

Doorkeeper Koehler: "All persons not entitled to the House floor please retire to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order. Members, please be in their seats. Led in prayer by Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Reverend Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. Peter Marshall used these words one time in a prayer: 'Lord, when we are doing wrong, make us willing to change. And when we are right, make us easy to live with'. Let us pray, O God, the fountain of wisdom, whose will is good and gracious, and whose law is truth; We beseech Thee so to guide and bless the Members of this House of Representatives of the State of Illinois here assembled, that they may enact such laws as shall please Thee, to the glory of Thy Name and the welfare of this people; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Introduction, First Reading? Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Yourell, Chairman of the Committee on Counties and Townships to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 16, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 200. Representative Schneider, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 17, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 220. Representative Mann, Chairman of the Committee Judiciary I to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 16, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 201 and 247. Do pass as amended, House Bill 276. Representative McLendon, Chairman of the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 16, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 182. Representative Taylor,



Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 17, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 86. Do not pass House Bill 208. Do pass Consent Calendar House Bill 171."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 356, Friedrich. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Lottery Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 357, Beatty. A Bill for an Act in relation to the Comprehensive Analysis Development of State Energy Programs. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction Constitutional Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #11, Friedrich. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring herein. There shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection of the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV of the Legislature, Section 9, Veto Procedure, (a) Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 calendar days after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the Bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law. (b) If the Governor does not approve the Bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his own objections to the House in which it originated. Any Bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of a Bill, the Bill and the Governor's objection, shall be filed with the Secretary of State within 60 calendar days. The Secretary of State shall return the Bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly of which the Bills can be reconsidered, can be considered. (c) The House to which a Bill is returned



shall immediately enter the Governor's objections upon its Journal. If within 15 calendar days after such entry that House by record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within 15 calendar days after such delivery the second House by record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected passes the Bill, it shall become law. (d) The Governor may reduce or veto any item of appropriation of Bill presented to him. Portions of a Bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. An item vetoed shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may become law in the same manner as a Veto Bill. An item reduced in amount shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may be restored to its original amount in the same manner as a Veto Bill except that the required record vote shall be a majority of the Members elected to each House. If a reduced item is not so restored, it shall become law in the reduced amount. Schedule. This Amendment of Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution is effective for each Session of the General Assembly newly convened after its adoption of the electors of this state. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment.

House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #12. Cunningham. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring herein....

House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #12, the Sponsor is Giorgi. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution a proposition to amend Section 1 of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows: Article X Section 1. Goal: Free Schools. The fundamental goal of the peoples of the state is the educational development of all persons to the limits of their capacities. The state shall provide for an effective, efficient system of high quality public educational institutions and services. Education and public schools



to the secondary level shall be free. There may be such other free education as the General Assembly provides by law. The state has a primary responsibility for financing a system of public education. The General Assembly shall establish a law, by law, a formula for the equitable distribution among school districts and adequate state aid to provide high quality education to the secondary level taking into consideration the student enrollment or attendance in compliance of the districts with state established standards and availability and utilization of funds from local tax sources and federal revenue sources. For each fiscal year the General Assembly shall appropriate and the Governor shall approve such amount as may be required to fully fund the distribution of the state aid under the formula schedule. The Amendment of Section 1 of Article X of the Constitutions proposed by this Resolution shall take effect July 1 next, after its adoption by the electors of this state and shall apply to the appropriations of state funds for the fiscal year beginning on that date. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 358. Pierce. A Bill for an Act in relation to the recovery of waste oil and amending an Act named herein.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 359. John Dunne. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 360. Polk. A Bill for an Act to clarify the law in relation to state parks.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 361. Polk. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 1 of the Illinois Professional Engineering Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 362. Peggy Smith Martin. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Local Government Affairs. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading and Constitutional Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #13. Skinner. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring



herein there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection of the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this House Joint Resolution a proposition to amend Sections 5, 6 and 10 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois to read as follows:

Section. Five Sessions. (a) The General Assembly shall be a continuous Body during the term for which Members of the House of Representatives are elected. The General Assembly shall convene on the Tuesday after the first Monday in December in even numbered years. The second year of the General Assembly shall convene on the second Wednesday of January of the next even numbered year.

Section VI. Organization. (a) A majority of the Members elected to each House constitutes a quorum. (b) On the Tuesday after the first Monday in December of even numbered years the Secretary of State or his designee shall convene the House of Representatives to elect from its Membership a Speaker of the House of Representatives as presiding officer and the Governor or his designee shall convene the Senate to elect from its Membership for President of the Senate as presiding officer. (c) Whenever the House of Representatives or the Senate fails to elect a presiding officer within 30 days or 100 ballots, whichever first occurs, that House is dissolved and a special primary and a special general election shall be held within 90 days to elect Members to that House. (d) 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. (e) 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 be... 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 24 hours at



one time unless the person....(tape)...disorderly or contemptuous behavior. Section X. Effective Date of Law. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform effective date for the laws passed. (a) Prior to June 1 of a calendar year and (b) during the period after the Tuesday after the first Monday in December in even numbered years and before the end of that calendar year. The General Assembly may provide for a different effective date in any law passed (a) prior to June 1 of the calendar year and (b) during the period after the Tuesday after the first Monday in December in even numbered years and before the end of that calendar year. A Bill passed after May 31 shall not become effective prior to June 1 of the next calendar year unless the General Assembly by a vote of three-fifths of the Members elected to each House provides for an earlier effective date. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 363, Tim Simms. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 364, Totten. A Bill for an Act in relation to the number of judges of elections and many certain acts in connection therewith. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 365, Walsh, Totten. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 366, Greisheimer. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 367, Greisheimer. A Bill for an Act to protect employees in their freedom of choice to join or refrain from joining labor organizations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 368, Greisheimer. A Bill for an Act to create the Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the record show that Representative Garmisa is excused for illness. And Representative Kane."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? The record will so show. Representative Ryan, do you have any excused absences?"

Ryan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker,..."

Speaker Redmond: "I can't see Representative Ryan."



Ryan: "Representative Sevcik because of illness and Representative Dunn because of illness to his wife."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, the record will so show. House Bills Second Reading. On House Bills Second Reading appears House Bill 4. Has Committee Amendments. Representative Kelly on the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 4. A Bill for an Act to regulate the purchase and repair of citizens band radios. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 4 on page 1, line 1 by deleting the word 'purchase and' and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I move for the adoption of the Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion?"

Kelly: "Okay, I'll explain briefly what they were. There was an amendment which made this Act law upon becoming law. And it gave to the Department of Agriculture the right to control the...this type of legislation. In other words it would be strictly a regulating ...wait a second. We're on four. Oh, on the CB radios? The only thing we did on the CB Radio Bill was one Amendment and that particular Amendment took out the purchase of CB radios. All it does now, the Bill, is refer to the repairs of citizen band radios, that's all the Amendment did. And I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Darrow."

