

112 Capitol Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-6625

Legislative Research Unit

Patrick D. O’Grady, Executive Director

Serves as the general research agency for members of the General Assembly. Answers legislators’ questions on legal, scientific, economic, historical and other subjects related to pending or contemplated legislative activities. Provides information on the state’s federal grant applications, awards, receipts and expenditures. Tracks appointments to state boards and commissions.

222 S. College, Ste. 301, Springfield, IL 62704(217) 782-6851

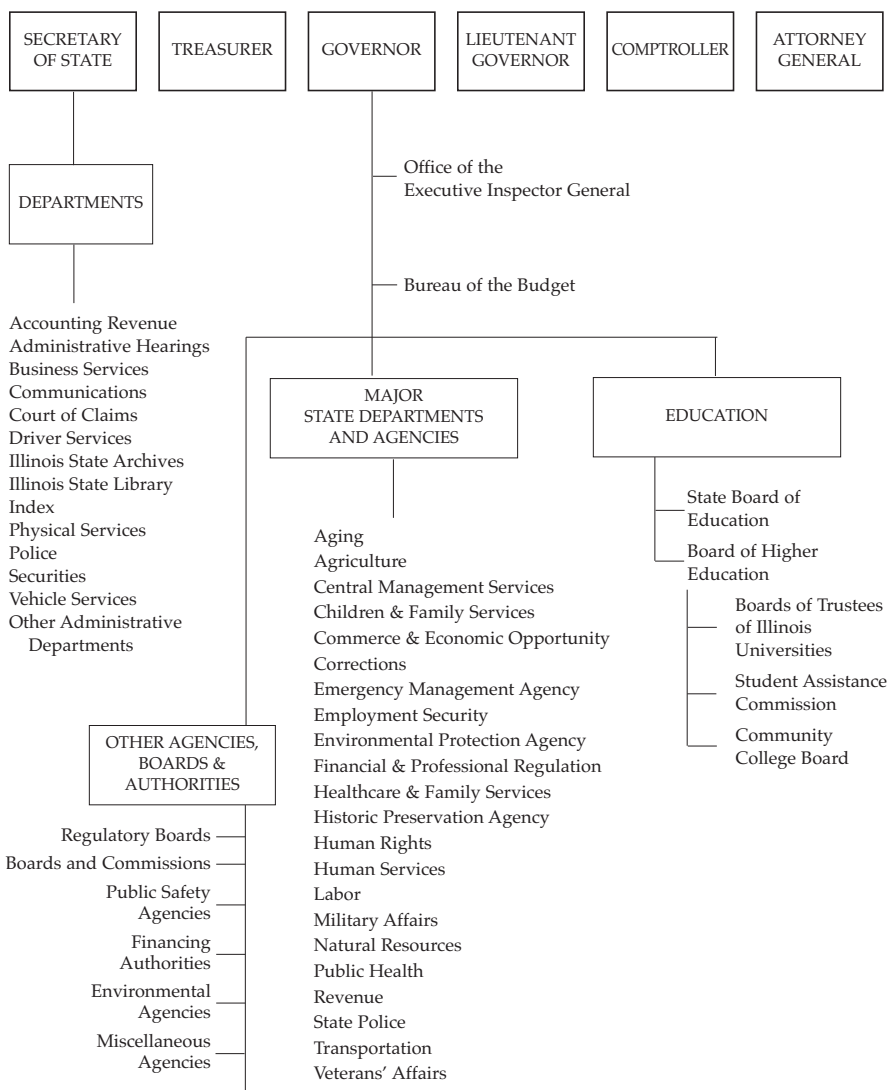
Office of the Architect of the Capitol

Donald K. McLarty, AIA, Architect of the Capitol

Provides facilities and space allocations for the General Assembly and its supporting commissions and bureaus. Oversees and approves contracts and change orders for all construction, preservation, restoration, maintenance, repair and landscaping work within the Capitol Complex. Prepares and implements a long-range master plan for development of the State Capitol Building and the Capitol Complex.

602 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-7863

EXECUTIVE BRANCH



Major State Departments and Agencies

Department on Aging

Charles D. Johnson, Director

Works to improve the quality of life for the state's nearly 2 million older citizens by coordinating programs and services that enable them to preserve their independence.

Budget FY 2007 - \$509.4 million

Employees - 157.5

421 E. Capitol, Ste. 100, Springfield, IL 62701-1789(217) 785-3356

160 N. LaSalle St., Ste. N-700, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-2630

Toll-free Senior Help Line(800) 252-8966 (Voice), (888) 206-1327 (TTY)

Department of Agriculture

Charles A. Hartke, Director

Promotes Illinois products and regulates the state's agricultural industry to ensure food quality and safety. Oversees soil conservation programs, animal welfare, weights and measures certification and other consumer services. Operates the Illinois State Fair and the DuQuoin State Fair.

Budget FY 2007 - \$110.1 million

Employees - 495

State Fairgrounds, Springfield, IL 62794 (217) 782-2172

.....(217) 524-6858 (TDD)

100 W. Randolph, Ste. 10-700, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-6900

2280 Bethany Rd., Ste. B, DeKalb, IL 60115.....(815) 787-5476

Department of Central Management Services

Paul Campbell, Director

Provides a broad range of programs and services to other state agencies and the general public, ranging from personnel and employee benefits to management of numerous state-owned properties. Ensures that all state agencies operate in the most efficient and cost-effective manner to best serve the people of Illinois.

Budget FY 2007 - \$965.4 million

Employees - 1,920

715 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706(217) 782-2141

100 W. Randolph, 4th Fl., Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-2141

Department of Children and Family Services

Erwin McEwen, Acting Director

Provides services to children and families to prevent abuse and keep families intact; receives reports and conducts investigations of child abuse and neglect; provides protective services and substitute care settings for children; arranges adoptions and guardianships for children under the department's care. Licenses foster homes and other child care entities.

Budget FY 2007 - \$1.3 billion

Employees - 3,420

406 E. Monroe, Springfield, IL 62701(217) 785-2509

100 W. Randolph, 6th Fl., Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-6800

Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

Jack Lavin, Director

Advances economic development by improving the competitiveness of Illinois in the global economy. Assists with the expansion, retention and location of new and existing businesses. Promotes Illinois exports and foreign direct investments, and advances the commercialization of new technologies and technology-based enterprise development. Provides training and educational assistance to build a productive workforce. Promotes the development of small businesses, the Illinois coal industry, and the tourism and film industries. Encourages recycling and the use of alternative energy resources, and assists communities in addressing infrastructure and quality-of-life issues.

Budget FY 2007 - \$1.5 billion	Employees - 474
620 E. Adams, Springfield, IL 62701	(217) 782-7500
.....	(800) 785-6055 (TTY)
100 W. Randolph, Ste. 3-400, Chicago, IL 60601	(312) 814-7179
.....	(800) 785-6055 (TTY)

Department of Corrections

Roger E. Walker Jr., Director

Provides safe and secure incarceration for 45,700 adults in 28 prisons and eight adult transition centers. Oversees the supervision of more than 33,000 adults in their communities following the completion of their sentences.

Budget FY 2007 - \$1.1 billion	Employees - 11,964
1301 Concordia Ct., P.O. Box 19277, Springfield, IL 62794-9277	(217) 522-2666
100 W. Randolph, Ste. 4-200, Chicago, IL 60601	(312) 814-2955

Department of Employment Security

Brenda A. Russell, Director

Administers the state’s unemployment insurance system, employment service, workforce development and labor market information programs. Provides services through 68 facilities statewide, including 46 full-service Illinois Employment and Training Centers.

Budget FY 2007 - \$287 million	Employees - 1,670
850 E. Madison St., Third Fl., Springfield, IL 62702	(217) 785-5069
33 S. State St., Chicago, IL 60603-2802	(312) 793-5700

Department of Financial and Professional Regulation

Dean Martinez, Secretary

Oversees the regulation and licensure of state-chartered financial institutions, real estate businesses and professionals, insurance companies and approximately 100 various licensed professions. Administers the Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan, a state program that offers health insurance to a limited number of Illinoisans who can afford, but are unable to find, adequate health insurance coverage.

Budget FY 2007 - \$98.8 million *Employees - 840*

Divisions of Professional Regulation, Insurance and Financial Institutions

320 W. Washington; Springfield, IL 62786(217) 782-2831

100 W. Randolph, 9th Fl.; Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-2000

Division of Banking

500 E. Monroe; Springfield, IL 62701(217) 782-3000

122 S. Michigan Ave., Ste. 1900; Chicago, IL 60603.....(312) 793-3000

Department of Healthcare and Family Services

Barry S. Maram, Director

Administers the state’s All Kids and Medicaid programs, which provide comprehensive health care coverage and prescription drug benefits to 2.1 million people monthly. Administers the state’s Child Support Enforcement Program, which locates non-custodial parents, establishes paternity and child support obligations, obtains medical support for children, enforces child support orders, and administers the State Disbursement Unit for collecting and disbursing child support payments. Administers the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program and the Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program to assist eligible low-income households pay for energy services and lower their energy costs.

