

STATE OF ILLINOIS



HOUSE JOURNAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

101ST LEGISLATIVE DAY

REGULAR & PERFUNCTORY SESSION

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2016

11:16 O'CLOCK A.M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
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NOTE: Full text of Amendments will not be included in House Journals from the 97th GA forward; they can be viewed on the Illinois General Assembly website (www.ilga.gov). For inquiries regarding this, please contact the House Clerk’s office.

101ST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Perfunctory Session

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2016

At the hour of 11:16 o'clock a.m., the House convened perfunctory session.

SENATE RESOLUTION

The following Senate Joint Resolution, received from the Senate, was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Rules: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41.

TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Representative Brown will replace Representative Sullivan in the Committee on Rules on February 10, 2016.

Representative Greg Harris will replace Representative Turner in the Committee on Rules on February 10, 2016.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on February 10, 2016, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES APPROVED FOR FLOOR CONSIDERATION:

That the resolution be reported "recommends be adopted" and be placed on the House Calendar: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measures is as follows:
4, Yeas; 0, Nays; 0, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson

Y Brown(R) (replacing Sullivan)

Y Lang(D)

A Leitch(R)

Y Harris, G.(D) (replacing Turner)

At the hour of 11:22 o'clock a.m., the House Perfunctory Session adjourned.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Representative Madigan in the chair.

Prayer by Bishop Thomas Paprocki.

Representative Currie led the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

By direction of the Speaker, a roll call was taken to ascertain the attendance of Members, as follows:
117 present. (ROLL CALL 1)

By unanimous consent, Representative Daniel Burke was excused from attendance.

TEMPORARY COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Representative William Davis will replace Representative Turner in the Committee on Rules on February 9, 2016.

Representative Brown will replace Representative Sullivan in the Committee on Rules on February 9, 2016.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Representative Currie, Chairperson, from the Committee on Rules to which the following were referred, action taken on February 9, 2016, reported the same back with the following recommendations:

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEE:

Labor & Commerce: HOUSE AMENDMENT No. 2 to HOUSE BILL 580.

The committee roll call vote on the foregoing Legislative Measure is as follows:
3, Yeas; 1, Nay; 0, Answering Present.

Y Currie(D), Chairperson	N Brown(R) (replacing Sullivan)
Y Lang(D)	A Leitch(R)
Y Davis, W.(D) (replacing Turner)	

**MOTIONS
SUBMITTED**

Representative Bennett submitted the following written motion, which was placed on the order of Motions in Writing:

MOTION

Pursuant to Rule 60(b), I move to table HOUSE BILL 4961.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by
Mr. Anderson, Secretary:

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41

Adopted by the Senate, February 10, 2016.

Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate

A message from the Senate by
Mr. Anderson, Secretary:

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

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 42

Adopted by the Senate, February 10, 2016.

Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate

ACTION ON MOTIONS

Representative Currie moved for the suspension of applicable House Rules to allow for immediate consideration of SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41.

A voice vote was taken on the motion.

The motion prevailed.

RESOLUTION

Having been reported out of the Committee on Rules on February 10, 2016, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41 was taken up for consideration.

Representative Currie moved the adoption of the resolution.

The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk inform the Senate.

RECESS

At the hour of 11:36 o'clock a.m., Representative Madigan moved that the House do now take a recess for the President of the United States, Barack H. Obama, to address the Joint Session.

The motion prevailed.

**JOINT SESSION
11:37 O'CLOCK A.M.**

The hour having arrived, the time heretofore fixed by Senate Joint Resolution 41 adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Joint Session convened for the purpose of hearing an address by the President of the United States, Barack H. Obama in person to the Ninety-Ninth General Assembly.

The Senate, preceded by the Honorable President Cullerton, and Members of the Senate, appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives and, by direction of the Speaker, took the seats assigned to them.

The two Houses being convened in Joint Session, President Cullerton of the Senate announced that a quorum of the Senate was present.

Speaker of the House Madigan, announced that a quorum of the House of Representatives was present.

A majority of each house of the General Assembly being present, the Speaker of the House announced the Joint Session duly formed.

RECESS

At the hour of 11:38 o'clock a.m., Speaker of the House Madigan moved that the Joint Session do now take a recess until 12:30 o'clock p.m..

The motion prevailed.

At the hour of 1:03 o'clock p.m., the House resumed its Joint Session.

Speaker of the House Madigan in the Chair.

**PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
BARACK H. OBAMA**

Hey! Thank you! Thank you so much! Thank you, everybody. Thank you!

Everybody, please have a seat. Have a seat. Thank you so much.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of the General Assembly, my fellow Illinoisans: It's actually kind of fun to start a speech like that twice in one month. What an incredible privilege it is to address this chamber.

And to Governor Rauner, Senator Durbin, members of Congress, Speaker Madigan, Former Governor Pat Quinn, Mayor Langfelder and the people of Springfield -- thank you for such a warm welcome as I come back home. Thank you. Thank you so much. Thank you. It's good to be home. Thank you, guys. Thank you. Thank you. It is great to see so many old friends like John Cullerton and Emil Jones. I miss you guys. It's great to be in the State Capitol. Being here today calls to mind the first time I spoke on the Senate floor, almost 20 years ago. And I was passionate, idealistic, ready to make a difference. Just to stand in that magnificent chamber was enough to fill me up with a heightened sense of purpose.

And I probably needed a little dose of reality when I first arrived. So one day, I rose to speak about a bill. And I thought I'd made some compelling points, with irrefutable logic. And I was about to sit down, feeling pretty good about myself, when Pate Philip sauntered over to my desk. Now, there are some young people here, so for those of you who don't remember, Pate Philip was the Senate Majority Leader at the time. He was a Marine, and big shock of white hair, chomped on a cigar; was so politically incorrect that you don't even know how to describe it. But he always treated me well. And he came by and he slapped me on the back, he said, "Kid, that was a pretty good speech. In fact, I think you changed a lot of minds. But you didn't change any votes." Then he singled, and they gavelled, and we got blown out.

So that was my first lesson in humility. The next came when I presented my own first bill. It was a simple piece of legislation that would make it a lot easier for Illinois manufacturers to hire graduating community college students. I didn't know any serious opposition, so I asked for a vote. And what I got was a good hazing. I assume that this custom still exists.

So a senior colleague put the vote on hold to ask, "Could you correctly pronounce your name for me? I'm having a little trouble with it." "Obama," I said. "Is that Irish?" he asked. And being in my early 30s at the time, I was a little cocky -- I said, "It will be when I run countywide." "That was a good joke," he said, but he wasn't amused. "This bill is still going to die."

And he went on to complain that my predecessor's name was easier to pronounce than mine, that I didn't have cookies at my desk like she did, how would I ever expect to get any votes without having cookies on my desk. "I definitely urge a no vote," he said, "whatever your name is."