Darrow: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Darrow: "...For a question? Representative Kelly, what was your reason for taking out prohibiting the sale?"

Kelly: "Ah, yes, Representative Darrow, the reason for that was that the, that if in fact we require citizen band radios to anyone that purchases a CB radio to be a licensed operator, this would in effect stop someone from buying a gift...let's say a friend or relation that wants to purchase a gift for someone on their birthday or what have you, they would not be able to do so and...unless



they were a licensed operator and that's why it was...it's better all the way around to have the Bill just restored to repairs of radios only."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, may I address a question to the Sponsor?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Sponsor, did you check the Federal Communications to see if we still have to buy a license for the use of the CB?"

Kelly: "Yes, I did since our Committee Hearing talk to the Federal Communications Commission about the fee. I believe it's a four dollar fee. It's temporarily being discontinued but you still in fact have to be a licensed operator, if you have a citizen band radio. So it hasn't changed in that area and this is just a temporary suspension of the license fee. So there isn't any... this Bill would not have any effect upon the federal regulations."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I just discovered my questions relate more to the Bill than to the Amendment so I will pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Totten: "In following up the question that Representative Geo-Karis asked, if I buy a CB radio if for January 1, 1977, I am not required to have a license under the temporary orders of the FCC. How can I get that repaired under this...under this Amendment?"

Kelly: "Well, I talked to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington and you are still going to have to be a licensed Class B operator to...if you want a CB radio, you're not going to get away without being licensed. You won't have...you won't have to pay the fee but there will be a licensing procedure that you'll have to follow."

Totten: "Well, that's been temporarily abolished right now."

Kelly: "Temporarily abolished but it's...no, I asked them directly.

I said in....does this mean that in fact if you do have a CB radio

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

now that you will not have to be licensed in any way? And the answer, 'No, you are still going to be governed and will be required to have a CB license.' And I said, 'What, a Class D?' And he said, 'That's correct.' So you will be, you're not going to be able to operate your radio without a license. Federal license, right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly to close."

Kelly: "I would just ask for your favorable support of the Committee Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Question is, on the adoption of Amendment #1. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye'; opposed 'no'. And the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Amendments from the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Eighteen."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 18. A Bill for an Act to require legible markings of food products. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 18 on page 2 by adding after line 8 the following, 'Section 5. Department of Agriculture shall be responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act. Section 6. This Act takes effect upon becoming law!'"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly, explain the Amendment."

Kelly: "Yes, the two Amendments that were adopted in the Committee on House Bill 18, the first Amendment places the control of the price marking under the Department of Agriculture, and hold on a second. What? Oh, okay, there's one Amendment that has two parts to it. And the Amendment in effect gives the regulation of price marking to the Department of Agriculture and it also makes this Act law upon becoming adopted by the General Assembly and the Governor. So it gives it an effective date, and that's all that it does. And I move for its adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Darrow."

Darrow: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."



Darrow: "Representative Kelly, on this you have a criminal penalty and enforcement being taken up by the Department of Agriculture. Are you sure that you want this to read 'enforcement' or would you rather having policing or some other more suitable term? The State's Attorney would be the only one that could actually enforce criminal codes."

Kelly: "Well, we'll take it out of the record and we'll work on it. So, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Bill to be taken out of the record for the time being."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. House Bill 20."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 20. Flinn. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act by adding Section 5.1 to amend sections of the Abandoned Mines Reclamation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 54."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 54. Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any Amendments on 54? Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 54. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act to provide insurance for employees who have been rejected by carriers. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments. No floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 76. We'll have to take that out of the record, the Amendment isn't printed. 120. Representative Griesheimer. Is Representative Griesheimer on the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 120. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 120 by inserting immediately after E, the following: 'absent and so forth'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, this particular Amendment actually



takes the place of the entire Bill as it was previously introduced. It's a clarifying Amendment and it was presented before the Motor Vehicles Committee and was adopted by them. It clarifies the language and puts into proper form the concept of the original Bill based upon the Committee's adoption I would move the adoption of the Amendment at this time on the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #1. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye'; opposed 'no'...Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, may I just suggest to Representative Griesheimer because Amendment #2 clarifies the situation quite explicitly you should have tabled Amendment #1 and offered Amendment #2."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I would concur in that suggestion and we would move to table Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has moved to table Amendment #1. Is there any objection? Hearing none Amendment #1 was...tabled. Any other Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2. Griesheimer. Amends House Bill 120 on page 2, lines 6 through 21 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, this is the Amendment I was just referring to. I had overlooked the first Amendment which was technically incorrectly drafted. So at this point in time I would move for the adoption of Amendment #2 which is the Amendment in fact that was adopted by the Motor Vehicles Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. If you can tell me what is the effect of that Amendment that has been adopted on a Bill when that Amendment is technically deficient?"

Speaker Redmond: "I would say that it imperils the Bill."

Madison: "Well, Mr. Speaker, then I'll call your attention to



Amendment #1 on House Bill 4 that this House adopted a few minutes ago."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly, are you here?"

Madison: "My examination of this Amendment, Mr. Speaker, leads me to believe that it is technically incorrect."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly, have you heard Representative Madison's comment? He questions the...Amendment #1 whether or not it's technically correct. Why don't you go back and talk to Representative Madison and...I'm sure you want your Bill in proper form."

Madison: "Well, I'm just trying to find out what is the...can we undo something that we've done, Mr..."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, there's a way to do it. Take it back from Third Reading to Second and table the Amendment would be the procedure."

Madison: "I say if we, if we do not do that. If the Sponsor does not agree to take it back, Mr. Speaker, and it goes to Third Reading and the Bill is passed with a deficient Amendment, what is the effect of the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I would think that it's subject to a court attack of some kind. Our job is not to determine the legality of Bills, ours is to pass them and we hope they're in proper form. But my point is, if the Bill is improper, it will be subject to attack in the courts and probably be vulnerable. I would suggest that...Representative Kelly, that you two talk and see what you're talking about. I'm sure he wants his Bill in proper form, so why don't you do that?"

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills Third Reading. House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 27."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 27. Ebbesen. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen. Representative Ebbesen. ...That out of the record. 52. I understand the Amendment isn't printed, am I correct on that, Representative Deuster? Who's Amendment was it? Representative Greiman. I understand it isn't



printed so we can't proceed. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, yesterday when this came up, Mr. Greiman had an Amendment that wasn't in proper order and I agreed to bring it back to Second Reading. Has the Amendment been filed?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, but not printed."

