

STATE OF ILLINOIS



HOUSE JOURNAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

97TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

PERFUNCTORY SESSION

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 2020

9:37 O'CLOCK A.M.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Daily Journal Index
97th Legislative Day**

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The House of Representatives met in Perfunctory Session pursuant to notice from the Speaker.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

July 3, 2020

Dear Clerk Hollman:

This letter shall serve as my letter of resignation as a state representative.

I, Arthur Turner, do hereby resign the Office of State Representative for the 9th District, effective July 3, 2020.

I will forever be grateful for the privilege of serving the people of Illinois and the opportunity to ensure that the voices of my community were heard loud and clear in the state government.

I am also thankful for the support of my constituents, colleagues, staff, friends, and family during the time I have spent serving the 9th District.

Sincerely,

s/Arthur Turner
Arthur Turner
State Representative • 9th District

CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION

Democratic Representative Committee for the
9th Representative District, State of Illinois

This is to certify that, in accordance with Section 8-5 of the Illinois Election Code, the Democratic Representative Committee of the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois met on the 24th day of July, 2020, in the municipality of Chicago, County of Cook, and within the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois, and organized by electing the following officers:

Michael Scott Jr.
CHAIRMAN

1632 S. Albany Chicago, Illinois 60623
ADDRESS

Jason C. Ervin
SECRETARY

3323 W Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois 60624
ADDRESS

Signed: s/Michael Scott Jr.
CHAIRMAN

Attest: s/Jason C. Ervin
SECRETARY

**CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT TO FILL VACANCY IN THE
OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

WHEREAS, a vacancy currently exists in the office of Representative in the General Assembly from the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois, by reason of the resignation of Rep. Arthur Turner on July 3, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the Democratic Representative Committee of the 9th Representative District has declared the existence of a vacancy in said office and has voted to fill the vacancy in accordance with Section 25-6 of the Election Code; and

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Democratic Representative Committee of the 9th Representative District on July 24, 2020, Lakesia Collins, who resides at 1501 N. Clybourn Avenue, Unit D, Chicago, Illinois 60610, in the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois, received the required number of votes for appointment to fill the vacancy in office, pursuant to Section 25-6 of the Election Code; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, on this 24th day of July 2020, that the Democratic Representative Committee of the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois hereby appoints Lakesia Collins, who resides at 1501 N. Clybourn Avenue, Unit D, Chicago, Illinois 60610, in the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois, who is eligible to serve as a member of the General Assembly, and who is a member of the Democratic Party, as the Representative in the General Assembly from the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois for the remainder of the term.

Michael Scott
Committeeman, Democratic Representative
Committee for the 9th Representative District

Jason C. Ervin
Committeeman, Democratic Representative
Committee for the 9th Representative District

George A. Cardenas
Committeeman, Democratic Representative
Committee for the 9th Representative District

Mike Rodrigez
Committeeman, Democratic Representative
Committee for the 9th Representative District

State of Illinois)
) ss.
County of Cook)

Subscribed and Sworn to before me on this 24th day of July, 2020.

s/Emma Lozano
Notary Public

OATH OF OFFICE

State of Illinois)
) ss.
County of Cook)

I, Lakesia Collins, do solemnly swear and affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Representative in the General Assembly for the 9th Representative District of the State of Illinois to the best of my ability.

Signed: s/Lakesia Collins

Date: 7-24-20

Subscribed and Sworn to before me on this 24th day of July, 2020.

s/Emma Lozano
Judge or Notary Public

PROXY

I, Tim Egan, as a member of the Democratic Representative Committee for the 9th Representative District, hereby assign my proxy to M. Scott, for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting on any other matters at the Committee's meeting on July 24, 2020.

s/Tim Egan
Signature

Tim Egan
Print Name

Committeeperson 2nd
Ward

PROXY

I, John P. Daley, as a member of the Democratic Representative Committee for the 9th Representative District, hereby assign my proxy to Michael Scott JR., for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting on any other matters at the Committee's meeting on July 24, 2020.

s/John P. Daley
Signature

John P. Daley
Print Name

Committeeperson 11th
Ward

PROXY

I, Michael D. Rodriguez, as a member of the Democratic Representative Committee for the 9th Representative District, hereby assign my proxy to Michael Scott Jr, for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting on any other matters at the Committee's meeting on July 24, 2020.

s/Michael D. Rodriguez
Signature

Michael D. Rodriguez
Print Name

Committeeperson 22nd
Ward

[November 10, 2020]

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PROXY

I, Byron Sigcho Lopez, as a member of the Democratic Representative Committee for the 21st Representative District, hereby assign my proxy to Ugo Okere, for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting on any other matters at the Committee's meeting on January 10, 2020.

s/Byron Sigcho Lopez
Signature

Byron Sigcho Lopez
Print Name

Committeeperson 25th
Ward

PROXY

I, Walter Burnett Jr., as a member of the Democratic Representative Committee for the 9th Representative District, hereby assign my proxy to Mike Scott, for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting on any other matters at the Committee's meeting on July 24, 2020.

s/Walter Burnett Jr.
Signature

Walter Burnett Jr.
Print Name

Committeeperson 27th
Ward

PROXY

I, Lucy Moog, as a member of the Democratic Representative Committee for the 9th Representative District, hereby assign my proxy to Michael Scott, for purposes of establishing a quorum and voting on any other matters at the Committee's meeting on July 24, 2020.

s/Lucy Moog
Signature

Lucy Moog
Print Name

Committeeperson 43rd
Ward

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

November 10, 2020

John W. Hollman
Clerk of the House
300 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Clerk Hollman:

Pursuant to House Rule 9(a), by this letter I am establishing that the House of Representatives will be in **Perfunctory Session on Tuesday, November 10, 2020.**

With kindest personal regards, I remain.

Sincerely yours,

s/Michael J. Madigan
MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

September 14, 2020

John W. Hollman
Clerk of the House
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
420 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Please be advised that today I am making the following appointment. This appointment is effective immediately.