Budget FY 2007 - \$16 billion *Employees - 2,586*

201 S. Grand Ave. E., Springfield, IL 62763.....(217) 782-1200

100 W. Randolph, Ste. 10-300, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 793-4792

Department of Human Rights

Rocco J. Claps, Director

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 disability, or unfavorable military discharge (with regard to employment only). Oversees the Governor’s Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes, established to implement programs that encourage respect among diverse cultures and build partnerships with community, civic and religious leaders.

Budget FY 2007 - \$9.6 million *Employees - 145*

222 S. College, Rm. 101A, Springfield, IL 62704(217) 785-5100

.....(217) 785-5125 (TDD)

100 W. Randolph, Ste. 10-100, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-6200

Department of Human Services

Carol L. Adams, Ph.D., Secretary

Coordinates most of the state-administered human services. Provides a comprehensive and coordinated array of services to help Illinois residents achieve self-sufficiency, independence and mental and physical health to the maximum extent possible. The largest state agency in Illinois, DHS administers community health and prevention; oversees a network of programs for persons with developmental disabilities, mental health and substance abuse problems; provides rehabilitation services; and helps low-income persons with financial support, employment and training services, child care and other family services.

Budget FY 2007 - \$5.4 billion *Employees - 13,992*

100 S. Grand Ave. E., 3rd Fl., Springfield, IL 62762(217) 557-1601

.....(217) 557-5564 (TTY)

401 S. Clinton St., 7th Fl., Chicago, IL 60607(312) 793-1547

.....(312) 793-2354 (TTY)

Illinois Emergency Management Agency

William C. Burke, Director

Plans, prepares, responds to and assists with recovery from emergencies and disasters, whether natural, man-made or technological, and acts of terrorism. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force is a working partner within IEMA, centralizing coordination and communication among various entities at the federal, state, regional and local levels to prevent and/or respond to acts of terrorism. The Division of Nuclear Safety monitors 11 nuclear power reactors at six nuclear stations licensed to generate electricity in Illinois; inspects and escorts spent nuclear fuel shipments; and ensures public safety through inspection, licensing, accreditation and certification of medical professionals, radiation-producing equipment and facilities.

Budget FY 2007 - \$477.5 million *Employees - 256*

2200 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62703(217) 782-2700

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Douglas P. Scott, Director

Conducts field inspections and assists in identifying and solving existing or potential environmental problems in four major areas: air, land and water pollution, and public water supplies.

Budget FY 2007 - \$1.3 billion *Employees - 1,135*

1021 N. Grand Ave. E., P.O. Box 19276,

Springfield, IL 62794-9276(217) 782-3397

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Robert J. Coomer, Director

Collects, preserves and interprets the state’s history. Administers the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum. Oversees state and federal historic preservation programs in Illinois, and manages more than 60 state-owned historic sites.

Budget FY 2007 - \$31.1 million

Employees - 282

#1 Old State Capitol Plaza, Springfield, IL 62701(217) 782-4836

Illinois State Police

Larry Trent, Director

Provides troopers to patrol the state’s highways, enforce the Illinois Vehicle Code and criminal laws, and support counter-terrorism efforts. Assists local police agencies in investigating crimes, including murder, gang activity, narcotics trafficking and illegal possession of firearms. Provides forensic services such as fingerprint identification, DNA analysis and forensic toxicology to federal, state and local criminal justice agencies.

Budget FY 2007 - \$408 million

Employees - 3,384

*125 E. Monroe, Rm. 103, P.O. Box 19461,
Springfield, IL 62794-9461(217) 782-7263*

Department of Labor

Catherine Shannon, Director

Promotes and protects the rights, wages, welfare, working conditions, safety and health of Illinois workers through enforcement of the state labor laws, safeguards the public through regulation of amusement rides, and ensures compliance with all other labor standards.

Budget FY 2007 - \$6.4 million

Employees - 90

*#1 W. Old State Capitol Plaza, 3rd Fl., Springfield, IL 62701.....(217) 782-6206
160 N. LaSalle St., Ste. C-1300, Chicago, IL 60601-3150(312) 793-2800
2309 W. Main St., Ste. 115, Marion, IL 62959.....(618) 993-7090*

Department of Military Affairs

Major General Randal E. Thomas, Adjutant General

Acts as the official 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.

Budget FY 2007 - \$47.3 million *Employees - 265*
1301 N. MacArthur Blvd., Springfield, IL 62702.....(217) 761-3500

Department of Natural Resources

Sam Flood, Acting Director

Serves as steward of the state’s natural and cultural resources by conserving, preserving and enhancing Illinois resources while meeting the outdoor recreation needs of the state’s large and diverse population.

Budget FY 2007 - \$674 million *Employees - 1,758*
One Natural Resources Way, Springfield, IL 62702-1271.....(217) 782-6302
100 W. Randolph, Ste. 4-300, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-2070

Department of Public Health

Eric E. Whitaker, M.D., M.P.H., Director

Administers about 200 programs and services that promote the health of Illinois citizens through the prevention and control of disease and injury. Strives to eliminate health hazards, regulate health care facilities and identify and control disease outbreaks.

Budget FY 2007 - \$402.4 million *Employees - 1,175*
535 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, IL 62761(217) 782-4977
122 S. Michigan Ave., Ste. 1500, Chicago, IL 60601.....(312) 814-5278

Department of Revenue

Brian A. Hamer, Director

Collects \$30 billion in taxes for both the State of Illinois and units of local government. Operates the Illinois Lottery and regulates riverboat gaming in conjunction with the Illinois Gaming Board. Oversees the manufacture, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages in conjunction with the Liquor Control Commission, and oversees the Illinois horse racing industry in conjunction with the Illinois Racing Board.

Budget FY 2007 - \$1.14 billion *Employees - 2,153*

101 W. Jefferson, Springfield, IL 62702(217) 785-7570

100 W. Randolph, Ste. 7-500, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-3190

Department of Transportation

Milt Sees, Acting Secretary

Plans, coordinates, constructs, operates and maintains the state’s extensive transportation network, which encompasses airports, highways and bridges as well as public transit, rail freight and rail passenger systems.

Budget FY 2007 - \$8.1 billion *Employees - 5,700*

2300 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62764(217) 782-5597

.....(217) 524-4875 (TTY)

310 S. Michigan Ave., Rm. 1600, Chicago, IL 60604(312) 793-2250

.....(217) 524-4875 (TTY)

Department of Veterans’ Affairs

Tammy Duckworth, Acting Director

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. Provides benefits counseling and application assistance through 51 veterans’ service offices statewide.

Budget FY 2007 - \$94.2 million *Employees - 1,135*

833 S. Spring St., Springfield, IL 62704(217) 782-6641

100 W. Randolph, Ste. 5-570, Chicago, IL 60601(312) 814-2460

Major Boards and Commissions

Capital Development Board — Responsible for all construction, repair and renovation of state buildings and facilities.

Civil Service Commission — A quasi-judicial body that makes rules and hears appeals of state employees under the Personnel Code.

Court of Claims — Rules on claims filed against the state or claims for expenses in civil litigation.

Educational Labor Relations Board — Promulgates rules for bargaining units and representation elections, and investigates charges of unfair labor practices.

Human Rights Commission — Adjudicates charges of civil rights violations in employment, housing, public accommodations and financial credit.

Illinois Commerce Commission — Regulates the rates, services, financing and safety of operations of various public utilities.

Illinois Labor Relations Board — Has jurisdiction over collective bargaining between employee organizations and certain units of state and local government.

Illinois State Toll Highway Authority — Charged with the construction and maintenance of the state's toll highway system.

Liquor Control Commission — Regulates Illinois businesses that manufacture, distribute and sell alcoholic beverages.

Office of the State Fire Marshal — Keeps records of all fires in the state and investigates the causes and origins when necessary.

Pollution Control Board — Creates rules and policies governing clean air and water, hears pollution violation cases and sets penalties.

Workers' Compensation Commission — Operates the court system for workers' compensation cases.

Other agencies, boards and commissions include the Arts Council, Affordable Housing Advisory Commission, Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes, Illinois Assistive Technology Project, Illinois Housing Development Authority, Chicago Transit Authority, Illinois Building Commission, Civil Service Commission, Commission on Capital Punishment, Illinois Community College Board, Criminal Justice Information Authority, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission, International Port District Board, Gaming Board, Governor's Physical Fitness and Sports Council, Guardianship and Advocacy Commission, Hospital Licensing Board, Medical District Commission, Medical Licensing Board, Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention, Multicultural Services Committee, Illinois Council on Developmental Disabilities, Advisory Council on the Education of Children with Disabilities, Illinois State Board of Investment, Board of Savings Institutions, Illinois Fire Advisory Commission, Fire Fighting Medal of Honor Committee, Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority, Board of Trustees for Historical Preservation Agency, Prairie State 2000 Authority, Prisoner Review Board, State Police Merit Board, Property Tax Appeal Board, Illinois Racing Board, State Appellate Defender, Board of Trustees of the Illinois Math and Science Academy, Board of Trustees of the State Employees' Retirement System, Board of Trustees of the State Universities Retirement System, and the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System.

State Board of Elections

The State Board of Elections, a bipartisan board, was created by the 1970 Illinois 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 primary duty is to ensure the uniform administration of election laws statewide. The board provides election manuals and handbooks, and prescribes and requires the use of forms, notices and other supplies consistent with the provisions of the Election Code. The board also conducts ongoing training programs with local election authorities, encouraging an exchange of ideas and information to refine the state's election process.