Deuster: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "That's Greiman's fault. Out of the record. 81."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 81. Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Collection Agency Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 81 is one that might well be controversial in the minds of some Members because it does deal with collection agencies and collection agencies are understandably not popular with everyone and in fact they're not popular with me. However, under the Collection Agency Act a couple of years ago we decided to try and regulate them so we provided that every person applying, or everyone must have a license and they must also post a bond. As it happens, the amount of the bond is \$25,000 and the bond applies not only to collection agencies who actually collect money but it unfortunately applies to a large number of collection agencies that never collect any money or never deal in any money at all. Many collection agencies either by a telephone or by letter encourage people to pay their debts directly to their creditors. House Bill 81 states that where a collection agency never actually receives any money they need not post the bond. Now this Bill does have the support of the Department of Registration and Education. They are prepared to administer, they do have a list of those agencies that collect money and those that do not collect money. And in the event, and they do inspect them and in the event somebody who says he doesn't collect money subsequently does, they have the ability to then move in and then require a bond. Actually in many cases we're dealing with small businesses. The cost of a bond is about \$250. And I might say for the benefit of the lawyers in this House, I'm sure many of the lawyers here send collection letters. We, in many cases, receive



money from the debtors and then we convey them to the creditors minus our fee, maybe. But we don't have to post a bond because it's assumed that lawyers are bondable and trustworthy and professional. So I do think the requirement of a bond for collection agencies who never have one penny come into the office is an unconscionable and unnecessary burden on small businesses. Now that's essentially what the Bill does. I think it's a safe Bill. It does have the support of the Administration. It can be enforced and what it does is raise a....eliminate a needless expenditure on...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian, do you seek recognition?"

Deuster: "...Some small collection...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian. Representative...."

Mugalian: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Sponsor what the bond covers? Does it in any...in any situation cover the debtor? Or might it not cover the client for certain losses even though money is not collected?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster....Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "To answer the question from Representative Mugalian, the answer is yes. The scope of the bond would be beyond mere collection of money but I think the contention of the bond is principally for money. The answer to his question, or the second part of it, was yes. I'll be happy to answer any other question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman, or Mugalian, pardon me."

Mugalian: "If I may just speak to the Bill for a moment I...it would seem to me that the Sponsor's affirmative answer to my question would suggest that his Bill may be misdirected. Either the provisions in the statute covering the bond itself, either that should be made or his Bill is inappropriate. Because it does cover more than the collection of monies and I don't know why this Legislature should willy-nilly nullify a protection that has been afforded to members of the public."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that Representative Mugalian's question was an important one. And from what I gathered from the response there are a



number of no-no's, prohibitions on these agencies. And if the fact is that these bonds cover and protect someone, the public generally, from misuse of any of the powers, then I think that this Bill is inappropriate and this Bill is not merely for money. It's for more than money, if I understand the answer correctly. In that case I think it should be defeated."

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

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House...."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Madison, pardon me."

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Madison: "Representative Deuster, can you tell me if there's anything sacrosanct about those particular individuals who don't receive money that would require that they not be under bond?"

Deuster: "Well, I think so, I think that if you just send out a few letters encouraging people to pay their debts you're not...you're a different classification of a collection agency. There's nothing sacred about it. I'm not here to carry any great grief for a collection agency. But they're legitimate businesses and anybody who has been trying to collect a debt, dentists, doctors, others, do use collection agencies. They're citizens like anyone else and I do feel that for those who just have sort of what you call a modest or mild operation where they're just encouraging people to pay the debt and there are some who do that, I just felt the bond was an unnecessary requirement. In answer to your question there's nothing sacred about them, no, simply because they don't collect money."

Madison: "Representative Deuster, you use the term mild and modest. Is there anything that this Bill does to make a distinction between those that have mild and modest involvement as opposed to those that have major involvement?"

Deuster: "No, Sir."

Madison: "Well, then, is the justification for the usage of those



words in your explanation in answering my question, Mr. Deuster?"

Deuster: "Well, I think we're all entitled to use any adjectives to try and shed light on a subject. ...I happen to know a couple of collection agencies that send letters out, they don't go out and bang on the TV set or threaten to throw you in jail or something or some other terrible thing. They just send some letters out. I do think they're reputable businesses. I think their approach is modest and mild. And I use those terms to describe those that I'm familiar with."

Madison: "Representative Deuster, by your very explanation then you would agree that while there are some that don't use extreme tactics there are others that do. Is that a fair assumption?"

Deuster: "Yes, there certainly are...all kinds of people in this world and as I said originally, I know that collection agencies are not popular as a group. I do...felt that there was some legitimate justification for separating them into those that collect money and those that are just encouraging the payment of the debts and don't actually receive money."

Madison: "I understand your concept very well, Representative Deuster. The problem that I have is that you're making that distinction on the basis of those that receive money and the distinction that you're describing is between those that are reputable and those that are not reputable. And I'm suggesting to you that the line that you draw in this Bill is not necessarily a line between those that are reputable and those that are irreputable. I'm suggesting to you that there are some that don't actually receive money that are very, very irreputable and ought to have a bond placed on them. And for that reason, Representative Deuster, at this time, I cannot support your Bill."

Deuster: "I respect your position and I understand it. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Representative Wolf, pardon me. Representative Wolf, J.J."

Wolf: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Wolf: "Representative Deuster, in reading this Bill, you're defining



this as an agency which has actually, which actually receives payment. I would just like to ask a question. Would a letter service or whatever name that you would call them by, would they be making telephone calls even though they do not actually collect the money?"

Deuster: "The answer is yes."

Wolf: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I think it's a simple Bill. Everybody understands it. I'm not carrying any great grief for the collection agencies but it did seem to me that this was a Bill that would relieve those who don't receive money from a burden of spending \$250 to buy a bond. And I just wanted to present this question to the General Assembly and I leave it in your hands. I urge your favorable vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schuneman, for what purpose do you arise?"

Schuneman: "I had a question of the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, we're a little late but go ahead, we'll..."

Schuneman: "If I may, Representative Deuster, I'm curious to know what the nature of this bond is. Bonds generally would provide for the payment of a sum of monies certain and some bonds provide for faithful performance of duties. Can you tell me what this particular bond does?"

Deuster: "Yes, in the Act it says that the bond shall run to the People of the State of Illinois for the use of the state or of any person who has a cause of action against the obligor."

Schuneman: "So this bond, then, goes into the faithful performance of duty, is that correct?"

Deuster: "Yes, it does."

Schuneman: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address the Bill. I think perhaps the bond goes beyond what the Sponsor is trying to correct in this case since he has made mention of the fact that he thinks we should not require a payment of money in the case of those collection agencies who do not collect money. But this bond, as I



understand the Sponsor, goes beyond that in that it guarantees the faithful performance of the duty of the collection agency. And under those circumstances I think we may be striking from the law something that properly belongs in the law in this case. And I would urge the defeat of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Representative Deuster, is this your record?"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I thought if you start down why you can move up. This was reported out by the Committee and so it's on the floor. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this, on this question... Representative Geo-Karis, push your switch. On this question there's 21 'aye' and 115 'no'. The Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional Extraordinary Majority required is hereby declared lost. House Bill 52. Representative Matijevidch."