House Health Care Availability & Accessibility Committee

House Majority Appointments: 5 Members
House Minority Appointments: 3 Members

Representative Lakesia Collins

If you have any questions, please contact my Chief of Staff, Jessica Basham, 782.6360.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

s/Michael J. Madigan
MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

September 14, 2020

John W. Hollman
Clerk of the House
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
420 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

[November 10, 2020]

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Please be advised that today I am making the following appointment. This appointment is effective immediately.

House Human Services Committee

House Majority Appointments: 12 Members

House Minority Appointments: 8 Members

Representative Lakesia Collins

If you have any questions, please contact my Chief of Staff, Jessica Basham, 782.6360.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

s/Michael J. Madigan
MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

September 14, 2020

John W. Hollman
Clerk of the House
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
420 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Please be advised that today I am making the following appointment. This appointment is effective immediately.

House Economic Opportunity & Equity Committee

House Majority Appointments: 10 Members

House Minority Appointments: 6 Members

Representative Lakesia Collins

If you have any questions, please contact my Chief of Staff, Jessica Basham, 782.6360.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

s/Michael J. Madigan
MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

September 14, 2020

John W. Hollman
Clerk of the House

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
420 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Mr. Clerk:

Please be advised that today I am making the following appointment. This appointment is effective immediately.

House Child Care Accessibility & Early Childhood Education Committee
Representative Lakesia Collins

If you have any questions, please contact my Chief of Staff, Jessica Basham, 782.6360.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

s/Michael J. Madigan
MICHAEL J. MADIGAN
Speaker of the House

September 22, 2020

Mr. John Hollman
Clerk of the House
420 State House
Springfield, IL 62706

Dear Clerk Hollman:

Please be advised of the following appointments to the 101st General Assembly House committees.

Health Care Availability and Accessibility
Representative Margo McDermed

Human Services
Representative Charlie Meier

These appointments are effective immediately. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my Chief of Staff, Andrew Freiheit, at (630)325-2028.

Sincerely,

s/Jim Durkin
Jim Durkin
House Republican Leader

**MOTIONS
SUBMITTED**

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

MOTION

Pursuant to Rule 60(b), I move to table HOUSE BILL 5190.

FISCAL NOTES SUPPLIED

Fiscal Notes have been supplied for HOUSE BILLS 123, as amended and 5191.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by

Mr. Anderson, Secretary:

Mr. Speaker -- I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their amendment to a bill of the following title, to-wit:

SENATE BILL NO. 264

A bill for AN ACT concerning appropriations.

House Amendment No. 5 to SENATE BILL NO. 264.

Action taken by the Senate, May 24, 2020.

Tim Anderson, Secretary of the Senate

The foregoing message from the Senate reporting their refusal to concur in House Amendment No. 5 to SENATE BILL 264 was placed on the Calendar on the order of Non-concurrence.

CHANGE OF SPONSORSHIP

With the consent of the affected members, Representative Kifowit was removed as principal sponsor, and Representative Hernandez, Barbara became the new principal sponsor of SENATE BILL 2779.

With the consent of the affected members, Representative Turner was removed as principal sponsor, and Representative Collins became the new principal sponsor of SENATE BILL 2527.

With the consent of the affected members, Representative Turner was removed as principal sponsor, and Representative Collins became the new principal sponsor of HOUSE BILL 4149.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered and placed in the Committee on Rules.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 861

Offered by Representative Flowers:

WHEREAS, Pent-up frustrations, including bad policing practices, a flawed justice system, unscrupulous consumer credit practices, poor or inadequate housing, high unemployment, voter suppression, and other culturally embedded forms of racial discrimination boiled over in many poor African American neighborhoods during the mid- to late-1960s, setting off riots that rampaged out of control from block to block; burning, battering and ransacking property and raging crowds created chaos in which some neighborhood residents and law enforcement operatives endured shockingly random injuries or deaths; and

WHEREAS, Many Americans blamed the riots on outside agitators or young black men, who represented the largest and most visible group of rioters; however, the Kerner Commission turned those assumptions upside-down in March of 1968, declaring it was white racism, not black anger, that turned the key that unlocked urban American turmoil; and

WHEREAS, As a result, The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, known as the Kerner Commission after its chair, then-Governor Otto Kerner Jr. of Illinois, was formed; it was an 11-member

Presidential Commission established by President Lyndon B. Johnson in Executive Order 11365 to investigate the causes of the 1967 race riots in the United States and to provide recommendations for the future; and

WHEREAS, The Kerner Commission found that poverty and institutional racism were driving inner city violence and proposed aggressive government spending to provide equal opportunities to African Americans; the report was rushed into print by Bantam Books, and the 708-page report became a best-seller, selling 740,000 copies in a few weeks; and

WHEREAS, To mark the 30th anniversary of the Kerner Report, the Eisenhower Foundation in 1998 sponsored two complementary reports, The Millennium Breach and Locked in the Poorhouse; The Millennium Breach, coauthored by former senator and commission member Fred R. Harris, found the racial divide had grown in the subsequent years with inner city unemployment at crisis levels; The Millennium Breach found that for most of the decade that followed the Kerner Report, the U.S. made progress on the principal fronts detailed in the report, which were race, poverty, and inner cities; then progress stopped, and in some ways reversed, due to a series of economic shocks and trends and the government's own action and inaction; and

WHEREAS, African American poverty remains a critical issue today; in 1969, about one-third of blacks lived below the poverty line; by 2016, that number had dropped to 22 percent as a significant number of African Americans moved into the middle class with a boost from 1960s legislation; however, the percentage of blacks living in poverty is still more than twice as high as the percentage of whites; a lack of opportunity has been shown to increase drug abuse, unemployment, poverty, violence, and other negative factors within a community; and

WHEREAS, Blacks now have a louder voice in government, yet poverty and disenfranchisement remain; notwithstanding the Kerner Commission's optimism about potential change, there have been only scattered efforts over the last 50 years to end the United States' racial divide or to address the racial component of poverty in the U.S.; and

