

Doorkeeper: "Attention, Members of the House of Representatives, the House will convene in fifteen minutes. All persons not entitled to the House floor please retire to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order. Be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Rev. Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen.

John Mitchell Mason said: 'The aim of education should be to convert the mind into a living fountain, and not a reservoir. That which is filled by merely pumping in, will be emptied by pumping out.' Let us pray. O Lord, our heavenly Father, we give Thee humble and hearty thanks for all the blessings of this day; our lives in freedom; our health and happiness; our wealth and wisdom; but especially our capacity to conceive and envisage. We ask Thy sustaining grace, O Lord, that our intellects may be constantly fertilized that we may better deliberate the issues and problems confronting us as Members of the House of Representatives. Thus, O Lord, will our pondering conclude with that which is for the good of the people of the State of Illinois. Through, Jesus Christ Our Son, we ask. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will stand at ease for about fifteen minutes. A couple of Committees have to utilize a little additional time and Representative Geo-Karis isn't here. The House will be in order. Messages from the Senate. Roll Call for attendance. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk Hall: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bills of the following titles and the passage of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit. Senate Bill 1511, Senate Bill 1571, Senate Bill 1578; passed by the Senate April 26, 1978. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk Hall: "Representative Matijevich, Chairman from the Committee on Appropriation I, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 26, 1978, and reported the same back with the



following recommendations: do pass House Bill 2852, 2977, 2989; do pass as amended House Bill 2981, 2983. Representative Barnes, Chairman from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 26, 1978 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass as amended House Bill 2969, 2970, 3077, 3230. Representative Yourell, Chairman of the Committee from Counties and Townships, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 26, 1978 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 2486, 2794, 2800, 2801, 2855, 2867, 2899, 3088, 3114, 3200, 3204 and 3208. Representative Mann, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary I, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 26, 1978 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 3039, 3041; do pass as amended House Bill 1913, 2447 and 3040. Representative McLendon, Chairman from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 26, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 2815; do pass as amended House Bill 2898."

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bills, First Reading."

Clerk Hall: "Senate Bill 1511, Ryan. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the painting of a portrait of the former Governor Richard B. Ogilvie. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1571, Huskey. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Industrial Pollution Control Board. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1578, Bartulis. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly Retirement System. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. Has anybody got a House Bill on Second Reading that they want held? 104. How about... out of the record. 400, Skinner. I might as well go through them. House Bills, Second Reading. 400? 400, read it."

Clerk Hall: "House Bill 400. A Bill for an Act in relation to regulatory agency officials upon termination of their governmental service. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any motion with respect to Committee



Amendment 1?"

Clerk Hall: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk Hall: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 620. Take that out of the record. 634. Which one? 634 there? On 634? Out of the record. 2084, Representative Chapman. Fiscal note... has that been filed yet? Out of the record. 2418. Representative Pierce. 2418. Representative Matijevich. Representative Matijevich. Matijevich. Matijevich. Turn on his speaker."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, Representative Pierce had to leave this morning and he asked me to handle what he had and I know he wanted me to handle the Constitutional Amendment 47; but if the fiscal note is filed on this, I think we can move that along."

Speaker Redmond: "Has the fiscal note been filed on this one?"

Matijevich: "No? Well, hold that one then."

Speaker Redmond: "Hold it. 3362."

Clerk Hall: "House Bill 3362. A Bill for an Act to authorize the Capital Development Board to convey certain real property in Cook County. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments?"

Clerk Hall: "No, no Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Might as well... Representative Sharp, for what purpose do you rise?"

Sharp: "Yeah, while we're taking care of things here, yesterday House Bill 3153 was moved to Third Reading and I have some Amendments that are being prepared for the Bill. And I made an agreement in Committee that I'd hold the Bill on Second Reading for a couple of weeks. And so I was wondering if we could move that Bill back to Second and leave it..."

Speaker Redmond: "What Bill is it?"

Sharp: "3153. That's the Environment and Natural Resources Committee, but I was the one that presented the proposal and made the agreement. Unless the Chairman of the Committee objects, I wonder if we could move it back."



Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to return 3153 to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment? Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Just a second, just a second."

Speaker Redmond: "Bowman."

Bowman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, also 3149..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, wait a minute. Hearing no objection, 3153 will be returned to the Order of Second Reading. Just hold it there. He wants to hold it for a couple of weeks. Now, what?"

Bowman: "And 3149 as well."

Speaker Redmond: "3149?"

Bowman: "Yes. That's a Committee Bill, but in the Committee, the Minority Spokesman asked to have an Amendment adopted to it and there was not objection by the rest of the Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bowman has requested that 3149 be returned to the Order of Second Reading and there held for the purpose of an Amendment. Is there any objection? Hearing none, it will be returned to the Order of Second Reading. House Bills, Third Reading. 1973. Is Representative Chapman on the floor? Take it out of the record. 2214, Representative Younge. 2214. Representative Younge, 2214? Out of the record. 2316, Representative Kane. Out of the record. 2514, Representative Skinner. Representative Skinner, do you want to proceed with that one?"

Skinner: "I'm waiting for the microphone to be turned on."

Speaker Redmond: "2514."

Clerk Hall: "House Bill 2514. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Local Government Affairs. Third Reading of the Bill."

Skinner: "This is one of those simple little transfer Bills that's in the Department of Local Government Affairs. It will transfer money from one line item in the Department's budget to another line item in order that bonuses for certified Illinois assessing officers may be paid to local assessing officials."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'."



Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 135 'ayes' and 1 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority hereby declared passed. 2540. Representative Griesheimer."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2540. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Transportation. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer here? Out of the record. 2582, Representative James Taylor. You want to proceed on 2582, Representative Taylor? Out of the record. 2790, Representative Tipsword."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2790."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record? 2792, Representative Tipsword."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2792. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Fourth Judicial Circuit Public Defender Project. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, I have just filed an Amendment for that Bill and it'll necessitate taking it back to Second Reading. That Amendment, however, has not been distributed I don't think yet."

Speaker Redmond: "Is it your pleasure that it be returned to the Order of Second Reading?"

Tipsword: "I would request it be returned to the Order of Second Reading and as soon as..."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to have 2792 be returned to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment? Hearing no objections, it will be returned and there held until the Amendment arrives. 2880. Representative Chapman on the floor? Out of the record. 2929. Representative Matijevich, are you prepared to proceed with that one? 2929?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2929. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich." Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "No, Mr. Speaker, that is the Department of Revenue Committee Bill and Representative Pierce is not here. And I think I'd rather have somebody from Revenue Committee..."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I've been handling that Bill and would be glad to proceed with it if..."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed. Read the Bill, Clerk, or have you? Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, the Bill was introduced as a Hold Harmless to provide under the new Farmland Assessment Bill that real estate taxes would not decrease in any county below the 1976 level. This Bill is to protect our schools and local units of government from any loss of assessment under the new Farmland Assessment Bill and we merely extend the Hold Harmless which we had in the original Bill passed last Session for two more years. There are three Committee Amendments and possibly we want to adopt them at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, Committee Amendments have already been adopted."

Ewing: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "And we moved it to Third Reading, so it's at passage stage now."

Ewing: "All right. I'd be glad to answer any questions then."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any questions or any discussion? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield to a question? Would you be so kind and explain Committee Amendments #2 and 3 which were adopted to this Bill which were your Amendments in the Committee and actually restructured the entire Bill?"

Ewing: "Mr... Representative Lechowicz, it didn't restructure the Bill. They made the Bill for a two year period. It was for a one year Hold Harmless. We made it a two year Hold Harmless with the idea that when the two years is up, we should be able to completely phase in the new Farmland Assessment Bill without continuing the Hold Harmless. The second Amendment provides that the Department of Local Governmental Affairs can come in and see that the local assessors, the Supervisors of Assessments, in the counties can and will enforce the law as provided for with the proper assessment of our farmland."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Lechowicz: "Well, may I ask you then, why did you take out the



provision in Amendment #2 that says, 'provided that with the approval of the Department of Local Governmental Affairs' that item has been line itemed out? That was in Amendment #2, Sir."

Ewing: "No, Amendment #2 makes the Hold Harmless for two years."

Lechowicz: "But it also if you take a look at the Amendment, it says, 'provided that with the approval of the Department of Local Governmental Affairs' that language has been eliminated in Amendment #2. Is that covered in Amendment number..."

Ewing: "That's covered in Amendment #3."

Lechowicz: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

McClain: "Tom, the way I read Amendment #3, this gives the Department the right to come in to a local assessor's office and if indeed they believe the assessor is not adequately assessing, they may withhold his... fifty percent of his salary. Why? I mean, why would we want to give the Department of Local Government Affairs... they're having a tough enough go."

Ewing: "Well, because the... first of all, we want this to protect the landowners out there. We want this Bill enforced. Some of the local Supervisors of Assessments don't want to enforce the Bill. This way with the... there's a provision for a notice to the County Board that they feel they're not being properly assessed. Then after the notice procedure and a hearing with the County Board, if the Supervisor of Assessments continues to refuse to comply with the law, then the Department of Local Governmental Affairs can withhold the fifty percent of the salary paid by the state."

McClain: "Well..."

Ewing: "It's not mandatory, it's may."

McClain: "Well, I know, but I also understand that may often becomes shall when it behooves the Department. What bothers... you sure you want to proceed with this? Right now I think I'd be opposed to it because I don't see much reason we ought to give the Department of Local Government Affairs the right to come into Brown County or Macoupin County or Cook County and hold back fifty percent of



the assessor's salary because the Department may believe that 2E or 20E is not being adequately assessed. I think that's a wrong provision."

Ewing: "Well, Representative McClain, it's... this was discussed. The State Farm Organizations feel that it's to their benefit. The Department feels this is to their benefit. I don't think that we want to continue the haphazard assessments that we've had around the state and this is aimed at hopefully improving that."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, if I could speak to the Bill then please."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Representative McClain."

McClain: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask your indulgences to look at 2929. It's not so much that the Bill itself was inappropriate. In fact, I think most of us would agree that a Hold Harmless provision should be placed on the farm assessment. But what the Amendments do are far greater than that. This is... a lot of implications to this. For instance, one is this is the first step towards a state assessing system rather than local assessors. Two, it gives the Department the right to come in and arbitrarily judge whether or not this Section of the Act is being appropriately assessed. Three, it says that the State of Illinois now may come in and hold back fifty percent of the local assessor's salary and that's throughout the State of Illinois. I think all of us agree that our assessors have a tough go, but most of our problems seem to come from the multiplier throughout the State of Illinois which is part of the Department of Local Government Affairs. For those of you that have been here before, do you remember 990 was Jack Beaupre's Bill? 990 was the one that set up the thirty-three and a third assessed valuation. The problem there was the figures that we got from the Department of Local Government Affairs at that time told all of us that most of our counties were not being assessed at thirty-three and a third and that the multiplier would only be a one or just around a one. And a lot of us got faced with a .89 or a 1.2 or something like that because the Department of Local Government Affairs had not brought up to date their figures. I don't think we ought to give the Department of Local Government Affairs these... this kind of power.



Indeed if it was just a pure Hold Harmless, I'd be in support of it. But this goes far greater and I think for a lot of us throughout the State of Illinois this is just too much power for the Department of Local Government Affairs. They have a tough enough go as it is and I'd ask you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members. I think Representative McClain makes a good point and maybe it ought to be in order to move that Bill back. But I speak... I want to ask a few other questions, Tom, are you... Tom? Over here, a couple of questions. One is on the Hold Harmless, what we're doing now extending it two years and that means that the assessments at the farms that are, let's say, at... near at thirty-three and a third will stay at that figure. They will not be adjusted downward according to any of the productivity formula?"

Ewing: "That's correct."

Schneider: "All right, how about those that are not assessed at thirty-three and a third? Are we bringing those up? Because I don't think we ought to hold those harmless. They ought to come into conformity. What's happening on that?"

Ewing: "It's only... it's only Hold Harmless so it can't go down. The others are coming up."

Schneider: "All right, can you give me... give me a percentage figure on those that are coming up."

Ewing: "I don't understand the question."

Schneider: "Ten percent of the farms, twenty, thirty? You don't know?"

Ewing: "No, I can't tell you. There are eighty counties in the state which need this Hold Harmless or they're going to lose their... they're going to lose assessed valuation. I can't tell you how many counties in the state. It must be the other twenty then that are going up."

Schneider: "All right, I'd like to see some figures but maybe I can get them from some other source if you..."

Ewing: "Well, this Bill doesn't address that This Bill only holds harmless from it going down. It doesn't stop the Bill from being implemented in those counties that are already at that level."



Schneider: "I just want to see how that progression takes place from this year to next. That's all. Okay, thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill is also carrying in Amendments though that we need desperately in some of the counties where the assessment procedures fallen down completely and this allows County Boards the month of May and June to elect to send out estimated tax bills so that the proceeds from these tax monies won't bankrupt all these entities of government. This is a very important Bill for Winnebago and I'd like to see it supported."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz. Representative Rigney."

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have to reluctantly arise to oppose this legislation as I did in Committee. What we are doing with the Hold Harmless provision are saying to those counties that are assessed at now perhaps fifty or sixty dollars per acre over what they should be under the new Farmland Bill, we're saying to you folks, 'well, tough, you're going to have to continue to pay at that rate. You will have that much less access to the school aid formula than the county next door.' I saw some of this when we implemented House Bill 990 and I saw the type of problems that we created in some of those northern Illinois counties particularly. I see the same thing happening under this legislation. For that reason I'm going to have to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, assuming that Representative... the Representative from Rockford is going to rise and explain that Amendment #1 is his, I will hold my comments to Amendment 2 and 3. On Amendment #3, Mr. Sponsor, will the notice of the public hearing be published in a local newspaper? Or if the County Board wants to hide the fact that their Supervisor of Assessments is bordering on incompetence, can they keep it secret?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, could we take this out of the record for fifteen minutes?"

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record."



Skinner: "Schucks."

Speaker Redmond: "990 was also Representative Skinner's Bill. 2931."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2931. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill!"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider. 2931."

Schneider: "Those are going to be handled by Representative Sharp of the Committee, the Vice-Chairperson. He has suggested from what I can hear that he wants it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. That's 2931 and 32, both of them? Out of the record. 3058. Representative Chapman. Representative Robinson."

Robinson: "Representative Pullen and I are handling this Bill. I think we are ready to move it. Would you... Penny, do you want to speak first? Okay, Representative Pullen."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3058. A Bill for an Act in relation to the installation of telecommunication devices for use throughout the state. Third Reading of the Bill."