The board prepares and certifies the form of ballot for any proposed amendment to the Illinois Constitution, 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.



Members of the State Board of Elections are: (seated left to right) Wanda Rednour, *vice chair*; Jesse Smart, *chair*; and John R. Keith; (standing left to right) Robert J. Walters, Albert S. Porter, Bryan A. Schneider and William M. McGuffage. Not pictured: Patrick A. Brady.

The Election Process

Voting is one of the most valuable rights and privileges of an American citizen. Under the provisions of the 1970 Illinois Constitution, to be a qualified voter in Illinois, you must be age 18 and have lived in the state and the voting district 30 days.

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

1. 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 or her name placed on his or her 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.

Circuit, Appellate and Supreme Court candidates must be licensed attorneys at law, as must the Attorney General and the county State's Attorney. A Superintendent of an Educational Service Region also must meet specific requirements.

An additional requirement is placed on the candidate and voter in a Primary Election in that both must affiliate with a particular party. The voter must declare himself or herself a member of a party to receive a ballot. Each party is listed on a separate ballot, and the voter can only request one ballot to indicate his or her choice of candidates. This is known as a Closed Primary.

2. 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 chosen as candidates then are sent to the proper election officials, who place them on the ballot.

3. 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. State conventions have the power 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.

Educational System

The **Illinois State Board of Education** sets educational policies and guidelines for public and private schools, preschool through grade 12, and vocational education for the benefit of more than 2 million children in Illinois. Other responsibilities include providing educational leadership to local school districts; ensuring that schools meet minimum standards for educational programs, personnel and business management practices; disbursing more than \$7.5 billion in state and federal funds each year; and administering a policy of equal educational opportunities for all.

The **Board of Higher Education** is a coordinating and planning agency for all sectors of Illinois higher education. Other responsibilities include consolidated budget recommendations for all of higher education, program review and approval for public colleges and universities, operating and degree granting approval for independent and out-of-state institutions, administration of state and federal grant programs, and development and maintenance of an information system for colleges and universities.

The state's public universities and community colleges are administered by 10 boards: the *Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois* that oversees three campuses at Chicago, Springfield and Urbana-Champaign; the *Southern Illinois University Board of Trustees* that oversees campuses at Carbondale and Edwardsville; the *Boards of Trustees of Chicago State University, Eastern Illinois University, Governors State University, Illinois State University, Northeastern Illinois University, Northern Illinois University and Western Illinois University*; and the *Illinois Community College Board*, which plans and coordinates the programs and activities of the 48 public community colleges.

Illinois Education Statistics

Postsecondary education (fall 2005 enrollments).....	799,174
Public universities	202,325
Community colleges	352,824
Private institutions	244,025
Elementary and secondary education (2005-2006).....	2,111,706
Elementary (Pre-K-8)	1,480,502
Secondary (9-12)	631,198
Number of certified staff.....	158,475
Elementary teachers	72,056
Secondary teachers.....	33,249
Special education teachers	21,205
Number of public school districts	873
Number of students (non-public schools).....	257,194
Elementary	200,022
Secondary	57,172
Percent of students in non-public schools	10.9%

STATE OF ILLINOIS TOLL-FREE NUMBERS

- A -

Adoption Information.....	800-572-2390
AIDS Hotline.....	800-243-2437
Amtrak.....	800-872-7245
Arson Hotline.....	800-252-2947
Arts Council, Illinois.....	800-237-6994

- C -

Cancer Information Service.....	800-422-6237
Child Abuse and Neglect.....	800-252-2873
Citizen’s Assistance, Governor’s Office.....	800-642-3112
Citizens Utility Board (CUB).....	800-669-5556
Client Assistance Program (Disability Rights).....	800-641-3929
Commerce and Economic Opportunity Entrepreneurship Network.....	800-252-2923
Consumer Protection, Attorney General Springfield.....	800-243-0618
Chicago.....	800-386-5438
Crime Victim Clearinghouse, Attorney General.....	800-228-3368

- D -

Drug and Alcohol Abuse.....	800-662-4357
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- E -

Emergency Management Agency, Illinois.....	800-782-7860
Employment Security, Illinois Unemployment Insurance Tax Hotline.....	800-247-4984
Problem Resolution.....	800-247-4987
Energy Assistance and Weatherization.....	800-252-8643

- F -

Flood Insurance.....	800-638-6620
Foster Parenting Hotline.....	800-624-5437

- H -

Hearing-Impaired Phone Access TTY users.....	800-526-0844
Voice users.....	800-526-0857
TTY distributor.....	800-833-0048
HIV Hotline.....	800-243-2437
Housing Authority, Illinois.....	800-942-8439
Human Services, Illinois Cash Assistance, Food Stamps, Medical Assistance, Child Care Assistance, Fraud or Abuse, Mental Health, Persons with Disabilities, Services for Women, Infants and Children.....	800-843-6154
Help Me Grow — Futures for Kids.....	800-323-4769

- L -

Legislative Information.....	800-252-6300
Lottery Information.....	800-252-1775

- M -

Medicare and Medicaid/Fraud or Abuse.....	800-447-8477
Missing Children — “I-Search” (Illinois).....	800-843-5763
Motorcycle Safety Project	800-322-7619

- N -

Nuclear Safety, Illinois	800-346-4542
Nursing Home Information and Abuse.....	800-252-4343

- P -

Poacher, To Report.....	800-252-0163
Poison Control (Statewide)	800-942-5969

- S -

Secretary of State's Office (General Information).....	800-252-8980
Driver Services, Seniors Section, Hotline.....	800-252-2904
Literacy Hotline.....	800-321-9511
Organ/Tissue Donor Bilingual Hotline.....	800-210-2106
Securities Department.....	800-628-7937
State Library	800-665-5576
Senior Citizens Hotlines (Statewide)	
Aging, Senior Assistance and Elder Abuse Hotline	800-252-8966
Attorney General, Consumer Fraud Hotline	
Springfield	800-252-2518
Chicago	800-243-5377

- T -

Taxpayer Assistance (State).....	800-732-8866
Teacher Certification, Illinois State Board of Education.....	800-845-8749
Toll-Free Directory Assistance	800-555-1212
Tourism, Illinois	800-226-6632
Transportation, Overweight Permits.....	800-252-8636

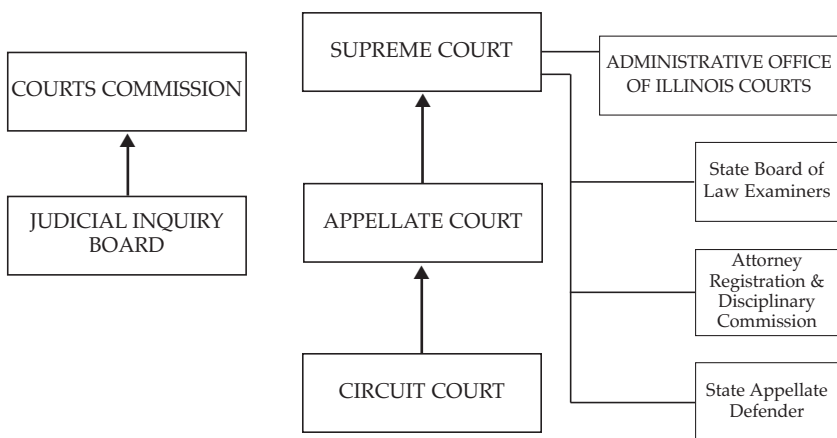
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University Admissions Information	
Eastern Illinois University	800-252-5711
Illinois State University.....	800-366-2478
Northern Illinois University.....	800-892-3050
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville	800-447-7483
University of Illinois at Springfield.....	800-252-8533

- V -

Veterans' Affairs.....	800-827-1000
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JUDICIAL BRANCH



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 the Circuit and Appellate Courts and may exercise original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, mandamus, prohibition or habeas corpus.

The **Appellate Court** hears appeals from administrative agencies and the Circuit Courts (the unified trial courts of Illinois). The **Circuit Court** is comprised of circuit and associate judges. There are 22 judicial circuits in Illinois; each has one chief judge elected by the circuit judges. The chief judge has general administrative authority in the 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 felony cases unless authorized by the Supreme Court. Circuit judges are elected for six-year terms and appoint associate judges, in accordance with Supreme Court rules, who serve four-year terms.

Candidates for elective judgeships are nominated at the primary election and elected at the general election. Any judge previously elected, at the expiration of his or her term, may have his or her name submitted to the voters on a special judicial ballot, without party designation and without an opposing candidate, on the sole question of whether the judge shall be retained in office for another term.

The **Illinois Courts Commission** — composed of one Supreme Court justice, two Appellate Court judges, two Circuit Court judges and two citizens — has the authority, after notice and public hearing, to discipline judges for willful misconduct in office, persistent failure to perform duties, or other conduct that is prejudicial 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 or her duties.

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

Administrative Office of Illinois Courts

The Supreme Court, empowered by the Illinois Constitution, appoints an administrative director and staff to assist the Chief Justice in his or her 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 of 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, as provided in the Constitution. Responsibilities of the clerk include recording and filing documents for Supreme Court cases, preserving court records, scheduling cases for oral argument, 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 court or administrative agency, and maintaining statistics.