WHEREAS, Now more than ever, it is obvious that we need to rebuild these economies in urban areas which have been fostered by racial discrimination; to accomplish this, we can replicate a successful rebuilding plan from our country's history; and

WHEREAS, In the wake of World War II, Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed a comprehensive plan to rebuild the economies and spirits of Western Europe in 1947; as part of this plan, the U.S. gave \$13 billion in aid to 16 European nations; this aid included shipping food, staples, fuel, and machinery, rebuilding war-devastated regions, removing trade barriers, and investing in an industrial capacity; and

WHEREAS, Due to what became known as the Marshall Plan, European economies experienced unprecedented growth from 1948 to 1952, postwar poverty and starvation disappeared, and standards of living increased remarkably; and

WHEREAS, Former National Urban League President John Jacobs often spoke of the need for a new domestic Marshall Plan, championing the idea that we could rebuild urban areas in the U.S. the same way we rebuilt entire nations abroad; and

WHEREAS, African Americans in the City of Chicago are disproportionately affected by both the violence and the poverty in the city, particularly on the west and south sides; African Americans make up approximately a third of the city's population; despite this, they have consistently accounted for more than 70 percent of homicide victims for decades; due to pre-existing inequalities such as segregation, financial disparities, lack of access to a good education, lost wages, lost homes, lost inheritances, lack of access to testing and treatment, and other issues, the current COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately hurt African Americans, especially in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Across the nation and in our State, a comprehensive and targeted economic recovery plan is necessary to revitalize and to help elevate the African American population; this new plan must provide federal, state, local tax credits, and other enhancements to encourage businesses to relocate to these struggling communities in order to foster economic vitality; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the Illinois General Assembly and the United States Congress to explore a new, domestic investment plan to promote economic growth and recovery in targeted African American communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be sent to Chicago Mayor Lori Lightfoot, Cook County Board President Toni Preckwinkle, all members of the Chicago City Council, Governor JB Pritzker, all members of the Illinois General Assembly, President Donald Trump, U.S. Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, U.S. Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer, U.S. Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, U.S. House of Representatives Minority Leader Kevin McCarthy, and all members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 866

Offered by Representative Thapedi:

WHEREAS, 300 years ago people of African descent were forcibly brought to Illinois as slaves; and

WHEREAS, The French brought the first slaves of African descent to Illinois Country in or around 1720; at that point, slave labor became the economic engine responsible for Illinois developing one of the largest economies in the world; and

WHEREAS, Slaves of African descent in Illinois Country worked in the lead mines and the American Bottom, famous for its fertile soil, in the modern day Metro East area; they also provided free labor for the highly profitable saltworks industries in the Salines; and

WHEREAS, Slaves of African descent were required to till the land, plant crops, forge and mine for lead, make lucrative salt, construct infrastructure, and build shelter in the following Illinois counties: Alexander, Jackson, Randolph, Gallatin, Franklin, Pope, Jefferson, Johnson, Wayne, Hamilton, White, Fayette, Union, Marion, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Washington, Montgomery, Green, Pike, Sangamon, Morgan, Fulton, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, and Edwards; many of these counties have been further subdivided in mid-2020; for example, modern day Pulaski, Massac, Saline, Hardin, Perry, Effingham, and Williamson counties were all pro-slavery counties; and

WHEREAS, The French had a specific law called Code Noir, designed to oversee the slaves of African descent in the Metro East area; Code Noir was first implemented in Haiti in 1685 to regulate the slave trade of people of African descent; and

WHEREAS, In 1763, after France's loss to the British in the French and Indian War, Illinois Country was ceded to the British via the Treaty of Paris; at that point, Britain had established itself as the dominant colonial power in North America; and

WHEREAS, Like the French, the British had long-standing laws for regulating slaves of African descent in the Metro East; beginning with the Barbados Slave Code of 1661, the British continued to revise their Slave Codes in various jurisdictions and ultimately shaped the body of law supporting Slave Codes and Black Laws in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, In 1789, following Britain's loss in the American Revolutionary War, Illinois Country became part of the new Northwest Territory; even though slavery was prohibited in the Northwest Territory by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, most territorial governors ignored the slavery ban and continued profiting from African descent slave labor; and

WHEREAS, In 1800, Illinois Country was absorbed into the Indiana Territory as America began to expand west by war or purchase; notably, the Indiana Territory had its own Slave Codes on the books entitled "An Act Concerning the Introduction of Negroes and Mulattoes into this Territory"; these Slave Codes allowed people of African descent to be brought into the territory and indentured; and

WHEREAS, In Gallatin County, African descent slave labor was the catalyst for Illinois Country reaching a very large agreement with the federal government regarding the abundance of salt springs in the region of the Wabash and Saline rivers; the two principal springs were known as the Half Moon Lick and Nigger Springs; there were salines in Vermilion County, the Big Muddy Saline and a saline at St. Genevieve, Missouri, but the Gallatin County saline produced more than all the others combined; and

WHEREAS, An Act of Congress dated March 26, 1804 provided among other things that "all salt springs, licks, wells with the necessary land adjacent thereto were reserved from sale as the property of the United States."; the territorial governor of Illinois Country was authorized to lease these salt wells and springs to the best interests of the general government; on April 30, 1804, Governor Harrison appointed Isaac White of Vincennes to be a government agent and reside at the works and collect the revenue due America; he assumed his duties and was assisted by John Marshall, who probably resided at Shawneetown; and

WHEREAS, In 1809, propelled by its slave labor, Illinois became its own territory after being severed from Indiana Territory; people of African descent in the new Illinois Territory continued to be subjected to the body of law contained in the Indiana Slave Codes; and

WHEREAS, Not even three decades after the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which formalized Britain's recognition of the United States of America, the two countries were again in conflict in the War of 1812; resentment for Britain's interference with American international trade, combined with American expansionist visions, led Congress to declare war on Great Britain on June 18, 1812; and

