

STATE OF ILLINOIS
99th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

6th Legislative Day

1/30/2015

Clerk Hollman: "House Perfunctory Session will come to order. Constitutional Amendments. First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18, offered by Representative Drury.

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) The Independent Redistricting Commission shall adopt and file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan for Legislative Districts and Representative Districts by June 30 of the year following each federal decennial census. Legislative Districts shall be contiguous and substantially equal in population. Representative Districts shall be contiguous and substantially equal in population. The redistricting plan shall comply with federal law. Subject to the foregoing, the Commission shall apply the following criteria: (1) the redistricting plan shall not dilute or diminish the ability of a racial or language minority community to elect the candidates of its choice, including when voting in concert with other persons; (2) districts shall respect the geographic integrity of units of local government; (3) districts shall respect the geographic

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integrity of communities sharing common social and economic interests, which do not include relationships with political parties or candidates for office; and (4) the redistricting plan shall not either purposefully or significantly discriminate against or favor any political party or group. In designing the redistricting plan, the Commission shall consider party registration and voting history data only to assess compliance with the foregoing criteria, and shall not consider the residence of any person. The Commission shall hold at least one public hearing in each Judicial District before, and at least one public hearing in each Judicial District after, releasing the initial proposed redistricting plan. The Commission may not adopt a final redistricting plan unless the plan to be adopted without further amendment, and a report explaining its compliance with this Constitution and the criteria applicable, have been publicly noticed at least seven days before the final vote on the plan. An adopted redistricting plan shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State. The State Board of Elections shall provide the Commission and the public with complete and accurate census information and technology sufficient to propose redistricting plans. The Commission shall adopt rules governing its procedure and the implementation of this Section.

(b) The Commission shall act in public meetings by affirmative vote of six Commissioners, except that approval of any redistricting plan shall require the affirmative vote of at least seven Commissioners, including at least (1) two Commissioners from each political party whose candidate for

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Governor received the most and second-most votes cast in the last general election for Governor, and (2) two Commissioners not affiliated with either such political party. The Commission shall elect from its number a chairperson and vice chairperson, who shall not be affiliated with the same political party. Six Commissioners shall constitute a quorum. All meetings of the Commission attended by at least four Commissioners, except for meetings qualified under attorney-client privilege during pending litigation, shall be open to the public and publicly noticed at least two days prior to the meeting. All records of the Commission, including communications between Commissioners regarding the Commission's work, shall be open for public inspection, except for records qualified under attorney-client privilege. The Commission may retain assistance from counsel, technical staff, and other persons with relevant skills and shall be provided with adequate resources to complete its work.

(c) For the purpose of conducting the Commissioner Selection process, an Applicant Review Panel comprised of three Reviewers shall be chosen in the following manner in the year in which each federal decennial census occurs. Beginning no later than January 1 and ending no later than March 1 of the year in which the federal decennial census occurs, the Auditor General shall request and accept applications of individuals applying to serve as Reviewers. By March 31, the Auditor General shall appoint a Panel of three Reviewers, selected by random draw from eligible applicants. The Panel shall act in public meetings by affirmative vote of at least two Reviewers. All meetings of the Panel shall be open to the public and

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publicly noticed at least two days before the meeting. All records of the Panel, including applications to serve on the Panel or the Commission, shall be open for public inspection, except for private information about applicants for which there is no compelling public interest in disclosure. The Panel may retain assistance from counsel, technical staff, and other persons with relevant skills and shall be provided with adequate resources to complete its work.