The clerk also issues law licenses to attorneys newly admitted to the practice of law, keeps the roll of attorneys, and issues certificates of registration to law firms practicing as professional service corporations, professional associations, limited liability companies and registered limited liability partnerships.



Illinois Supreme Court Building

Illinois Court Officials

Supreme Court Justices

(Term 10 years)

Chief Justice: Robert R. Thomas, Wheaton

Justices: Anne M. Burke, Chicago; Thomas R. Fitzgerald, Chicago;

Charles E. Freeman, Chicago; Thomas L. Kilbride, Rock Island;

Rita B. Garman, Danville; Lloyd A. Karmeier, Nashville

Cynthia Y. Cobbs, Chicago*Director, Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts*

Juleann Hornyak, Springfield*Clerk of the Supreme Court*

Robert A. Shay, Springfield*Marshal of the Supreme Court*

Brian C. Ervin, Bloomington*Reporter of Decisions*

Brenda I. Larison, Springfield*Librarian of the Supreme Court*

Appellate Court Judges

(Term 10 years)

First District (Court meets in Chicago)

Division 1 - Robert Cahill, Rodolfo Garcia, Robert E. Gordon,
Margaret Stanton McBride

Division 2 - Shelvin Louise Marie Hall, Thomas E. Hoffman, Leslie Elaine South,
Warren D. Wolfson

Division 3 - Joy V. Cunningham, Alan J. Greiman, Themis N. Karnezis,
Mary Jane Theis

Division 4 - Calvin C. Campbell, Michael J. Murphy, P. Scott Neville, Jr.,
Patrick J. Quinn

Division 5 - Margaret O'Mara Frossard, Michael J. Gallagher, Sheila M. O'Brien,
John P. Tully

Division 6 - Joseph Gordon, Jill K. McNulty, Denise M. O'Malley,
James G. Fitzgerald Smith

Clerk of the First District: Steven M. Ravid

Second District (Court meets in Elgin)

John J. Bowman, Robert E. Byrne, Thomas E. Callum, R. Peter Grometer,

Susan F. Hutchinson, Barbara Gilleran Johnson, Frederick J. Kapala,

Robert D. McLaren, Jack O'Malley

Clerk of the Second District: Robert J. Mangan

Third District (Court meets in Ottawa)

Robert L. Carter, William E. Holdridge, Tom M. Lytton, Mary McDade,

Mary K. O'Brien, Daniel L. Schmidt, Vicki Wright

Clerk of the Third District: Gist Fleshman

Fourth District (Court meets in Springfield)

Thomas R. Appleton, Robert W. Cook, James A. Knecht, John T. McCullough,

Sue E. Myerscough, Robert J. Steigmann, John W. Turner

Clerk of the Fourth District: Darryl D. Pratscher

Fifth District (Court meets in Mt. Vernon)

Melissa A. Chapman, James K. Donovan, Richard P. Goldenhersh,

Stephen L. Spomer, Bruce D. Stewart, Thomas M. Welch

Clerk of the Fifth District: Louis E. Costa

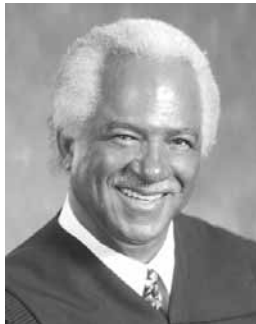
**State of Illinois
Supreme Court Justices**



ROBERT R. THOMAS
*Chief Justice
Second District*



ANNE M. BURKE
First District



CHARLES E. FREEMAN
First District



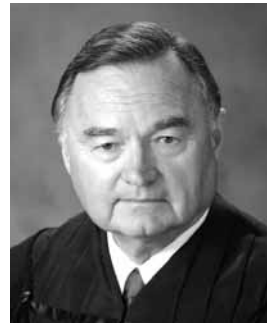
THOMAS R. FITZGERALD
First District



THOMAS L. KILBRIDE
Third District

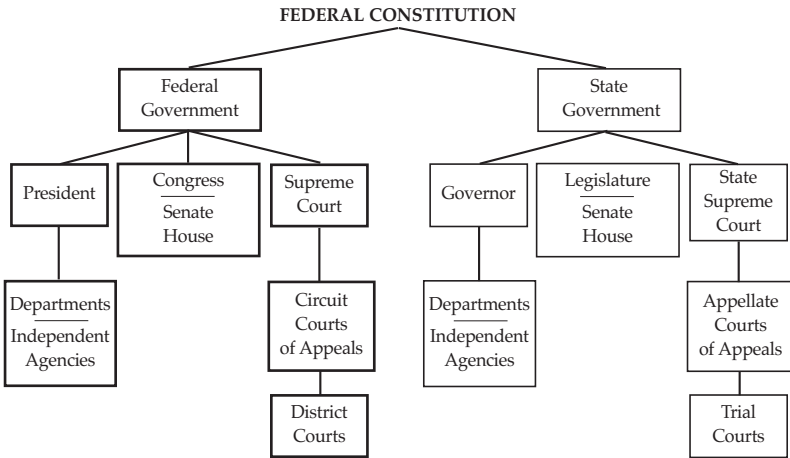


RITA B. GARMAN
Fourth District



LLOYD KARMEIER
Fifth District

FEDERAL-STATE GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS



Under the U.S. Constitution, the nation is a federal republic that splits governing powers between the Federal Government and the states. The Federal Government is organized into three branches: Executive, Legislative and Judicial. The President heads the Executive Branch and carries out the laws passed by Congress, and the Legislative Branch is made up of the Senate and House of Representatives. The court system, headed by the Supreme Court, makes up the Judicial Branch and interprets the laws.

State Powers: The Supreme Court has the final authority in any disputes, such as Constitutional issues or treaties, between the states and the Federal Government. States also cannot prevent the Federal Government from exercising its powers under the Constitution. However, the states do retain powers as specified in the 10th amendment, one of the group of 10 amendments known as the Bill of Rights: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to their States respectively, or to the people.”

Amendments and Elections: The Federal Government depends on the states for two major responsibilities: approving amendments to the U.S. Constitution and election of federal officials. Amendments must be proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of state legislatures or special conventions. Subject to some limitations, the states have the right to determine the voting ballot form, conduct the elections, and tabulate and certify election results.

Intergovernmental Cooperation: State governments cooperate with the Federal Government in many ways, including the implementation of joint law enforcement programs to prevent and detect crime and the use of federal grants for specific purposes, such as transportation construction or safety programs. In Illinois, federal aid accounts for about one-quarter of total state revenues. Of that, about 50 percent of federal reimbursements is for public assistance expenditures.

U.S. SENATORS — 110th CONGRESS



Dick Durbin, a Democrat from Springfield, is the senior U.S. Senator from Illinois and Democratic Whip, the second-highest position in the party leadership in the Senate. He became majority Whip when the 110th Congress convened on January 4, 2007. Durbin is the 47th U.S. Senator from Illinois and the first to serve on the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee in more than a quarter of a century. Elected to the U.S. Senate in November 1996 and re-elected in 2002, Durbin filled the seat left vacant by the retirement of his long-time friend and mentor, the late U.S. Senator Paul Simon. During his tenure, Durbin has taken a leading role on issues ranging from protecting children from tobacco marketing and gun violence to championing food safety, ethanol use,

and tax cuts for health insurance and college tuition.

Durbin, 62, was first elected in 1982 to represent the 20th Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives. He and his wife, Loretta, have three children and one grandchild.

Washington Office: 309 Hart Senate Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510; (202) 224-2152. District Office: 230 S. Dearborn St., Ste. 3892, Chicago, IL 60604; (312) 353-0150. Web site: <http://durbin.senate.gov>.

Barack Obama, Democrat, was elected Nov. 2, 2004, and is the only African-American currently serving in the U.S. Senate. Obama serves on the Senate's Health, Education, Labor and Pensions; Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs; Foreign Relations; and Veterans' Affairs Committees.

Prior to his election, Obama, 45, served two terms as an Illinois State Senator, representing Chicago's southside neighborhood of Hyde Park. He also has worked as a community organizer in Harlem and Chicago, as a civil rights attorney and as a senior lecturer on constitutional law at the University of Chicago.

Obama is a graduate of Columbia University with a degree in political science and a specialty in international relations. He earned his J.D. degree from Harvard Law School, where he served as the first African-American president of the Harvard Law Review, and was a member of the executive board of the Black Law Students Association. Obama and his wife, Michelle, have two daughters, Malia Ann and Natasha.

Washington Office: SD-B40 Dirksen Bldg, Washington, D.C. 20510; (202) 224-2854. District Office: 230 S. Dearborn St., Ste. 3900; Chicago, IL 60604; (312) 886-3506. Web site: <http://obama.senate.gov>.



REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS



U.S. Capitol



BOBBY L. RUSH
D-Chicago
1st District



JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.
D-Chicago
2nd District



DANIEL LIPINSKI
D-Chicago
3rd District



LUIS V. GUTIERREZ
D-Chicago
4th District



RAHM EMANUEL
D-Chicago
5th District



PETER J. ROSKAM
R-Wheaton
6th District



DANNY K. DAVIS
D-Chicago
7th District



MELISSA L. BEAN
D-Barrington
8th District



JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY
D-Evanston
9th District



MARK STEVEN KIRK
R-Deerfield
10th District



JERRY WELLER
R-Morris
11th District



JERRY F. COSTELLO
D-Belleville
12th District



JUDY BIGGERT
R-Hinsdale
13th District



J. DENNIS HASTERT
R-Yorkville
14th District



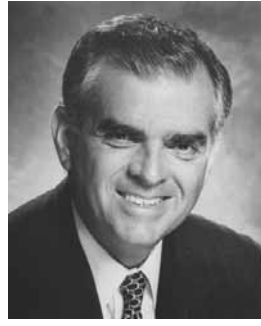
TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON
R-Sidney
15th District



DONALD A. MANZULLO
R-Egan
16th District



PHIL HARE
*D-Rock Island
17th District*



RAY LAHOOD
*R-Peoria
18th District*



JOHN M. SHIMKUS
*R-Collinsville
19th District*

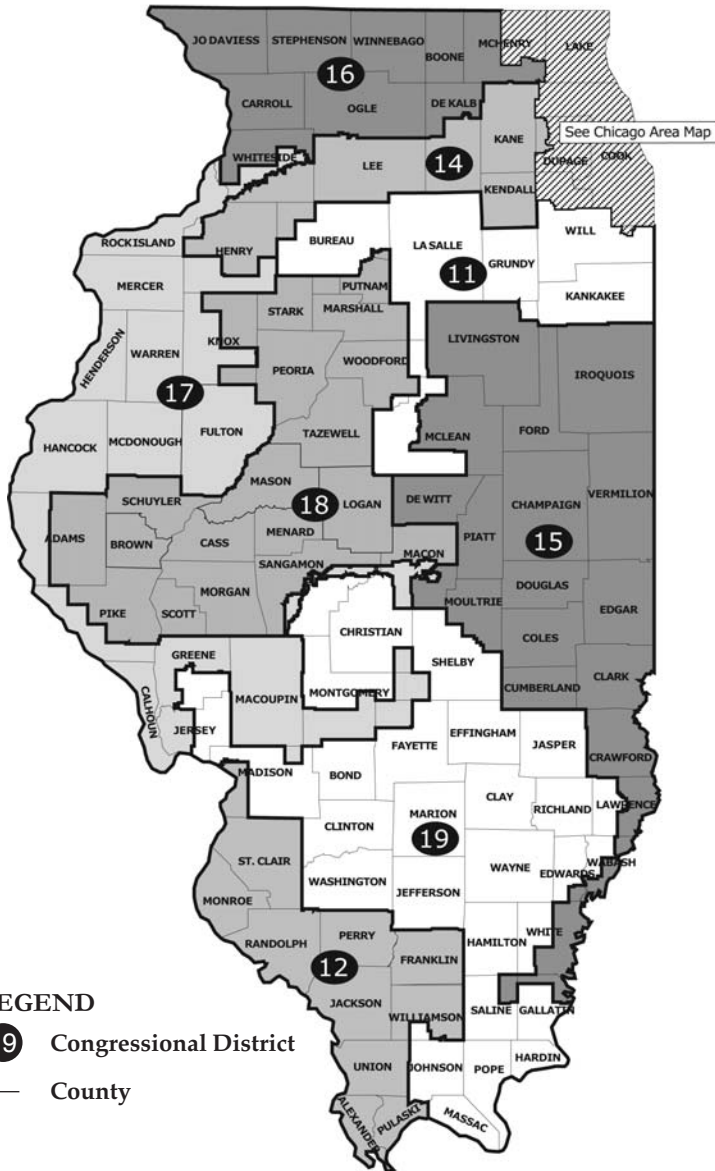
Congressional Directory

Name:	Washington, D.C. Address/Phone:	District Address/Phone:
Bobby L. Rush (D-1st District)	2416 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1301 (202) 225-4372 www.house.gov/rush	700-706 E. 79th St. Chicago, IL 60619 (773) 224-6500
Jesse L. Jackson, Jr. (D-2nd District)	2419 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1302 (202) 225-0773 www.house.gov/jackson	17926 S. Halsted Homewood, IL 60430 (708) 798-6000
Daniel Lipinski (D-3rd District)	1717 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1303 (202) 225-5701 www.lipinski.house.gov	6245 S. Archer Ave. Chicago, IL 60638 (312) 886-0481
Luis V. Gutierrez (D-4th District)	2266 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1304 (202) 225-8203 www.luisgutierrez.gov	3455 W. North Ave. Chicago, IL 60647 (773) 384-1655
Rahm Emanuel (D-5th District)	1319 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1305 (202) 225-4061 www.house.gov/emanuel	3742 W. Irving Park Rd. Chicago, IL 60618 (773) 267-5926
Peter J. Roskam (R-6th District)	507 Cannon Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1306 (202) 225-4561 www.roskam.house.gov	150 S. Bloomingdale Rd., Ste. 200 Bloomingdale, IL 60108 (630) 893-9670
Danny K. Davis (D-7th District)	2159 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1307 (202) 225-5006 www.house.gov/davis	3333 W. Arthington St., #130 Chicago, IL 60624 (773) 533-7520
Melissa L. Bean (D-8th District)	318 Cannon Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1308 (202) 225-3711 www.house.gov/bean	1430 N. Meacham Rd. Schaumburg, IL 60173 (847) 519-3434
Janice D. Schakowsky (D-9th District)	1027 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1309 (202) 225-2111 www.house.gov/schakowsky	5533 N. Broadway St. Chicago, IL 60640 (773) 506-7100
Mark Steven Kirk (R-10th District)	1030 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1310 (202) 225-4835 www.house.gov/kirk	707 Skokie Blvd., Ste. 350 Northbrook, IL 60062 (847) 940-0202

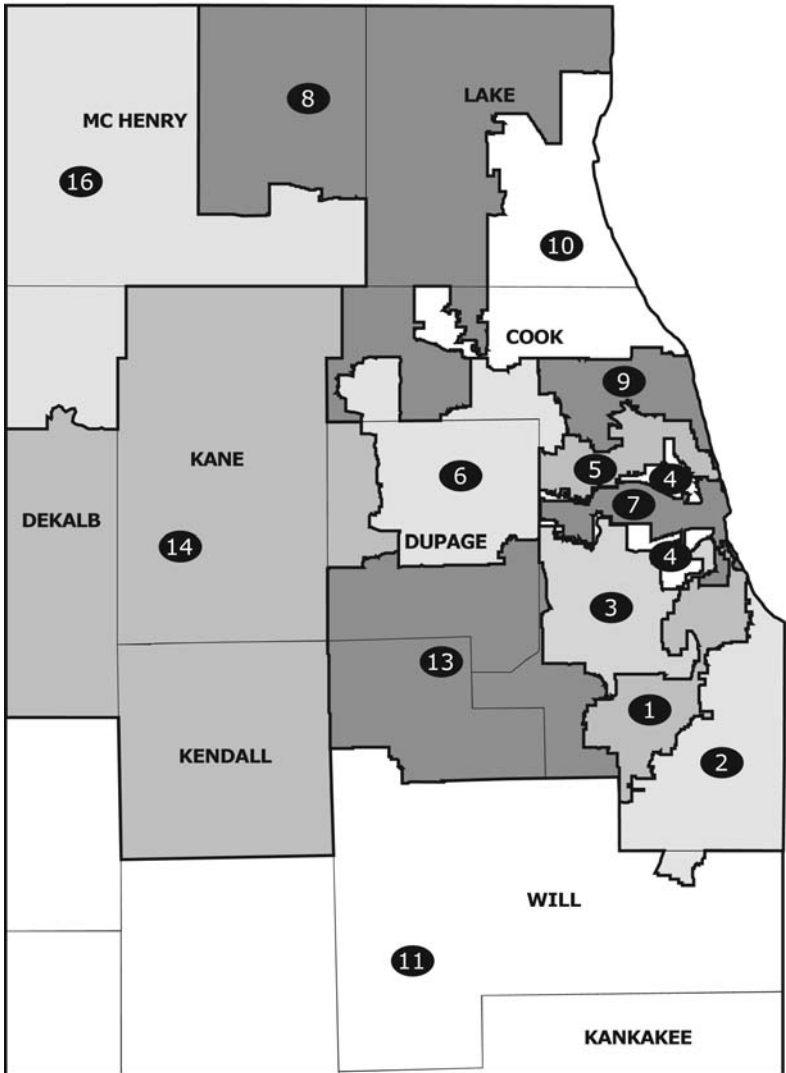
Name:	Washington, D.C. Address/Phone:	District Address/Phone:
Jerry Weller (R-11th District)	108 Cannon Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1311 (202) 225-3635 www.weller.house.gov	2701 Black Rd., Ste. 201 Joliet, IL 60435 (815) 740-2028
Jerry F. Costello (D-12th District)	2408 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1312 (202) 225-5661 www.house.gov/costello	155 Lincoln Place Ct. Belleville, IL 62221 (618) 233-8026
Judy Biggert (R-13th District)	1034 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1313 (202) 225-3515 www.judybiggert.house.gov	6262 S. Rt. 83, Ste. 305 Willowbrook, IL 60527 (630) 655-2052
J. Dennis Hastert (R-14th District)	2304 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1314 (202) 225-2976 www.house.gov/hastert	27 N. River St. Batavia, IL 60510 (630) 406-1114
Timothy V. Johnson (R-15th District)	1207 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1315 (202) 225-2371 www.house.gov/timjohnson	202 N. Prospect Rd., Ste. 203 Bloomington, IL 61704 (309) 663-7049
Donald A. Manzullo (R-16th District)	2228 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1316 (202) 225-5676 www.manzullo.house.gov	415 S. Mulford Rd. Rockford, IL 61108 (815) 394-1231
Phil Hare (D-17th District)	1118 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1317 (202) 225-5905 www.hare.house.gov	1535 47th Ave., Ste. 5 Moline, IL 61265 (309) 793-5760
Ray LaHood (R-18th District)	1424 Longworth Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1318 (202) 225-6201 www.house.gov/lahood	100 N.E. Monroe St., Rm. 100 Peoria, IL 61602 (309) 671-7027
John M. Shimkus (R-19th District)	2452 Rayburn Bldg. Washington, D.C. 20515-1319 (202) 225-5271 www.house.gov/shimkus	3130 Chatham Rd., Ste. C Springfield, IL 62704 (217) 492-5090