WHEREAS, At this point, Illinois had to prove to the pro-expansion supporters that it was capable of producing benefits and revenue to help the U.S. both finance wars and acquire more land; African descent slave labor from the saltworks was key to Illinois' success in this regard; and

WHEREAS, On April 8, 1818, President James Monroe signed into law "An Act to Enable the People of Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states."; Illinois was now a state on the path to a burgeoning economy largely driven by African descent slave labor; and

WHEREAS, In 1818, Illinois became a state divided between English-speaking and French-speaking citizens; the first Governor of the State of Illinois, Shadrach Bond, held slaves of African descent; he further supported the introduction of a pro-slave constitution; in a three-way race, French-speaking Pierre Menard won the race for lieutenant governor; Menard also held slaves of African descent; and

WHEREAS, When the 1818 Illinois Constitution was adopted, it revised several aspects of the status of slaves of African descent to conform with the federal guidelines for statehood; for example, it is clear that Illinois simply abolished slavery to comply with the federal balance of slave states versus non-slave states in the new America; and

WHEREAS, The 1818 Illinois Constitution additionally limited the right to vote to free white men, excluding all others; Illinois also constitutionally excluded people of African descent from serving in the militia; in other words, Illinois would not be policed by anyone of African descent and would remain a slave state; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution further kept an exemption allowing slavery at the Illinois salines and other salt springs near Shawneetown; according to historians, African descent slave-operated saltworks contributed one-third of the revenue for the new Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The initial legislatures followed the examples of the French and British Slave Codes and their own beliefs when they created Black Codes, effectively establishing two classes of citizenship in Illinois; the new legislatures, sitting in Vandalia, focused on restricting the movement of people of African descent and made significant financial investments into the state's roads, bridges, and yet another economic engine, prisons; and

WHEREAS, The new legislatures passed laws requiring people of African descent to produce on demand a Certificate of Freedom, verifying that they were a free person of color; people of African descent were additionally required to post a bond guaranteeing their good behavior under the new Black Codes; and

WHEREAS, Notably, the good behavior bond requirements ranged as high as \$1,000, which was virtually unobtainable for people of African descent at that time; consequently, most people of African descent had to rely on a white person to serve as their surety when posting their good behavior bond; this was equally unobtainable for a person of African descent; and

WHEREAS, The Black Codes received their first test in the elections of 1822; the governor's race had four candidates, two judges, a business man, and the eventual winner, a true anti-slavery candidate; and

WHEREAS, The pro-slavery faction carried both houses of the legislature in the 1822 elections; yet, the pro-slavery faction split the vote in the governor's race allowing Edward Coles, a former federal envoy from Virginia, to win by a small margin; and

WHEREAS, Governor Coles, who had earlier emancipated his own slaves of African descent and purchased land for them, pursued an ambitious anti-slavery plan; he sought to free the remaining slaves in Illinois (those who had been in the land before the ordinance of 1789), loosen the harsh Black Codes, and stop the kidnapping and enslavement of free people of African descent; and

WHEREAS, The pro-slavery legislature was not interested in such a proposal; instead, it recommended that a referendum question be put on the ballot asking voters to decide whether Illinois should call a constitutional convention and amend its constitution to become a slave state; and

WHEREAS, Such a measure required a two-thirds majority in the legislature; while the state Senate garnered the votes for the proposal, it seemed destined to fall one vote short in the House of

Representatives; however, the pro-slavery forces in the legislature unseated a man whose election had been disputed, and they replaced him with one who supported their slave state objective; the convention measure passed; and

WHEREAS, Citizens celebrated in the streets, holding processions, parades, and public dinners; at one, this toast was said to be offered, "The State of Illinois: the ground is good, prairie in abundance; give us plenty of negroes, a little industry, and she will distribute her treasures."; and

WHEREAS, The next election was August 2, 1824; the political campaign that ensued was impassioned, fractious, and intense; the subject was addressed tirelessly in the pulpits and the newspapers; the turnout on August 2nd was enormous compared with the presidential election that fall, where 4,532 votes were cast in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, On the slavery question in August of 1824, 11,612 went to the polls; when the votes were counted, the pro-slavery faction lost, 6,640 to 4,972; and

WHEREAS, The following counties voted in favor of Illinois becoming a slave state in 1824: Alexander, Jackson, Randolph (the home county of the first lieutenant governor and slaveowner Pierre Menard), Gallatin (saltworks), Franklin, Pope, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, White, and Fayette; and

WHEREAS, In August of 1824, Johnson County voted equally on the question of whether Illinois should become a slave state; and

WHEREAS, The following counties voted in opposition to Illinois becoming a slave state in 1824: Union, Marion, Monroe, St. Clair, Madison, Bond, Washington, Montgomery, Green, Pike, Sangamon, Morgan, Fulton, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, and Edwards; and

WHEREAS, In 1827, Illinois intensified production in its African descent slave saltworks to obtain federal funding for infrastructure and capital improvements; after intense negotiations, Illinois ultimately passed a capital bill with federal funds tied to revenue from the saltworks; and

WHEREAS, The captured federal funds for capital improvements were distributed using a regional approach; the eastern half of the state invested its portion of capital funds in infrastructure, roads, and bridges, all to be supported by African descent labor; and

WHEREAS, The western portion of the state invested in the privatization of a new business, prisons; in 1831, the Illinois State Penitentiary was built in Alton, with large cost overruns because of soil integrity issues; much later, a prison now known as Menard Correctional Center followed in Randolph County; and

WHEREAS, During this time, the industrial revolution in Great Britain was intensifying, leading to more opportunities for Illinois businesses; Europe's textile factories needed more cotton that was produced by slave labor, and the world demand was increasing for salt, lead, and coal; and

WHEREAS, The 1840 Illinois Constitution specifically banned slavery in section 16 of its Declaration of Rights, specifying "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."; however, it included a requirement that the General Assembly pass laws to prohibit the emigration of free African Americans into the state and to bar slaveholders from bringing slaves into the state for the purpose of freeing them; and

WHEREAS, There was, of course, opposition; the "Colored People of Chicago", for example, met to draft resolutions opposing the new constitution and the "unjust and partial laws" in the state, but the General Assembly failed to adopt them; and