- (d) The 11-member Independent Redistricting Commission shall be chosen in the following manner in the year in which each federal decennial census occurs. Beginning no later than January 1 and ending no later than March 1 of the year in which the federal decennial census occurs, the Auditor General shall request and accept applications to serve as Commissioners. By May 31, the Applicant Review Panel shall select 100 eligible applicants based on their relevant analytical skills, impartiality, and ability to contribute to a fair redistricting process, and shall ensure that such applicants reflect the demographic and geographic diversity of the State. The Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the President and Minority Leader of the Senate each may remove up to five of the applicants selected by the Panel. By June 30, the Panel shall conduct a random drawing from the remaining applicants in order to select seven Commissioners that individually and collectively satisfy the following requirements (with the random drawing to continue until seven qualified Commissioners are selected): (1) the seven Commissioners shall reside among the Judicial Districts in the same proportion as the number of judges elected

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therefrom under Section 3 of Article VI of this Constitution, (2) two Commissioners shall be affiliated with the political party whose candidate for Governor received the most votes cast in the last general election for Governor, two Commissioners shall be affiliated with the political party whose candidate for Governor received the second-most votes cast in such election, and the remaining three Commissioners shall not be affiliated with either such political party, and (3) no more than two Commissioners may be affiliated with the same political party. The Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the President and Minority Leader of the Senate each shall appoint one Commissioner from among the remaining applicants on the basis of the appointee's contribution to the demographic and geographic diversity of the Commission.

(e) To be eligible to serve as a Reviewer, a person must have education and experience in the examination and assessment of personnel, records, systems, or procedures for 10 years preceding his or her application, must have demonstrated understanding of and adherence to standards of ethical conduct, and must not have been affiliated with any political party within the three years preceding appointment. To be eligible to serve as a Commissioner, Special Commissioner for Redistricting, or Reviewer, a person must (1) be a resident and registered voter of the State for the four years preceding appointment, (2) within the three years preceding appointment, must not have been the holder of, or a candidate for, any public office in the State, an employee or officer of the State or a unit of local government or a political

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party, registered as a lobbyist anywhere in the United States, or party to a contract to provide goods or services to the State or a principal, officer, or executive employee of such a contractor, and (3) within the three years preceding appointment, must not have resided with any person described in clause (2) of this subsection. For 10 years after service as a Commissioner or Special Commissioner, a person is ineligible to serve as a Senator, Representative, officer of the Executive Branch, judge, or associate judge of the State or an officer or employee of the State whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate. A vacancy on the Commission or Panel shall be filled within five days by an eligible applicant in the manner in which the office was previously filled; with respect to the Commission, the replacement Commissioner shall be drawn where possible from the remaining applicants previously selected by the Panel.

(f) If the Commission fails to adopt and file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan by June 30 of the year following a federal decennial census, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the most senior justice of the Supreme Court who is not affiliated with the same political party as the Chief Justice shall appoint jointly by July 31 a Special Commissioner for Redistricting. The Special Commissioner shall design and file with the Secretary of State by August 31 a redistricting plan satisfying the requirements and criteria set forth in subsection (a) and a report explaining its compliance with this Constitution and the criteria applicable. The Special Commissioner shall hold at least one public hearing in the State before releasing his or her

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initial proposed redistricting plan and at least one public hearing in a different location in the State after releasing his or her initial proposed redistricting plan and before filing the final redistricting plan with the Secretary of State. The redistricting plan shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State.

(g) The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to matters under this Section. The Commission shall have exclusive authority and shall be provided by the General Assembly adequate resources to defend any redistricting plan adopted by the Commission.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This was the First Reading in full of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #18. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #19, offered by Representative Ford.

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 Article IX of the Illinois Constitution by changing Section 3 as follows:

ARTICLE IX

REVENUE

SECTION 3. LIMITATIONS ON INCOME TAXATION

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- (a) A tax on or measured by individual income may be at a graduated or a non-graduated rate. At any one time there may be no more than one such tax imposed by the State for State purposes on individuals and one such tax so imposed on corporations. Any such tax imposed on corporations shall be at a non-graduated rate. In any such tax imposed upon corporations the rate shall not exceed the average of the lowest and highest rates imposed on individuals by more than a ratio of 8 to 5.
- (b) Laws imposing taxes on or measured by income may adopt by reference provisions of the laws and regulations of the United States, as they then exist or thereafter may be changed, for the purpose of arriving at the amount of income upon which the tax is imposed.

SCHEDULE

This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This is the First Reading in full of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #19. First Reading of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #20, offered by Representative Cassidy.