Congressional Districts of Illinois

2001 Reapportionment



Congressional Districts of Northeastern Illinois 2001 Reapportionment



LEGEND

- Congressional District
- County

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. Legislative Powers Vested in Congress

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. House of Representatives Powers and Duties

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 that 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.) *See 14th and 16th Amendments.* 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 choose 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 choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3. Senate Powers and Duties

(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.) *See 17th Amendment.*

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). *See 17th Amendment.*

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 choose 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. Election of Senators and Representatives

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 choosing 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.)
See 20th Amendment.

Section 5. Quorum, Journals, Meetings, Adjournments

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 Behavior, 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. Compensation, Privileges, Disabilities

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. Procedure for Passing Bills and Resolutions

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 becomes 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. Congressional Powers

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense 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 a 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 Offenses 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. Limitations on Congressional Powers

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. *See 16th Amendment.*

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 a 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. Limitations on Powers of States

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 Control 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. Power of the Executive, Electors and Qualifications

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 choose 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 choose 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. 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 choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.) *See 12th Amendment.*

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing 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. Powers of the President

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 Offenses 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. Duties of the President

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 Time 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. Impeachment

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. Judicial Power

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 Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. Jurisdiction

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. *See 11th Amendment.*

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, Proof and Punishment

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 attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. States' Rights

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. Privileges and Immunities, Fugitives

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 Labor 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 Labor, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labor may be due. *See 13th Amendment.*

Section 3. Admission of New States

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. Guarantee of Republican Government

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

Section 1. Constitutional Amendments

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

Section 1. Debts, Treaties, Oaths

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

Section 1. Original Ratification

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 witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

ATTEST:
WILLIAM JACKSON
Secretary

Delaware
GEORGE READ
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.
JOHN DICKINSON
RICHARD BASSETT
JACOB BROOM

Maryland
JAMES MCHENRY
DANIEL JENIFER
DANIEL CARROLL

Virginia
JOHN BLAIR
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina
WILLIAM BLOUNT
RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT
HUGH WILLIAMSON
JOHN RUTLEDGE

South Carolina
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
CHARLES PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia
WILLIAM FEW, JR.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire
JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

New York
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Connecticut
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

Massachusetts
NATHANIEL GORHAM
RUFUS KING

New Jersey
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY
WILLIAM PATERSON
JONATHAN DAYTON

Pennsylvania
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
THOMAS MIFFLIN
ROBERT MORRIS
GEORGE CLYMER
THOMAS FITZSIMMONS
JARED INGERSOL
JAMES WILSON
GOUVERNOR MORRIS

Amendment I

Section 1. Freedom of Religion, Speech, Press, Assembly

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

Section 1. Right to Bear Arms

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

Section 1. Quartering of Soldiers

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

Section 1. Unreasonable Search and Seizure

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

Section 1. Restrictions on Prosecutions

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 offense 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

Section 1. Right to a Speedy Trial

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 defense.

Amendment VII

Section 1. Right to a Trial by Jury

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 reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Section 1. Cruel and Unusual Punishment

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

Amendment IX

Section 1. Reserved Rights of People

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

Amendment X

Section 1. Powers Reserved to States or People

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

Section 1. Judicial Power Limits

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

Section 1. Electors Vote for President and Vice President

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 of 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. *See 20th Amendment.*

Amendment XIII

Section 1. Slavery Abolished

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. Enforcement

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

Amendment XIV

Section 1. Due Process and Equal Protection

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. Apportionment of Representatives

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. Disqualification for Office

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. Validity of Public Debt

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. Enforcement

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

Amendment XV

Section 1. Right to Vote Regardless of Race

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. Enforcement

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

Amendment XVI

Section 1. Taxes on Income

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

Section 1. Senatorial Elections

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

Section 1. Prohibition of Liquor

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. Enforcement

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. Ratification

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Repealed. See Amendment XXI, post.

Amendment XIX

Section 1. Women's Suffrage

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.

Section 2. Enforcement

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

Amendment XX

Section 1. Starting Terms of Successors

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 3rd 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. Assembly of Congress

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

Section 3. Succession of President Elect

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. Power of Congress

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. Date of Effect

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

Section 6. Ratification

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. Repeal of Prohibition

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

Section 2. Transportation of Liquor

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. Ratification

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. Presidential Term Limits

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. Ratification

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. District of Columbia in Electoral College

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. Enforcement

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

Amendment XXIV

Section 1. Poll Tax Prohibited

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. Enforcement

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

Amendment XXV

Section 1. Succession to Presidency

In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

Section 2. Succession to Vice Presidency

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. Acting President

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. Inability of President to Serve

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 as 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. Voting Age Set at 18

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. Enforcement

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

Amendment XXVII

Section 1. Congressional Pay Raises

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Ratification Dates

Amendments I through X were ratified on Dec. 15, 1791, and are known as the Bill of Rights.

Amendment XI — Feb. 7, 1795

Amendment XII — June 15, 1804

Amendment XIII — Dec. 6, 1865

Amendment XIV — July 9, 1868

Amendment XV — Feb. 3, 1870

Amendment XVI — Feb. 3, 1913

Amendment XVII — April 8, 1913

Amendment XVIII — Jan. 16, 1919

(Repealed by Amendment XXI)

Amendment XIX — Aug. 18, 1920

Amendment XX — Jan. 23, 1933

Amendment XXI — Dec. 5, 1933

Amendment XXII — Feb. 27, 1951

Amendment XXIII — March 29, 1961

Amendment XXIV — Jan. 23, 1964

Amendment XXV — Feb. 10, 1967

Amendment XXVI — July 1, 1971

Amendment XXVII — May 7, 1992

Note: Bold titles for sections of the U.S. Constitution and amendments were added by editorial staff and were not included in the original *Constitution of the United States*.

ILLINOIS AT A GLANCE

General Information

Population (2006 estimate).....	12,831,970
Land Area (in square miles).....	55,768
Resident Births (2004).....	180,665
Resident Deaths (2004).....	101,752
Personal Income (2005).....	\$462.9 million
Per Capita Income (2005).....	\$36,120
Highest Point (Charles Mound, Jo Daviess County).....	1,235 ft.
Lowest Point (Ohio and Mississippi Rivers).....	290 ft.

Education

Public Schools (2004-2005)	
Elementary Schools.....	2,609
Junior High Schools.....	613
High Schools.....	665
Others.....	393
Non-Public Schools	
Elementary Schools.....	1,033
High Schools.....	171
Special Education Schools and Others.....	97
Unit Schools.....	134
Colleges and Universities	
Non-Public Institutions.....	125
Public Universities.....	12
Community Colleges.....	48

Natural and Manufactured Resources

Coal Mines (2005).....	18
Coal Production in Tons (2005).....	31.9 million
Grain Production in Bushels (2006)	
Wheat.....	61 million
Sorghum.....	6.4 million
Corn.....	1.8 billion
Soybeans.....	482.4 million
Manufacturing Establishments (2004)	
Illinois Plants.....	16,363
Primary Metal Industries.....	342
Iron and Steel Mills.....	47

Services

Banks (2006).....	603
Hospitals (2004).....	191
Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Centers (2005).....	18
Public Libraries (2006).....	642
Recreational Areas (2006)	
State Parks.....	44
Fish and Wildlife Areas.....	63
Historic Sites (with personnel) and State Memorials.....	27
State Forests.....	6
Churches (2007).....	14,253

Occupations/Professions

Attorneys (2006).....	80,613
Physicians (licensed in the State of Illinois) (2006).....	40,631
Dentists (2006).....	9,223
Registered Nurses (2006).....	150,051
Veterinarians (2006).....	3,869

Transportation

Airports (2005).....	138
Highway Miles (2005).....	17,000
Railroad Miles (2005).....	7,292

ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOLS



First State House at Kaskaskia

Shortly after its completion, Illinois citizens campaigned to move the capital city nearer to the geographical center of the state. In 1833, the General Assembly passed an act enabling voters to choose among Vandalia, Jacksonville, Peoria, Springfield and Alton.

In 1836, determined to keep their city as the capital, Vandalia residents tore down the Capitol and replaced it with a brick State House costing \$16,000.