WHEREAS, The 1848 Illinois Constitution continued to limit the right to vote to only white males and excluded people of African descent from serving in the militia; and

WHEREAS, Subsequent legislation led to one of the most restrictive Black Code systems in the nation until the American Civil War; and

WHEREAS, In 1848, Belleville in the Metro East became home to the first underground coal mining operation; the new industry spread along shipping areas to ease access to large commercial centers like St. Louis and Chicago; however, it was not until the Civil War, when Illinois railroads grew by leaps and bounds, that coal mining in Southern Illinois began to rapidly develop; and

WHEREAS, The broader tri-state area lead mining region, the coal region in northern Illinois at the end of the nineteenth century, centered around places like Spring Valley, Braidwood, and Coal City, and the area around Vermilion County and Danville all had significant numbers of miners of African descent; and

WHEREAS, According to the Illinois Secretary of State's current website, "The 1853 Black Law passed in Illinois was considered the harshest of all discriminatory Black Laws passed by Northern states before the Civil War."; and

WHEREAS, The 1853 Black Law prohibited any person of African descent from outside of the state from staying in Illinois for more than ten days, and if a person of African descent remained beyond the ten-day period, they would be subject to arrest, detention, a \$50 fine, or deportation; and

WHEREAS, The 1853 Black Law was often a tool used against whole communities when white citizens found that the increase in black population had reached an unacceptable level; people of African descent who violated the law faced punishments that included being advertised and sold at public auction; and

WHEREAS, The 1853 Black Law served, according to one author, "as grinding reminders of apartheid intentions and legal subjugation, and they offered white authorities and mobs excuses for harassment and violence against blacks."; and

WHEREAS, A wealthy freeman of African descent by the name of John Jones was instrumental in repealing the 1853 Black Law; with prodding from John Jones and the logic propelled by the results of the Civil War, the Illinois General Assembly repealed the Black Laws in early 1865; and

WHEREAS, The repeal of the Black Laws did not confer suffrage or civil rights on the state's people of African descent; instead, they had to wait for ratification of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and the Illinois Civil Rights Act of 1885; and

WHEREAS, The 14th Amendment was passed in 1868 to help ensure the rights of newly freed people of African descent; men of African descent were given the right to vote in 1870 by the passage of the 15th Amendment; and

WHEREAS, The 1870 Illinois Constitution also provided those rights; the Illinois Civil Rights Act of 1885 was also passed forbidding discrimination in public facilities and places, such as hotels, railroads, theaters, and restaurants; and

WHEREAS, In the midst of these Constitutional wins, pro-slavery, segregation, and disenfranchisement laws know as "Jim Crow" were enacted; these laws required de jure segregation in all public places and a specific etiquette, while supposedly creating a separate but equal position for people of African descent; and

WHEREAS, Unfortunately for the people of African descent, the United States Supreme Court helped undermine their Constitutional protections with the infamous Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) case; this decision legitimized the pro-slavery Jim Crow laws and the Jim Crow etiquette; and

WHEREAS, The Civil War Reconstruction period brought a migration of people of African descent to Cairo in Alexander County; racial tensions under pro-slavery Jim Crow were always high in the community, but as the shipping and ferrying industries declined, jobs grew more scarce, and the racial unrest intensified; and

WHEREAS, Moreover, these laws solidified the position that America had two sets of citizens, those of European descent, or first class citizens, and people of African descent, or second class citizens; and

WHEREAS, Jim Crow etiquette further separated and essentially enslaved people of African descent; for example, a male person of African descent could not offer his hand to shake hands with a white male because it implied being socially equal; and

WHEREAS, At the same time, a male person of African descent could not offer his hand or any other part of his body to a white woman because he risked being accused of rape; and

WHEREAS, Similarly, people of African descent and white people were not supposed to eat together; if they did eat together, whites were to be served first, and some sort of partition was to be placed between them; and

WHEREAS, Without exception, a male person of African descent was not to offer to light the cigarette of a white woman; such a gesture would imply intimacy; and

WHEREAS, People of African descent were not allowed to show public affection toward one another in public, especially kissing, because it offended whites; and

WHEREAS, Pro-slavery Jim Crow etiquette required that people of African descent be first introduced to white people, never the opposite; at the same time, white people were not to use courtesy titles of respect when referring to people of African descent (i.e. Mr., Mrs., Miss., Sir, or Ma'am); and

WHEREAS, Instead, people of African descent were called by their first names and had to use courtesy titles when referring to white people; people of African descent were not allowed to call white people by their first names; for example: "Mr. Reagan (the white person), this is Malcolm (the person of African descent), that I spoke to you about."; and

WHEREAS, With respect to transportation, if a person of African descent rode in a car driven by a white person, the person of African descent sat in the back seat or the back of a truck; and

WHEREAS, Finally, white motorists had the right-of-way at all intersections; and

WHEREAS, These pro-slavery Jim Crow laws sparked race riots in Illinois as people of African descent began to relocate from the South; the first race riot occurred in 1908 in Springfield; and

WHEREAS, The fact that the riots occurred in Illinois, "The Land of Lincoln", proved that people of African descent were mistreated and brutalized not only in the south but everywhere; in this case, a white mob of 5,000 people beat people of African descent throughout Sangamon county; and

WHEREAS, In mid-August 1908, the white population of Springfield reacted to reports that a white woman had been assaulted in her home by a man of African descent; soon afterward, another instance of an assault by a man of African descent on a white woman was reported; these incidents, coming within hours of each other, sparked a gathering of a mob; and

WHEREAS, Mob leaders carefully directed the participants to destroy only homes and businesses either owned by blacks or which served black patrons, thus leaving nearby white homes and businesses untouched; and

WHEREAS, This white mob looted businesses that served those of African descent and lynched several people of African descent; and

WHEREAS, Throughout World War I, people of African descent continued migrating north for jobs, education, and opportunities and to escape Jim Crow; another race riot occurred in East St. Louis in 1917; and