And for the next several minutes, the Senate debated on whether I should add an apostrophe to my name for the Irish, or whether the fact that "Obama" ends in a vowel meant I actually belonged to the Italians -- and just how many trees had had to die to print this terrible, miserable bill, anyway.

And I was chastened. And I said, "If I survive this event, I will be eternally grateful and consider this a highlight of my legal and legislative career." And I asked for a vote. And initially the vote board showed that it was going down, but at the last minute it flipped and my bill passed. But I was duly reminded that I was a freshman in the minority. And I want to thank all my former colleagues in both chambers for not letting me forget it.

To be a rookie in the minority party, as I was, is not much fun in any legislature. We were called "mushrooms" -- because we were kept in the dark and fed a lot of manure. But one benefit of being in such a position -- not being invited into the meetings where the big deals were being made -- is that I had a lot of time to get to know my colleagues. And many of us were away from our families, and so we became friends.

We went to fish fries together. We'd go to union halls. We'd play in golf scrambles. We had a great bipartisan poker game at the Illinois Manufacturer's Association. Boro Relijie would host, and folks like Dave Luechtefeld and Terry Link, others would join in. We'd eat downstairs -- and I can't say I miss the horseshoes. But away from the glare of TV, or the tweets, or the GIFs of today's media, what we discovered was that despite our surface differences -- Democrats and Republicans, downstate hog farmers, inner-city African Americans, suburban businesspeople, Latinos from Pilsen or Little Village -- despite those differences, we actually had a lot in common. We cared about our communities. We cared about our families. We cared about America.

We fought hard for our positions. I don't want to be nostalgic here -- we voted against each other all the time. And party lines held most of the time. But those relationships, that trust we'd built meant that we came at each debate assuming the best in one another and not the worst.

I was reminiscing with Christine Radogno -- we came in in the same class. And we were on opposite sides of most issues, but I always trusted her and believed that she was a good person. And if we had a bill that we might be able to work together on, it was a pleasure to work with her on. Or Dave Syverson, who -- we worked together on the Public Health and Welfare Committee, and we got some important work done that made a difference in people's lives.

And we didn't call each other idiots or fascists who were trying to destroy America. Because then we'd have to explain why we were playing poker or having a drink with an idiot or a fascist who was trying to destroy America.

And that respect gave us room for progress. And after I'd served here for six years, my party finally gained the majority. Emil Jones became the President of the Senate. And by then, I had made some friends across the aisle -- like Kirk Dillard, who I believe is here today, and we were able to pass the first serious ethics reform in 25 years. And working closely with law enforcement, who knew by then that we cared about cops and sheriffs and prosecutors. And working with folks like John Cullerton, we passed Illinois' first racial profiling law, which was good for police officers and minority communities.

And because someone like my friend, John Bouman, who worked at the Shriver Center on Poverty Law, helped us build coalitions across the state, including with business, and was able to then reach out to Republicans, we were able to increase tax credits for the working poor and expand health insurance to children in need.

And we wouldn't bend on our most deeply held principles, but we were willing to forge compromises in pursuit of a larger goal. We were practical when we needed to be. We could fight like heck on one issue and then shake hands on the next. Somebody like Jesse White was able to travel around the state and people didn't even know what party he was necessarily from because he brought so much joy with the tumblers and the work that they were doing.

So I want you to know that this is why I've always believed so deeply in a better kind of politics, in part because of what I learned here in this legislature. Because of what I learned traveling across the state, visiting some of your districts, before I was running statewide, before I was a U.S. senator; learning all the corners of this state -- this most-representative of states. A state of small towns and rich farmland, and the world's greatest city. A microcosm of America, where Democrats and Republicans and independents, and good people of every ethnicity and every faith shared certain bedrock values.

I just saw a story the other day showing that if you rank all 50 states across categories like education levels and household incomes, and race and religion, the one state that most closely mirrors America as a whole is Illinois, this state.

And I learned by talking to your constituents that if you were willing to listen, it was possible to bridge a lot of differences. I learned that most Americans aren't following the ins and outs of the legislature carefully, but they instinctively know that issues are more complicated than rehearsed sound bites; that they play differently in different parts of the state and in the country. They understand the difference between realism and idealism; the difference between responsibility and recklessness. They had the maturity to know what can and cannot be compromised, and to admit the possibility that the other side just might have a point.

And it convinced me that if we just approached our national politics the same way the American people approach their daily lives -- at the workplace, at the Little League game; at church or the synagogue -- with common sense, and a commitment to fair play and basic courtesy, that there is no problem that we couldn't solve together.

And that was the vision that guided me when I first ran for the United States Senate. That's the vision I shared when I said we are more than just a collection of red states and blue states, but we are the United States of America. And that vision is why, nine years ago today, on the steps of the Old State Capitol just a few blocks from here, I announced my candidacy for President.

Now, over these nine years, I want you to know my faith in the generosity and the fundamental goodness of the American people has been rewarded and affirmed over and over and over again. I've seen it in the determination of autoworkers who had been laid off but were sure that they could once again be part of a great, iconic American industry. I've seen it in the single mom who goes back to school even as she's working and looking after her kids because she wants a better life for that next generation. I've seen it the vision and risk-taking of small businessmen. I've seen it time and time again in the courage of our troops. But it's been noted often by pundits that the tone of our politics hasn't gotten better since I was inaugurated, in fact it's gotten worse; that there's still this yawning gap between the magnitude of our challenges and the smallness of our politics. Which is why, in my final State of the Union address, and in the one before that, I had to acknowledge that one of my few regrets is my inability to reduce the polarization and meanness in our politics. I was able to be part of that here and yet couldn't translate it the way I wanted to into our politics in Washington.

And people ask me why I've devoted so much time to this topic. And I tell them it's not just because I'm President, and the polarization and the gridlock are frustrating to me. The fact is we've gotten a heck of a lot done these past seven years, despite the gridlock. We saved the economy from a depression. We brought

back an auto industry from the brink of collapse. We helped our businesses create 14 million new jobs over the past six years. We cut the unemployment rate from 10 percent to 4.9 percent. We covered nearly 18 million more Americans with health insurance. We ignited a clean energy revolution. We got bin Laden. We brought the vast majority of our troops home to their families. We got a lot done. We're still getting a lot done.

And our political system helped make these things possible, and the list could go on. There's no doubt America is better off today than when I took office. I didn't want this to be a State of Union speech where we have the standing up and the sitting down. Come on, guys, you know better than that. No, no, no, I've got a serious point to make here. I've got a serious point to make here because this is part of the issue, right? We have an importation of our politics nationally, and on cable and talk radio, and it seeps into everything.

The point I'm trying to make is I care about fixing our politics not only because I'm the President today, or because some of my initiatives have been blocked by Congress -- that happens to every President, happens to every governor, happens to everybody who participates -- anybody who participates in a democracy. You're not going to get 100 percent of what you want all the time.