Pullen: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill relates to access to emergency services for deaf people, the invisible handicapped. Deaf people have found recently a technical... a technological development that allows them to talk to other people by telephone through the use of an electronic typewriter which can be hooked into a telephone. Representative Robinson has a model to demonstrate for anyone who would like to see how it operates and he has it hooked into his telephone right now right on the center aisle. The problem with this is that the person on the other end has to have the device in order for it to work out. And deaf people when then have an emergency problem such as a fire occurring in their homes, have to go to a neighbor's house and knock on, sometimes many doors in the middle of the night before they can find someone who can call the fire department for them. So the idea behind this Bill is to have one of these devices in every County Sheriff's Office and in a public safety agency of every municipality over ten thousand inhabitants. It is down



to the bare essentials of providing fairly localized emergency services for deaf people so that they can gain access just as hearing people can to the fire department or to the police department. And it is envisioned that whichever agency houses this would then contact the appropriate agency if they are not the ones appropriate to respond. It's very limited in its fiscal impact. The devices cost between two ninety-five and seven hundred dollars each and only one would have to be in these agencies. But it would give people who cannot hear and cannot speak the opportunity to save their own lives in the event of an emergency by picking up the telephone the way the rest of us can. I seek your favorable vote on this measure."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Robinson."

Robinson: "Yes, we have right now a connection between the machine here on the House floor and the Red Cross Office in Springfield which has a machine. I just asked who I was speaking to. They typed in that this is the Springfield Red Cross. Walter Kozubowski's going to type a message now to them. This machine works with a keyboard and a screen that allows electronic impulses to travel over the telephone. Models like this cost around two hundred and ninety-five dollars. There are many deaf families who are purchasing these now. Banks are willing to give low interest loans to deaf families for this and the Bill would provide that police and fire and County Sheriffs who could enter into a cooperative arrangement would have these so that the deaf for the first time, would be able to make emergency calls. We'd appreciate your favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He doesn't have time. Representative Pullen."

Griesheimer: "All right, to Representative Pullen then. Who actually pays for the instruments that they're using now in each individual's home?"

Pullen: "They buy it themselves and this does not propose to change that. It just gives them someone on the other end of the line that can understand the language."



Griesheimer: "All right, so all we're doing then is merely mandating that the public agencies have these. Now, who... will the state pay for these in the public agencies?"

Pullen: "That is not in this Bill, but the Bill is limited to a public safety agency and municipalities over ten thousand and the County Sheriff's Office. It does not have to be in every fire department, in every tiny community, in every police or other public safety agency. The idea is to have one central one in the area and the various governments would share in the cost."

Griesheimer: "Well, the question though is, who pays for it?"

Pullen: "The taxpayers of those communities that are providing this service."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matejek."

Matejek: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. I myself have a hearing impediment and I'm deaf in my left ear with the exception of about three percent of my hearing. I know what the problems of the deaf people are in this state and I think we ought to put aside the fact that we're always worrying about money - who's going to pay for what. Let's help the handicapped people and let's help the deaf people of the state. I am... I happen to be one of three hundred thousand people in Cook County to have a hearing impediment, so I urge you to support this Bill. There's no reason why there should be any red lights on that board whatsoever."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I support the comments made by Representative Matejek. I think he's absolutely correct. There are some times when we are concerned about fiscal matters which is where we ought to be concerned, but there's also certain times where we ought to be concerned about what real human needs are and be sensitive to various groups of people - whether they be those who suffer loss of hearing or those in drug clinics or drug treatment centers or others who have unfortunate kinds of situations and circumstances. I certainly applaud the efforts of the Sponsors of this Bill and join in supporting this measure."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Would the Lady yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "She will."

McGrew: "Peggy, could you tell me is there any provision in the Bill that would at least provide for some sort of a system whereby municipalities having to purchase one of these would have someone on the other end, too? In other words, you're saying that it includes towns of ten thousand and I have a few of those in my district and I'm a little bit concerned of mandating to them that they provide this equipment and no one in the town has the transmitter at this point."

Pullen: "Well, Representative, I think that it would be a very severe burden to put on local governments or on the people using these instruments to require them to register at the local police department when they move into town or require the town to go find them. I think that communities over ten thousand inhabitants may very well have someone living there who needs this; and also, there may be someone who would visit someone who lives in that town who would need this. And this is not a permanent installation in a phone. They can hook it up when they arrive. I don't think that it is a very severe burden, but it could be a very severe burden if we require them to find out who's there before we do this. You know, we do not require villages to have a handicapped wheelchair resident before we ask them to ramp their curbs because we believe in access for handicapped people. This is a very limited Bill for access to emergency services for deaf people."

McGrew: "I concede that point, but I would like to point out that all people that are in wheelchairs do indeed have wheelchairs and not everyone that is visually or visually handicapped has one of these machines to which you're referring to. It seems to me it would be very simple for someone when they got one of these machines to go down to the fire department or the police department or someone else and say, 'All right, now I have someone on the receiving end. Would you kindly proceed to get your equipment also?' I think that's the basic requirement."

Pullen: "I hope that it will not..."



McGrew: "I hate to be against God, motherhood and country, but I don't see why we want someone to have a receiver when we don't have someone with a transmitter."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Edgar."

Edgar: "Okay, thank you. I think this Bill has very good intentions, too. The only thing I'd like to point out and I supported it in Committee, that it is basically a mandated program that we're mandating the local government but we're not giving them the dollars. Now, the cost is very small. I think in Committee they talked more like seven hundred dollars a unit. I think the Bill would be far better if you'd put a provision in that would require the state reimburse these local governments to purchase these. We're talking less than two hundred thousand dollars, but I think even though it's a small amount and we still shouldn't go down the route no matter how good the program is, it's telling local government, 'here you do this, but we're not going to provide the money.' So I think the Bill would be far better if you would agree maybe in the Senate to put a provision on to have the state reimburse the local communities to purchase these. If it's such a good idea, I think we ought to pay for it and I do think we could afford the two hundred thousand dollars in the State Treasury."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Let's stop trying to nit-pick this Bill to death. Everyone gets up here and says it's a great Bill, but... Look, the deaf have been isolated and cut off from public services long enough. You know, if they have a fire in their home or if they have a break-in in progress, they are equally entitled to the protection of the government. And I think without this kind of equipment, they'll never get it. And I think if you have this equipment installed in the Sheriff's offices and so forth, you'll find more deaf people buying the equipment for their own use. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "She will."

McMaster: "I think I've listened to the other testimony and questions



that have gone on on this, Penny, and I'm a little bit like Representative McGrew. It concerns me that we're going to put these outfits in the Sheriff's office or the County Public Safety Building at a cost of... did I hear seven hundred dollars per year?"

Pullen: "No, no, no."

McMaster: "Seven hundred what?"

Pullen: "Seven hundred dollars per unit and all that's required is one unit. It's a one-time cost."

McMaster: "Okay, one unit. And then, in order for that to be of use like Representative McGrew said, there's got to be another one on the other end. Is this not true, Penny? Isn't it true that for it to be useful in the City-County Building, a Public Safety Building, that there would have to be another one, the hard of hearing person at the other end would have to have a device also?"

Pullen: "Yes and they are in wide use now among deaf people. Deaf people do have these machines and they are calling each other, but they cannot call the outside world if they need help."

McMaster: "They have seven hundred dollar machines that individuals have purchased. You know, I don't know of any in my area and you're sure as heck affecting my area, too, with this Bill, Penny. I've got a lot of towns in the ten thousand dollar or ten thousand population range. And my God, it amazes me that we come up with things like this. I know you're conservative, Penny, and here you are mandating this on to local governments. You're jabbing them again. You're out of context, I guess."

Pullen: "Well, I have also provided in the Bill that the smaller municipalities that are not actually housing one would share in the cost so that it would not be even the seven hundred dollars probably for any government."

McMaster: "Now, how are they going to... Okay, let's go to the town of Monmouth, say. Let's say it's ten thousand population and you want one of these put where? In the Sheriff's office?"

Pullen: "No, in a public safety agency in that municipality and then there is also one in the County Sheriff's office to cover the rural areas."

McMaster: "Now, you want one in the Sheriff's office, you want one in



the police chief's office, you want one in the fire department."

Pullen: "No, one public safety agency in the municipality. It does not have to be fire department and police; it is one or the other and the County Sheriff's office so that the rural area would be covered."

McMaster: "I'm sorry, Penny. It's just... I find it very difficult to support this as much as I admire the need of the hard of hearing person to have communications, I just can't support this kind of a mandate. If you were going to fund them, that would be different. But to go to a town of ten thousand population and force them to do this, I just can't, can't accept that."

Pullen: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain. Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, motion carries. Who's going to close? Representative Pullen or Representative Robinson? Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is needed to provide essential emergency services for deaf people. It is the only way that they can communicate with the fire department or police department or the County Sheriff's office. It is very minimal in its coverage and its financial impact. There are machines that I am told are in very good order that cost as low as two hundred ninety-five dollars and we are requiring just one in the municipality or in the Sheriff's office. It provides for municipalities to share the cost so that even this cost would be minimized. It has been suggested that we should take the money out of the state budget instead. That's a nice approach except when we keep doing that all the time, we also hurt the state budget. And I think that in sharing the cost throughout the municipalities in Illinois, it may be a more responsible approach. The people who would be using these machines to call in desperately need this kind of service. The cost to the municipalities in many



cases will be as low as fifty dollars and it is a one time only cost. It is not annual. I ask for equal treatment for these people who through no fault of their own cannot communicate in the way that you and I do. This is a simple approach and it is a very necessary one for countless people throughout this state who are looking to you to provide them a way of living a little more normally and indeed a way of saving their own lives. I ask for your favorable consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Kane, do you seek recognition? Representative Kane 'aye'. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if the Members will look in the synopsis, you'll see that this Bill came out of the Human Resources Committee by a vote of eighteen to one. I was the one in Human Resources and as is often the case, I think that we can be compassionate for those who have problems, but also we must be responsible. Consequently as I walk around my district, I hear local government officials say, 'You fellows did it again, you've mandated something. You told us what we should do and you didn't give us the money. And where do you people think that we're going to get the money?' They just don't know. I think that if we are going to be responsible, that we should combine financing a good thing with the provision or the mandating of it. And I would remind most Members that when you go back home, you're going to hear from a lot of people. And they're going to say, 'Why were you fiscally and financially irresponsible again and force our local government into spending programs and not providing the wherewithal. I would encourage you to give careful thought to this.'"

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Keats."

Keats: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I just want to say personally I'm voting for the Bill, but why doesn't the Sponsor of the Bill... Sponsor the Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "You're the one."

Keats: "No, no, I... No, it was seventeen to one or eighteen to one, Don said. Believe it or not, I voted for it last time. But why don't the Sponsors of the Bill just come up, put the appropriation



in. If you want, I'll even Cosponsor it. God knows there's nobody cheaper than I am. But why don't you put it in, solve the... You got a good Bill, why don't you just add the little part that would make the Bill acceptable to everybody in the entire House and just appropriate it out of the state? I'm certainly as much of a watchdog of our empty treasury as anybody and even I'm willing to vote the two hundred thousand bucks. Don't stab your local government in the back. Pay for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 110 'aye' and 28 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority hereby declared passed. 3149. Did that come back... Pardon me. 3151. Is that back from Second? Representative Lucco. 3151, Representative Lucco."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3151. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the acquisition, maintenance, improvement, protection of state parks. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we're honored to have with us today a group of students from an elementary school from the southwest side of Chicago - the Eberhart School. Twenty-seventh District ably represented by Representatives Madigan, Beatty and Kucharski. Glad to have you here."

Speaker Redmond: "3159, Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "This Bill came out of the Subcommittee of which I was Chairman with permission of Chairman Flinn of the Environment Committee. I can handle this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bowman, to handle 3151."

Bowman: "This amends the Act which establishes nature preserves to make it clear that underground caverns are eligible for nature preserve status. It adds to the list of scientific inquiries that the Nature Preserve Act is supposed to foster speleology along with geology and other pursuits. And it also would make it, in a sense, to deface or to destroy cave formations and it's something that I think provides a... basically provides a foundation for the Nature Preserves Commission to explore the possibilities of establishing underground caverns as part of our nature preserves system."



It's a very simple Bill in concept and I think it's a useful Bill and I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. All voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 141 'aye' and 2 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority hereby declared passed. If former Representative Pete Miller is within earshot, will he contact the Speaker's Office? 3152, is that yours, too?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3152. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to limit liability of landowners who make their land and water areas available to the public for recreational purposes. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Yes, this amends the statutes which we already have on the books which provides that if a landowner gives permission to hikers to cross his property that should they become injured, they cannot sue him. This would simply provide the same sort of protection for a landowner who gives permission to some cave explorers to enter a cavern that's on his property. Should they become injured, they, therefore, would be unable to sue him. We had a case happen, occurred near East St. Louis area not too long ago where a group of explorers went into the cavern, were cut off and were very lucky to get out alive. And I think we do need this kind of protection for landowners who are kind enough to let people explore their property."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Representative Hoxsey."

Hoxsey: "Yes, Representative Bowman, this legislation, what happens to landowners that don't want you to explore their caves? Have we put that right there?"

Bowman: "Oh, I think the... this amends an existing statute and I think the status of current law is that if the landowner doesn't give his permission and someone is... trespasses, then he can't be held liable because he didn't give his permission."

Hoxsey: "But of the previous Bill that we just passed, did that not give the Department of Conservation the right to go in whether the



landowner wants them to or not? Did we not just pass that legislation?"

Bowman: "Well, we're talking about a Bill that already passed."

Hoxsey: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Representative Bowman, what I think... follow up on what Representative Hoxsey was asking, we now have some court decisions which declared farm ponds, for example, an attractive nuisance which means that if you have a farm pond and somebody drowns in it, you're liable. Would this have anything to do with that?"

Bowman: "Well, I don't believe that... I certainly know of no incidence where caves have been considered attractive nuisances. In fact, by their very nature, they're obscure and I don't think you'd run into that kind of a problem."

Friedrich: "I assume a creek or a river through your property would be an attractive nuisance also."

Bowman: "Well, but that... they are not affected by this Bill. This Bill deals only with caves and caverns. And they, by their very nature, are obscure from public view and cannot be considered an attractive nuisance."

Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 135 'aye' and 1 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority hereby declared passed. 3238, Representative Friedrich."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3238. A Bill for an Act to restore access rights to property adjacent to Federal Aid Route 12 in Madison County, Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Those have all been read a third time, haven't they, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Yes, this series has been read a third time previously."

Friedrich: "Yeah, all right, Mr. Speaker, I think we now have everyone properly informed about what this series of Bills do - Mr. Darrow, Mr. Mulcahey, Mr. Mautino and Senator Schwartz. And the appraisals



are properly filed, the Digest reports the amount of money involved in each one and for the third time, I would like to ask... read this series of Bills and ask they be passed on the same Roll Call if there's no objection. If there is, I'll just as well withdraw it now."