Matijevidch: "Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to amend our Rules when a Bill like that, when a result like that happens rather than declare it lost, I think we ought to declare it murdered."

Speaker Redmond: "I thought it should automatically go on Postponed Consideration. 52. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "There is such a thing known as double jeopardy in killing somebody twice and I...want to make sure this is not going on Postponed Consideration, is that my understanding..."

Speaker Redmond: "52. We understand that the Amendment on 52 was now ready. Do you desire to have that returned to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment?"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, yes. Yesterday Representative Greiman's Amendment was not in proper order and I agreed to bring it back to Second Reading and with that in mind I would move that House Bill 52 be returned to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of considering Amendment #5."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none it will be returned to the Order of Second Reading. Read the Amendment, Mr..."



Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #5. Greiman, Amends House Bill 52 as amended in the last paragraph of Section 2 by deleting '18' and inserting in lieu thereof '14' and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and I wish to thank Representative Deuster for the courtesy extended to me in returning this Bill to Second Reading. Amendment #5 does two things, and let me take the second thing first. Yesterday we passed Amendment #3 of Representative Hart which removed the word 'this Act shall not affect the recovery of damage and any other cause of action where the liability of the parent or legal guardian is predicated on a common law basis'. In removing those words, in removing those words, Mr. Speaker, we have possibly destroyed common law actions that might be placed against parents. We have done something that I think we do not want to do. We do not want to exculpate parents from the liability of their children if it would have been based on common law tort. It then seeks to change the law to allow a, to require a defendant, a plaintiff, to set off any money received from insurance or money recovered from one of the other defendants so that there would not be double recovery. That's what the second part does. The first part, however, lowers the age from 18 to 14. Realistically speaking, we can control our children only up to a point. Fourteen, it seems to me, seems to be the kind of age the parent should be held liable for; that we should change the common law form. And I would therefore ask that this Amendment be adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Deuster, do you..."

Deuster: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we've adopted some good Amendments to this Bill but I think this is a bad one and I would oppose it. First of all, the reasons that I would oppose it, we have already adopted Representative Pierce's Amendment which changes the age to include those from 11 to 17. That puts the age limit the same way it is in virtually every state. Representative Greiman's Amendment would move it so far down that it would eliminate those that every police department will tell you ...generally responsible for vandalism and that's freshman, first"



year in high school and second year. First on the point of double recovery we have already adopted Amendment #3 developed and offered by Representative Hart which prohibits any double recovery. To that extent Representative Greiman's Amendment is unnecessary. On the subject of the age, eliminating the 14 and 15 years old would really gut and harm this piece of legislation and the Bill that Representative Caldwell has sponsored into law. I think it goes far too far. It's duplicative and I would urge the defeat of the Amendment #5."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "...Yes, Mr. Speaker. It's interesting this morning in a Committee I heard Representative Deuster suggest that it was difficult to control 17 year olds. That was this morning. Standing on the floor it's easy to control them. I think that this Act has a narrow application. It's meant to have a narrow application. I think if you do not pass the second part of it that you will be playing havoc with the common law tort law in this state. You are denying anybody the right to sue a parent for things that that parent would be liable for unless this Amendment is passed. And I recommend that you adopt it."

Speaker Redmond: "Question is on the Gentleman's motion to adopt the Amendment #5 to House Bill 52. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 35 'aye' and 102 'no'. The Gentleman's motion to adopt Amendment #5 fails. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. House Bills...Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, since no Amendment was adopted is it possible to consider this on Third Reading now?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yeah, I guess maybe you're right. Hate to admit it. Read the Bill, yeah."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 52. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Parental Responsibility Law, approved October 6, 1969. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."



Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, back in 1969 Representative Caldwell

sponsored legislation here in the State of Illinois which has been law and is called the Parental Responsibility Act. It's similar to, virtually identical to the laws that 41 other states have which provide that to a limited degree parents are responsible for the willful and malicious vandalism damage perpetrated by the minors living in their home. As we know, we have had a problem all over the State of Illinois, the suburbs, the city, downstate, everywhere with vandalism. Representative Caldwell originally thought the limited responsibility should be a thousand dollars; although at that time it was 500. This Bill does not change the substance of the law in any respect as far as the theory, that is, that parents rather than the innocent victims should be responsible for the vandalism damage perpetrated by their children on others. The thousand dollar limit of liability here is identical to that that is in the Cook County ordinance. It is also the same as in the State of Florida and a number of other states including New Mexico. Michigan has a thousand, five hundred limit. Texas has five thousand. I think what we do with this legislation by listing the limited responsibility upward, we recognize the forces of inflation and we broaden the rights that the aggrieved and the innocent victim has to secure civilly, and this is a civil remedy not criminal. Nobody is involving the police department in here, it just means that if you find out who is vandalizing you; you can go to the parents and say 'You are responsible, would you please pay for the damage that has been caused'. This legislation and law will encourage parents to be more careful about what their children are doing and secondly, it will shift the burden a little more, broaden the remedy so the innocent victim does not suffer. I know the Cook County Sheriff is interested in this subject and urge adoption of the vandalism law of the Cook County ordinance. I have one community in my district, Deerfield, that keeps a chart of the weekly damage from vandalism. And in many, many instances they find that the vandalism damage perpetrated in a community exceeds \$500. Church windows, store windows, they've had radio



transmitting equipment, you name it, and this would allow for damage to that exceeding \$500 but not over a thousand to be remedied. I think this is good legislation. It will, it will broaden the remedy and I...happy to answer any questions. I urge your adoption of House Bill 52."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, I think this Bill is going to sail out of this House but I would like to say why I'm voting 'no' and why I think increasing the penalty, doubling it, makes a bad Bill doubly bad. And I just want you to think for one moment before you cast your 'bill' what you're really affirming by so doing. It means that you can be held liable for the actions of another person. Why don't we have a law saying that one is responsible for his adult brother's action? Or that a husband is responsible for his wife's actions? What we are doing by this Bill is in a way de-personalizing and de-humanizing human beings, to wit, children. We are saying that they are in effect worse than a dog. That we are..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis...oh, pardon me, proceed."