WHEREAS, Up to 250 people of African descent were beaten, shot, lynched, and killed; nine white people were killed, and 6,000 people of African descent were left homeless; and

WHEREAS, A large number of people of African descent fled East St. Louis; the enrollment in local public schools plummeted by 35% in the fall; in other words, 1 out of 3 children left the City of East St. Louis after the riots of 1917; and

WHEREAS, From 1918-1919, the Spanish Flu pandemic killed 23,500 people in Illinois and 675,000 in America; and

WHEREAS, At the same time, the summer of 1919 was called "the Red Summer" due to the bloodbath in race riots in 26 American cities, including 38 people killed in a Chicago race riot; and

WHEREAS, Chicago was a laboratory for segregation; the tools of analyzing real estate and racial data were being created in Chicago in the early 20th century; other tools, such as restrictive covenants, to segregate the city based on race were created in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, In 1927, the City of Chicago continued with racist housing practices during the Great Migration; the Chicago Real Estate Board (CREB) sent representatives throughout the city to promote restrictive covenants; and

WHEREAS, The board representatives provided model contracts drafted by the Chicago Plan Commission as part of their efforts; by 1928, the Hyde Park Herald reported that the covenants prevailed throughout the South Side; and

WHEREAS, Most neighborhoods of people of African descent were bounded by covenanted areas, since 85% of Chicago was covenanted; and

WHEREAS, After the stock market crash of 1929, FDR introduced the New Deal; contained in this bold plan was the creation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) with the purpose of aiding homeowners in default to prevent foreclosures; and

WHEREAS, In the early 1930s, it was soon discovered that pro-slavery ideals remained in housing; the racist attitudes and language found in HOLC appraisal sheets and Residential Security Maps created by the HOLC gave federal support to racist land use practices that helped to further marginalize people of African descent in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, This practice of "redlining" in the 1930s locked neighborhoods of African descent into concentrated poverty by systematically diminishing home ownership, home values, and median credit scores; and

WHEREAS, During World War II, people of African descent emigrating to Chicago were directed to the "Black Belt" for their housing needs; this area was generally bounded between 12th and 79th streets and Wentworth and Cottage Grove avenues; and

WHEREAS, Approximately 60,000 people of African descent moved to Chicago during 1940 to 1944 in search of jobs; in an effort to keep the newly arriving people of African descent out of their neighborhoods, white people formed restrictive covenants; and

WHEREAS, This housing system in Chicago led to overcrowding in the Black Belt; such overcrowding, while difficult in itself, also contributed to generally poor housing conditions for people of African descent; and

WHEREAS, Demand for housing far exceeded its supply after World War II; this led to rent gouging, a practice where exorbitant rental amounts were charged for small kitchenettes with no heat, no bathroom, and deplorable conditions; and

WHEREAS, These conditions of ramshackle and dangerous housing, neglect and indifference from city officials, and poor sanitation resulted in infestation by rats in the Black Belt; infant mortality and overall death rates were higher in the Black Belt than in the rest of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The "Southern Illinois Black Belt" in East St. Louis has an aging housing stock where people of African descent have lived since 1720; in 1985, as the housing stock aged and there were inadequate resources to preserve it, HUD placed the East St. Louis public housing system under federal administrative receivership; and

WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office, "[r]eceiverhips at housing authorities have generally resulted from long-standing, severe, and persistent management problems that led to deterioration of the housing stock."; and

WHEREAS, Yet, for 32 years, HUD did little to comprehensively address issues concerning the aging complexes in East St. Louis, which severely compromised the housing stock for the people of African descent in East St. Louis; many of the people of African descent say that the public housing stock was infested with rats; and

WHEREAS, In 2017, HUD officially transitioned housing authority of the City of East St. Louis to local control after 32 years of federal administrative receivership; HUD's oversight of East St. Louis was the first and longest receivership of a local public housing authority in HUD's history; and

WHEREAS, The East St. Louis housing authority may be eligible for Replacement Housing Factor Fund grants, which are awarded to housing authorities that have removed units from inventory for the purpose of developing new public housing units; and

WHEREAS, Only two other housing authorities in America are under federal administrative receivership; one is in Cairo, and the other is in Gary, Indiana, just outside of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, In 1988, after electing a person of African descent as mayor, some white residents living in Chicago's "Bungalow Belt" (i.e. single-family homes built in the 1910s and 1920s in a collar on the northwest side and southwest side of Chicago's city limits), pushed for reforms and insurance if persons of African descent moved into the Bungalow Belt and property values dropped; in response, the legislature created three home equity taxing districts for the white home owners living in the Bungalow Belt; and

WHEREAS, On a most basic level, all homeowners in these taxing districts pay a small tax to a fund; homeowners voluntarily enroll in the equity program, and if the appraisal is less than the original purchase price when they decide to sell then that homeowner receives a cash claim for the difference; very few, if any, people of African descent are enrolled in this well-funded program; and

WHEREAS, In February of 2016, the Alexander County Housing Authority in Cairo (ACHA) was placed under federal administrative receivership; there was strong evidence that the ACHA failed to maintain the Elmwood and McBride complexes, resulting in significant degradation in the quality of the housing in Cairo where people of African descent reside; and

WHEREAS, A year later, HUD announced to 185 families that the Elmwood and McBride housing complexes in Cairo would be closed and its residents relocated; this meant that almost 400 people would be forced to leave the city as there was not sufficient HUD-sanctioned housing in town; and

WHEREAS, In reported interviews, HUD explained it was hesitant to take Cairo into receivership as it could take many years to execute, require four to five full-time employees, and cost more than \$5 million; and

WHEREAS, From 2012 to 2018, for every \$1 banks loaned in Chicago's white neighborhoods, they invested just 12 cents in the city's neighborhoods of African descent; JPMorgan Chase, for instance, lent 41 times more money in Chicago's white neighborhoods than African-descent neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, During that same time period, Bank of America lent 29 times more money in Chicago's white communities than it did in African-descent communities; Wells Fargo lent 10 times more in white

areas than African-descent areas, and Guaranteed Rate lent 15 times more in Chicago's white communities than its African-descent communities; and