The reason this is important to me is, next year I'll still hold the most important title of all, and that's the title of citizen. And as an American citizen, I understand that our progress is not inevitable -- our progress has never been inevitable. It must be fought for, and won by all of us, with the kind of patriotism that our fellow Illinoisan, Adlai Stevenson, once described not as a "short, frenzied outburst of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime." It requires citizenship and a sense that we are one.

And today that kind of citizenship is threatened by a poisonous political climate that pushes people away from participating in our public life. It turns folks off. It discourages them, makes them cynical. And when that happens, more powerful and extreme voices fill the void. When that happens, progress stalls. And that's how we end up with only a handful of lobbyists setting the agenda. That's how we end up with policies that are detached from what working families face every day. That's how we end up with the well-connected who publicly demand that government stay out of their business but then whisper in its ear for special treatment.

That's how our political system gets consumed by small things when we are a people that are called to do great things -- to give everybody a shot in a changing economy; to keep America safe and strong in an uncertain world; to repair our climate before it threatens everything we leave for our kids.

So that's what's on my mind as I come back to Illinois today. This is what will be a focus of mine over the course of this year and beyond: What can we do, all of us, together, to try to make our politics better? And I speak to both sides on this. As all of you know, it could be better, and all of you would feel prouder of the work you do if it was better.

So, first, let's put to rest a couple of myths about our politics. One is the myth that the problems with our politics are new. They are not. American politics has never been particularly gentle or high-minded -- especially not during times of great change.

As I mentioned when I visited a mosque in Maryland last week, Thomas Jefferson's opponent tried to stir things up by suggesting he was a Muslim. So I'm in good company. But that's nothing compared to the newspaper which warned that if Jefferson were elected, "murder, robbery, rape, adultery, and incest will be openly taught and practiced." His Vice President, Aaron Burr, literally killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel. I don't even want to tell you what Andrew Jackson's opponents said about his mamma. Lincoln, himself, was routinely called "weak, wishy-washy," a "yahoo," "an unshapely man," "the obscene ape of Illinois," and, my favorite -- a "facetious pettifogger." I don't know what that means--but it sounds insulting.

So, comparatively speaking, today is not that bad -- as long as you've got a thick skin. As Harold Washington once said: "Politics ain't beanbag." It's tough. And that's okay.

There's also the notion sometimes that our politics are broken because politicians are significantly more corrupt or beholden to big money than they used to be. There's no doubt that lobbyists still have easier access to the halls of power than the average American. There's a lot of work that we need to do to make sure that the system works for ordinary people and not just the well-connected. That's true at the federal level; that's true at the state level. Folks aren't entirely wrong when they feel as if the system too often is rigged and does not address their interests.

But, relative to the past, listen, I'm confident we've got enough rules and checks to prevent anyone in my Cabinet from siphoning whiskey tax revenue into their own pockets like President Grant's administration did. Until FDR went after the ward bosses of Tammany Hall, they controlled judges and politicians as they pleased -- patronage, bribery, and money laundering. It's not as easy as it was to whip up tens of thousands of phantom votes, whether in Chicago or South Texas.

From the Teapot Dome to Watergate, history tells us we should always be vigilant and demand that our public servants follow the highest ethical standards. But the truth is that the kind of corruption that is blatant, of the sort that we saw in the past, is much less likely in today's politics. And the Justice Department and the media work hard to keep it that way. And that's a very good thing. So we don't want to romanticize the past and think somehow it's a difference in the people being elected.

And it also isn't true that today's issues are inherently more polarizing than the past. I remember, we endured four years of Civil War that resulted in hundreds of thousands of dead Americans. This country was divided on a fundamental question.

Before Pearl Harbor, entering into World War II was a highly charged debate. The fault lines of Vietnam, the culture wars of the '60s -- they still echo into our politics a half-century later.

We've been arguing since our founding over the proper size and role of government; the meaning of individual freedom and equality; over war and peace, and the best way to give all of our citizens opportunity. And these are important debates that everybody should join, with all the rigor that a free people require.

My point is, the problem is not that politicians are worse, the problem is not that the issues are tougher. And so it's important for us to understand that the situation we find ourselves in today is not somehow unique or hopeless. We've always gone through periods when our democracy seems stuck. And when that happens, we have to find a new way of doing business.

We're in one of those moments. We've got to build a better politics -- one that's less of a spectacle and more of a battle of ideas; one that's less of a business and more of a mission; one that understands the success of the American experiment rests on our willingness to engage all our citizens in this work.

And that starts by acknowledging that we do have a problem. And we all know it. What's different today is the nature and the extent of the polarization. How ideologically divided the parties are is brought about by some of the same long-term trends in our politics and our culture. The parties themselves have become more homogenous than ever. A great sorting has taken place that drove Southern conservatives out of the Democratic Party, Northern moderates out of the Republican Party, so you don't have within each party as much diversity of views.

And you've got a fractured media. Some folks watch FOX News; some folks read the Huffington Post. And very often, what's profitable is the most sensational conflict and the most incendiary sound bites. And we can choose our own facts. We don't have a common basis for what's true and what's not. I mean, if I listened to some of these conservative pundits, I wouldn't vote for me either. I sound like a scary guy.

You've got advocacy groups that, frankly, sometimes benefit from keeping their members agitated as much as possible, assured of the righteousness of their cause. Unlimited dark money -- money that nobody knows where it's coming from, who's paying -- drowns out ordinary voices. And far too many of us surrender our voices entirely by choosing not to vote. And this polarization is pervasive and it seeps into our society to the point where surveys even suggest that many Americans wouldn't want their kids to date someone from another political party. Now, some of us don't want our kids dating, period. But that's a losing battle.

But this isn't just an abstract problem for political scientists. This has real impact on whether or not we can get things done together. This has a real impact on whether families are able to support themselves, or whether the homeless are getting shelter on a cold day. It makes a difference as to the quality of the education that kids are getting. This is not an abstraction.

But so often, these debates, particularly in Washington but increasingly in state legislatures, become abstractions. It's as if there are no people involved, it's just cardboard cutouts and caricatures of positions. It encourages the kind of ideological fealty that rejects any compromise as a form of weakness. And in a big, complicated democracy like ours, if we can't compromise, by definition, we can't govern ourselves.

Look, I am a progressive Democrat. I am proud of that. I make no bones about it. I'm going to make another point here. I believe that people should have access to health care. I believe they should have access to a good public education. I believe that workers deserve a higher minimum wage. I believe that collective bargaining is critical to the prospects of the middle class, and that pensions are vital to retirement, as long as they're funded responsibly.

Hold on a second. Hold on a second. Sit down, Democrats. Sit down. Sit down -- just for a second. I appreciate that, but I want to make this larger point.

I believe we're judged by how we care for the poor and the vulnerable. I believe that in order to live up to our ideals, we have to continually fight discrimination in all its forms. I believe in science, and the science behind things like climate change, and that a transition to cleaner sources of energy will help preserve the planet for future generations.