Speaker Redmond: "You had leave to have these series considered... once as I recall. Does that leave still persist or are there objections? Will you read the Bills, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, and 3256. These Bills have been read a third time previously."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, this is a series of Bills that given to us, the various Sponsors that listed by the Department of Transportation. Appraisals have been made. The Digest, beginning on page 941, recites the amount involved in each one. To my knowledge at this point there's no objection and, therefore, I'd urge your favorable support on the Roll Call to pass all on the same Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I was rather apprehensive to have my Bills from 341 on joined with those of Representative Friedrich because of the difficulty that he has encountered on his. So if they appear to falter, we'd move to sever rather quickly that ours might rise or fall on their own merits. In the meanwhile, I'm told by the Department of Transportation that they made a grievous error and wish to table 3243. So I would ask the Clerk to take 3243 out of the record and then move to table that particular Bill. We hope that you'll vote 'aye' on the 3241 following sequence."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? 3243 has been tabled. Is that correct?"

Friedrich: "Right."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, the question is, shall these Bills pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 147 'aye' and no 'nay'. These Bills having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 3253, Representative Ebbesen. That's on Second Reading. Senate Bills, Third Reading. Senate



Bill 82, Representative Polk. Representative Polk on 82, Senate Bill 82. Representative Polk has asked leave to return Senate Bill 82 back to Second Reading. Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. It's returned to the Order of Second Reading. You want it held there or do you have an Amendment now? Representative Polk. Representative Polk."

Polk: "There will be a couple Amendments and they're not... they are not distributed at this point, so we'll call it later."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. House Bill 634. Representative Laurino."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 634. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any motion filed with respect to..."

Clerk O'Brien: "No motion filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Well, there are three other Amendments that have to be passed to 634."

Speaker Redmond: "Are they on the Clerk's desk now? You have any more Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Laurino. Amends House Bill 634 as amended in the title and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Well, as I explained yesterday Amendment #2 is a clerical mistake that was caught by the Clerk's Office and it... just really a clarifying Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Representative Laurino's moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 634. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries, the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, Laurino. Amends House Bill 634 as amended in Section 3-405 and so forth."

Laurino: "There again, Amendment #3 is a clerical Amendment. It merely changes the words 'prorated return in lieu of rebate.' It was pointed out in the Committee by the insurance industry that they no longer use those words and so we had to substitute 'prorated



return' for 'rebate'."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question of the Sponsor."

Laurino: "Sure."

Totten: "Amendment #3... Happy birthday, Mr. Sponsor, first."

Laurino: "Thank you."

Totten: "Forty-one today. There's two technical changes, but I don't know whether the last change is so technical. Could you explain exactly what you're doing when you delete the word 'rebate' and change to 'prorated return'? Where did that suggestion come from and what does it actually do?"

Laurino: "In insurance languages they no longer use the word 'rebate'. I guess it's illegal, so we had to use their expertise in that field and substitute rebate for prorated return."

Totten: "How would they enforce 'prorated return'?"

Laurino: "How do they enforce it? Is that what you said? If you cancel your policy, they then will issue an unused portion of that policy to you on a rated... ratio."

Totten: "Well, I'm not so sure that would be that easy."

Laurino: "This was their suggestion, Don."

Totten: "The insurance companies?"

Laurino: "Yes."

Totten: "I've no further question."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Laurino to close."

Laurino: "Just ask for adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #3. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. In the opinion of the Chair, the motion carried, the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Laurino. Amends House Bill 634 as amended by adding on page 3 after line 17 the following. Section 3 - This amendatory Act takes effect January 1, 1979."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "It was pointed out by the Secretary of State's Office that we excluded an effective date, so this just puts in an effective



date for the Bill. Move its adoption, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's moved the adoption of Amendment #4 to House Bill 634. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, motion carried. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Consideration Postponed. Consideration Postponed, appears House Bill 32. Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we hope that the third time is the charm in regard to this particular Bill because twice before you have overwhelmingly passed the Bill. The effect of it is to pay the judicial salary from the state treasury rather than take it from the county treasuries where the funds are not presently available. The cost to the State of Illinois is four million dollars. The number of Circuit Judges throughout the state is three hundred and fifty-nine. The number of Associate Judges is two hundred and eighty. The present supplement being paid by the county treasuries is seventy-five hundred dollars for Circuit Judges and four thousand dollars for Associate Judges. This does not in any way increase the salary for the Judges. That's always been a point of misunderstanding in prior discussions. It has the enthusiastic support of every county in the State of Illinois. We know of no opposition to it whatever. In past, it's been saved by Dick Luft and Art Gottschalk in Committee appearances. If there any questions in regard to the Bill, we'd be glad to answer them. We solicit your 'aye' vote and appreciate the help of our friend, Cal Skinner, in its behalf."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, could the Sponsor explain to me the rationale as to why the state ought to pick up this tab?"

Cunningham: "Since the state first began, judicial function has been thought to be a state-wide concern rather than the local county court proposition."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell. Please give the Gentleman order."



Ewell: "I should like to point out that here we are at the crossroads again and the state is being bled little by little. And as they say, it's only a little bit.- only four million here, two million there, seven million in the next place, ten million in the next place. And when we add it all up, we are adding to the cost of state government. Now, I noticed consistently those who would heap the rising costs of state government in order to allow their own 'poor, unable counties' unable to pay consistently, consistently refuse to vote to raise the revenue where it's being spent. I suggest to the Members of this Body it's only four million dollars here and somehow when we talk about the Judges, it becomes a holy sanctuary to which we can have no fiscal responsibility. I suggest to the Members of this Body that fiscal responsibility begins certainly at the level of four million dollars. The state already pays the major portion of the Judges salary and there can be totally no justification for total state payroll for the Judges. I should like to point out that traditionally throughout history it has always been that he who pays the piper will call the tune. I'm suggesting... Mr. Speaker, could I have just a little order? Mr. Speaker, could I have just a little order? I can't even hear myself. To reiterate, I have suggested that he who pays the piper has traditionally called the tune. All of those, all of you who believe in local government, who believe in the influence of the people and the right of the people to be heard and to speak certainly ought not support this type of legislation because whenever you get to the stage that the state pays for your Judges, then the state will be calling the tune. I suggest this is unreasonable and a little drain of four million dollars is indeed fiscally irresponsible."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you. I would like to point out that about two million of the four million dollars will go to hard-pressed Cook County government. Of course, Cook County government may not be hard pressed since it's a home rule unit and perhaps we should just amend that part out of the Bill so that only those hard-pressed counties downstate would achieve the money."



In which case there would be sufficient funds available according to Governor Thompson's most recent proclamation of the extra ten million dollars that he found. He has decided to allocate seven million of that or at least he's going to try to allocate seven million dollars of that to education and three million dollars to something called the checking account balance. Assuming Cook County doesn't need any of this money and I'm sure the Senate will be willing to take it out, that would still leave an extra one million dollars that someone else can have. And Roscoe and I offer it to you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we had a previous speaker talk about what we were taking away from our local governments if we do indeed pass this legislation. Let me remind all of you this is not the first time this Bill has been before you. This has been here before. It goes back to the pay raise that we gave to the Judges, again something we mandated to the counties that they had to go ahead and increase the payment of. We did not give them the funds to do it as we've done... did with a Bill just here a short time ago that we passed out. We're going to mandate local government to do something without giving them funds. This is exactly what we did with the judicial salaries and it's an attempt and, I think, a very proper attempt by Representatives Cunningham and Skinner to correct that error. I think we should go ahead and vote for this Bill and pass it."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Cunningham, to close."

Cunningham: "I should have mentioned that there have been several counties throughout the state that have failed in the past to pay this supplement that's been signed against them. The Office of the Court Administrator advises that Adams, Woodford, Lake and Effingham Counties are delinquent for 1976 and several more counties for '75. I'm also authorized to say that the Court Administrators Office enthusiastically supports this particular Bill. Request your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor



vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Cunningham, to explain his vote."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in the past this has gotten more than a hundred votes. I thought Representative Madigan had his light on over there to speak in behalf of the particular vote. The... there isn't a county downstate that hasn't adopted a Resolution in support of this particular proposition. I would gently mention that to all of the Members from the downstate contingent. It's equally fair as pointed out by Representative Skinner to the Cook County area because they benefit from it, too. It's a state-wide function. There's absolutely no rhyme or reason in continuing the present situation where we pay part of the salary from the state treasury and part from the local treasury. The money isn't there. This is not a pay raise in any way for the judiciary. It just brings the county in reason to process of government. I'd suggest earnestly that it's entitled to your favorable consideration and hope that you would mercifully do so."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Skinner, to explain."

Skinner: "That's all right, Gene, he's a Cosponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis objects because you spoke in debate. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if this House will remember in its best recollection, we mandated these pay raises. Now we want to fix the counties. I think it's only fair to support this Bill. It's not unreasonable. I think that Representative Cunningham's absolutely right. Let's give him a few more votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Conti, for what purpose do you rise?"

Conti: "Oh, I'm just watching."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 88 'aye' and 62 'no'. Representative Cunningham moves to poll the absentees. Representative... there's been a call for the



poll of the absentees. Representative Mudd, for what purpose do you rise?"

Mudd: "Mr. Chairman, would you switch me from 'no' to 'aye' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "May he be... what was your request? Change the Gentleman from 'no' to 'aye'. Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, if this receives the 89 votes to pass, I request a verification of the Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huskey."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker, vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record Representative Huskey as 'aye'. Representative Caldwell. Representative Caldwell. Change Representative Caldwell from 'present' to 'aye'. Representative Emil Jones. Record Representative Jones as 'aye'. Representative Luft. Record him as 'aye'. So it's Jones, Caldwell, Luft. Peggy Smith Martin 'aye'. Leverenz 'aye'. Boucek. I guess maybe we'd better dump this... you got them all? Boucek. Griesheimer 'no'. Representative Willer 'aye'. Pechous 'aye'. Christensen 'aye'. Stuffle 'aye'. Anybody else? What's the count now? Representative Robinson 'aye'. On this question, 101 'aye', 59 'noes'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill... on Third Reading, is it? 2929. Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker..."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2929. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move to take this Bill back to Second Reading for the purposes of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I'd move to take this back to Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner, for what purpose do you rise?"

Skinner: "Well, since the last time we were on Third Reading and I had the floor, I think it would be appropriate for me to at least be able to ask what he wants to take... what he wants to amend the Bill with because what one person may think is the worst part of the Bill, another person may think is the best part of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "2929."

Skinner: "That's what I've got. Can we know what the content of the Amendments are? Please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Has Representative Ewing... have you...moved to return 2929 to the Order of Second Reading?"

Ewing: "I've done that twice, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, now it's on Second Reading. Now, will you explain what you want to do now that it's on Second Reading?"

Ewing: "I would like now to move to table Amendment #2. This brings the Bill down to a one-year hold harmless."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. To the young children up in the Speaker's gallery, kindly refrain from looking over the rail. Please sit down for your own safety. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley, for what purpose do you rise?"

Bradley: "Well, I wanted to second Representative Lechowicz. No, I want to suggest the support for Representative Ewing's motion to table Amendment #2 and I'm quite in agreement with that motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Skinner, have they explained what's in Amendment #2 yet?"

Skinner: "Yeah, they've left the best part in. But I think we ought to know... perhaps it has not been put in the right context what this will do. The Bill we passed last year is eventually going to shift taxes from landowners to homeowners. And by taking the hold harmless Amendment, requiring two extra years before the shift goes from farmowners to homeowners down to one year, what you're... what we're in effect saying is that the homeowners tax revolt state-wide will come sooner. Now if that's what you want, we certainly ought to table this Amendment. If you'd rather not face angry homeowners for two more years, then you shouldn't vote for this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question now is on Representative Ewing's motion to table Amendment #2. And on that question, those in favor of the motion say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and Amendment #2 is tabled. Now, we have another motion



here by Representative McClain. Mr. Clerk, what is..."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to table Amendment #3 to House Bill 2929."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. My motion to table Amendment #3 was my complaint with House Bill 2929 earlier if you'll recall. If I can explain for a second what Amendment #3 does... Amendment #3 does basically three things. It says that the Department may come in if they believe an assessor is not assessing correctly the farm assessment and there are some thirty-one different categories in this Farm Assessment Bill. If the Department claims that the local assessor is not assessing properly, they may come in and they have certain sanctions. They can do two other things. They can arbitrarily reconvene the Board of Review or they can arbitrarily hold back thirty percent of the reimbursement to the county of the Assessor's salary. Now, the import of the Bill as I recall, is for there to be a hold harmless on the farm assessment Bill law coming into fruition. So that's the gist of it. Now, Amendment #3 gives the Department of Local Government Affairs far greater power. I don't know what your experiences are, but it's those of us in western Illinois are frustrated with the Department of Local Government Affairs. We'd just as soon not give them anymore discretion. When you say that the Department may come in, if the Assessor is not assessing properly, that gives them awesome powers. There are thirty-one different categories the Assessors appointed by the County Boards. For those of you that are interested in local control, then you ought to be for this motion to table Amendment #3. For those of you that are afraid of the Department of Local Government Affairs, likewise. For those of you that are also afraid of giving them more power than they've already assumed, then I'd also ask you to move to table. And lastly, for those of you that are interested in school districts and special districts, the import of this Bill is to protect those special districts on the hold harmless. By putting this Amendment on and keeping this Amendment on, you jeopardize that hold harmless ever coming to fruition as far as I'm concerned.



And for those four or five reasons, I ask you to accept my motion to table this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I oppose this motion as the Sponsor of this Bill. There are ample safeguards built into this provision for the Department of Local Governmental Affairs to come in and check these assessments. There's notice to the County Board. There's public notice. There's a public hearing for people to come in and testify. And then there's always administrative review. There are some taxpayers who are being ripped off by the failure of the Assessors, Supervisor of Assessors to follow this law. It's important that we put some teeth in it. Now Representative McClain may be confusing this with problems from the multiplier. But this is to help the taxpayer. It should make things fair, it should be more fair in the division of our school aid. And I would ask that his motion be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I very reluctantly stand to oppose a motion by my good friend, Representative McClain. However, when you look at the... both Amendments, I think that there definitely is good reason to leave Amendment #3 as part of this Bill. What has actually happened in a few cases throughout the State of Illinois is we've found some Assessors who are very reluctant to obey the law and assess farmland in the way and in the manner that this General Assembly indicated last year by passing the Farm Assessment Bill the way that it should be assessed. Now, we're going along with another year hold harmless. That's the second year of a hold harmless provision in the Bill and at the same time, though I think that we need a lever here to bring about the Assessors... forcing them to do the job that the law says they shall do. And if we... with Amendment #3, we're going to see that that does happen. If we remove Amendment #3 and we find ourselves in the posture of a hold harmless Amendment for another year without any provision at all provided for to see that the Assessors do the job that the law says they shall do. Now we've already passed the law, we've gone along with another year of a



hold harmless, let's make sure that the Assessors in Illinois start assessing in... even though some of them are, personally evidently, violently opposed to the Assessment Bill we passed, they're showing and demonstrating their unhappiness by simply not doing the job. Amendment #3 will see that the job in the counties in Illinois will be done and shall be done and gives the Department of Local Government Affairs the ability to bring about some pressure so that the farmland will be assessed in the manner which we indicated last year that it should be. And I have to oppose Representative McClain's motion to table Amendment #3."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, to close. Representative Skinner, pardon me."