Mugalian: "We are saying that a parent can be held liable for a \$1,000 because another human being was a blood relationship, has committed an atrocious act. It is the only,...the only occasion in Anglo-Saxon law, or Anglo-American law, by which such a situation can prevail. Recognizing this the State of New Jersey has declared unconstitutional an identical kind of Bill. All that I ask is that you think a little bit about it and if you want to vote 'yes' for this kind of a principle which says liability without responsibility because another human being is involved, then do so."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think it's high time that parents do observe some of their parental duties. And some parents will not do so unless they know that if they don't observe them and really discipline their children fairly the children are going to go on and do many things. We have many cases of vandalism going on and have parents tell me, 'Well, after all



he really didn't mean it.' I'm a little tired of that and I think we owe it to the people whose property is destroyed to have some conscience for them. And I don't think there's any excuse where if a parent can't control his own child then there should be some reason why. And if he can't control it for a good valid reason, maybe it's medical reasons he could go to, but anyway I certainly support this Bill. A thousand dollars is not too much of a hardship but it's enough of a reminder to apply the paddle instead of just permissive....use of the children."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms. Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Bill. I think this is a very important Bill that this Legislature now taking an opportunity to enact. One of the previous speakers related the relationship of this legislation to individuals and their comparison to an animal type state. I don't know whether or not he has control of his family or not but I think most people ought to be in control of their children and know what their children are doing and be responsible for their torts and actions. And if the few families and the few people in this state would assume their proper parental responsibilities, we would not have the vandalism and the damage and the deterioration of our society that's going on today. And I think Representative Deuster is to be commended for this type of legislation and to set the precedents that people are responsible for the acts of their minor children."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting against this atrocious Bill but for none of the reasons expressed by the 'Pride of Palatine' why he was voting against it. Two years ago when we adopted it everyone applauded the principle as fine. But there's quite a difference between five hundred and a thousand, the difference is double. Inflation hasn't gone that... far. It's time for you to recognize that parents' responsibility extends in other fields other than just paying for their kids malicious acts. They have things like tuition, University of Illinois tuition is going up \$90 next year. Their shoes cost more.



Their shirts and everything they have. It's time for a little mercy to the parents throughout this land. They don't choose for their children to go out and do these things. Realistically the children that cause this damage in most instances are those whose parents can't afford to make the restitution demanded. Idealism is one thing but realism needs to come into it. The Bill is inflationary. It's punitive. It's anti-children. It's anti-parents. And it's not the right Bill for this time. You're being stampeded into doing something that's merely a harrasment of those that are doing their best. Show a little mercy toward the parents of Illinois. Vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Levin."

Levin: "Mr. Speaker, I know the people in my area are quite concerned about the problem of youth gangs and vandalism and people feel a sense of helplessness. Unfortunately the existing civil, current Responsibility Act, has not been as effective as it might be in dealing with the situation. One, because you have to go out and hire your own attorney which costs a lot of money. And secondly, because even if you do you can only collect a very limited amount. I think this is a step in the right direction. I think we need to go a lot farther though and I hope that the House at a latter date will consider my Criminal Responsibility Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jaffe, to explain his vote."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think a lot of people here are voting and they're voting emotionally while they are not really looking at this particular Bill. Let me say that there are about three different reasons that you should be voting against it. Number one, if you read the papers today, the Bill has been declared unconstitutional in New Jersey. It seems sort of ridiculous for us to be voting on a Bill that has as many constitutional problems that this particular Bill does. And I really think that it does the House of Representatives no good to constantly vote out Bills when we in fact know that they are unconstitutional, they'll go to the courts, they'll be knocked out, they'll be for naught and yet we run headlong into these



emotional arguments that we throw a green light on the board. Secondly, let me tell you that if you want to protect yourself and you want to get insurance for this, as was brought out in the Judiciary Committee, you cannot get any insurance plan. It's just that simple. This is not included on home owner's insurance. There is no place in the world that you can get any insurance on it. That what you're in essence saying is we're going to find parents liable on things that they can't get any insurance for. Let's take a case, let's take a case where you have a 17 year old who has emotional problems and you're trying to do everything for that 17 year old, you go to the psychologist, the psychiatrist and everything else. You try to insure against it, you try to do everything you can and of course nothing will happen. You can't get insurance and then you're going to try and penalize that parent even a little bit more. Now I might say to my colleagues from the city of Chicago, and I look at their votes on there and I guess Representative Levin has joined them, the mayor of the city of Chicago has even come out and said that this is a bad concept and it's completely against this particular concept. So I would say to you, you have a 125 green votes on the board. It probably will fly out of the House but I think we're acting prematurely. I think we're acting on a bad concept and we're going to pass a law that really does no one any justice."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's a 128 'aye' and 21 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Matijevich, do you have a comment on the passage of House Bill 52? House Bills Third Reading, House Bill 4 I believe was just advanced to the Order of House Bills Third Reading. Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would ask to have the leave of the House to bring House Bill 4 from Third Reading back to Second Reading for the purpose of making a change on the face of this Committee Amendment. On line 5, page 1, there's a statement here that says 'from one to two'. In Committee this



was discussed and we had, at that time, intended to change the Amendment on its face in Committee. And I would ask that same courtesy be extended on the House floor to make a change on the face of this Amendment. from a, quote, of 'two to one'."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave to return House Bill 4 from Third to Second? Hearing no objections it will be returned. You've heard...does the Gentleman have unanimous consent to make the changes that he just described on the face of the Bill? Hearing no objections leave is granted, the Bill will be amended on its face. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. House Bill 76. House Bills Second Reading, House Bill 76."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 76. Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act concerning fees and salaries. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No Committee Amendments. Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1. Steczo. Amends House Bill 76 on page 1, line 22 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I ask leave to withdraw Amendment #1 to House Bill 76."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, Amendment #1 will...1 is withdrawn. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Representative Deuster?"

Deuster: "Representative Steczo just came to me and said his Amendment was in bad order but it was going to be redrafted and submitted later. If it's all right, if this Bill could go to Third Reading I've assured him that we would bring it back to consider his redrafted Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Hearing no objection we go to the Order of Third Reading. The Order of Motions. Representative Winchester is



recognized. Where has Representative Winchester moved? You have a Motion with respect to House Bill 337?"

Winchester: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you very much. Pursuant to Rule 18-K I move to suspend the six-and-a-half day posting requirement in order to hear House Bill 337 in the Revenue Committee next week."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay."

Winchester: "I believe that's Wednesday or Thursday."

Speaker Redmond: "Tuesday."

Winchester: "Is it Tuesday?"

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, the Rule is suspended."

Winchester: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 58. E. M. Barnes. House Resolution 62, Corneal Davis. House Resolution 63, Bowman. House Resolution 64, E. G. Stéelè."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Clerk would you please confine the Agreed Resolutions to 58, 62, 63 and House Joint Resolution 6 because we have not had time to peruse the others?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 6, Satterthwaite."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 58 is withdrawn from the Agreed List."

Giorgi: "Withdrawn? Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions 62 by Davis which requests the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities consider naming an appropriate building after a noted Chicagoan. House Resolution 63 by Bowman expresses it simply to the General Assembly the Holocaust, of people of the Holocaust. And House Resolution 6 by Satterthwaite honors Dr. John Bardeen of Champaign. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative



Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if it would be possible to have the Clerk read House Joint Resolution #6, please?"