I believe in a tough, smart foreign policy that says America will never hesitate to protect our people and our allies, but that we should use every element of our power and never rush to war.

Those are the things I believe. But here's the point I want to make. I believe that there are a lot of Republicans who share many of these same values, even though they may disagree with me on the means to achieve them. I think sometimes my Republican colleagues make constructive points about outdated regulations that may need to be changed, or programs that even though well-intended, didn't always work the way they were supposed to.

And where I've got an opportunity to find some common ground, that doesn't make me a sellout to my own party. That applies -- well, we'll talk later, Duncan. This is what happens, everybody starts cherry-picking. One thing I've learned is folks don't change.

So trying to find common ground doesn't make me less of a Democrat or less of a progressive. It means I'm trying to get stuff done.

And the same applies to a Republican who, heaven forbid, might agree with me on a particular issue -- or if I said America is great, decided to stand during a State of Union. It's not a controversial proposition. You're not going to get in trouble.

But the fact that that's hard to do is a testament to how difficult our politics has become. Because folks are worried, well, I'm going to get yelled at by you, or this blogger is going to write that, or this talk show host is going to talk about me, and suddenly I've got to challenger, and calling me a RINO or a not a real progressive.

So when I hear voices in either party boast of their refusal to compromise as an accomplishment in and of itself, I'm not impressed. All that does is prevent what most Americans would consider actual accomplishments -- like fixing roads, educating kids, passing budgets, cleaning our environment, making our streets safe.

It cuts both ways, guys. See, suddenly everybody is standing. This is fascinating to watch. The point is, it cuts both ways.

Our Founders trusted us with the keys to this system of self-government. Our politics is the place where we try to make this incredible machinery work; where we come together to settle our differences and solve big problems, do big things together that we could not possibly do alone. And our Founders anchored all this in a visionary Constitution that separates power and demands compromise, precisely to prevent one party, or one wing of a party, or one faction, or some powerful interests from getting 100 percent of its way. So when either side makes blanket promises to their base that it can't possibly meet -- tax cuts without cuts to services -- "everything will be fine, but we won't spend any money" -- war without shared sacrifice -- "we're going to be tough, but don't worry, it will be fine" -- union bashing or corporate bashing without acknowledging that both workers and businesses make our economy run -- that kind of politics means that the supporters will be perennially disappointed. It only adds to folks' sense that the system is rigged. It's one of the reasons why we see these big electoral swings every few years. It's why people are so cynical. Now, I don't pretend to have all the answers to this. These trends will not change overnight. If I did, I would have already done them through an executive action. That was just a joke, guys. Relax. A sense of humor is also helpful.

But I do want to offer some steps that we can take that I believe would help reform our institutions and move our system in a way that helps reflect our better selves. And these aren't particularly original, but I just want to go ahead and mention them.

First is to take, or at least reduce, some of the corrosive influence of money in our politics.

Now, this year, just over 150 families -- 150 families -- have spent as much on the presidential race as the rest of America combined. Today, a couple of billionaires in one state can push their agenda, dump dark money into every state -- nobody knows where it's coming from -- mostly used on these dark ads, everybody is kind of dark and the worst picture possible. And there's some ominous voice talking about how they're destroying the country.

And they spend this money based on some ideological preference that really is disconnected to the realities of how people live. They're not that concerned about the particulars of what's happening in a union hall in Galesburg, and what folks are going through trying to find a job. They're not particularly familiar with what's happening at a VFW post in Carbondale. They haven't heard personally from farmers outside of the Quads and what they're going through. Those are the voices that should be outweighing a handful of folks with a lot of money. I'm not saying the folks with a lot of money should have no voice; I'm saying they shouldn't be able to drown out everybody else's.

And that's why I disagree with the Supreme Court's Citizens United decision. I don't believe that money is speech, or that political spending should have no limits, or that it shouldn't be disclosed. I still support a constitutional amendment to set reasonable limits on financial influence in America's elections.

But amending the Constitution is an extremely challenging and time-consuming process -- as it should be. So we're going to have to come up with more immediate ways to reduce the influence of money in politics. There are a lot of good proposals out there, and we have to work to find ones that can gain some bipartisan support -- because a handful of families and hidden interests shouldn't be able to bankroll elections in the greatest democracy on Earth.

The second step towards a better politics is rethinking the way that we draw our congressional districts. Now, let me point this out -- I want to point this out, because this is another case of cherry-picking here. This tends to be popular in states where Democrats have been drawing the lines among Republicans, and less popular among Republicans where they control drawing the lines. So let's be very clear here -- nobody has got clean hands on this thing. Nobody has got clean hands on this thing.

The fact is, today technology allows parties in power to precision-draw constituencies so that the opposition's supporters are packed into as few districts as possible. That's why our districts are shaped like earmuffs or spaghetti. It's also how one party can get more seats even when it gets fewer votes.

And while this gerrymandering may insulate some incumbents from a serious challenge from the other party, it also means that the main thing those incumbents are worried about are challengers from the most extreme voices in their own party. That's what's happened in Congress. You wonder why Congress doesn't work? The House of Representatives there, there may be a handful -- less than 10 percent -- of districts that are even competitive at this point. So if you're a Republican, all you're worried about is what somebody to your right is saying about you, because you know you're not going to lose a general election. Same is true for a lot of Democrats. So our debates move away from the middle, where most Americans are, towards the far ends of the spectrum. And that polarizes us further.

Now, this is something we have the power to fix. And once the next census rolls around and we have the most up-to-date picture of America's population, we should change the way our districts are drawn. In America, politicians should not pick their voters; voters should pick their politicians. And this needs to be done across the nation, not just in a select few states. It should be done everywhere.

Now, the more Americans use their voice and participate, the less captive our politics will be to narrow constituencies. No matter how much undisclosed money is spent, no matter how many negative ads are run, no matter how unrepresentative a district is drawn, if everybody voted, if a far larger number of people voted, that would overcome in many ways some of these other institutional barriers. It would make our politics better.

And that's why a third step towards a better politics is making voting easier, not harder; and modernizing it for the way that we live now.

Now, this shouldn't be controversial, guys. You liked the redistricting thing, but not letting people vote. I should get some applause on that, too.

Listen, three years ago, I set up a bipartisan commission to improve the voting experience in America. I had the election lawyers from my campaign and from Mitt Romney's campaign. They got together outside of the context of immediate politics. And I actually want to thank this assembly for moving to adopt some of its recommendations. Thanks to the good work of my dear friend, Senator Don Harmon, and many of you, there's a new law going into effect this year that will allow Illinoisans to register and vote at the polls on Election Day. It expands early voting -- something that makes it a lot easier for working folks and busy parents to go vote.

Think about it. If you're a single mom, and you've got to take public transportation to punch a clock, work round the clock, get home, cook dinner on a Tuesday in bad weather -- that's tough. Why would we want to make it so that she couldn't do it on a Saturday or a Sunday? How is that advancing our democracy?