Skinner: "I would suggest that Representative McClain's fears are grossly overstated. He has absolutely nothing to fear from the toothless tiger called the Department of Local Government Affairs. For twenty to thirty years, they've had the power to go in and order reassessments of property for whole counties and never once have they done it. Not once. And there's some really rottenly assessed... Rottenly? That's an interesting word. There's really some poorly assessed counties in this state. There's some counties where the average assessment is... as a matter of fact, in the average county in the State of Illinois, the average person is just as likely to be assessed thirty-seven percent too high or thirty-seven percent too low than just right. So there's reason to do something, but the Department hasn't had the guts to do it yet. There's absolutely no reason to think that the Department of Local Government Affairs is all of a sudden going to develop teeth or that... the will to use those teeth if we give it to them. And we're not giving them anything more than baby teeth. If they 'chomp', the local Legislator's going to go in and beat the Director over the head. What are you afraid of? All we're saying is that the state shouldn't subsidize a local Supervisor of Assessments who after a public hearing, after public notice, after due process, is shown not to be following the law that all you people voted for last year. I didn't vote for that law. You voted for that law. And if you



want the law enforced, this is the way to get it enforced."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, to close."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the import of the Bill, if I can again restate, is for a hold harmless provision on the farm assessments. This piece... this Amendment went far greater... far more distance than that and it gives the Department of Local Government Affairs greater power than I think you and I want. If you recall once again when 990 passed, the thirty-three and a third assessed valuation, a lot of us voted for that because we thought our counties were assessing about that or a little bit less than that. After that went in effect, then the Department of Local Government Affairs came out with a new formula and we found out that our Assessors were assessing greater than thirty-three and a third percent. I, for one, don't want to give the Department of Local Government Affairs anymore power. Cal Skinner might and I rest my case on that."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for tabling Amendment #3. Those in favor of the motion vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk... somebody seek recog... Lechowicz, Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Very briefly to explain my 'aye' vote in supporting this motion to table Amendment #3, I would hope that the Membership would realize in this Amendment that we're saying that the... this agency can come in and cut the salaries fifty percent of the respective Supervisors of Assessments. This is extremely bad precedent, Ladies and Gentlemen. I think if the shoe was put on the other foot, the Membership of this Body would realize that we're setting an extremely dangerous precedent in stating that an agency appointed by the Governor of this state could come to local township officials and say, 'We're going to withhold and cut fifty percent of your salaries supposedly for not doing your job.' Not based upon record and fact, but on an assumption. Well, this is a far cry from this General Assembly. No, the other provisions of this Amendment, I'm not opposed to. In fact, I agree with the Sponsor and the Revenue Committee. But when they say that it may be necessary to withhold reimbursement,



reimbursement that these people expect to receive from the State of Illinois. And they say to withhold reimbursement of fifty percent of the salary of the Supervisor of Assessments as permitted by Section 140-02, this should be soundly supported and this provision of this Amendment should be defeated. I would hope that you would reconsider your... the work that you're doing this afternoon, terrible precedent that you're setting and vote 'aye'.

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 70... Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "I'd like a poll of the absentees, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "This question, there's 74 'aye' and 78 'no'. Representative Lechowicz has requested a poll of the absentees. Before we start that, Representative Hanahan, for what purpose do you rise?"

Hanahan: "To go to a Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Have you got Hanahan's Resolution there? Could you read the Resolution? That's not interrupting the Roll Call."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 787, Hanahan et al. Whereas, April 27, 1978, marks the thirty-seventh anniversary of the birth of William J. Laurino; and whereas, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1970, Mr. Laurino gained state-wide notice by being elected a Member of this until then highly regarded House of Representatives; and whereas, the Honorable William J. Laurino quickly established his legislative acumen by sponsoring a Resolution in 1971 congratulating the then Honorable Thomas J. Hanahan on the occasion of the latter's thirty-seventh birthday; and whereas, Representative Laurino again distinguished himself in 1972 by sponsoring a Resolution condemning the Godfather Game; and whereas, our beloved colleague went bi-partisan in 1973 when he Cosponsored Hank Hyde's Obscenity Bill; and whereas, Representative Laurino fearlessly stood alone against awesome odds in 1975 when he single-handedly sponsored the Cemetery Bronze Registration Act which expired Sine Die on January 12, 1977; and whereas, lest it be said that Representative Hanahan is a man who forgets a past unkindness; now, therefore be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, that we



congratulate William J. Laurino on his attainment of the age of thirty-seven years in a remarkably short period of time; that he continue, year after year, to improve upon his enviable record; and that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to his bereaved colleagues."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "As most of you know, it's Bill's thirty-seventh birthday of record going on eighty. Anyone who has lived a life like Bill has, hiding from pillar to post around the General Assembly here for the last eight years, knows his enviable record and I believe some of the girls brought in a cake and it's all cut up now that the school kids have left. So those of you who haven't witnessed a cake that was baked in his honor should go over there and take a look at it before it's all eaten up. But to Bill and... I'd like to wish a happy birthday and many more of them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Thank you very much. And as Representative Hanahan indicated, there was a very unique piece of birthday cake over here and if you come over, there's a few choice pieces left. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on Representative Hanahan's motion to adopt the Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Resolution... motion carried. The Resolution's adopted. Representative Ebbesen. We interrupted the poll... request for a poll of the absentees on that last motion. Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, now that all of those festivities are over and the Resolution has been adopted, I'd just like to know that you were out of order according to my Resolution we adopted at the beginning of the Session."

Speaker Redmond: "I know, but I'm afraid of Hanahan. Poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bartulis, Cunningham, Corneal Davis."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis 'aye'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ewell, Farley, Friedrich, Gaines."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich. Representative Friedrich 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Gaines, Hart, Hoffman."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Hudson, Jaffe, Kempiners, Madison, Mann, Marovitz, McMaster, O'Brien."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative O'Brien 'aye'. Representative Cunningham 'no'. Representative Ewell 'aye'. Representative Walsh 'aye'. Walsh, Robert Walsh. Representative Anderson... yeah, Anderson. Adams, pardon me, 'no'. Adams 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "From 'yes' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners. 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Pierce, Steczo, Tipsword."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Steczo 'aye'. Representative McMaster 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "I'd like to verify the negative vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Richmond. Change Representative Richmond from 'no' to 'aye'. Representative Birchler 'aye'. Richmond, Richmond, Richmond 'aye'. Birchler 'aye'. Representative Wolf 'no'. Representative Gaines 'no'. What's the count now, Mr. Clerk? 79 'aye' and 84 'no'. The motion prevails and the Amendment is tabled. Representative McClain."

McClain: "If you've tabled the Amendment, I don't think I'll verify then. Thank you anyway."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing. Oh..."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "I was wrong on that. Motion was to table. The motion failed. Representative McClain."

McClain: "You... what is the status now, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Your motion to table Amendment #3 failed. So the Bill now has Amendment 1 and Amendment 3."

McClain: "I think prior to your announcement I asked for a verification of the Negative Roll."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, you did. Verify the Negative Roll Call."

Clerk O'Brien: "Abramson, Adams, Anderson, Antonovych, Jane Barnes, Bennett, Bluthardt, Boucek, Bradley, Don Brummet, Campbell, Catania, Christensen, Collins, Conti, Cunningham, Daniels, Darrow,



Jack Davis, Deavers, Deuster, Ralph Dunn, Dyer, Ebbesen, Edgar, Epton, Ewing, Friedland, Friedrich, Gaines, Geo-Karis, Griesheimer, Harris, Hoffman, Hoxsey, Huskey, Jacobs, Johnson, Dave Jones, Keats, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, Kucharski, Vinson, Leinenweber, Luft, Macdonald, Mahar, Lynn Martin, Matula, McAuliffe, McBroom, McCourt, McGrew, McMaster, McPike, Meyer, Miller, Murphy, Peters, Polk, Porter, Pullen, Reed, Reilly, Ryan, Sandquist, Satterthwaite, Schoeberlein, Schuneman, Simms, Skinner, Stanley, Stearney, C.M. Stiehl, Sumner, Telcser, Totten, Waddell, Walsh, William D., Wikoff, Winchester, and Wolf."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions, Representative McClain? Representative Byers. Change Representative Byers from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative Ralph Dunn 'no'."

Clerk O'Brien: "He's already voted 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions of the Negative Roll? Representative McClain."

McClain: "Bennett."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Mr. Bennett."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, do you have any questions?"

McClain: "Again, Mr. Bennett."

Speaker Redmond: "Bennett? He's here."

McClain: "Mr. Boucek."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

McClain: "Mr. Campbell."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

McClain: "Mr. Cunningham. He's here. Mr. Deavers."

Speaker Redmond: "He's visiting Adeline."

McClain: "Mr. Edgar. Tried to catch them all... I caught him. It's hard to catch them all moving around. Bill Harris is back."

Mr. Johnson. Mr. Leinenweber."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Johnson is here."

McClain: "Mr. Leinenweber. He's back."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here. He's eating."

McClain: "Mr. Mahar."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."



McClain: "Matula."

Speaker Redmond: "Who?"

McClain: "Matula."

Speaker Redmond: "He's back there."

McClain: "McAuliffe, Mr. McAuliffe."

Speaker Redmond: "Roger McAuliffe. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

McClain: "Mr. Byers."

Speaker Redmond: "Byers stood up a minute ago and asked leave to have...
be recorded one way or the other. He was here at that time."

McClain: "I just wondered if he was still here. He didn't ask for
a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, Representative Byers. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

McClain: "Mr. McGrew. Mr. McGrew."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew. How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman's recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

McClain: "Mr. Stearney."

Speaker Redmond: "Stearney. He's in the back there."

McClain: "Mr. Telcser."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser is here."

McClain: "Mr. Totten."

Speaker Redmond: "Who? Totten? He's here."

McClain: "Mr. Jacobs."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jacobs. I think I see him lurking
back there. Yeah, here he is. Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, would you change my vote from 'aye' to 'no'
please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change Representative Mulcahey from 'aye' to 'no'.
Representative McGrew has returned. Do you desire to be returned
to the Roll Call, Representative McGrew? Put McGrew back. Rep-
resentative Neff. Representative Neff desires to be changed from
'aye' to 'no'."



Matijevich: "You're all invited to the Governor's tonight."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McAuliffe has returned. Do you desire to be returned to the Roll Call? Put him back on. 76 'ayes', 86 'no'. The Gentleman's motion to table fails. Anything further? Representative Ewing. Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, could we move that to Third then?"

Speaker Redmond: "What was that?"

Ewing: "Move it back to Third please."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Wolf, do you desire to have House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 1 called? Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Privileged to introduce two groups that are in the balcony here with us today. Seated in the Speaker's gallery is a political science class from Lincoln College in Lincoln, Illinois, with Joe DeLileo, their instructor. They're represented by Representative Bradley, Vinson and Deavers. Also in the balcony is about a hundred young Democrats from Cook County area visiting Springfield today. They are winners of various essay contests. They've been guests of Dr. Bakalis today. Glad to have you here."

Speaker Redmond: "Announcement. Representative Katz, Rules Committee."

Katz: "There will be a meeting of the House Rules Committee immediately after adjournment in Room 118 in here in the Capitol Building. We will be considering House Bills, both those that appear in the Calendar today and Bills that were posted earlier this week for hearing earlier this week that we were not able to hear. That will be in Room 118 immediately upon adjournment, House Rules Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I didn't know... are you still going through Constitutional Amendments or are we in a time lag? Representative Pierce had wanted me to handle Constitutional Resolution 47. But if you're adjourning, it's all right with me too, I guess."

Speaker Redmond: "Yeah, we will stand in perfunct so that we can read these Constitutional Amendments. Representative Katz, did you have a motion about some Bills and posting and that sort of thing?"



Katz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I did. Thank you very much for recognizing me again. There were a few Bills upon which petitions were filed that came in too late to approach them two days before the hearing today. They have been cleared with the Leadership on the other side of the aisle. Those Bills that we would like to enable the Sponsors to present them today to the Rules Committee are House Bills 2546, 2547, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2778, 2788, 2789, 3098, 3104, 3269, 3364, 3365, 3336, and 3339. We would like to suspend the appropriate rules so that those Bills might be heard in the House Rules Committee this afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection? Use the Attendance Roll Call? Hearing no objection, the Attendance Roll Call... the Gentleman's motion. Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "I think I have some Bills that came out of Committee, Mr. Speaker, yesterday that were not posted. I'd ask leave to waive the posting notice for the purposes of posting those three Bills, the numbers of which I'm waiting for. Here they come. All right, I'll get back to you. The numbers, Mr. Speaker, are 2916, 2684 and 2946."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have unanimous consent to have the posting rule waived in order that those Bills may be heard? No objection, use the Attendance Roll Call. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, don't blame me for this but there's some Members behind me urging me to go on. Mr. Speaker, we're going to be in Session tomorrow and everybody here knows that the only reason we're going to be in Session tomorrow is so that we can all eat caviar at the Governor's mansion tonight. We don't have to eat caviar at the mansion tonight. We can save the taxpayers money by going home tonight. Let me... Let me take..."

Speaker Redmond: "Any other announcements? Representative Deuster. Are there any other Committee Chairmen? How about Human Resources? Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Mr. Chairman, the House Executive Committee will meet immediately upon adjourning in Room 114. I agree with Representative Matijevich. We don't have to eat caviar tonight. I don't like it. We'll eat



hot dogs."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Laurino, do you have an announcement in the Election Committee? Representative Chapman in Human Resources. Chapman."

Chapman: "I'm not on. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of the House Committee on Human Resources to immediately come to CI where we will continue with our business."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, in response to the thoughtful remarks of the Gentleman from Lake County, Mr. Matijevich, who has just been elected Democratic County Chairman again and feels an obligation to give us some partisan pyrotechnics now and then, I must say that we Republicans on this side of the aisle thought of that idea ahead of you. The idea of adjourning tonight, finishing our business and advising the Governor that there was no need to entertain us. However, my latest information is that the reception will be on because the Speaker has respect for the Governor and the Governor has respect for the Speaker and they committed themselves to do this... provide this nice courtesy for the Members of the General Assembly. Because of the mutual respect of the Speaker and the Governor, the reception will go on even though we, on this side, suggested that we could save the taxpayers some per diem expense and some shrimp expense. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Wikoff."