WHEREAS, The air quality in communities of African descent is far below acceptable standards; the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC) recently reported that people of African descent in minority neighborhoods on the West and South Sides of Chicago have the greatest exposure to toxic air pollution and other environmental health hazards in the city; and

WHEREAS, The communities of Englewood and Roseland rank remarkably high for pollution exposure in Chicago according to the NRDC; Chicago has acknowledged that there are disproportionate pollution problems across Chicago; and

WHEREAS, Midway through 2020, the world faces a pandemic like it did in 1920; so far, this pandemic has killed 120,000 in the U.S.; in Illinois, as of May 15, 2020, approximately 6,300 Illinoisans have died; and

WHEREAS, During the course of this pandemic, like it did in 1920, racial uprisings occurred throughout communities of African descent after a white police officer, while on openly conspicuous videotape, suffocated a man of African descent for nine minutes because he committed, if at all, a petty crime; prior to that, a white Chicago Police Officer shot an unarmed teenager of African descent 16 times for committing, if at all, a petty offense; and

WHEREAS, The new currency in life is compassion; while Illinois has grown and become a global power, the people of Illinois cannot ignore the contributions of people of African descent who were the catalyst to the economic growth of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The people of Illinois also can not ignore the injustices that were and continue to be barriers to an equal society; without question, there is a marked contrast between the communities for people of African descent, other minority communities, and the majority white community; and

WHEREAS, Illinois currently has 3,123 census tracts, 9,691 block groups, and 451,554 census blocks; and

WHEREAS, Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimal size of 4,000 people; a block group is a cluster of blocks within a census tract; and

WHEREAS, In the urban cores of most older cities, census blocks are small because development preceded the introduction of urban transportation technologies (such as interurban railways, streetcars, and the automobile) and the decentralization of industries and jobs; surrounding these urban cores in the eastern and southern regions of the nation, one typically finds dense, irregular street patterns and an extensive system of connecting roads due principally to the metes and bounds survey; and

WHEREAS, Today, the energy sector has the ability to create no cost electricity from the earth that was worked by slaves in Illinois for 300 years; there is currently legislation in Illinois designed to exponentially increase renewable energy generation, but the companies leading this effort are not businesses led or owned by people of African descent; and

WHEREAS, For example, a microgrid of unknown cost is currently underway for an community of African descent in Chicago; it will be located in an area bounded from 33rd Street to the North, 38th Street to the South, State Street to the West, and South Dr. Martin L. King Jr. Drive to the East; and

WHEREAS, Phase I of the project will include 2.5 MW of load and require reconfiguration of an existing feeder and installation of battery storage and solar photovoltaics; it will directly serve approximately 490 customers; and

WHEREAS, Phase II of the project will add approximately 570 customers and an additional 4.5 MW of load and 7 MW of Distributed Energy Resources (DERs), enough to meet the peak electricity demand of customers within the microgrid footprint and maintain service when the microgrid is islanded from the main grid; the completed project will serve approximately 1,060 residential, commercial, and small industrial customers; and

WHEREAS, This microgrid project contemplates that 1 MW of energy will service 150 customers from a base load perspective; if DERs are included in the calculation, the number of customers would climb to 300; and

WHEREAS, Notably, the microgrid contemplates that customers will be either homes, businesses, and/or small industrial business; and

WHEREAS, In 2013, natural gas utilities Peoples Gas, Ameren Illinois, and Nicor Gas began performing infrastructure upgrades; for example, in Chicago, The Peoples Gas System Modernization Program (SMP) is underway; and

WHEREAS, SMP is an accelerated, comprehensive, multi-decade program to remove and replace 2,300 miles of 100 year-old, deteriorating cast or ductile iron pipe and upgrade its blow pressure natural gas delivery system to a medium pressure system; and

WHEREAS, The broadband sector has also engaged in enhanced wireless and internet capabilities; Cook, Mason, and Washington counties are targeted for significant technological upgrades; and

WHEREAS, An integration of wired and wireless technology is the current movement of society; soon networks will be virtualized, and there will be enhanced experiences on mobile devices; and

WHEREAS, In 2018, the median property value in Illinois was \$203,400, and the homeownership rate was 66%; notably, the median property value in Chicago was \$271,600, and the homeownership rate was 45.7%; and

WHEREAS, Alternatively, the median property value in East St. Louis was \$55,000, and the homeownership rate was 43.5%; at the same time, the median property value in Cairo was \$30,500, and the homeownership rate was 58.5%; and

WHEREAS, Finally, the median household incomes in East St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, and the State of Illinois as a whole are \$20,659, \$24,549, \$57,238, and \$65,030, respectively; the disparities between the communities of African descent and other communities is apparent both visually and from the data; and

WHEREAS, Black homeownership rates are lower today than they were 50 years ago when housing discrimination was outlawed, and they are particularly bad in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, There has never been a successful affirmative action housing policy in the State of Illinois for people of African descent; such a plan is not a novel concept, as one was proposed during the Civil War while the pro-slavery movement began to suffer defeats; and

WHEREAS, General William T. Sherman entered Executive Field Order #15 on January 16, 1865; his field order first designated certain captured lands along the coastlines of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida (i.e. Charleston to Jacksonville along the coastline and then 30 miles inward); and

WHEREAS, By General Sherman's order, subject to ratification by President Lincoln, the specified coastal tract of land was gifted to people of African descent for their own agricultural and housing purposes following slavery; by the order, each family of African descent was awarded "a plot of not more than forty acres of tillable ground"; and

WHEREAS, Before it was ratified, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated; President Andrew Johnson, from Raleigh, North Carolina, assumed the presidency; and

WHEREAS, President Johnson soon revoked General Sherman's order hampering efforts by people of African descent to gain economic independence after the Emancipation Proclamation; President Johnson was later the first president to be impeached for abuse of power and other high crimes and misdemeanors; and