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 12 of and to add Section 12.1 to Article VI of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

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ARTICLE VI
THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 12. ELECTION

- (a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.
- (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal, or upon the conclusion of his term without retention in office. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided by filling a vacancy in that office.
- (c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment.

SECTION 12.1. JUDICIAL RETENTION PROCEDURES

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- (a) There shall be a Judicial Retention Commission in each Judicial District to determine qualifications for retention of Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts for each District and a separate Judicial Retention Commission to determine qualifications for retention of Circuit Judges for each Circuit. A combined Judicial Retention Commission shall be impaneled to consider the qualifications of judges seeking retention in the First Judicial District and the Cook County Circuit. If more than 40 Judges in a Circuit, or in Cook County in the combined District and Circuit, have filed declarations of candidacy for retention under this Section, one or more additional Judicial Retention Commissions shall be impaneled so that no more than 40 Judges are assigned to a single Judicial Retention Commission. When more than one Commission is impaneled in a Circuit or in a combined District and Circuit, the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall divide the candidates for retention by lot into equal groups or groups that are as close to equal as possible and shall by lot designate the groups for assignment to each Judicial Retention Commission.
- (b) Each Judicial Retention Commission shall consist of 11 members. Six members shall be non-lawyers and 5 members shall be lawyers. All members shall be residents of the appropriate District or Circuit.
- (c) Two non-lawyer members of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be appointed by the Governor and 2 non-lawyer members shall be appointed by the State official or officer first in the order indicated who was elected to office and is not affiliated with the same political party as the Governor:

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the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. If all these State officials and officers are affiliated with the same political party as the Governor, one non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate and one non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment is made under this subsection (c), a successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the same person who appointed the predecessor non-lawyer member if that person's office and political party affiliation has not changed since the predecessor non-lawyer member was appointed. If that person's office or political party affiliation has changed since the predecessor non-lawyer member was appointed, the successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed: (i) by the Governor if the Governor is affiliated with the same political party as the predecessor non-lawyer member; or (ii) otherwise by the State official or officer first in the order indicated in this subsection (c) who was elected to office and is not affiliated with the same political party as the Governor.

(d) If a Circuit or a District comprises a single county, one non-lawyer member of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be appointed by the county board chairman and one non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the county board member with the longest service on the county board who is not affiliated with the same political party as the chairman. If 2 or more county board members who are not affiliated with the same

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political party as the chairman are tied for the longest service, one of them shall be chosen by lot to make the appointment. If the county board consists only of members of the same political party, the county board shall appoint 2 non-lawyer members of the Judicial Retention Commission, but those appointees may not both be affiliated with the same political party. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (d) and the county board does not consist only of members of the same political party, a successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed by the same person who appointed the predecessor non-lawyer member if that person's office and political party affiliation has not changed since the predecessor non-lawyer member was appointed. If that person's office or political party affiliation has changed since the predecessor non-lawyer member was appointed, the successor non-lawyer member shall be appointed: (i) by the county board chairman if the county board chairman is affiliated with the same political party as the predecessor non-lawyer member; or (ii) otherwise by the county board member with the longest service on the county board as determined under this subsection (d) who is not affiliated with the same political party as the chairman. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (d) and the county board consists only of members of the same political party, the county board shall appoint a successor non-lawyer member and the member appointed may not be affiliated with the same political party as the other non-lawyer member appointed under this subsection (d).

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- (e) If a Circuit or a District is comprised of more than a single county, the chairmen of the county boards within that Circuit or District shall select 2 non-lawyer members of the Judicial Retention Commission, but both of those appointees may not be affiliated with the same political party. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (e), the vacancy shall be filled by the county board chairmen, and the member appointed may not be affiliated with the same political party as the other non-lawyer member appointed under this subsection (e).
- (f) If any official, group of officials, or body fails to appoint a non-lawyer member to a Judicial Retention Commission or fill a vacancy, the Supreme Court shall make the appointment or fill the vacancy. When a Judge of the Supreme Court is seeking retention, he or she shall not participate in the appointment of any member of his or her District's Judicial Retention Commission under this subsection (f) or under subsection (h).
- (g) For purposes of filling a non-lawyer vacancy on a Judicial Retention Commission under this Section, the political affiliation of the predecessor non-lawyer member shall be deemed to be his or her political affiliation at the time of his or her appointment.
- (h) The lawyer members of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be selected by secret ballot, without political party or other designation, by the lawyers who are admitted to practice in Illinois and who reside in the appropriate District or Circuit, in a manner provided by Supreme Court Rule. The lawyer members of the Judicial Retention Commission