Wikoff: "Mr. Speaker, I'd ask unanimous consent of the House to table House Bill 2601, 2602 and 2603. I'm the Chief and only Sponsor and those Bills are no longer necessary."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Unanimous consent? No objections. Representative Ryan, I don't think we went to the order of excused absences. Do you have any excused absences?"

Ryan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Representative Hudson, due to illness."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz. Representative Lechowicz, excused absences."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the record indicate that Representative Marovitz is excused on official business?"



Speaker Redmond: "No objection? Record will so show. Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker, just to show you that someone heard my remark, in walked Comptroller Mike Bakalis back here who I'd like to introduce."

(con't on next page)



Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima, for what purpose do you rise?"

DiPrima: "House Bill 933."

Speaker Redmond: "Where is it?"

DiPrima: "It's on the Calendar. I move to adopt Second Committee Report on House Bill 933."

Speaker Redmond: "Does that have to be done today?"

DiPrima: "I might as well get it over with. There's no problem."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I'm trying to wind this thing down so that we can... Conference Committee Reports. House Bill 933."

DiPrima: "Yes, Sir, Mr. Speaker, I move that we adopt the Second Committee Report on House Bill 933. This is the one that gives the paraplegics no tax on their property."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in the Second Conference Committee Report. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I hate to go through a Conference Committee Report that fast and I realize it's sometimes difficult to ask questions in this atmosphere, but this Conference Committee Report is there'll be no taxes paid by paraplegics. What is the cost to the state for doing that?"

DiPrima: "Nothing. I passed a Bill about ten years ago that gave them a fifteen percent reduction on their assessed valuation. This is the ones that were crippled up in service and they're a hundred percent disabled. They're wheelchair individuals and they get special housing built for them by the government. And now the government gave them an additional fifteen percent, so now they'd be getting a thirty percent deduction on their assessed valuation."

Totten: "Okay, what's the additional fifteen percent going to cost?"

DiPrima: "Well, it's just... it's so they don't pay anything. You see the property values going up and this only affects about a hundred and fifty paraplegics throughout the state. A lot of them are dying fast. Let's quit bickering with this thing and get it over with, will ya'?"

Totten: "Would local governments have to pay for this then?"

DiPrima: "You don't pay nothing. They aren't paying any taxes now and all we're doing is just elevating the rates so as they won't



in case the value of their properties go up. You aren't losing nothing, Totten, forget it."

Totten: "Well, I... Okay, Mr. Speaker, just on the Conference Committee Report then, you know, it's difficult to get up and talk on a measure..."

DiPrima: "Hey, I helped you pass your Laetrile Bill. Shut up, will ya'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished?"

Totten: "Could we have a little order?"

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order please. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, it was interesting today to listen to a debate over in the Senate on something that they reflected might increase local property taxes. Well, if you're going to take the money away by the exemption, then, in effect, it's going to have to be obtained in some other fashion. And what you're going to do then with this measure if we approve the Conference Committee Report is increase local property taxes because the money's got to be made up by those local communities in some fashion. And this Conference Committee Report would do it. Not as much as I would dislike opposing it, I don't think we should pass it."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted... Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "You're a Notre Dame graduate. Are you stupid? Don't you understand what I'm trying to tell you? They aren't paying any taxes now. How many paraplegics do you have over in Hoffman Estates or wherever you come from? Maybe one or two?"

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished?"

DiPrima: "Come on, give me them green lights."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record.

On this question there's 108 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House does adopt the Second Conference Committee Report. Was that your first Bill, Representative DiPrima? Representative... Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 783, Conti, et al. With respect to the memory of Mrs. Zula F. Stratton."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, whereas this



Body has learned with sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Zula F. Stratton, a former Member of the State Board of Vocational Education and the mother of the former Governor, William G. Stratton; and whereas, Mrs. Stratton's late husband, William J. Stratton, was Illinois Secretary of State and State Director of Conservation; and whereas, her son, William G. Stratton, served as State Treasurer and Congressman at large before becoming Governor in 1953; and whereas, Mrs. Stratton was a well-known and much-beloved wife and mother in a great family in the service of this state who in addition to her family and state service, the responsibilities was the author of a book of poems entitled 'Wild Honey' and possessed a quiet charm and graciousness which endeared her to all who had the opportunity to know her. Therefore, be it resolved, resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois that we express our deep sorrow upon the death of Mrs. Zula Stratton, a great and gracious lady and the mother of our former beloved former Governor, William G. Stratton; and that a suitable engrossed copy of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to her son and our esteemed former Governor, William G. Stratton. I move for the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Did you desire to have the entire Membership?"

Conti: "I would, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave to have the entire Membership shown? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Death Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and the Resolution is adopted. Representative Madigan. Adjournment Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 86. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that when the House of Representatives adjourns on Friday, April 27, 1978, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, May 2, 1978, at one o'clock p.m. And when the Senate adjourns on Friday, April 27, 1978, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, May 2, 1978, at twelve o'clock, noon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "I move for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution."



Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carried, Resolution's adopted. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the posting requirements to allow for the posting of Bills to be heard in Committees and Subcommittees next week and that we... up until tomorrow at twelve noon. Therefore, the motion would allow for posting until tomorrow at twelve noon for next week's Committees and Subcommittees."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, a clarification. You're referring to all Bills that will be ruled exempt by Rules Committee then will have a hearing next week. Right, Mike?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "They would fall within the provisions of the motion, but the motion's a blanket motion. Committees, Subcommittees will be required to post before noon today, but the deadline is moved back until tomorrow."

Matijevich: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman have unanimous consent? Hearing no objection, we'll use the Attendance Roll Call, support of the motion. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Does the Clerk require any time? How much time?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster, for what purpose do you rise?"

Deuster: "I was just wondering. The Adjournment Resolution provides that we're coming in tomorrow at what time?"

Speaker Redmond: "No, this was the... when we... we haven't done that one."

Deuster: "We haven't done that one yet. All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "We will come in at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "How much time would the Clerk declare?"

Speaker Redmond: "Half an hour."

Madigan: "Are there any further announcements? I move that we adjourn till nine o'clock tomorrow morning, but that there be a Perfunctory Session for a half an hour to allow the Clerk to perform



housekeeping duties."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that after a half an hour Perfunctory Session that we adjourn till nine o'clock tomorrow morning. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and we now stand adjourned."

Clerk Hall: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 3366, Garmisa. A Bill for an Act to appropriate five thousand dollars for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Legislative Advisory Committee. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3367, Kane. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3368, Kozubowski. A Bill for an Act to appropriate five hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation. First Reading of the Bill. Committee Reports. Representative Von Boeckman, Chairman from the Committee on Motor Vehicles, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 27, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass House Bill 3133, 3135; do pass as amended House Bill 1967, 1969, 3131, 3132, 3134 and House Bill 1970. Representative Flinn, Chairman Committee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 27, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass House Bill 2491, 3147, 3224; do pass as amended House Bill 2490. Representative Schisler, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 27, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 2653; do pass as amended House Bill 1357. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred in the House in the adoption of the following Joint Resolution, to wit. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 29, concurred in by the Senate as amended April 26, 1978, by a three-fifths vote. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint



Resolution and the adoption of which I'm instructed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit. Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 29. Adopted by the Senate April 27, 1978, by a three-fifths vote. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. First Reading of Constitutional Amendments. Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 29. Resolved by the Senate of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state, at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IX, 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) All personal property owned by a natural person or held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of a natural person, except personal property held in trusts whose primary purpose is the operation of a business for profit, is exempt from ad valorem personal property tax. (c) The General Assembly by law may 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 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. Schedule. This Amendment takes effect immediately upon its approval by the electors. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 29. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State



of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state, at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 6 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: 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 post homes of Congressionally chartered veterans' organizations, agricultural and horticultural societies, and for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes. The General Assembly by law may grant homestead exemptions or rent credits. Schedule. This Amendment takes effect immediately upon approval by the electors. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 1. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 8 and 12 and to add Sections 11.1, 11.2 and 11... 11.1, 12.1 and 12.2 to the Article XI of the Constitution. The amended and added Section to read as follows: Article XI. The Judiciary, 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, provided that, if the voters in a Circuit adopt the Appointive System hereafter provided in Sections 12 and 12.2 for the selection of Circuit and Associate Judges, Associate Judges in that Circuit shall thereafter be selected in the manner provided in those Sections. 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 11.1. Supreme Court Judges. Judges of the Supreme Court shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition, and shall be elected at general or judicial elections



as the General Assembly shall provide by law. Section 12. Appointment and Retention - Appellate Court - Circuit Courts upon Adoption. The following provisions shall govern the selection and tenure of Judges of all Appellate Courts, and shall also govern the selection and tenure of the Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of any Circuit which adopts this Section as provided in Section 12.1. For purposes of this Section and Sections 12.1 and 12.2, the term 'Judge' includes all Judges of the Appellate Courts and all Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Courts, except where otherwise stated. (a) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions. (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 Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in the office. (c) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts or his successor shall notify the Chairman of the appropriate Nominating Commission, who shall immediately convene the Commission. The Commission may conduct informal meetings and investigations; but no formal recommendation shall be made by the Commission to the Governor except upon concurrence of a majority of all Members of the Commission. Within 28 days after delivery of the notice, the Commission shall submit a list of 3 qualified persons to the Governor. However, the Commission, by certifying in writing by its Chairman to the Governor that additional time is required, may take additional time not in excess of 28 days. If there is more than one vacancy on the same court, the number of qualified persons listed shall be 3 times the number of vacancies. If the Supreme Court upon motion of the Commission shall certify in writing that the number of qualified persons available is fewer than three times the number of vacancies, the names of those qualified persons available shall be submitted to the Governor. The Governor, immediately upon receipt of the list, shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 or more than 56 days after delivery of the list to the Governor, he shall appoint



therefrom one person to fill each vacancy. If the Governor does not make the appointment within 56 days, the Supreme Court shall make the appointment promptly from the list. (d) A Judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve an initial term ending on the first Monday in December following the next general election held after he has completed one year in office. He may at the general election stand for retention in office as hereinafter provided. (e) Unless a different time period is specified by law, not less than six months prior to the general election next preceding the expiration of his term of office, any Judge previously elected or appointed may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed himself, and the Secretary of State, not less than 63 days prior to the election shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election the name of each Judge who has filed a declaration shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for another term. The elections shall be conducted in the appropriate Judicial Districts and Circuits. The affirmative votes of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question shall elect him to the office for a full term commencing the first Monday in December following the election. Any Judge who does not file a declaration within the time herein specified, or, having filed, fails of retention, shall vacate his office on the first Monday in December following the general election, whether or not his successor shall yet have qualified. (f) If an incumbent does not file a declaration of candidacy within the time specified above, the selection and appointment of his successor, if any, shall proceed immediately in the manner provided in this Section so that the successor may take office as soon as the vacancy occurs. (g) Any law reducing the number of Judges of the Appellate Court in any district or the number of Circuit or Associate Judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to the right of the Judges in office at the time of its enactment to seek retention in office. The reduction shall become effective whenever a vacancy in the affected unit occurs.

Section 12.1. Circuit Courts. The Circuit Judges of all Circuit



Courts shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition and shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. Vacancies in such offices may be filled by appointment or as otherwise provided for interim periods in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The provisions of subparagraphs (e), (f), and (g) of Section 12 governing retention of Judges shall apply to such Circuit Judges as shall be elected under this Section. However, the electors of any Circuit may be... by referendum adopt the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 to govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges of that Circuit. The electors of any Circuit shall vote on the proposition at the general election held not less than 3 months following the filing of petitions with the Secretary of State signed by not fewer than 5 percent of the total number of electors who voted at the next preceding general election in that Circuit, asking that the proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition shall be in the affirmative, the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 shall thereafter govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of that Circuit. Section 12.2. Judicial Nominating Commissions. There shall be Judicial Nominating Commissions in each Judicial District for nomination of Judges for the Appellate Courts, and in each Circuit which adopts the provisions of Section 12 and of this Section 12.2, for nomination and appointment of Judges and Associate Judges for Circuit Court, as follows: (a) The Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission for each Circuit outside the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Circuit Judges in each respective circuit, shall consist of six persons who are not lawyers, no more than three of whom shall be Members of the same political party, and five lawyers. (b) The District Judicial Nominating Commission for each Judicial District other than the First Judicial District, to make nominations for Appellate Court Judges from each respective district, shall consist of 2 lawyers from each Circuit, 2 persons who are not lawyers from each Circuit, and an additional non-lawyer as hereinafter stated. The District Commission Members from each Circuit having a Judicial Nominating Commission shall



be elected by that Circuit Commission from its Members. The District Commission Members from any Circuit which does not have a Circuit Commission shall be elected and appointed in the manner provided in subparagraphs (d) through (g) of this Section; but, from and after the time there shall be a Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission in any such Circuit, the Members of the District Judicial Nominating Commission from that Circuit shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed in this subparagraph. An additional non-lawyer Member shall be appointed by the Governor to serve on each District Commission; and such appointment shall be made from a Circuit Commission or, if there is no Circuit Commission in that District, from persons resident in such District. (c)

The First District Judicial Nominating Commission, to make nominations for the Appellate Court Judges from the District, and for Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, if the electors of that Judicial Circuit adopt the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2, shall consist of 11 persons who are not lawyers, no more than six of whom shall be Members of the same political party, and ten lawyers.

(d) The non-lawyer Members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. For the first three years of the life of each of the Commissions, the Governor shall designate one of the non-lawyer Members as Chairman; thereafter, the Chairman shall be selected by vote of all the Members of the Nominating Commission from the non-lawyer Members. The term of any Chairman shall be three years unless his remaining term as a Member of that Commission expires sooner, except that the term of a Chairman appointed by the Governor shall not extend beyond the first three years of the life of the Commission. The Chairman may vote only in case of a tie. The non-lawyer Members shall reside in the Circuit or District for which they are appointed.