So this law will make a difference. I'm proud of my home state for helping to lead the way.

And we know this works. In 2012 and 2014, the states with the highest voter turnout all had same-day registration. So today, I ask every state in America to join us -- reduce these barriers to voting. Make it easier for your constituents to get out and vote.

And I'd encourage this assembly to take the next step. Senator Manar and Representative Gabel have bills that would automatically register every eligible citizen to vote when they apply for a driver's license. That will protect the fundamental right of everybody. Democrats, Republicans, independents, seniors, folks with disabilities, the men and women of our military -- it would make sure that it was easier for them to vote and have their vote counted.

And as one of your constituents, I think you should pass that legislation right away. I think the Governor should sign it without delay. Let's make the Land of Lincoln a leader in voter participation. That's something we should be proud to do. Let's set the pace -- encourage other states across the country to follow our lead, making automatic voter registration the new norm across America.

Now, just during the course of this talk, it's been interesting to watch the dynamics, obviously. In part because so much of our politics now is just designed for short-term, tactical gain. If you think that having more voters will hurt you on Election Day, then suddenly you're not interested in participation. And if you think that the gerrymandering is helping you instead of hurting you, then you're not for those proposals.

We get trapped in these things. We know better. If we were setting up a set of rules ahead of time, and you didn't know where you stood, which party you were going to be in, if you didn't have all the data and the poll numbers to tell you what's going to give you an edge or not, you'd set up a system that was fair. You'd encourage everybody to be part of it. That's what we learned in our civics books. That's how it should work.

The fact that we can't do that, that brings me to my last point, which is, even as we change the way system works, we also have a responsibility to change the way that we, as elected officials and as citizens, work together. Because this democracy only works when we get both right -- when the system is fair, but also when we build a culture that is trying to make it work.

Recently, I've been thinking a lot about something a friend of mine, Deval Patrick, once said to his constituents when he was governor of Massachusetts. He said, "Insist from us and from each other a modicum of civility as the condition for serving you." This is what he told voters. "Insist on us having a modicum of civility."

I think that's something that all of us, as Americans, have to insist from each other. Our children are watching what we do. They don't just learn it in school, they learn it by watching us -- the way we conduct ourselves, the way we treat each other. If we lie about each other, they learn it's okay to lie. If we make up facts and ignore science, then they just think it's just their opinion that matters. If they see us insulting each other like school kids, then they think, well, I guess that's how people are supposed to behave. The way we respect -- or don't -- each other as citizens will determine whether or not the hard, frustrating, but absolutely necessary work of self-government continues.

I've got daughters that are getting older now, and one of the most important things about being a parent I think is them just seeing what you do not when you're out in public, not when you're dealing with somebody important, but just how do you do -- how do you treat people generally. And it makes me much more mindful. I want to live up to their expectations.

And in that same way, I want this democracy to live up to the people's expectations. We can't move forward if all we do is tear each other down. And the political incentives, as they are today, too often rewards that kind of behavior. That's what gets attention. So it will require some courage just to act the way our parents taught us to act. It shouldn't, but in this political environment apparently it does. We've got to insist to do better from each other, for each other.

Rather than reward those who'd disenfranchise any segment of America, we've got to insist that everybody arm themselves with information, and facts, and that they vote. If 99 percent of us voted, it wouldn't matter how much the 1 percent spends on our elections.

Rather than reward the most extreme voices, or the most divisive language, or who is best at launching schoolyard taunts, we should insist on a higher form of discourse in our common life, one based on empathy and respect, -- which does not mean you abandon principle. It doesn't mean you're not tough.

Rather than paint those who disagree with us as motivated by malice, to suggest that any of us lack patriotism -- we can insist, as Lincoln did, that we are not enemies, but friends; that our fellow Americans are not only entitled to a different point of view, but that they love this country as much as we do.

Rather than reward a 24/7 media that so often thrives on sensationalism and conflict, we have to stand up and insist, no, reason matters, facts matter; issues are complicated. When folks just make stuff up, they can't go unchallenged. And that's true for Democrats if you hear a Democratic make something up, and that's true for a Republican if you see a Republican cross that line.

Rather than accept the notion that compromise is a sellout to one side, we've got to insist on the opposite -- that it can be a genuine victory that means progress for all sides. And rather than preventing our kids from dating people in other parties -- well, I may have issues about dating, generally -- but we can trust that we've raised our kids to do the right thing, and to look at the qualities of people's character, not some label attached to them.

And maybe, most of all, whenever someone begins to grow cynical about our politics, or believes that their actions can't make a difference or it's not worth participating in, we've got to insist, even against all evidence to the contrary, that in fact they can make a difference. And in this job of being a citizen of the United States of America, that's a big deal. It's something we should revere and take seriously.

Abraham Lincoln wasn't always the giant that we think of today. He lacked formal schooling. His businesses and his law practices often struggled. After just one term in Congress, his opposition to the

Mexican-American War damaged his reputation so badly he did not run for reelection. He was denounced as a traitor, a demagogue, an enemy sympathizer. He returned to his law practice and admitted he was losing interest in politics entirely.

And then something happened that shook his conscience. Congress effectively overturned the Missouri Compromise, that flawed and fragile law that had prohibited slavery in the North and legalized it in the South, but left the question ultimately unsettled. And stunned by this news, Lincoln said he'd been roused "as he had never been before" over what it meant for America's future.

And so, here in Springfield, at the state fair, he got back in the game and he delivered the first of his great anti-slavery speeches to a crowd of thousands. And over the next six years, even as he lost two more political races, his arguments with Douglas and others shaped the national debate. That's when he uttered those brilliant words on the steps of the Old State Capitol that "A house divided against itself cannot stand;" that "this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free."

He became the first Republican President, and I believe our greatest President. And through his will and his words and, most of all, his character, he held a nation together and he helped free a people.

And those victories did not solve all of our problems. He would be attacked at times for the compromises he was prepared to make by abolitionists and folks from his own side. It would be 100 years more until the law guaranteed African Americans the equal rights that they had been promised. Even 50 years after that, our march is not yet finished. But because Lincoln made that decision not to give up, and not to let other voices speak for him, and because he held in his mind the strength of principle but the vision, the ability to understand those who disagreed with him, and showed them respect even as he fought them -- because of what he set in motion, generations of free men and women of all races and walks of life have had the chance to choose this country's course. What a great gift. What a great legacy he has bestowed up.

And that's the thing about America. We are a constant work of progress. And our success has never been certain, none of our journey has been preordained. And there's always been a gap between our highest ideals and the reality that we witness every single day. But what makes us exceptional -- what makes us Americans -- is that we have fought wars, and passed laws, and reformed systems, and organized unions, and staged protests, and launched mighty movements to close that gap, and to bring the promise and the practice of America into closer alignment. We've made the effort to form that "more perfect union."