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shall be admitted to practice in Illinois and reside in the appropriate District or Circuit. If an inadequate number of lawyers is selected in the manner set forth in this Section, the Supreme Court shall appoint the other lawyer members. If there is a vacancy in a position for which the original appointment was made under this subsection (h), the currently eligible lawyer who was not selected in the most recent election held under this subsection (h) in the appropriate District or Circuit who received more votes than the other currently eligible lawyers who were not selected shall be appointed; however, if no lawyer is eligible to fill a vacancy in this manner, the Supreme Court shall appoint a lawyer to fill the vacancy.

- (i) To ensure racial diversity in any District or Circuit where African-Americans, Asian-Americans, or Hispanic-Americans exceed 3% of the population and are not represented on a Judicial Retention Commission, the Supreme Court shall appoint a lawyer member from the listed racial group that exceeds 3% of the population so that that group has no less than one member on that Commission.
- (j) The term of each member of a Judicial Retention Commission shall begin 8 months before the general election in each year in which a general election is held, and shall expire on the first Monday in November of the same year. Appointments and elections to a Judicial Retention Commission may not take place earlier than 45 days before the term is to commence. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the unexpired portion of the term.

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- (k) The chairman of each Judicial Retention Commission shall be selected by its members.
- (l) Any person who holds any office under the United States or this State or any political subdivision or unit of local government of this State and receives compensation for services rendered in that office, or who holds any office or official position in a political party, is ineligible to serve on a Judicial Retention Commission. Compensation for service in the State militia or the armed services of the United States for a period of time as determined by Supreme Court Rule is not a disqualification to serve on a Judicial Retention Commission.
- (m) Members of a Judicial Retention Commission may not serve consecutive terms on a Commission. No person may serve on more than one Judicial Retention Commission at the same time.
- (n) All persons of a Judicial Retention Commission are subject to ethics and economic disclosure requirements as provided by law, and lawyer members are subject to campaign financing disclosure requirements as provided by law.
- (o) Not less than 10 months before the general election next preceding the expiration of his or her term of office, a Supreme, Appellate, or Circuit Judge who has been elected to that office may file in the office of the Secretary of State a declaration of candidacy for retention in that office. The Secretary of State shall, within 14 days of receipt of the declaration of candidacy, submit the Judge's name to the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts. The Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall certify the number of Judicial Retention Commissions that are

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necessary. Not less than 7 and not more than 8 months before the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the Judge, the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall notify the chairman of the appropriate Judicial Retention Commission of the Judge's candidacy. The chairman shall then promptly convene the Commission.

(p) A Judicial Retention Commission may conduct investigations, meetings, and hearings, all of which may be confidential, and employ staff members as may be necessary to perform its duties. Each Commission shall determine its own rules, which shall be broadly disseminated and at a minimum shall contain provisions affording judges seeking retention the opportunity to appear before it and, when it finds that a Judge is not qualified to serve another term, an opportunity for rehearing. Members of Commissions may not receive any compensation for their services but are entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for expense reimbursement and for all other administrative expenses of the Commissions.

(q) If, by concurrence of not less than three-fifths of its members, the Commission finds the candidate to be qualified to serve another term, the candidate shall be retained in office for a full term commencing on the first Monday in December following the general election. The standard for determining qualifications to serve another term is that the person who by his or her character, background, temperament, professional aptitude, experience, and commitment to justice

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is deemed by the Commission to be qualified to be retained in office. Each qualified person may be considered for retention by a Judicial Retention Commission free from discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national ancestry, or sex.