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

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like unanimous consent to table House Joint Resolution #13, I am the Sponsor of it."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, the motion is granted. Was it the 9?"

Meyer: "13"

Speaker Redmond: "13. Representative Satterthwaite. Would you read the Resolution, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution #6, Satterthwaite. Whereas, Dr. John Bardeen of Champaign, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois has received the nation's highest civilian award, the coveted Medal of Freedom presented by the President in January of this year; and whereas, Professor Bardeen is also the only person ever to receive the Nobel Prize twice in the same field being a co-winner in physics in 1956 for the invention of the transistor and in 1972 for the successful theoretical explanation of superconductivity; and whereas Professor Bardeen has received other distinguished awards and honors far too numerous to mention since he joined the University of Illinois faculty in 1951 to help build his department into one of the finest of its kind in the world; and whereas Professor Bardeen's scientific achievements have contributed immensely to the expansion of knowledge and improvement of quality of human life. Therefore be resolved that the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that we commend Professor John Bardeen not only for his most recent honors but also for his long and eminent record of service to his university, his state and his nation. And be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to Professor Bardeen as a token of our appreciation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker...."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley, I can't see the..."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would ask that all of the Members of the House join me in Cosponsoring this Resolution of Congratulation to John Bardeen. His contributions to the state and nation and the world certainly would require..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster, would you come up here?"

Satterthwaite: "Would require that we recognize his contributions and I would ask that all Members names be added to this Resolution for him."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think..."

I'm going to be serious about this, I'm going to ask that the records show that I vote 'no' on all Agreed Resolutions. I think everybody knows how I feel about Congratulatory and Death Resolutions. I went before the Rules Committee, they wouldn't buy my proposal to eliminate them. And so that it be read into the ...on tape for posterity for whatever reason, some of you know I write a weekly newsletter and the last one that I've written is a resolution to end resolutions. And I'm going to read it for you so that it's on the tape for posterity's sake. Whereas approximately one thousand Congratulatory and Death Resolutions are normally introduced in the Illinois House of Representative in a biennium; and whereas it has been estimated that the cost to the Illinois taxpayers for the preparation and distribution of such resolutions ranges from one thousand to five thousand dollars per resolution; and whereas the House recognizes the salutary nature of commending its resolutions for good deeds and memorializing those who have passed their way through life; and whereas the House also recognizes the very serious fiscal condition of the state and its responsibility to cut costs whenever possible; and whereas the House deems that sitting herein congratulates every Illinois citizen who has or will celebrate any birthday in the past, present or future; and whereas we fervently commend those who have retired any endeavor and we wish them well in their future years; and whereas we congratulate those who have reached any significant milestone in their matrimonial



partnership; and whereas the House acknowledges the many public officials in all levels of government who have done one thing or another that may be noteworthy and we congratulate them for their political successes and commiserate with them on their losses; and whereas many Illinois citizens will be honored as Woman of the Year, Man of the Year, Grandmother of the Year, Miss Illinois, Mr. America, Miss Teenager, Miss Universe and similar persons of the year award that receive our special tribute; and whereas the House tips its hat to the many boy scouts and girl scouts who receive and will receive individual and troop awards, and we salute the many adults for their leadership roles in scouting; and whereas the House congratulates those who have won and will win individual and team athletic contests and offer condolences or best sportsmanship recognition to the many more losers; and whereas we give thanks and praise to the veterans, fraternal, church, civic, ethnic, school, labor and political groups, officers, directors and members for their many contributions toward community, pride, spirit and responsibilities; and whereas the House accord a blanket citation to anyone deserving praise or honor for anything worthy of mention. Now therefore be it resolved that in and by this resolution the Illinois House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly here and now recognizes all of its many citizens for the many good things that they may do or already done, foremost of which is just being good citizens. And be it further resolved that no suitable copy of this resolution be sent to anyone. And be it further resolved that all Members of the House join as Cosponsors of the meritorious resolution. And be it finally resolved that each Cosponsor now resolutely go ahead with more important matters effecting the people of the State of Illinois. And now I want to seriously say that I want to be recorded as voting 'no' if we're going to have any Agreed Resolutions for the rest of this Session."

Speaker Redmond: "The record will so show. Representative.....
Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 64, E. G. Steele. 65, Byers."



66, Geo-Karis and 68, McAuliffe."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this is not the John and Zeke Show but I got four Agreed Resolutions that the Members have asked to be read..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, do you have Representative Matijevich's Resolution in there?"

Giorgi: "Should I put...should that be included? Give it #69. House Resolution 64 by Steele condemns the violence on tv. House Resolution 65 by Byers notes the 50th wedding anniversary of Mamie Hanson. House Resolution 66 by Geo-Karis honor Mrs. Ardsley Phil... on her Golden Deeds Award. And House Resolution 68 honor Timothy G. Sheehan on his 68th birthday.. And I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Agreed Resolution. Those in favor say yes, 'aye', opposed 'no'. The Motion carries and the Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 49, Huskey. House Resolution 58, E. M. Barnes. House Resolution 67, Telcser."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee on Assignments. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 53, Epton, et al. To the respect to the memory of the Honorable Edward C. Schneider."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi on the Death Resolution."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Death Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any questions on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Death Resolution? Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Resolution's adopted. Representative Taylor, for what purpose do you rise?"

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in order that the motion before the House in order to suspend the six-and-a-half day posting rule in order that the Committee on Cities and Villages will be able to meet on next Tuesday. Ask leave of the House for the suspension of the appropriate rule."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have unanimous consent? Hearing no objections, the consent is granted, posting is permitted and



66, Geo-Karis and 68, McAuliffe."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this is not the John and Zeke Show but I got four Agreed Resolutions that the Members have asked to be read..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, do you have Representative Matijevich's Resolution in there?"

Giorgi: "Should I put...should that be included? Give it #69. House Resolution 64 by Steele condemns the violence on tv. House Resolution 65 by Byers notes the 50th wedding anniversary of Mamie Hanson. House Resolution 66 by Geo-Karis honor Mrs. Ardsley Phil... on her Golden Deeds Award. And House Resolution 68 honor Timothy G. Sheehan on his 68th birthday.. And I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Agreed Resolution. Those in favor say yes, 'aye', opposed 'no'. The Motion carries and the Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 49, Huskey. House Resolution 58, E. M. Barnes. House Resolution 67, Telcser."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee on Assignments. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 53, Epton, et al. To the respect to the memory of the Honorable Edward C. Schneider."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi on the Death Resolution."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Death Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any questions on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Death Resolution? Those in favor say

'aye'; 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Resolution's adopted. Representative Taylor, for what purpose do you rise?"