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



Illinois' fifth Capitol Building



The present Capitol

Illinois has had six State Capitol buildings in three cities since entering the Union as the 21st state on Dec. 3, 1818.

Kaskaskia was the first capital city. The first Capitol building was a simple, two-story brick structure that rented for \$4 a day. It housed the 29 members of the House of Representatives and the 14-member Senate.

In 1820, Vandalia became the second capital city. The new Capitol — the first built by state taxpayers — was a plain, two-story frame structure. After being destroyed by fire, another Capitol was built in 1824 for \$15,000.

The sixth and present Capitol was completed in 1888. It was designed by architects John Cochrane, George Garnsey and Alfred Piquenard. The Capitol is situated on a nine-acre plot in the form of a 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. The Capitol cost \$4.3 million.

STATE 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 — a Constitution they considered to be workable for 25, 50 — or as in the case of the 1870 Constitution — 100 years. Features of the 1970 Constitution are 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. Other provisions guarantee women the equal protection of the laws and prohibit discrimination based solely on physical or mental disabilities.

Suffrage and Elections. 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. Reduced the majorities required for adoption of constitutional amendments and for calling a Constitutional Convention.

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, the General Assembly is required 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 about 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 that any income tax must be at a non-graduated rate and the rate for corporations cannot exceed the rate for individuals by a ratio greater than 8 to 5. Permitted the classification of real property for tax purposes in counties over 200,000. Abolished the 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 is 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.

Constitutional Amendments

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, 10 amendments have been approved and adopted. A brief explanation of the amended articles follows:

First Amendment — 1980 — Legislative Article (Cutback Amendment). Eliminated cumulative voting and reduced the size of the House of Representatives from 177 to 118 members. 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 whom could be from the same party. With the 1982 effective date of the amendment, districts were 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.

Second 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.

Third 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.

Fourth Amendment (Amended 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.

Fifth Amendment — 1988 — Suffrage and Elections Article (Voting Qualifications). 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.

Sixth Amendment (Amended Second Amendment) — 1990 — Revenue Article (Delinquent Tax Sales). Reduced the period of delinquent taxes to two years for the minimum six-month redemption period following tax sales on delinquent commercial, industrial, vacant non-farm and large multi-family residential properties only.

Seventh Amendment — 1992 — Bill of Rights Article (Crime Victims' Rights). Provides rights for crime victims, beginning with the right to be treated with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy throughout the criminal justice process.

Eighth Amendment — 1994 — Bill of Rights Article (Rights After Indictment).

Changes the rights of the accused in a criminal prosecution by replacing language giving the accused the right “to meet the witnesses face to face” with language giving the accused the right “to be confronted with the witnesses against him or her.”

Ninth Amendment — 1994 — Legislative Article (Effective Dates of Laws).

Previously, any bill passed after June 30 could not take effect before July 1 of the following year unless the bill passed the legislature by a three-fifths vote. This amendment changed the date when the three-fifths vote requirement takes effect from July 1 to June 1. As a result, any bill passed after May 31 will not take effect until June 1 of the following year unless the legislature passes it by a three-fifths vote.

Tenth Amendment — 1998 — Judiciary Article (Retirement-Discipline).

Adds two citizens appointed by the Governor to the Illinois Courts Commission. The Commission, which includes one Supreme Court Justice, two Appellate Court Judges and two Circuit Judges, hears complaints filed against judges by the Judicial Inquiry Board.

Proposed Constitutional Convention

A Constitutional Convention proposed in 1988 would have been the first Constitutional Convention since the 1970 Illinois State Constitution went into effect. However, the proposal was defeated by Illinois citizens voting in the General Election, 2,727,144 to 900,109.

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 be confronted with the witnesses against him or her and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his or her 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. *(As amended by the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 8, 1994, effective November 29, 1994.)*

Section 8.1. Crime Victim's Rights

- (a) Crime victims, as defined by law, shall have the following rights as provided by law:
 - (1) The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
 - (2) The right to notification of court proceedings.
 - (3) The right to communicate with the prosecution.
 - (4) The right to make a statement to the court at sentencing.
 - (5) The right to information about the conviction, sentence, imprisonment, and release of the accused.
 - (6) The right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused.
 - (7) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused throughout the criminal justice process.
 - (8) The right to be present at the trial and all other court proceedings on the same basis as the accused, unless the victim is to testify and the court determines that the victim's testimony would be materially affected if the victim hears other testimony at the trial.
 - (9) The right to have present at all court proceedings, subject to the rules of evidence, an advocate or other support person of the victim's choice.
 - (10) The right to restitution.
- (b) The General Assembly may provide by law for the enforcement of this Section.
- (c) The General Assembly may provide for an assessment against convicted defendants to pay for crime victims' rights.
- (d) Nothing in this Section or in any law enacted under this Section shall be construed as creating a basis for vacating a conviction or a ground for appellate relief in any criminal case. *(Section 8.1 added by the Seventh Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 3, 1992, effective November 23, 1992.)*

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 or 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 resi-

dence 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 institution or jail, shall lose the right to vote, which right shall be restored not later than upon completion of his sentence.

Section 3. Election

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 June 1 of a calendar year. The General Assembly may provide for a different effective date in any law passed prior to June 1. A bill passed after May 31 shall not become effective prior to June 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. *(As amended by the Ninth Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 8, 1994, effective November 29, 1994.)*

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 Courts

- (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 or her consent may be assigned by the Supreme Court to judicial service for which he or she 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) An independent Courts Commission is created consisting of one Supreme Court Judge selected by that Court as a member and one as an alternate, two Appellate Court Judges selected by that Court as members and three as alternates, two Circuit Judges selected by the Supreme Court as members and three as alternates, and two citizens selected by the Governor as members and two as alternates. Members and alternates who are Appellate Court Judges must each be from a different Judicial District. Members and alternates who are Circuit Judges must each be from a different Judicial District. Members and alternates of the Commission shall not be members of the Judicial Inquiry Board. The members of the Commission shall select a chairperson to serve a two-year term.

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 or her 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 or her duties.

- (f) The concurrence of four members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision. The decision of the Commission shall be final.
- (g) The Commission shall adopt comprehensive rules to ensure that its procedures are fair and appropriate. These rules and any amendments shall be public and filed with the Secretary of State at least 30 days before becoming effective.

- (h) A member of the Commission shall disqualify himself or herself, or the other members of the Commission shall disqualify a member, with respect to any proceeding in which disqualification or recusal would be required of a Judge under rules of the Supreme Court, under rules of the Commission, or by law.

If a Supreme Court Judge is the subject of a proceeding, then there shall be no Supreme Court Judge sitting as a member of the Commission with respect to that proceeding. Instead, an alternate Appellate Court Judge not from the same Judicial District as the subject Supreme Court Judge shall replace the subject Supreme Court Judge. If a member who is an Appellate Court Judge is the subject of a proceeding, then an alternate Appellate Court Judge shall replace the subject Appellate Court Judge. If an Appellate Court Judge who is not a member is the subject of a proceeding and an Appellate Court Judge from the same Judicial District is a member, then an alternate Appellate Court Judge shall replace that member. If a member who is a Circuit Judge is the subject of a proceeding, then an alternate Circuit Judge shall replace the subject Circuit Judge. If a Circuit Judge who is not a member is the subject of a proceeding and a Circuit Judge from the same Judicial District is a member, then an alternate Circuit Judge shall replace that member.

If a member of the Commission is disqualified under this Section with respect to any proceeding, that member shall be replaced by an alternate on a rotating basis in a manner provided by rule of the Commission. The alternate shall act as member of the Commission with respect to that proceeding only.

- (i) The Commission shall have power to issue subpoenas.
- (j) Members and alternates of the Commission who are not Judges shall receive per diem compensation and necessary expenses; members and alternates who are Judges shall receive necessary expenses only. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the expenses and compensation of the Commission. *(As amended by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Approved November 3, 1998, effective November 23, 1998.)*

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 25,000 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 is 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 (I) 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 (I) 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 Taxes — 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 in 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 statewide 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 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; 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, 1990, effective November 26, 1990.)*

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 of 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 Arrests

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

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.

First Amendment — 1980 — Cutback Amendment. Amends Article IV, Sections 1, 2 and 3. Total vote, 4,868,623. For, 2,112,224; Against, 962,325.

Second Amendment — 1980 — Delinquent Tax Sales. Amends Article IX, Section 8. Total vote, 4,868,623. For, 1,857,985; Against, 798,422.

Third Amendment — 1982 — Bail and Habeas Corpus. Amends Article I, Section 9. Total vote, 3,856,875. For, 1,389,796; Against, 239,380.

Fourth Amendment (Amended Third Amendment) — 1986 — Bail and Habeas Corpus. Amends Article I, Section 9. Total vote, 3,322,657. For, 1,368,242; Against, 402,891.

Fifth Amendment — 1988 — Voting Qualifications. Amends Article III, Section 1. Total vote, 4,697,192. For, 2,086,744; Against, 1,162,258.

Sixth Amendment (Amended Second Amendment) — 1990 — Delinquent Tax Sales. Amends Article IX, Section 8. Total vote, 3,420,720. For, 1,004,546; Against, 385,772.

Seventh Amendment — 1992 — Crime Victim's Rights. Adds Section 8.1 to Article I. Total vote, 5,164,357. For, 2,964,592; Against, 715,602.