Nine years to the day that I first announced for this office, I still believe in that politics of hope. And for all the challenges of a rapidly changing world, and for all the imperfections of our democracy, the capacity to reach across our differences and choose that kind of politics -- not a cynical politics, not a politics of fear, but that kind of politics -- sustained over the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime, that's something that remains entirely up to us.

Thank you, Illinois. God bless you. God bless America. It's good to see all you. I miss you guys. Thank you.

At the hour of 2:07 o'clock p.m., President Cullerton moved that the Joint Assembly do now arise.
The motion prevailed.

At the hour of 2:07 o'clock p.m., the House resumed its session.
Representative Madigan in the Chair.

At the hour of 2:08 o'clock p.m., Representative Currie moved that the House do now adjourn until Thursday, February 11, 2016, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., allowing perfunctory time for the Clerk.

The motion prevailed.
And the House stood adjourned.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
NINETY-NINTH
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE ROLL CALL
QUORUM ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE

February 10, 2016

0 YEAS

0 NAYS

117 PRESENT

P Acevedo	P Davis, Monique	P Jones	P Scherer
P Ammons	P Davis, William	P Kay	P Sente
P Andersson	P DeLuca	P Kifowit	P Sims
P Andrade	P Demmer	P Lang	P Skoog
P Anthony	P Drury	P Leitch	P Smiddy
P Arroyo	P Dunkin	P Lilly	P Sommer
P Batinick	P Durkin	P Manley	P Sosnowski
P Beiser	P Evans	P Martwick	P Soto
P Bellock	P Feigenholtz	P Mayfield	P Stewart
P Bennett	P Fine	P McAsey	P Sullivan
P Bourne	P Flowers	P McAuliffe	P Tabares
P Bradley	P Ford	P McDermed	P Thapedi
P Brady	P Fortner	P McSweeney	P Tryon
P Breen	P Franks	P Meier	P Turner
P Brown	P Frese	P Mitchell, Bill	P Unes
P Bryant	P Gabel	P Mitchell, Christian	P Verschoore
E Burke, Daniel	P Gordon-Booth	P Moeller	P Wallace
P Burke, Kelly	P Guzzardi	P Moffitt	P Walsh
P Butler	P Hammond	P Morrison	P Wehrli
P Cabello	P Harper	P Moylan	P Welch
P Cassidy	P Harris, David	P Mussman	P Wheeler, Barbara
P Cavaletto	P Harris, Greg	P Nekritz	P Wheeler, Keith
P Chapa LaVia	P Hays	P Phelps	P Williams
P Cloonen	P Hernandez	P Phillips	P Willis
P Conroy	P Hoffman	P Pritchard	P Winger
P Costello	P Hurley	P Reaves-Harris	P Yingling
P Crespo	P Ives	P Reis	P Zalewski
P Currie	P Jackson	P Riley	P Mr. Speaker
P D'Amico	P Jesiel	P Rita	
P Davidsmeyer	P Jimenez	P Sandack	

E - Denotes Excused Absence

At the hour of 4:35 o'clock p.m., the House reconvened perfunctory session.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

The following bills were introduced, read by title a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules:

- HOUSE BILL 5021. Introduced by Representative Pritchard, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5022. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Barbara, AN ACT concerning public health.
- HOUSE BILL 5023. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5024. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5025. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5026. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5027. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5028. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5029. Introduced by Representative Kay, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 5030. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 5031. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning the lottery.
- HOUSE BILL 5032. Introduced by Representative Cavaletto, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5033. Introduced by Representative Harris, David, AN ACT concerning business.
- HOUSE BILL 5034. Introduced by Representative Harris, David, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5035. Introduced by Representative Stewart, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5036. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5037. Introduced by Representative Ives, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5038. Introduced by Representative Harris, Greg, AN ACT concerning appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 5039. Introduced by Representative Harris, Greg, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5040. Introduced by Representative Winger, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5041. Introduced by Representative Stewart, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5042. Introduced by Representative Stewart, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5043. Introduced by Representative Stewart, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 5073. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

HOUSE BILL 5074. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

HOUSE BILL 5075. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

HOUSE BILL 5076. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

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HOUSE BILL 5080. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

HOUSE BILL 5081. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

HOUSE BILL 5082. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT in relation to budget implementation.

HOUSE BILL 5083. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5084. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5085. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5086. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning government.

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HOUSE BILL 5096. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5097. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5098. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT making appropriations.

HOUSE BILL 5099. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning elections.

HOUSE BILL 5100. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning elections.

HOUSE BILL 5130. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5131. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5132. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5133. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

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HOUSE BILL 5142. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5143. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning finance.

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HOUSE BILL 5150. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 5151. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5152. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning finance.

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HOUSE BILL 5156. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 5157. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 5187. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5188. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5189. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 5190. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 5191. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 5192. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 5193. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 5194. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

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HOUSE BILL 5198. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5199. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5200. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning local government.

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HOUSE BILL 5244. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

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HOUSE BILL 5262. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5263. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5264. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5265. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5266. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5267. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5268. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning regulation.

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- HOUSE BILL 5299. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning insurance.
- HOUSE BILL 5300. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning insurance.

HOUSE BILL 5301. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning insurance.

HOUSE BILL 5302. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning insurance.

HOUSE BILL 5303. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning regulation.

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- HOUSE BILL 5331. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 5332. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 5333. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
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- HOUSE BILL 5337. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5338. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5339. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5340. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5341. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5342. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5343. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning warehouses.
- HOUSE BILL 5344. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning warehouses.
- HOUSE BILL 5345. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5346. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5347. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5348. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5349. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5350. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning housing.
- HOUSE BILL 5351. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning housing.
- HOUSE BILL 5352. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning urban problems.
- HOUSE BILL 5353. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning aging.
- HOUSE BILL 5354. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning aging.
- HOUSE BILL 5355. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning children.
- HOUSE BILL 5356. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning children.
- HOUSE BILL 5357. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning military service.

HOUSE BILL 5358. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning military service.

HOUSE BILL 5359. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5360. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5361. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5362. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5363. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5364. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5365. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5366. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5367. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5368. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5369. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5370. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5371. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5372. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5373. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5374. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5375. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5376. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5377. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning urban problems.

HOUSE BILL 5378. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5379. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5380. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5381. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning agriculture.

HOUSE BILL 5382. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning agriculture.

HOUSE BILL 5383. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning animals.

HOUSE BILL 5384. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning animals.

HOUSE BILL 5385. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning fish.

HOUSE BILL 5386. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning wildlife.

HOUSE BILL 5387. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning wildlife.

HOUSE BILL 5388. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning fish.

HOUSE BILL 5389. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning conservation.

HOUSE BILL 5390. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning conservation.