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in order that the motion before the House in order to suspend the six-and-a-half day posting rule in order that the Committee on Cities and Villages will be able to meet on next Tuesday. Ask leave of the House for the suspension of the appropriate rule."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have unanimous consent? Hearing no objections, the consent is granted, posting is permitted and



the rule is suspended. Use the Attendance Roll Call on that, Mr. Clerk. Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue, for which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 17, 1977, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 244, do pass as amended House Bill 122."

Speaker Redmond: "Message from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution and the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit: Senate Joint Resolution #5. Resolved by the Senate of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, February 17, 1977, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 23, 1977, 3 o'clock p.m. And when the House of Representatives adjourns on Thursday, February 17, 1977, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, February 22, 1977 at 1 o'clock p.m. Adopted by the Senate, February 17, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Lucco seeks recognition...."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, pardon me. Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to ask leave of the Members of the House to table House Bill 95 of which I am the major Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. The Bill is tabled. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we recess for fifteen minutes to allow the Clerk to perform some housekeeping functions and then adjourn until next Tuesday at 1 p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the Gentleman's motion. Mr. Madigan, the Clerk has requested that we come back at 4:30 to stand in Perfunctory Session to permit the reading of Committee Reports



on the Committees that are meeting today. So would you..."

Madigan: "Prior to that, Mr. Speaker, I move to adopt Senate Joint Resolution #5 which is the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the adoption. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Motion has carried and..."

Madigan: "At this time I move to recess until 4:30 to accommodate the Clerk and then to adjourn until Tuesday until 1 p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye'; 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Motion carries and House now stands adjourned, stand in recess until 4:30. Representative Schlickman, for what purpose do you rise? Stand in recess."



Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction of Constitutional Amendments. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #14, Friedrich. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV of the Legislature, Section 9, Veto Procedure. (a) Each Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 calendar days after its passage, the foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the Bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law. If the Governor does not approve the Bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the House in which it originated. Any Bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 calendar days after..."

Lechowicz: "Excuse me, Jack, I believe it's a constitutional change. You're going to need a different time to read it. Better do it at 4:30."

Clerk O'Brien: "...Stands in recess until 4:30."

Lechowicz: "Thank you."



Clerk O'Brien: "House will be in Session, Perfunctory Session.

Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 369.
 Griesheimer. A Bill for an Act to abolish capital stock tax.
 First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 370. Griesheimer.
 A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Juvenile Court Act.
 First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 371. Griesheimer.
 A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the County Executive
 Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 372, Griesheimer.
 A Bill for an Act to amend Unified Code of Corrections. First
 Reading of the Bill. House Bill 373, Skinner. A Bill for an
 Act to amend sections of the Civil Administrative Code. First
 Reading of the Bill. House Bill 374, Kempiners. A Bill for
 an Act to amend sections of the Election Code. First Reading
 of the Bill. House Bill 375, Stearney. A Bill for an Act
 to amend Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the
 Bill. House Bill 376, Pullen. A Bill for an Act to amend the
 Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 377,
 Birchler, Lucco. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code.
 First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 378. Reed. A Bill for
 an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Registration
 and Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 379,
 Kornowicz. A Bill for an Act designating the design for the
 Great Seal of the State of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill.
 House Bill 380, Bradley. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of
 the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 381,
 Tipword, Griesheimer, Von Boeckman, Bradley. A Bill for an
 Act to amend sections of the Vehicle Code. First Reading of
 the Bill. House Bill 382, Richmond, Cunningham. A Bill for an
 Act to amend the Illinois Plumbing License Law. First Reading
 of the Bill. House Bill 383, Richmond. A Bill for an Act to
 amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill.
 House Bill 384, Richmond. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois
 Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 385,
 Richmond. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code.



First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 386, Van Duyne. A Bill
 for an Act to amend the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill.
 House Bill 387, Giglio. A Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle
 Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 388, Dyer. A Bill
 for an Act to amend the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the
 Bill. House Bill 389, Dyer. A Bill for an Act to provide for
 the Emancipation of Minors. First Reading of the Bill. House
 Bill 390, Jaffe. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the
 School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 391, Taylor.
 A Bill for an Act to amend an Act codifying the powers and duties
 of the Department of Mental Health and, Mental Health and
 Developmental Disabilities. First Reading of the Bill. House
 Bill 392, Winchester, Hart. A Bill for an Act to amend the
 Rivers Conservancy District Act. First Reading of the Bill.
 House Bill 393, Willer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election
 Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 394, Gaines. A
 Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of
 the Bill. House Bill 395, Gaines. A Bill for an Act to amend
 the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 396,
 Schuneman. A Bill for an Act to require that mobile homes be
 tied down and standards be promulgated for the equipment used
 for that purpose. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 397,
 Catania. A Bill for an Act concerning costs in criminal pros-
 ecution. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 398, Catania.
 A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Unified Code of
 Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 399, Skinner.
 A Bill for an Act in relation to auxiliary policemen receiving
 compensation upon their death in the line of duty. First Reading
 of the Bill. House Bill 400, Skinner. A Bill for an Act in
 relation to regulatory agency official upon termination of their
 governmental service. First Reading of the Bill. Introduction
 and First Reading and Constitutional Amendments. House Joint
 Resolution Constitutional Amendment #14. Friedrich. Resolved
 by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of
 the State of Illinois by the Senate concurring herein there shall



be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection of the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV of the Legislature. Section 9. Veto Procedure. (a) Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 days after its passage. The foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves the Bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law. (b) If the Governor does not approve the Bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the House in which it originated. Any Bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of a Bill the Bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such 60 calendar days. The Secretary of State shall return the Bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the Bill can be considered. (c) The House to which a Bill was returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objections upon its Journal. If within 15 calendar days after such entry that House by record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within 15 calendar days after such delivery the second House by record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill, it shall become law. (d) The Governor may reduce or veto any item, appropriation in a Bill presented to him. Portions of the Bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. An item vetoed shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may become law in the same manner as vetoed Bill. An item reduced in amount shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may be restored to its original amount in the same manner as the vetoed Bill except that the required record vote shall be a majority of the Members elected to each House. If a reduced amount is not so restored, it shall become law in the reduced amount. (e) The



Governor may return a Bill together with specific recommendations for the correction of technical errors or matters of form to the House in which it originated. The Bill shall be considered in the same manner as the vetoed Bill that the specific recommendations may be accepted by a record vote of a majority of the Members elected to each House. Such Bills shall be presented again to the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms with his specific recommendations, the Bill shall become law. If he does not certify it shall return, he shall return it as a vetoed Bill to the House in which it originated. Schedule this Amendment of Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution is effective for each Session of the General Assembly newly convened after its adoption by the electors of this state. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #15. Friedrich. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Senate concurring herein there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection in the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution. The proposition to amend Section 2 of Article X of the Constitution to read as follows: Article X. Education. Section 2, Superintendent of Public Instruction. A superintendent of public instruction shall be elected by the electors of the state and shall hold office for four years beginning on the second Monday of January after his election. To be eligible to hold the office of superintendent of public instruction a person must be a United States citizen of at least 25 years old and a resident of this state for the three years preceding his election. The superintendent of public instruction shall be the chief education officer of the state having general supervisory responsibility in relation to public elementary and secondary schools and shall except as limited by law establish goals, determine policies, provide for planning and evaluating education programs, recommend financing and have such other duties and powers provided by law. Transition schedule. If this Amendment is approved by the electors of the general election in 1978,



a superintendent of public instructions shall be elected at the general election in 1980 for a term of two years and shall take office on the second Monday of January after his election at which time the State Board of Education shall cease to exist. Thereafter a superintendent of public instruction shall be elected in 1982 and every four years thereafter for a term of four years.