(e) The lawyer Members of each Circuit Commission and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be chosen by secret ballot, without political party designation or other designation, by those lawyers admitted to practice in Illinois whose principal offices are in the appropriate Circuit or in the First Judicial



District, in such manner as shall be provided by rules which shall be adopted by the Supreme Court. The lawyer Members shall reside in the Circuit or District for which they are chosen. (f) In appointing the initial non-lawyer Members of each Commission, the Governor shall divide the non-lawyer appointees into two groups and shall designate one group to serve for three years and one group to serve for six years. As near as may be, the groups shall be equal in number. No more than a simple majority of the non-lawyer Members shall be Members of the same political party. The initial lawyer Members shall be divided into two groups equal as near as may be, in such manner as the Supreme Court shall provide, one group to serve for three years and one to serve for six years. Thereafter the terms of all Members shall be six years. (g) A vacancy in the office of Chairman of Members of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as were applicable at the commencement of said unexpired term. (h) No person who holds any office under, or is an employee of, the United States or of this state or any municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state or who holds any official position in a political party is eligible to serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission. Compensation for service in the state militia or the armed forces of the United States for such period of time as may be determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be considered a disqualification. No Member of a Judicial Nominating Commission may be nominated or appointed to judicial office for a period of three years from the last day of his service on the Commission. A Member, having served a full term of six years on a Commission, may not be selected to serve on a Commission during the next three years. (i) Members of Commissions shall not receive any compensation for their services but shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such reimbursement and for other administrative expenses of the Commissions. The Commissions may conduct such investigations, and employ such staff members as may be necessary to perform their duties. Each Nominating Commission shall adopt Rules of Procedure. Schedule.



If approved by the electors, this Amendment shall take effect the next day following proclamation of the result of the vote, except that, to provide time for the establishment of District Judicial Nominating Commissions, vacancies occurring in the offices of Judges of the Appellate Courts to and including the following June 30th, shall continue to be filled as provided in Section 12(c), Article VI, of the Constitution adopted in 1970, effective July 1, 1971: and vacancies occurring after the following June 30th shall be filled as provided herein. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment in final form. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #3. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolutions, a proposition to amend Section 6 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois to read as follows: Article IV, 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. After convening the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State may designate another person to preside over the House of Representatives until a Speaker is elected. After convening the Senate, the Governor may designate another person to preside over the Senate until a President is elected. (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.

Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #11. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV. The Legislature. Section 9. Veto Procedure. (a) Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within thirty 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 sixty 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 sixty 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 fifteen 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 fifteen calendar days after such delivery the second House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected passed 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. And 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. Schedule. This Amendment of Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution is effective for each Session of the General Assembly newly convening after its adoption by the electors of this state. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 14. Resolved, by the House of Representatives, State of... House of Representatives, 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state of adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV. The Legislature. Section 9. Veto Procedure. (a) Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within thirty 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 sixty 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 sixty 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 fifteen 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 fifteen 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 the correction of technical errors or matters of form 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. Schedule. This Amendment of Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution is effective for each Session of the General Assembly newly convening after its adoption by the electors of this state. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 18. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this House Joint Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 6 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV, 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 Lieutenant Governor or, if there is no Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General 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.

Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 20. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurrin herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the next general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IX, 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, 1989, the General Assembly by law shall abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of local government and school districts as a result of the abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing state-wide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the ratio of eight to five set forth in Section 3(a) of this Article. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 21. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IX, Section. Personal Property Taxation. (a) The General Assembly by law may classify personal property for purposes of taxation by valuation, abolish such taxes on all other 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) The General Assembly by law may abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenues lost by units of local government and school districts as a result of the abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to January 1... January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing state-wide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971.



If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the ratio of eight to five set forth in Section 3(a) of this Article. Schedule. The foregoing Amendment to Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution takes effect upon its adoption of this... by the electors of this state. Read once in final form. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 36. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 5, 6, 8 and 10 of Article IV, Section 2 of Article V, and Section of Article VIII of the Constitution of read as follows: Article IV. The Legislature. Section 5. Sessions. (a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the first Wednesday of December. In even-numbered years, no Bill shall be introduced or considered by the General Assembly unless it relates to appropriation matters or state finances, or is an emergency Bill. 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 December Session of the General Assembly in even-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 Lieutenant Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership a President of the Senate as presiding office. (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. (b) 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 ther person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. 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 record vote. In the Senate at the... 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) Bills, except Bills for appropriations or relating to state finances, or Bills in relation to an emergency which must be expressed in the title and in the body of the Bill, shall be introduced only during odd-numbered years. An emergency Bill introduced during an even-numbered year shall not become law



unless the General Assembly passes the Bill by a vote of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House. An emergency Bill is a Bill necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety. (e) 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 10. Effective Date of Laws. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform effective date for laws passed prior to May 1 of an odd-numbered calendar year and prior to April 1 of an even-numbered calendar year. The General Assembly may provide for a different effective date in any law passed prior to May 1 of an odd-numbered year or April 1 of an even-numbered year. A Bill passed after April 30 of an odd-numbered year or after March 31 of an even-numbered year shall not become effective prior to May 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. Article V, the Executive. Section 2, Terms. These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold office for four years beginning on the Monday preceding the first Wednesday in December 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 1978 and every four years thereafter. Article IIX, Section 2, State Finance. (a) In each even-numbered year, the Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a state budget for the ensuing two fiscal years. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of each fiscal year, the estimated receipts, and a plan



for expenditures and obligations during each fiscal year of every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the state, every state college and university, and other public agency created by the state, but not of units of local government of 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 in any fiscal year shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for that 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. Schedule. This Amendment to the Constitution, if approved by the voters at the next general election in November, 1978, takes effect July 1, 1979. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 41. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection and the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 5 and 6 of Article IV, Section 13 of Article V and Section 2 of Article IIX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV. Section 5, Sessions. (a) The Sessions of the General Assembly shall convene at twelve o'clock noon on the second Wednesday of January in the year next ensuing the election of Members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this Constitution. (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 the House may be closed to the public of 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 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 each Regular Session of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding office, and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership a President of the Senate as presiding office. (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 'disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four hours at a time unless the person persists in disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Article V. Section 13. Governor - Legislative Messages. The Governor, at the beginning of each Regular 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. Article IIX. Section 2. State Finance. (a) The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General Assmbley at a time prescribed by law, a state budget for the ensuing fiscal biennium. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal biennium, the estimated receipts, and a plan for expenditures and



obligations during the fiscal biennium of every department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public corporation of the state, every state college and university, and 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 biennium 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 biennium. The foregoing Amendment to the Constitution takes effect on the second Wednesday in January next after its adoption by the electors. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 44. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the next general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as... Article... as follows: Article IX. Section 9, State Debts. (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 state or other debt guaranteed as may be provided in a law passed by the vote of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House of the General Assembly. State debt authorized by the General Assembly under this subsection may not exceed \$3.5 billion



in authorized state debt unissued or issued by not retired. Any law providing for incurring or guaranteeing of debt shall set forth the specific purposes and manner of repayment. (e) State debt may be incurred by law in an amount not exceeding fifteen percent of the state's appropriations for that fiscal year to meet deficits caused by emergencies or failures of revenue. Such law shall provide that the debt be repaid within one year of the date it is incurred. (f) 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. Schedule. This Amendment to Section 9 of Article IX takes effect immediately upon its adoption by the electors. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 45. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 2 of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows: Article X, Education. Section 2, Superintendent of Public Instruction. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall hold office for four years beginning on the third Monday of January after the election of a Governor and until his successor is appointed and qualified. To be eligible to hold the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction 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 appointment. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the chief educational officer of the state having general supervisory responsibility in relation to public elementary and secondary schools, and shall, except as limited by law, establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and evaluating education programs, recommend financing, and have such other duties and powers as provided by law. Transition Schedule. If this Amendment is approved by the electors of the general election in 1978, the term of the



office of the first appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be... shall commence on the third Monday of January, 1979, at which time the State Board of Education and the appointed office of the State Superintendent of Education shall cease to exist. In the event the Superintendent of Public Instruction has not been appointed and qualified by the date fixed for the commencement of his term, the last appointed State Superintendent of Education shall serve as acting Superintendent of Public Instruction until a Superintendent of Public Instruction has been appointed and qualified. Unless and until change by law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the statutory powers, duties and functions of the State Board of Education, the State Superintendent of Education and the Illinois Office of Education. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Clerk Ohler: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 47. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IX, 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) The General Assembly by law may abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of local government and school districts as a result of the abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing state-wide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971.



If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the ratio of 8 to 5 set forth in Section 3(a) of this Article. Schedule. The foregoing Amendment to Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution takes effect up its adoption by the electors of this state. House Joint Consti... House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 47, Third Reading."

Clerk Hall: "Committee Reports. Representative Capparelli, Chairman from the Committee on Executive, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken April 27, 1978. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 2896, 3024, 3035, 3112, 3113, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3186, 3190, 3192, 3236, Senate Bill 1394, Senate Bill 1395; be adopted House Resolution 539. Being no further business, the House now stands adjourned."



A message from the Senate by
Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 29

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State, at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 5 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX

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.

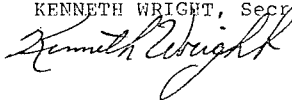
(b) All personal property owned by a natural person or held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of a natural person, except personal property held in trusts whose primary purpose is the operation of a business for profit, is exempt from ad valorem personal property tax.

(c) The General Assembly by law may 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.

SCHEDULE

This amendment takes effect immediately upon its approval by the electors.

Adopted by the Senate, April 27, 1978, by a three-fifths vote.
KENNETH WRIGHT, Secretary of the Senate



HOUSE RESOLUTION 787

WHEREAS, April 27, 1978, marks the thirty-seventh anniversary of the birth of William J. Laurino; and

WHEREAS, On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1970, Mister Laurino gained state-wide notice by being elected a member of this until then highly regarded House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, The Honorable William J. Laurino quickly established his legislative acumen by sponsoring a resolution in 1971 congratulating the then Honorable Thomas J. Hanahan on the occasion of the latter's thirty-seventh birthday; and

WHEREAS, Representative Laurino again distinguished himself in 1972 by sponsoring a resolution condemning the Godfather Game; and

WHEREAS, Our beloved colleague went bi-partisan in 1973 when he co-sponsored Hank Hyde's obscenity bill; and

WHEREAS, Representative Laurino fearlessly stood alone against awesome odds in 1975 when he singlehandedly sponsored the Cemetery Bronze Registration Act which expired Sine Die on January 12, 1977; and

WHEREAS, Lest it be said that Representative Hanahan is a man who forgets a past unkindness; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we congratulate William J. Laurino on his attainment of the age of thirty-seven years in a remarkably short period of time; that he continue, year after year, to improve upon his enviable record; and that a suitable copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to his bereaved colleagues.

1 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 11

3 RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
4 EIGHTEETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINDIS, THE
5 SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to
6 the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the
7 general election next occurring at least 6 months after the
8 adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9
9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows:

10 ARTICLE IV
11 THE LEGISLATURE

12 SECTION 9. VETO PROCEDURE.

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

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

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

1 house by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected
2 passes the bill, it shall become law.

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

14 SCHEDULE

15 This amendment of Section 9 of Article IV of the
16 Constitution is effective for each session of the General
17 Assembly newly convening after its adoption by the electors
18 of this State.

Submitted by Representatives Friedrich, Madigan, Walsh, Totten, Bradley, Barnes, Birchler, Don Brummet, Collins, Cunningham, Corneal Davis, Mulcahey, Esen, Iwing, Flinn, Giorgi, Hudson, Huskey, Kent, Kosinski, Lauer, Lechowicz, Linenweber, Lucco, Matijevech, McBroom, McMaster, Neff, O'Daniel, Polk, Pullen, Rigney, Schisler, Schuneman, Skinner, Tuerk, Winchester and Wolf on February 17, 1977.

1 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 14

3 RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
4 EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE
5 SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to
6 the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the
7 general election next occurring at least 6 months after the
8 adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9
9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows:

10 ARTICLE IV

11 THE LEGISLATURE

12 SECTION 9. VETO PROCEDURE.

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

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

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

1 house by a record vote of three-fifths of the members elected
2 passes the bill, it shall become law.

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

14 (e) The Governor may return a bill together with
15 specific recommendations for the correction of technical
16 errors or matters of form to the house in which it
17 originated. The bill shall be considered in the same manner
18 as a vetoed bill but the specific recommendations may be
19 accepted by a record vote of a majority of the members
20 elected to each house. Such bill shall be presented again to
21 the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance
22 conforms to his specific recommendations, the bill shall
23 become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as
24 a vetoed bill to the house in which it originated.

25 SCHEDULE

26 This amendment of Section 9 of Article IV of the
27 Constitution is effective for each session of the General
28 Assembly newly convening after its adoption by the electors
29 of this State.

LR830-4638HJRCA-GAH/lw

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 29

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State, at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 6 of Article IX of the constitution to read as follows:

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 post homes of Congressionally chartered veterans' organizations, agricultural and horticultural societies, and for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes. The General Assembly by law may grant homestead exemptions or rent credits.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT **3**

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

ARTICLE IV

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. After convening the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State may designate another person to preside over the House of Representatives until a Speaker is elected. After convening the Senate, the Governor may designate another person to preside over the Senate until a President is elected.

(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

1 expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of
2 the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled
3 only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by
4 imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect
5 to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its
6 presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four
7 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or
8 contemptuous behavior.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 18

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

ARTICLE IV

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 Lieutenant Governor or, if
 there is no Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General 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

1 to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its 41
2 presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four
3 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or 42
4 contemptuous behavior.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 8 and 12 of and to add Sections 11.1, 12.1 and 12.2 to Article VI of the Constitution, the amended and added Sections to read as follows:

ARTICLE VI

THE JUDICIARY

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, provided that, if the voters in a Circuit adopt the Appointive System hereafter provided in Sections 12 and 12.2 for the selection of Circuit and Associate Judges, Associate Judges in that Circuit shall thereafter be selected in the manner provided in those Sections. 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 11.1. SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Judges of the Supreme Court shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition, and shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law.

Section 12. APPOINTMENT AND RETENTION - APPELLATE COURT - CIRCUIT COURTS UPON ADOPTION. The following provisions shall govern the selection and tenure of Judges of all

Appellate Courts, and shall also govern the selection and tenure of the Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of any Circuit which adopts this Section as provided in Section 12.1. For purposes of this Section and Sections 12.1 and 12.2, the term "Judge" includes all Judges of the Appellate Courts and all Judges and Associate Judges of the Circuit Courts, except where otherwise stated.

(a) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions.

(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 Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in the office.

(c) If a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts or his successor shall notify the chairman of the appropriate Nominating Commission, who shall immediately convene the Commission. The Commission may conduct informal meetings and investigations; but no formal recommendation shall be made by the Commission to the Governor except upon concurrence of a majority of all members of the Commission. Within 28 days after delivery of the notice, the Commission shall submit a list of 3 qualified persons to the Governor. However, the Commission, by certifying in writing by its chairman to the Governor that additional time is required, may take additional time not in excess of 28 days. If there is more than one vacancy on the same court, the number of qualified persons listed shall be 3 times the number of vacancies. If the Supreme Court upon motion of the Commission shall certify in writing that the number of qualified persons available is fewer than three times the number of vacancies, the names of those qualified persons available shall be submitted to the Governor. The Governor, immediately upon receipt of the

1 list, shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 nor more than
2 56 days after delivery of the list to the Governor, he shall
3 appoint therefrom one person to fill each vacancy. If the
4 Governor does not make the appointment within 56 days, the
5 Supreme Court shall make the appointment promptly from the
6 list.