HOUSE BILL 5391. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5392. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5393. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5394. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5395. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5396. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5397. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5398. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5399. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5400. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5401. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5402. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5403. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5404. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5405. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5406. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5407. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 5408. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 5409. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 5410. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 5411. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning courts.

HOUSE BILL 5412. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning alternative dispute resolution.

HOUSE BILL 5413. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning alternative dispute resolution.

HOUSE BILL 5471. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5472. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5473. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5474. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5475. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5476. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5477. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5478. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5479. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5480. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5481. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5482. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5483. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5484. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5485. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5486. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5487. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning human rights.

HOUSE BILL 5488. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5489. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning human rights.

HOUSE BILL 5490. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5491. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5492. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5493. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5494. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5495. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5496. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5497. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

HOUSE BILL 5498. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning business.

- HOUSE BILL 5499. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5500. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5501. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5502. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5503. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5504. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5505. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5506. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5507. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5508. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5509. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5510. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5511. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5512. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5513. Introduced by Representative Madigan, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5514. Introduced by Representative Burke, Daniel, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5515. Introduced by Representative Meier, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 5516. Introduced by Representative Meier, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5517. Introduced by Representative Lilly, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5518. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5519. Introduced by Representative Lilly, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5520. Introduced by Representative Unes, AN ACT concerning land.
- HOUSE BILL 5521. Introduced by Representative Unes, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5522. Introduced by Representative Ives, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5523. Introduced by Representative Stewart, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5524. Introduced by Representative Harris, Greg, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5525. Introduced by Representative Walsh, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5526. Introduced by Representative Smiddy, AN ACT concerning agriculture.
- HOUSE BILL 5527. Introduced by Representative Manley, AN ACT concerning revenue.

- HOUSE BILL 5528. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5529. Introduced by Representative Crespo, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5530. Introduced by Representative Williams, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5531. Introduced by Representative Moffitt, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5532. Introduced by Representative Demmer, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5533. Introduced by Representative Morrison, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 5534. Introduced by Representative Feigenholtz, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 5535. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5536. Introduced by Representative Cavaletto, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5537. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5538. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning domestic violence.
- HOUSE BILL 5539. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5540. Introduced by Representative Currie, AN ACT to revise the law by combining multiple enactments and making technical corrections.
- HOUSE BILL 5541. Introduced by Representative Butler, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5542. Introduced by Representative Ammons, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5543. Introduced by Representative Ammons, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5544. Introduced by Representative Ammons, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5545. Introduced by Representative Ives, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5546. Introduced by Representative Ives, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 5547. Introduced by Representative Cavaletto, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5548. Introduced by Representative Cavaletto, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5549. Introduced by Representative Cavaletto, AN ACT concerning family law.
- HOUSE BILL 5550. Introduced by Representative Brown, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5551. Introduced by Representative Feigenholtz, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5552. Introduced by Representative Feigenholtz, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 5553. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5554. Introduced by Representative Batinick, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5555. Introduced by Representative Batinick, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

- HOUSE BILL 5556. Introduced by Representative Soto, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5557. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5558. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning automated license plate recognition systems.
- HOUSE BILL 5559. Introduced by Representative Wallace, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5560. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5561. Introduced by Representative McSweeney, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5562. Introduced by Representative Jones, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5563. Introduced by Representative Williams, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5564. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5565. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5566. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5567. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5568. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5569. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5570. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5571. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5572. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5573. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5574. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 5575. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5576. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5577. Introduced by Representative Wallace, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 5578. Introduced by Representative Fine, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5579. Introduced by Representative Currie, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 5580. Introduced by Representative Wallace, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5581. Introduced by Representative Currie, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 5582. Introduced by Representative Currie, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 5583. Introduced by Representative Turner, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5584. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Barbara, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5585. Introduced by Representative Pritchard, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5586. Introduced by Representative Kifowit, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5587. Introduced by Representative Cloonen, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5588. Introduced by Representative Lilly, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5589. Introduced by Representative Lilly, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5590. Introduced by Representative Lilly, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5591. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning insurance.

HOUSE BILL 5592. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5593. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5594. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5595. Introduced by Representative McDermed, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5596. Introduced by Representative Martwick, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5597. Introduced by Representative Turner, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 5598. Introduced by Representative Currie, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5599. Introduced by Representative Davis, Monique, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5600. Introduced by Representative Chapa LaVia, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5601. Introduced by Representative Unes, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 5602. Introduced by Representative Unes, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 5603. Introduced by Representative Harris, Greg, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 5604. Introduced by Representative Conroy, AN ACT concerning regulation.

HOUSE BILL 5605. Introduced by Representative Cloonen, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5606. Introduced by Representative Walsh, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5607. Introduced by Representative Lang, AN ACT concerning property.

HOUSE BILL 5608. Introduced by Representative Moffitt, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5609. Introduced by Representative Moffitt, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5610. Introduced by Representative Moffitt, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5611. Introduced by Representative Moffitt, AN ACT concerning local government.

- HOUSE BILL 5612. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT making appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 5613. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning the Law Enforcement Information Task Force Act.
- HOUSE BILL 5614. Introduced by Representative Williams, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5615. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5616. Introduced by Representatives Costello and Stewart, AN ACT concerning agriculture.
- HOUSE BILL 5617. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5618. Introduced by Representative Gabel, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5619. Introduced by Representative Gabel, AN ACT concerning courts.
- HOUSE BILL 5620. Introduced by Representative Gabel, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5621. Introduced by Representative Ives, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5622. Introduced by Representative Harris, David, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5623. Introduced by Representative Harris, David, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5624. Introduced by Representative Ives, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5625. Introduced by Representative Fortner, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 5626. Introduced by Representative Rita, AN ACT making appropriations to the Auditor General.
- HOUSE BILL 5627. Introduced by Representative Rita, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5628. Introduced by Representative Williams, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5629. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning insurance.
- HOUSE BILL 5630. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Keith, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5631. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Keith, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5632. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Keith, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5633. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Keith, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5634. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Keith, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5635. Introduced by Representative Fortner, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 5636. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5637. Introduced by Representative Hays, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 5638. Introduced by Representative Moffitt, AN ACT concerning regulation.