First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment.

Committee Reports. Representative Capparelli, Chairman of the Committee on Executive to which the following Bills were referred. Action taken February 17, 1977 and reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 161 and do adopt House Resolution 21. Do pass as amended House Bill 101. Representative Flinn, Chairman of the Committee on Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 17, 1977 reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass House Bill 206. No further business the House now stands adjourned pursuant to the Adjournment Resolution."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1	12:00	Speaker Redmond	House to order.
1		Reverend Krueger	Prayer
1		Speaker Redmond	Roll Call. Committee Reports
1,2		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
2		Speaker Redmond	Introduction & First Reading Introduction Constitutional Amend.
2,3,4		Clerk O'Brien	Reads First Readings, etc.
4		Speaker Redmond	Introduction & Constitutional Amendment
4,5,6		Clerk O'Brien	Reads Intro & Con Amen.
6		Speaker Redmond	Introduction & First Reading
6	12:18	Clerk O'Brien	Reads Intro & 1st Reading
6		Speaker Redmond	
6		Madigan	
6		Speaker Redmond	
7		Ryan	Excused absences
7		Speaker Redmond	
7		Clerk O'Brien	H.R. 4. 2nd. 1 Com. Amen.
7		Speaker Redmond	
7	12:20	Kelly	Amendment #1
7		Speaker Redmond	
7		Darrow)	
7	12:20	Kelly)	
8		Speaker Redmond	
8		Geo-Karis)	
8		Kelly)	
8		Speaker Redmond	
8		Madison	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
8		Speaker Redmond	
8		Totten)	
8	12:25	Kelly)	
9		Speaker Redmond	
9		Kelly	To close
9		Clerk O'Brien	
9		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted. Third.
9		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 18. 2nd. 1 C.A.
9		Speaker Redmond	
9		Kelly	Amendment #1
9		Speaker Redmond	
9,10		Darrow)	
10	12:27	Kelly)	Out of the record
10		Speaker Redmond	
10		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 20-2nd. No Com. Amen.
10		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
10		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 54. 2nd. No Com. Amen.
10		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
10		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 120. 2nd. 1 Com. Amen.
10		Speaker Redmond	
10		Greisheimer	Amendment #1
10		Speaker Redmond	
10		Lechowicz	
10		Greisheimer	Move to table #1
10		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
10		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Amendment #2
10		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
10		Greisheimer	
11, 12		Speaker Redmond)	
12	12:33	Madison)	
12		Speaker Redmond	
12		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 27-3rd
12		Speaker Redmond	Out of the record
12, 13		Clerk O'Brien	
12, 13		Speaker Redmond)	
13		Deuster)	
13		Clerk O'Brien	H.R. 81. Third.
13		Speaker Redmond	
13, 14		Deuster	
14		Speaker Redmond	
14	12:40	Mugalian)	
14		Deuster)	
14		Speaker Redmond	
14		Greiman	
15	12:42	Madison)	
16		Deuster)	
16		Speaker Redmond	
17		Wolf)	
17		Deuster)	
17		Speaker Redmond	
17		Schuneman)	
17	12:47	Deuster)	
17		Schuneman	Address the Bill
18		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 81 lost



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
18		Matijevich	
18		Speaker Redmond	
18		Deuster	
18		Speaker Redmond	
18	12:50	Deuster	Leave to return HB 52 to 2nd
18		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted
19		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #5
19		Speaker Redmond	
19	12:51	Greiman	Amendment #5
19		Speaker Redmond	
19		Deuster	Oppose
20		Speaker Redmond	
20	12:55	Greiman	
20		Speaker Redmond	Amendment lost. Third.
20		Deuster	Question
20		Speaker Redmond	
20		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 52. Third.
20		Speaker Redmond	
21		Deuster	
22		Speaker Redmond	
22	1:00	Mugalian)	
22		Speaker Redmond)	
22		Geo-Karis	
23		Speaker Redmond	
23		Simms	
23		Speaker Redmond	
23	1:05	Cunningham	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
24		Speaker Redmond	
24		Levin	
24		Speaker Redmond	
24,25	1:05	Jaffe	
25		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 52 passed.
25		Kelly	Leave to bring HB 4 to 2nd
26		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted. Third Reading
26		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 76. 2nd. No Com. Amen.
26		Speaker Redmond	
26	1:10	Clerk O'Brien	Floor Amendment #1
26		Speaker Redmond	
26		Deuster	
26		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
27		Winchester	H.B. 337. Motion
27		Speaker Redmond	Agreed Resolutions
27		Clerk O'Brien	
27		Speaker Redmond	
27		Giorgi	
27		Speaker Redmond	
27		Clerk O'Brien	
27		Giorgi	Resolution
27		Speaker Redmond	
28		Satterthwaite	
28		Speaker Redmond	
28		Meyer	Table HJR 1
28		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
28	1:15	Clerk O'Brien	Reads HJR 6



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
29		Speaker Redmond	
29		Satterthwaite	
29,30		Matijevec	
30		Speaker Redmond	Agreed Resolution
30	1:24	Clerk O'Brien	
31		Speaker Redmond	
31		Giorgi	
31		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
31		Clerk O'Brien	General Resolution
31		Speaker Redmond	Committee on Assignment
31	1:25	Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
31		Giorgi	
31		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
31		Taylor	Announcement
31		Speaker Redmond	
32		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
32		Speaker Redmond	Message from the Senate
32		Clerk O'Brien	
32		Madigan	
32		Speaker Redmond	
32	1:27	Lucco	Leave to table H.B. 95
32		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
32		Madigan)	Recess for 15 minutes
32		Speaker Redmond)	'Til 1 p.m. Tuesday
33		Madigan	
33	1:29	Speaker Redmond	House in recess til 4:30



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
34		Clerk O'Brien)	
34		Lechowicz)	
<u>PERFUNCTORY SESSION</u>			
1	4:30	Clerk O'Brien	Introduction & First Reading H.B. 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385
2		Clerk O'Brien	386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400. Introduction
3,			& First Reading Constitutional Amendment #14.
4			Constitutional Amendment #15
5		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports. Adjourned.