7 (d) A Judge appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve an
8 initial term ending on the first Monday in December following
9 the next general election held after he has completed one
10 year in office. He may at that general election stand for
11 retention in office as hereinafter provided.

12 (e) Unless a different time period is specified by law,
13 not less than 6 months prior to the general election next
14 preceding the expiration of his term of office, any Judge
15 previously elected or appointed may file in the office of the
16 Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy to succeed
17 himself, and the Secretary of State, not less than 63 days
18 prior to the election shall certify the Judge's candidacy to
19 the proper election officials. At the election the name of
20 each Judge who has filed a declaration shall be submitted to
21 the electors, separately and without party designation, on
22 the sole question whether he shall be retained in office for
23 another term. The elections shall be conducted in the
24 appropriate judicial districts and circuits. The affirmative
25 votes of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question
26 shall elect him to the office for a full term commencing the
27 first Monday in December following the election. Any Judge
28 who does not file a declaration within the time herein
29 specified, or, having filed, fails of retention, shall vacate
30 his office on the first Monday in December following the
31 general election, whether or not his successor shall yet have
32 qualified.

33 (f) If an incumbent does not file a declaration of
34 candidacy within the time specified above, the selection and
35 appointment of his successor, if any, shall proceed

1 immediately in the manner provided in this Section so that
2 the successor may take office as soon as the vacancy occurs.

3 (g) Any law reducing the number of Judges of the
4 Appellate Court in any district or the number of Circuit or
5 Associate Judges in any circuit shall be without prejudice to
6 the right of Judges in office at the time of its enactment to
7 seek retention in office. The reduction shall become
8 effective whenever a vacancy in the affected unit occurs.

9 Section 12.1. CIRCUIT COURTS. The Circuit Judges of all
10 Circuit Courts shall be nominated at primary elections or by
11 petition and shall be elected at general or judicial
12 elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law.
13 Vacancies in such offices may be filled by appointment or as
14 otherwise provided for interim periods in such manner as may
15 be prescribed by law. The provisions of subparagraphs (e),
16 (f), and (g) of Section 12 governing retention of Judges
17 shall apply to such Circuit Judges as shall be elected under
18 this Section. However, the electors of any Circuit may by
19 referendum adopt the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 to
20 govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and
21 Associate Judges of that Circuit. The electors of any
22 Circuit shall vote on the proposition at the general election
23 held not less than 3 months following the filing of petitions
24 with the Secretary of State signed by not fewer than 5 per
25 cent of the total number of electors who voted at the next
26 preceding general election in that Circuit, asking that the
27 proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of
28 votes cast on the proposition shall be in the affirmative,
29 the provisions of Sections 12 and 12.2 shall thereafter
30 govern the selection and tenure of Circuit Judges and
31 Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of that Circuit.

32 Section 12.2. JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMISSIONS. There
33 shall be Judicial Nominating Commissions in each Judicial
34 District for nomination of Judges for the Appellate Courts,
35 and in each Circuit which adopts the provisions of Section 12

1 ana of this Section 12.2, for nomination and appointment of
2 Judges and Associate Judges for Circuit Court, as follows:

3 (a) The Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission for each
4 Circuit outside the First Judicial District, to make
5 nominations for Circuit Judges in each respective circuit,
6 shall consist of 6 persons who are not lawyers, no more than
7 3 of whom shall be members of the same political party, and 3
8 lawyers.

9 (b) The District Judicial Nominating Commission for each
10 judicial district other than the First Judicial District, to
11 make nominations for Appellate Court Judges from each
12 respective district, shall consist of 2 lawyers from each
13 Circuit, 2 persons who are not lawyers from each Circuit, and
14 an additional non-lawyer as hereinafter stated. The District
15 Commission members from each Circuit having a Judicial
16 Nominating Commission shall be elected by that Circuit
17 Commission from its members. The District Commission members
18 from any Circuit which does not have a Circuit Commission
19 shall be elected and appointed in the manner provided in
20 subparagraphs (d) through (g) of this Section; but, from and
21 after the time there shall be a Circuit Judicial Nominating
22 Commission in any such Circuit, the members of the District
23 Judicial Nominating Commission from that Circuit shall be
24 elected and appointed in the manner prescribed in this
25 subparagraph. An additional non-lawyer member shall be
26 appointed by the Governor to serve on each District
27 Commission; and such appointment shall be made from a Circuit
28 Commission or, if there is no Circuit Commission in that
29 District, from persons resident in such District.

30 (c) The First District Judicial Nominating Commission,
31 to make nominations for the Appellate Court Judges from the
32 District, and for Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, if the
33 electors of that Judicial Circuit adopt the provisions of
34 Sections 12 and 12.2, shall consist of 11 persons who are not
35 lawyers, no more than 6 of whom shall be members of the same

1 political party, and 10 lawyers.

2 (d) The non-lawyer members of each Circuit Commission
3 and of the Commission for the First Judicial District shall
4 be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of
5 the Senate. For the first 3 years of the life of each of the
6 Commissions, the Governor shall designate one of the
7 non-lawyer members as Chairman; thereafter, the Chairman
8 shall be selected by vote of all the members of the
9 Nominating Commission from the non-lawyer members. The term
10 of any Chairman shall be 3 years unless his remaining term as
11 a member of the Commission expires sooner, except that the
12 term of a Chairman appointed by the Governor shall not extend
13 beyond the first 3 years of the life of the Commission. The
14 Chairman may vote only in case of a tie. The non-lawyer
15 members shall reside in the Circuit or District for which
16 they are appointed.

17 (e) The lawyer members of each Circuit Commission and of
18 the Commission for the First Judicial District shall be
19 chosen by secret ballot, without political party designation
20 or other designation, by those lawyers admitted to practice
21 in Illinois whose principal offices are in the appropriate
22 Circuit or in the First Judicial District, in such manner as
23 shall be provided by rules which shall be adopted by the
24 Supreme Court. The lawyer members shall reside in the
25 Circuit or District for which they are chosen.

26 (f) In appointing the initial non-lawyer members of each
27 Commission, the Governor shall divide the non-lawyer
28 appointees into 2 groups and shall designate one group to
29 serve for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. As near as
30 may be, the groups shall be equal in number. No more than a
31 simple majority of the non-lawyer members shall be members of
32 the same political party. The initial lawyer members shall
33 be divided into 2 groups equal as near as may be, in such
34 manner as the Supreme Court shall provide, one group to serve
35 for 3 years and one to serve for 6 years. Thereafter the

1 terms of all members shall be 6 years.

2 (g) A vacancy in the office of chairman or members of
3 the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the
4 same manner and subject to the same qualifications as were
5 applicable at the commencement of said unexpired term.

6 (h) No person who holds any office under, or is an
7 employee of, the United States or of this State or any
8 municipal corporation or political subdivision of this State
9 or who holds any official position in a political party is
10 eligible to serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission.
11 Compensation for service in the State militia or the armed
12 forces of the United States for such period of time as may be
13 determined by rule of the Supreme Court shall not be
14 considered a disqualification. No member of a Judicial
15 Nominating Commission may be nominated or appointed to
16 judicial office for a period of 3 years from the last day of
17 his service on the Commission. A member, having served a
18 full term of 6 years on a Commission, may not be selected to
19 serve on a Commission during the next 3 years.

20 (i) members of Commissions shall not receive any
21 compensation for their services but shall be entitled to
22 reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly
23 shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such
24 reimbursement and for other administrative expenses of the
25 Commissions. The Commissions may conduct such
26 investigations, and employ such staff members as may be
27 necessary to perform their duties. Each Nominating
28 Commission shall adopt Rules of Procedure.

29 SCHEDULE

30 If approved by the electors, this amendment shall take
31 effect the next day following proclamation of the result of
32 the vote, except that, to provide time for the establishment
33 of District Judicial Nominating Commissions, vacancies
34 occurring in the offices of Judges of the Appellate Courts to
35 and including the following June 30th, shall continue to be

1 filled as provided in Section 12(c), Article VI, of the
2 Constitution adopted in 1970 effective July 1, 1971; and
3 vacancies occurring after the following June 30th shall be
4 filled as provided herein.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 20

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

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ARTICLE IX

23

Section 5. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXATION

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(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.

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

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(c) On or before January 1, 1989, 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.

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 21

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

ARTICLE IX

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) The General Assembly by law may abolish all ad valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of local government and school districts as a result of the abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing state-wide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate, solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. If any taxes imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the ratio of 6 to 5 set forth in Section 3(a) of this Article.

1 The foregoing Amendment to Section 5 of Article IX of the
2 Constitution takes effect upon its adoption by the electors
3 of this State.

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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

ARTICLE IX

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.

SCHEDULE

This Amendment takes effect immediately upon its approval by the electors.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 36

Porter

1 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 10
 2 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 36 12
 3 RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 16
 4 EIGHTEEN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE 17
 5 SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to 18
 6 the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the 19
 7 general election next occurring at least six months after the
 8 adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 21
 9 5, 6, 8 and 10 of Article IV, Section 2 of Article V, and
 10 Section 2 of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as 22
 11 follows:
 12 ARTICLE IV 24
 13 THE LEGISLATURE 25
 14 SECTION 5. SESSIONS 27
 15 (a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the 29
 16 first Wednesday of December. In even-numbered years, no bill 30
 17 shall be introduced or considered by the General Assembly 31
 18 unless it relates to appropriation matters or State finances, 32
 19 or is an emergency bill. The General Assembly shall be a 33
 20 continuous body during the term for which members of the 33
 21 House of Representatives are elected.
 22 (b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the 35
 23 Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the 36
 24 purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such 37
 25 purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of 38
 26 appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the 39
 27 General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation
 28 of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided 40
 29 by law.
 30 (c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and 42
 31 meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative 43
 32 commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and 44
 33 committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if
 34 two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine 45

1 that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint 46
 2 committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if 47
 3 two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine.

4 SECTION 6. ORGANIZATION 49

5 (a) A majority of the members elected to each house 51
 6 constitutes a quorum.

7 (b) On the first day of the December session of the 53
 8 General Assembly in even-numbered years, the Secretary of 54
 9 State shall convene the House of Representatives to elect 55
 10 from its membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives
 11 as presiding officer, and the Lieutenant Governor shall 56
 12 convene the Senate to elect from its membership a President 57
 13 of the Senate as presiding officer.

14 (c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by 59
 15 this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either house is a 60
 16 member of the numerically strongest political party other 61
 17 than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs, 62
 18 as the case may be.

19 (d) Each house shall determine the rules of its 64
 20 proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications 65
 21 of its members and choose its officers. No member shall be 66
 22 expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of 67
 23 the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled 68
 24 only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by 69
 25 imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect
 26 to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its 70
 27 presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four 71
 28 hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or 72
 29 contemptuous behavior.

30 SECTION 8. PASSAGE OF BILLS 74

31 (a) The enacting clause of the laws of this State shall 76
 32 be: "Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, 77
 33 represented in the General Assembly." 78

34 (b) The General Assembly shall enact laws only by bill. 80
 35 Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or 81

1 rejected by the other. 81

2 (c) No bill shall become a law without the concurrence 83
3 of a majority of the members elected to each house. Final 84
4 passage of a bill shall be by record vote. In the Senate at 85
5 the request of two members, and in the House at the request 86
6 of five members, a record vote may be taken on any other 87
7 occasion. A record vote is a vote by yeas and nays entered on 88
8 the journal. 88

9 (d) Bills, except bills for appropriations or relating 90
10 to State finances, or bills in relation to an emergency which 91
11 must be expressed in the title and in the body of the bill, 92
12 shall be introduced only during odd-numbered years. An 93
13 emergency bill introduced during an even-numbered year shall 94
14 not become law unless the General Assembly passes the bill by 95
15 a vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house. 96
16 An emergency bill is a bill necessary for the immediate 97
17 preservation of the public peace, health or safety. 97

18 (e) A bill shall be read by title on three different 99
19 days in each house. A bill and each amendment thereto shall 100
20 be reproduced and placed on the desk of each member before 101
21 final passage. 101

22 Bills, except bills for appropriations and for the 103
23 codification, revision or rearrangement of laws, shall be 104
24 confined to one subject. Appropriation bills shall be 105
25 limited to the subject of appropriations. 105

26 A bill expressly amending a law shall set forth 107
27 completely the sections amended. 108

28 The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the 110
29 President of the Senate shall sign each bill that passes both 111
30 houses to certify that the procedural requirements for 112
31 passage have been met. 112

32 SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE OF LAWS 114

33 The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform 116
34 effective date for laws passed prior to May 1 of an 117
35 odd-numbered calendar year and prior to April 1 of an 118

1 even-numbered calendar year. The General Assembly may 117
 2 provide for a different effective date in any law passed 118
 3 prior to May 1 of an odd-numbered year or April 1 of an 119
 4 even-numbered year. A bill passed after April 30 or an 120
 5 odd-numbered year or after March 31 of an even-numbered year 121
 6 shall not become effective prior to May 1 of the next
 7 calendar year unless the General Assembly by the vote of 122
 8 three-fifths of the members elected to each house provides 123
 9 for an earlier effective date.

ARTICLE V

THE EXECUTIVE

SECTION 2. TERMS

13 These elected officers of the Executive Branch shall hold 130
 14 office for four years beginning on the Monday preceding the 131
 15 first Wednesday in December after their election and, except 132
 16 in the case of the Lieutenant Governor, until their 133
 17 successors are qualified. They shall be elected at the
 18 general election in 1978 and every four years thereafter. 134

ARTICLE VIII

SECTION 2. STATE FINANCE

21 (a) In each even numbered year, the Governor shall 140
 22 prepare and submit to the General Assembly, at a time 141
 23 prescribed by law, a State budget for the ensuing two fiscal 142
 24 years. The budget shall set forth the estimated balance of 143
 25 funds available for appropriation at the beginning of each
 26 fiscal year, the estimated receipts, and a plan for 144
 27 expenditures and obligations during each fiscal year of every 145
 28 department, authority, public corporation and quasi-public
 29 corporation or the State, every State college and university, 146
 30 and every other public agency created by the State, but not 147
 31 of units of local government or school districts. The budget 148
 32 shall also set forth the indebtedness and contingent 149
 33 liabilities of the State and such other information as may be 150
 34 required by law. Proposed expenditures in any fiscal year 151
 35 shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for that

1 fiscal year as shown in the budget. 152

2 (b) The General Assembly by law shall make 154
3 appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the 155
4 State. Appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed 156
5 funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available 157
6 during that year.