(r) Not less than 84 days before the election, the Commission shall prepare and submit to each candidate its finding as to whether the Commission finds or fails to find that the candidate is qualified to serve another term. Not less than 77 days before the election, the Commission shall submit to the Secretary of State a list stating by name which candidates: (i) it has found qualified to serve another term; (ii) it has found to be not qualified; and (iii) have withdrawn their candidacy by written notification to the Commission.

(s) If a Judicial Retention Commission finds that a Judge is not qualified for retention, the Judge has the right to be informed of the reason or reasons for the finding. That judge may stand for retention by the electorate at the general election by filing in the office of the Secretary of State, not less than 70 days before the election, a declaration of candidacy for retention by the electorate. Not less than 63 days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify the Judge's candidacy to the proper election officials. When a Judge files a declaration of candidacy for retention by the electorate, the reason or reasons for the Commission's finding that the Judge is not qualified for retention shall be made public by the Commission. At the election, the name of each Judge who has timely filed a declaration of candidacy

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for retention by the electorate shall be submitted to the electors, separately and without party designation, on the sole question of retention in office for another term. Retention elections shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate Judicial Districts and Circuits. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors on the question of retention shall elect a Judge to that office for a full term commencing on the first Monday in December following the election.

(t) A Judge eligible to file a declaration of candidacy for retention who fails to do so within the time specified in this Section, or who have filed, fails of retention, shall vacate the office on the first Monday in December following the election, whether or not a successor is qualified. If an incumbent Judge, eligible to do so, does not timely file a declaration of candidacy for retention, the selection of a successor, if any, shall proceed in the manner provided in Section 12.

(u) An authorized reduction in the number of Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of Judges in office at the time to seek retention in accordance with this Section. The reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit.

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This Constitutional Amendment takes effect upon being declared adopted in accordance with Section 7 of the Illinois Constitutional Amendment Act. This was First Reading in full of House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #20.

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Clerk Bolin: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 419, offered by Representative Drury, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 420, offered by Representative Burke, Kelly, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 421, offered by Representative Feigenholtz, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 422, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 423, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 424, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 425, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 426, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 427, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 428, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 429, offered by Representative Morrison, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 430, offered by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 431, offered by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 432, offered by Representative Guzzardi, a Bill for an Act concerning employment. House Bill 433, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 434, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 435, offered by Representative Sullivan, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill

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436, offered by Representative Gordon-Booth, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 437, offered by Representative Wheeler, Barbara, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 438, offered by Representative Wehrli, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 439, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 440, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 441, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 442, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 443, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 444, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 445, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 446, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 447, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning government. House Bill 448, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 449, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 450, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 451, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 452, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 453, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 454, offered by Representative

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Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 455, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 456, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 457, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 458, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning courts. House Bill 459, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning courts. House Bill 460, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 461, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 462, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 463, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning finance. House Bill 464, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 465, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 466, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 467, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning housing. House Bill 468, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 469, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 470, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning education. House Bill 471, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 472, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 473, offered by Representative Franks,

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a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 474, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 475, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 476, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 477, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 478, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 479, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning local government. House Bill 480, offered by Representative Franks, a Bill for an Act concerning elections. House Bill 481, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning safety. House Bill 482, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning firearms. House Bill 483, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning criminal law. House Bill 484, offered by Representative Kay, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 485, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 486, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning civil law. House Bill 487, offered by Representative Ford, a Bill for an Act concerning transportation. House Bill 488, offered by Representative Riley, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation. House Bill 489, offered by Representative Davidsmeyer, a Bill for an Act concerning public employee benefits. House Bill 490, offered by Representative Davidsmeyer, a Bill for an Act concerning wildlife. House Bill 491, offered by Representative Davidsmeyer, a Bill for

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99th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

6th Legislative Day

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an Act concerning State government. House Bill 492, offered by Representative Davidsmeyer, a Bill for an Act concerning State government. House Bill 493, offered by Representative Winger, a Bill for an Act concerning revenue. House Bill 494, offered by Representative Cassidy, a Bill for an Act concerning education. First Reading of these House Bills. There being no further business, the House Perfunctory Session will stand adjourned."