Eighth Amendment — 1994 — Rights After Indictment. Amends Article I, Section 8. Total vote, 3,219,122. For, 1,525,525; Against, 906,383.

Ninth Amendment — 1994 — Effective Date of Laws. Amends Article IV, Section 10. Total vote, 3,219,122. For, 1,476,615; Against, 667,585.

Tenth Amendment — 1998 — Retirement-Discipline. Amends Article VI, Section 15. Total vote, 2,084,123. For, 1,677,109; Against, 407,014.

Study Guide

Illinois students are required to pass a Constitution exam before graduating from high school. Adults who have not graduated from high school and want to obtain a General Education Development (GED) certificate also must pass the exam. To assist those students, the Illinois State Board of Education has produced a Constitution Study Guide.

The Study Guide is available in English and Spanish. To request a Study Guide, please send a check or money order for \$5.15, payable to CPC to: Curriculum Publications Clearinghouse, Western Illinois University, Horrabin Hall 71B, Macomb, IL 61455. Be sure to indicate either the English or Spanish edition. For more information, call (800) 322-3905.

OFFICIAL STATE SYMBOLS

The official state symbols of the State of Illinois are designated by Acts of the General Assembly.



Great Seal of the State of Illinois
(1868-present)

The Great Seal: The first seal used in what is now Illinois was that of the Northwest Territory, first used in 1788. The Seal of the Illinois Territory followed in 1809.

After Illinois gained statehood in December 1818, the First General Assembly passed a law on Feb. 19, 1819, requiring the Secretary of State to procure a permanent state seal. The design chosen was a duplicate of the Great Seal of the United States. Gunsmith Philip Creamer was paid \$85 to produce an engraving device that would affix an imprint of the seal to any document. The First Great Seal of Illinois was used until 1839 when it was recut. The new version became the Second Great Seal.

Secretary of State Sharon Tyndale was responsible for creating the seal in use today. In January 1867, he asked Sen. Allen C. Fuller to sponsor a bill authorizing a new state seal. Tyndale proposed reversing the words "State Sovereignty, National Union" in light of the Civil War, but a bill was passed on March 7, 1867, creating a new seal with the original wording. Tyndale did change the banner's placement on the seal with "Sovereignty" being upside down, decreasing its readability.

The state seal has been recut several times since 1868, but Tyndale's design has remained unchanged. The current seal depicts an eagle with a banner in its beak with the state motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." The words "Seal of the State of Illinois" and "Aug. 26, 1818" — the date the first Illinois Constitution was signed — encircle the design.

On Aug. 26, 2002, Secretary of State Jesse White announced that Illinois State Archives staff had uncovered the oldest-known impression of the original state seal while processing 19th-century Madison County court records. As a result of the discovery, dated Nov. 18, 1819, the artist's rendition of the First State Seal reflects previously unknown details now visible on the new find.

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 Chapter 5 of the *Illinois Compiled Statutes*.



Seal of the Illinois Territory (sketch)
(circa 1809-1819)



First Great Seal of the State of Illinois
(circa 1819-1839)



Second Great Seal of the State of Illinois
(circa 1839-1868)



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

Following a contest among Illinois DAR chapters to design an Illinois flag, the Rockford chapter's entry, designed by Miss Lucy Derwent, was chosen. State Sen. Raymond D. Meeker introduced a bill making the DAR's design the official state flag, and it became law on July 6, 1915.

More than 50 years later, a move to design a new flag was initiated by Chief Petty Officer Bruce McDaniel of Waverly, then serving in Vietnam. The identity of the Illinois flag hanging among other state flags in his mess hall was often questioned because it did not carry the state's name. Therefore, McDaniel requested the word "Illinois" be added to the flag.

A bill to amend the original Flag Act of 1915 was sponsored by State Rep. Jack Walker of Lansing, and a new flag with the word "Illinois" was approved by the General Assembly and signed into law by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie on Sept. 17, 1969. Ogilvie then appointed a committee to develop specifications for the new state flag to ensure its uniformity of design and color in its reproduction by flag makers.

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

State Tree — White Oak: In 1907, Mrs. James C. Fessler of Rochelle suggested to state officials that Illinois schoolchildren vote for a state tree and state flower. They subsequently selected the native oak for the state tree, and Sen. Andrew J. Jackson of Rockford introduced a bill making it official in 1908. In 1973, a special poll of some 900,000 children changed the official state tree from the native oak to the white oak, and it was signed into law that year.

State Flower — Violet: When the schoolchildren voted on the state tree, they also selected the violet as the state flower, and it became law at the same time in 1908.

State Bird — Cardinal: In 1928, the Macomb branch of the National Federation of Professional Women's Clubs urged that Illinois schoolchildren select a state bird. The cardinal was chosen from a list of five birds conspicuous in Illinois. Rep. James Foster introduced a bill that was adopted in 1929.

State Slogan — "Land of Lincoln": The slogan that appears on Illinois license plates was adopted in 1955 by the General Assembly. That same year, Congress passed a special act granting the State of Illinois a copyright for exclusive use of the "Land of Lincoln" insignia.

State Mineral — Fluorite: A bill designating fluorite the official state mineral was passed in 1965. Calcium fluorite, commonly called "fluorite," is a glass-like mineral used in making steel, enamels, aluminum, glass and many chemicals. Illinois is the largest producer of fluorite in the United States.

State Insect — Monarch Butterfly: In 1974, a Dennis School third-grade class in Decatur proposed the orange and black monarch butterfly as the state's official insect. Rep. Webber Borchers of Decatur introduced a bill in the General Assembly, which was signed into law by Gov. Daniel Walker in 1975.

State Animal — White-tailed Deer: The state animal was selected by a vote of Illinois schoolchildren in 1980. The white-tailed deer was selected from candidates nominated by the General Assembly and the Illinois State Museum. A bill was signed into law by Gov. James R. Thompson, effective Jan. 1, 1982. The deer, 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.

State Fish — Bluegill: The state fish was selected by schoolchildren in 1986. A member of the sunfish family, the colorful bluegill reaches only about nine inches in length and weighs an average of 14 ounces, but it has a reputation as one of the best fighting game fish.

State Prairie Grass — Big Bluestem: On Aug. 31, 1989, Gov. Thompson signed into law a bill designating the big bluestem as Illinois' official prairie grass. Big bluestem was chosen in a poll of students conducted by the State Department of Conservation. Named for the bluish purple cast of its stem, big bluestem is the tallest prairie grass in Illinois.

State Fossil — Tully Monster: A soft-bodied marine animal that lived 280 to 340 million years ago, the tully monster was designated as the state fossil in 1989. An impression of the tully monster 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.

State Dance — Square Dance: In 1990, Gov. Thompson signed into law a bill designating the square dance as the official state dance. The square dance, first associated with the American People, has been recorded in history since 1651.

State Soil — Drummer Silty Clay Loam: On Aug. 2, 2001, Gov. George Ryan signed legislation establishing drummer silty clay loam as the official state soil. Students from Monticello High School's FFA and Chicago High School for Agricultural Sciences' FFA lobbied for the bill's passage. Illinois is known for its thick, dark prairie soils, and drummer silty clay loam is the most common. Drummer soils are found on more than 1.5 million acres in nearly half of Illinois' counties. Corn and soybeans are the principal crops.

State Snack Food — Popcorn: On Aug. 4, 2003, second- and third-graders from Cunningham Elementary School in Joliet, along with their teacher Fran Hollister, witnessed Gov. Rod Blagojevich sign Senate Bill 185, which made their class project — to make popcorn the official snack food of Illinois — become law.

State Amphibian — Eastern Tiger Salamander: In the culmination of a statewide online voting contest sponsored by the Lieutenant Governor's office, Rep. Bob Biggins, the Brookfield Zoo and the Chicago Herpetological Society, Gov. Blagojevich signed legislation in July 2005 making the eastern tiger salamander the official state amphibian. The species is the largest Illinois terrestrial salamander and is found in all areas of the state. It can grow to more than 12 inches in length and often is mistaken for a lizard or even a baby alligator.

State Reptile — Painted Turtle: When the citizens of Illinois elected the state's official amphibian, they also voted for the painted turtle as the official state reptile, which also became law in July 2005. The painted turtle is among the world's most colorful aquatic turtles and is a familiar sight in lakes and ponds across the state.

State Song — “Illinois”: With music by Archibald Johnston and lyrics by Charles H. Chamberlain, “Illinois” served as the state’s unofficial song for many years before the 54th General Assembly passed a bill making it official in 1925. The bill was introduced by Sen. Florence Fifer Bohrer, the first woman to serve as an Illinois State Senator.

“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.

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ILLINOIS

State Symbols

State Capitol: The present Capitol Building is the state's sixth and the second located in Springfield.

Construction Completed: 1888

Total Cost: \$4,315,591



State Fossil — Tully Monster



State Insect — Monarch Butterfly



State Animal — White-Tailed Deer



State Tree — White Oak



State Fish — Bluegill



State Mineral — Fluorite



State Prairie Grass —
Big Bluestem



State Dance —
Square Dance



State Amphibian —
Eastern Tiger Salamander



State Flower —
Violet



State Bird — Cardinal



State Soil — Drummer Silty Clay Loam



State Reptile — Painted Turtle



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