7 SCHEDULE 159

8 This amendment to the Constitution, if approved by the 161
9 voters at the General Election in November, 1978, takes 162
10 effect July 1, 1979.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 41

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3	RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE	16
4	EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE	17
5	SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to	18
6	the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the	19
7	general election next occurring at least six months after the	
8	adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Sections	21
9	5 and 6 of Article IV, Section 13 of Article V and Section 2	
10	of Article VIII of the Constitution to read as follows:	22
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	ARTICLE IV	24
12	Section 5. Sessions	26
13		28
14	(a) The sessions of the General Assembly shall convene	30
15	at 12 o'clock noon on the second Wednesday of January in the	31
16	year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no	
17	other time, unless as provided by this Constitution.	33
18	(b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the	34
19	Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the	35
20	purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such	37
21	appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the	38
22	General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation	39
23	of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided	
24	by law.	41
25	(c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and	42
26	meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative	43
27	commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and	44
28	committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if	45
29	two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine	
30	that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint	46
31	committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if	47
32	two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine.	
33	Section 6. Organization	49
34	(a) A majority of the members elected to each house	51

1	constitutes a quorum.	51
2	(b) On the first day of each regular session of the	53
3	General Assembly, the Secretary of State shall convene the	54
4	House of Representatives to elect from its membership a	55
5	Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer,	56
6	and the Governor shall convene the Senate to elect from its	57
7	membership a President of the Senate as presiding officer.	58
8	(c) For purposes of powers of appointment conferred by	60
9	this Constitution, the Minority Leader of either house is a	61
10	member of the numerically strongest political party other	62
11	than the party to which the Speaker or the President belongs,	63
12	as the case may be.	
13	(d) Each house shall determine the rules of its	65
14	proceedings, judge the elections, returns and qualifications	66
15	of its members and choose its officers. No member shall be	67
16	expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of	68
17	the members elected to that house. A member may be expelled	69
18	only once for the same offense. Each house may punish by	
19	imprisonment any person, not a member, guilty of disrespect	70
20	to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its	71
21	presence. Imprisonment shall not extend beyond twenty-four	72
22	hours at one time unless the person persists in disorderly or	73
23	contemptuous behavior.	
24	ARTICLE V	75
25	Section 13. Governor - Legislative Messages	77
26	The Governor, at the beginning of each regular session of	79
27	the General Assembly and at the close of his term of office,	80
28	shall report to the General Assembly on the condition of the	81
29	State and recommend such measures as he deems desirable.	82
30	ARTICLE VIII	84
31	Section 2. State Finance	86
32	(a) The Governor shall prepare and submit to the General	88
33	Assembly, at a time prescribed by law, a State budget for the	89
34	ensuing fiscal biennium. The budget shall set forth the	90
35	estimated balance of funds available for appropriation at the	91

1	beginning of the fiscal biennium, the estimated receipts, and	92
2	a plan for expenditures and obligations during the fiscal	
3	biennium of every department, authority, public corporation	93
4	and quasi-public corporation of the State, every State	94
5	college and university, and every other public agency created	95
6	by the State, but not of units of local government or school	96
7	districts. The budget shall also set forth the indebtedness	97
8	and contingent liabilities of the State and such other	
9	information as may be required by law. Proposed expenditures	98
10	shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for the	99
11	fiscal biennium as shown in the budget.	100
12	(b) The General Assembly by law shall make	102
13	appropriations for all expenditures of public funds by the	103
14	State. Appropriations for a fiscal year shall not exceed	104
15	funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available	105
16	during that biennium.	

17	SCHEDULE	108
18	The foregoing amendment to the Constitution takes effect	110
19	on the second Wednesday in January next after its adoption by	111
20	the electors.	

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

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RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE
SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to
the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the
general election next occurring at least six months after the
adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9
of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX

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 as may be
provided in a law passed by the vote of three-fifths of the
members elected to each House of the General Assembly. State
debt authorized by the General Assembly under this
sub-section may not exceed \$3,500,000,000 in authorized
State debt unissued or issued but not retired. Any law
providing for incurring or guaranteeing of debt shall set
forth the specific purposes and manner of repayment.

(c) State debt for specific purposes may be incurred or
the payment of State or other debt guaranteed as may be
provided in a law approved by a majority of the electors
voting on the question at the next general election following
passage. Such State debt authorized under this sub-section

1 shall be in addition to the amounts authorized in sub-section 49
 2 (b) of this Section. Any law providing for the incurring or 50
 3 guaranteeing of debt shall set forth the specific purpose 51
 4 and the manner of repayment.

5 (d) State debt in anticipation of revenues to be 53
 6 collected in a fiscal year may be incurred by law in an 54
 7 amount not exceeding 5% of the State's appropriations for 55
 8 that fiscal year. Such debt shall be retired from the
 9 revenues realized in that fiscal year. 56

10 (e) State debt may be incurred by law in an amount not 57
 11 exceeding 15% of the State's appropriations for that fiscal 58
 12 year to meet deficits caused by emergencies or failures of 59
 13 revenue. Such law shall provide that the debt be repaid 60
 14 within one year of the date it is incurred.

15 (f) State debt may be incurred by law to refund 62
 16 outstanding State debt if the refunding debt matures within 63
 17 the term of the outstanding State debt. 64

18 (g) The State, departments, authorities, public 66
 19 corporations and quasi-public corporations of the State, the 67
 20 State colleges and universities and other public agencies 68
 21 created by the State, may issue bonds or other evidences of 69
 22 indebtedness which are not secured by the full faith and 70
 23 credit or tax revenue of the State nor required to be repaid, 71
 24 directly or indirectly, from tax revenue, for such purposes
 25 and in such amounts as may be authorized by law. 72

26 SCHEDULE 74

27 This amendment to Section 9 of Article IX takes effect 76
 28 immediately upon its adoption by the electors. 77

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

10

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 45

12

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
 EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE
 SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to
 the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the
 general election next occurring at least 6 months after the
 adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 2
 of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows:

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ARTICLE X

23

EDUCATION

24

Section 2. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

26

A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed
 by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the
 Senate and shall hold office for four years beginning on the
 third Monday of January after the election of a Governor and
 until his successor is appointed and qualified. To be
 eligible to hold the office of Superintendent of Public
 Instruction 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 appointment.

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The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the
 chief educational officer of the State having general
 supervisory responsibility in relation to public elementary
 and secondary schools, and shall, except as limited by law,
 establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and
 evaluating education programs, recommend financing, and have
 such other duties and powers as provided by law.

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TRANSITION SCHEDULE

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If this amendment is approved by the electors of the
 general election in 1978, the term of office of the first
 appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be
 commence on the third Monday of January, 1979, at which time
 the State Board of Education and the appointed office of

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1 State Superintendent of Education shall cease to exist. In 50
2 the event the Superintendent of Public Instruction has not 51
3 been appointed and qualified by the date fixed for the 52
4 commencement of his term, the last appointed State
5 Superintendent of Education shall serve as acting 53
6 Superintendent of Public Instruction until a Superintendent 54
7 of Public Instruction has been appointed and qualified.

8 Unless and until changed by law, the Superintendent of 56
9 Public Instruction shall exercise all the statutory powers, 57
10 duties and functions of the State Board of Education, the 58
11 State Superintendent of Education and the Illinois Office of 59
12 Education.

Diun

1.	HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION	47	10
2.	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT		12

3	RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE	16
4	EIGHTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE	17
5	SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to	18
6	the electors of this State for adoption or rejection at the	19
7	general election next occurring at least 6 months after the	
8	adoption of this resolution, a proposition to amend Section 5	20
9	of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows:	21

ARTICLE IX

Section 5. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXATION

12	(a) The General Assembly by law may classify personal	27
13	property for purposes of taxation by valuation, abolish such	28
14	taxes on any or all classes and authorize the levy of taxes	29
15	in lieu of the taxation of personal property by valuation.	30

16	(b) Any ad valorem personal property tax abolished on or	32
17	before the effective date of this Constitution shall not be	33
18	reinstated.	

19	(c) The General Assembly by law may abolish all ad	36
20	valorem personal property taxes and concurrently therewith	37
21	and thereafter shall replace all revenue lost by units of	
22	local government and school districts as a result of the	38
23	abolition of ad valorem personal property taxes subsequent to	39
24	January 2, 1971. Such revenue shall be replaced by imposing	40
25	statewide taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real estate,	41
26	solely on those classes relieved of the burden of paying ad	42
27	valorem personal property taxes because of the abolition of	43
28	such taxes subsequent to January 2, 1971. are taxes If any taxes	
29	imposed for such replacement purposes are taxes on or	44
30	measured by income, such replacement taxes shall not be	45
31	considered for purposes of the limitations of one tax and the	46
32	ratio of 8 to 5 set forth in Section 3(a) of this Article.	47

SCHEDULE

The foregoing Amendment to Section 5 of Article IX of the

1 Constitution takes effect upon its adoption by the electors 52
2 of this State.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	1.
1	12:00	Speaker Redmond	House to order	
		Reverend Krueger	Prayer	
		Speaker Redmond	House at east for 15 minutes House to order, Roll Call	
		Clerk Hall	Messages from the Senate	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk Hall	Committee Reports	
2		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk Hall	S.B. 1st Reading	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk Hall	H.B. 400, 2nd Reading	
3		Speaker Redmond	3rd Reading	
		Matijevich		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk Hall	H.B. 3362, 2nd Reading, No Committee Amendments	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Reading	
		Sharp	H.B. 3153, move back to 2nd	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
4		Bowman	H.B. 3149, move back to 2nd	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Skinner		
		Clerk Hall	H.B. 2514, 3rd Reading	
		Skinner		
5	12:42	Speaker Redmond	Bill passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2549, 3rd Reading	
		Speaker Redmond	Out of the record	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	2.
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2792, 3rd Reading	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Tipsword	Move back to 2nd	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2929, 3rd Reading	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevich		
6		Speaker Redmond		
		Ewing	Speaks on Bill	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz	Yield?	
7		Ewing	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		McClain	Yield?	
8		Ewing	Discussion	
9		Speaker Redmond		
		Schneider	Yield?	
		Ewing	Discussion	
10		Speaker Redmond		
		Giorgi		
		Speaker Redmond		
	12:55	Rigney	Votes 'no'	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Skinner		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ewing	Take it out of the record	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
11		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2931, 3rd Reading
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schneider	Take out of record
		Speaker Redmond	
		Robinson	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3058, 3rd Reading
		Pullen	
12		Speaker Redmond	
		Robinson	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Griesheimer	Yield?
13		Pullen	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matejek	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Peters	
14		Speaker Redmond	
	1:05	McGrew	Yield?
		Pullen	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Edgar	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		McMaster	Question



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
16, 17		Pullen	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	Moves previous question
		Speaker Redmond	Motion carries
		Pullen	To close
18		Speaker Redmond	
		Deuster	Explain Vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Keats	
19		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 3058 passed
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3151, 3rd Reading
		Speaker Redmond	
		Lucco	Introduction
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	
20	1:20	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 3151 passed
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3152, 3rd Reading
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hoxsey	Question
21		Bowman	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Friedrich	
		Speaker Redmond	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 3238, 3rd Reading



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	5.
		Speaker Redmond		
		Friedrich		
22		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads series of Bills	
		Friedrich		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Cunningham		
		Speaker Redmond	Bills passed	
23		Polk	S.B. 82, recalled to 2nd and held	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 634, 2nd Reading Am. #1 adopted	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Am. #2	
		Luarino		
		Speaker Redmond	Am. adopted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #3	
	1:30	Laurino		
24		Speaker Redmond		
		Totten	Question	
		Laurino	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond	Am. #3 adopted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #4	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Laurino		
25		Speaker Redmond	Am. adopted, 3rd Reading	
		Cunningham	H.B. 32, 3rd Reading	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ewell	Yield?
		Cunningham	Discussion
26		Ewell	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
27		Speaker Redmond	
		McMasters	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Cunningham	To close
		Speaker Redmond	
28		Cunningham	Explains vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	
	1:45	Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	
		Speaker Redmond	
29		Mudd	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	Possible verification
		Speaker Redmond	
		Huskey	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	Passed
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2929, 3rd Rdg.
		Ewing	Move to return to 2nd
		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	7.
		Lechowicz		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Skinner		
		Speaker Redmond	Motion carries	
31		Clerk O'Brien	Reads McClains motion	
		Speaker Redmond		
	1:55	McClain	Moves to table Am. #3	
32		Speaker Redmond		
		Ewing	Oppose	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Bradley		
33		Speaker Redmond		
		Skinner		
34		Speaker Redmond		
		McClain		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz		
35		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz	Poll absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Hanahan		
		Clerk O'Brien	H.R. 787, Laurino	
36		Speaker Redmond		
		Hanahan		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Laurino		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	8.
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted	
		Ebbesen		
		Speaker Redmond		
37		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
	2:14	McClain	Verify Negative vote	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ewing		
		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails	
		McClain		
		Speaker Redmond	Verify Negative role	
		Clerk O'Trien	Reads Negative Roll Call	
38		Speaker Redmond		
39		McClain	Questions Negative vote	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Mulcahey	Change to no	
40		Speaker Redmond	Motion to table fails	
		Ewing	Move it to 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Reading	
		Lucco	Introduction	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Katz	Announcement	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevich		
		Speaker Redmond		
41		Katz	Motion	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	9.
		Speaker Redmond		
	2:30	Schneider		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevich		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Mudd	Announcement	
42		Speaker Redmond		
		Chapman	Announcement	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Deuster	Responds to Matijevich	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Wikoff	H.B. 2606, 2602, 2603, leave to table these Bills	
		Speaker Redmond	Tabled	
		Ryan	Excused absences	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz		
43		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevich	Introduction	
44		Speaker Redmond		
		DiPrima	H.B. 933, 2nd C.C.R.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Totten	Question	
45		DiPrima	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond	House adopts report	
	2:40	Clerk O'Brien	H.R. 783, Death Resolution	
		Conti		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
46		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	Adjournment Resolution
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	
47		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Move to suspend rule
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijevich	Question
		Madigan	Discussion
		Deuster	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Move to adjourn, 9 a.m.
		Speaker Redmond	House adjourned after half hour of perfunct
48-68		Clerk Hall	Committee Reports, H.J.R.C.A.'s
69		Clerk Ohler	Reads one H.J.R.C.A.
70		Clerk Hall	Adjourns House