- HOUSE BILL 5639. Introduced by Representative Reis, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5640. Introduced by Representative Brown, AN ACT concerning agriculture.
- HOUSE BILL 5641. Introduced by Representative Bellock, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5642. Introduced by Representative Bellock, AN ACT concerning children.
- HOUSE BILL 5643. Introduced by Representative Bellock, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5644. Introduced by Representative Bellock, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5645. Introduced by Representative Bellock, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5646. Introduced by Representative Bellock, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5647. Introduced by Representatives Nekritz - Moffitt, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5648. Introduced by Representative Franks, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5649. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5650. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning firearms.
- HOUSE BILL 5651. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5652. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning liquor.
- HOUSE BILL 5653. Introduced by Representative Batinick, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5654. Introduced by Representative Leitch, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5655. Introduced by Representative Leitch, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5656. Introduced by Representative Hammond, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5657. Introduced by Representative Hammond, AN ACT concerning the lottery.
- HOUSE BILL 5658. Introduced by Representative Hammond, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5659. Introduced by Representative Wheeler, Keith, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5660. Introduced by Representative Martwick, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5661. Introduced by Representative Costello, AN ACT concerning wildlife.
- HOUSE BILL 5662. Introduced by Representative Costello, AN ACT concerning wildlife.
- HOUSE BILL 5663. Introduced by Representative Costello, AN ACT concerning fish.
- HOUSE BILL 5664. Introduced by Representative Reis, AN ACT concerning the 2nd Amendment rights.
- HOUSE BILL 5665. Introduced by Representative Winger, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5666. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

- HOUSE BILL 5667. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5668. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 5669. Introduced by Representative Sims, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5670. Introduced by Representative Williams, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5671. Introduced by Representative Harris, Greg, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5672. Introduced by Representative Bradley, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5673. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5674. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning public aid.
- HOUSE BILL 5675. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5676. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5677. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 5678. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 5679. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 5680. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 5681. Introduced by Representative Nekritz, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 5682. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5683. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 5684. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 5685. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5686. Introduced by Representative Breen, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 5687. Introduced by Representative Turner, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5688. Introduced by Representative Beiser, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5689. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5690. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5691. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5692. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5693. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning finance.
- HOUSE BILL 5694. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5695. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning finance.

- HOUSE BILL 5696. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 5697. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5698. Introduced by Representative Cassidy, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5699. Introduced by Representative Franks, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5700. Introduced by Representative Verschoore, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5701. Introduced by Representative Bradley, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5702. Introduced by Representative Bradley, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5703. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5704. Introduced by Representative Pritchard, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5705. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5706. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5707. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5708. Introduced by Representative Willis, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5709. Introduced by Representative Sosnowski, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5710. Introduced by Representative Sosnowski, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5711. Introduced by Representative Sosnowski, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5712. Introduced by Representative Sosnowski, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5713. Introduced by Representative Sosnowski, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5714. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5715. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5716. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5717. Introduced by Representative Zalewski, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5718. Introduced by Representative Andrade, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5719. Introduced by Representative Andrade, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5720. Introduced by Representative Andrade, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5721. Introduced by Representative Davis, William, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5722. Introduced by Representative Ammons, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5723. Introduced by Representative Davis, William, AN ACT concerning transportation.

- HOUSE BILL 5724. Introduced by Representative Davis, William, AN ACT concerning children.
- HOUSE BILL 5725. Introduced by Representative Arroyo, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 5726. Introduced by Representative Arroyo, AN ACT concerning public health.
- HOUSE BILL 5727. Introduced by Representative Arroyo, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5728. Introduced by Representative Burke, Kelly, AN ACT concerning domestic violence.
- HOUSE BILL 5729. Introduced by Representative Burke, Kelly, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5730. Introduced by Representative Kifowit, AN ACT concerning appropriations.
- HOUSE BILL 5731. Introduced by Representative Tryon, AN ACT concerning health.
- HOUSE BILL 5732. Introduced by Representative Tryon, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5733. Introduced by Representative Tryon, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5734. Introduced by Representative Tryon, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5735. Introduced by Representative Tryon, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5736. Introduced by Representative Hernandez, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5737. Introduced by Representative Sosnowski, AN ACT concerning revenue.
- HOUSE BILL 5738. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning employment.
- HOUSE BILL 5739. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5740. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning safety.
- HOUSE BILL 5741. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5742. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5743. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning elections.
- HOUSE BILL 5744. Introduced by Representative Jesiel, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5745. Introduced by Representative Riley, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.
- HOUSE BILL 5746. Introduced by Representative Riley, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5747. Introduced by Representative Riley, AN ACT concerning regulation.
- HOUSE BILL 5748. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5749. Introduced by Representative Phelps, AN ACT concerning finance.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
FIRST READING**

Representative Sandack introduced the following:

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 49**

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

ARTICLE IV
THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 3. LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(c)~~ (b) In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the State Board of Elections ~~General Assembly by law~~ shall redistrict the Legislative Districts and the Representative Districts using the computer program designated under subsection (b). ~~The Board shall file such computer generated plan with the Secretary of State no later than June 1 of the year following the Federal decennial census year.~~

(d) The State Board of Elections shall designate a computer program under subsection (b) and shall approve a plan under subsection (c) at public meetings. The Board shall give reasonable and adequate advance notice of those meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) An approved redistricting plan filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State.

(f) The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate, which shall be initiated in the name of the People of the State by the Attorney General. (Source: Amendment adopted at general election November 4, 1980.)

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect beginning with redistricting in 2021 and applies to the election of members of the General Assembly in 2022 and thereafter.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 49 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

Representative Sandack introduced the following:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 50

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

ARTICLE IV THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 6. ORGANIZATION

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

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

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

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

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 50 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

Representative Sandack introduced the following:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 51

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend the Illinois Constitution by adding Section 2.5 to Article IV as follows:

ARTICLE IV
THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 2.5. TERM LIMITS

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

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 51 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

Representative Bennett introduced the following:

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 52**

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NINETY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least 6 months after the adoption of this resolution a proposition to amend the Illinois Constitution by changing Sections 5 and 6 of Article IV, and Sections 2 and 3 of Article VIII as follows:

ARTICLE IV
THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 5. SESSIONS

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

(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 or as provided in subsection (b-5) of Section 6 of this Article.

(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.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

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.

(b-5) Within 5 days after the vacancy of the offices of Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate under subsection (a-5) of Section 2 of Article VIII, 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. Only members who have not previously served as the Speaker of the House of Representatives or the President of the Senate shall be eligible for election.

(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.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

ARTICLE VIII FINANCE

SECTION 2. STATE FINANCE

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

(a-5) If a balanced budget has not been passed by June 30th of each year, the offices of Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate become vacant, as provided in subsection (c) of Section 3 of this Article, and shall continue to become vacant every 90 days after the vacancies are filled until the General Assembly passes a balanced budget. Elections to fill the vacancies shall be held as provided in subsection (b-5) of Section 6 of Article IV.

(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.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SECTION 3. STATE AUDIT AND AUDITOR GENERAL

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

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

(c) Within 30 days of the enactment of the law or laws comprising the State budget for a fiscal year, the Office of the Auditor General must certify whether the enacted budget will be balanced with expenses not exceeding funds estimated by the General Assembly to be available during that year pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 2 of this Article. If the Office of the Auditor General certifies that the budget is not balanced, then the offices of Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate shall become vacant upon filing notice of such certification with the Secretary of State.

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act.

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 52 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

At the hour of 5:36 o'clock p.m., the House Perfunctory Session adjourned.