WHEREAS, The regressive policies of the State of Illinois relating to people of African descent are well documented and date back 300 years; and

WHEREAS, Among other things, the regressive policies have created a stark contrast in the housing available to people of African descent and the housing available to people of non-African descent; and

WHEREAS, There is an immediate need to drastically improve the housing stock and the communities where people of African descent reside; and

WHEREAS, There is a compelling need to drastically improve the housing conditions of people of African descent residing in the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, The least restrictive means of drastically improving the housing stock, communities, and conditions of people of African descent is for the current Governor of the State of Illinois to act; and

WHEREAS, The Governor must act to shape a narrowly tailored approach to drastically improve the housing stock, communities, and conditions of people of African descent residing in the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Immediate affirmative action by the Governor is needed to counteract continuing conscious and unconscious biases and prejudices against people of African descent in the housing sector; and

WHEREAS, Such affirmative action in Illinois would not rise to the level of discrimination against other minorities, as no other minority group, apart from people of African descent, was enslaved in the State of Illinois from as early as 1720; and

WHEREAS, Moreover, no other minority group was discriminated against by being subjected to separate Slave Codes in Illinois; to that end, no other minority group was required in an apartheid-like fashion to produce a Certificate of Freedom and proof of a behavior bond to travel in public in Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Furthermore, no other minority group in Illinois was discriminated against by being subject to Jim Crow laws and in many cases victims of Lynch Law, where they were hung, shot, burned at the stake, castrated, beaten with clubs, or dismembered; and

WHEREAS, Further still, no other minority group was discriminated against by being subject to redlining and restrictive covenants in Illinois' housing sector; and

WHEREAS, Finally, no other minority group, apart from people of African descent, was discriminated against by being subject to the greatest exposure to air toxicity, air pollution, and other environmental health hazards; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that it is in the best interest of the people of Illinois for the Governor of the State of Illinois to immediately act to shape a narrowly tailored approach to drastically improve the housing stock, communities, and conditions of and for people of African descent residing in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the Governor of the State of Illinois and the Illinois General Assembly to invoke the principles of the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020 with all deliberate speed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That there is an immediate need for legislation, emergency rules, and/or a gubernatorial executive order to (1) authorize funding and matching grants to municipalities and private investors for the construction of housing, commercial real estate, microgrids, water, sewer, gas, broadband technology, and clean energy generation and storage in low-income communities, (2) authorize funding and matching grants to municipalities and private investors for urban beautification, greenspace, and community gardens in low-income communities, (3) create heightened home equity taxing districts, opportunity zones, empowerment zones, enterprise zones, tax increment financing districts, and Special Service Areas in low-income communities, and (4) authorize funding and matching grants to municipalities and private investors to construct community centers, grocery stores, gymnasiums, and natatoriums in low-income communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That there is long term need for legislation, emergency rules, and/or a gubernatorial executive order to (1) fund existing and created housing programs for people of African descent which shall include, but shall not be limited to, professional services, property tax relief, and navigators of and counselors for the land use process, (2) provide rent subsidies for elderly and disabled people of African descent, (3) provide specific property tax relief for the elderly and disabled people of African descent, (4) provide property tax relief for adults 21 years of age to 18 years of age for people of African descent, (5) enable people of African descent to make no or very low down payments to obtain mortgages; to authorize funding in conjunction with the Creating American Investment, Redevelopment, and Opportunity (CAIRO) Task Force Act to address the housing crisis in Cairo, (6) underwrite and secure mortgages for people of African descent who choose to reside in a census tract designated by the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020, (7) authorize the acquisition of real estate designated by the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020 via eminent domain and quick take authority, (8) partner regularly with the Chicago Department of Planning and Development (DPD) to provide insight and information regarding their efforts to invest in communities of persons of African descent, and (9) appoint an Emergency Task Force to facilitate the purposes of the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020; and be it further

RESOLVED, That there is long term need for legislation, emergency rules, and/or a gubernatorial executive order to reform the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure and the Mortgage Act and to further fund existing and created housing programs that will assist people of African descent in the facilitation of the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the real property in census tracts designated by the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020 should be valued as of July 1, 2020 and should be based upon its fair cash market value at its highest and best use on July 1, 2020 for purposes of the Equitable Economic Land Use Plan of 2020; and be it further

RESOLVED, That because Pierre Menard was a slaveowner in the Metro East, the name of the Menard Correctional Center should revert back to the Southern Illinois Penitentiary; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to Governor JB Pritzker, House Speaker Michael Madigan, Senate President Don Harmon, House Minority Leader Jim Durkin, Senate Minority Leader Bill Brady, U.S. Senator Dick Durbin, U.S. Senator Tammy Duckworth, Chicago Mayor Lori Lightfoot, Cairo Mayor Tyrone Coleman, East St. Louis Mayor Robert Eastern III, the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the Illinois Housing Development Authority.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 906

Offered by Representative Ammons:

WHEREAS, The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 9, 1948; and

WHEREAS, Article 1 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide confirms that genocide, whether committed during peacetime or in war, is a crime under international law which the Contracting Parties undertake to prevent and to punish; and

WHEREAS, Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide defines genocide as any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such (a) killing members of the group, (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group, (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part, (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group, and (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group"; and

WHEREAS, Article 3 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide verifies the following acts punishable: (a) genocide, (b) conspiracy to commit genocide, (c) direct and public incitement to commit genocide, (d) attempt to commit genocide, and (e) complicit in genocide; and

WHEREAS, The United States and its sub-governmental units are responsible for policies and practices against the Black population that conform to Article II's definition of genocide and Article III's specification punishable crimes of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; and

WHEREAS, The World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance has declared "slavery and the slave trade are a crime against humanity"; Africans forcibly imported into the 13 British colonies that became the United States of America were legally chattel for 246 years, 170 under the United States, played a significant role in the slave trade; the last slave ship, the Coltilda, arrived in Mobile, Alabama in July of 1860, just seven months before the Civil War; and

WHEREAS, Of the nearly 11 million enslaved Africans, approximately 300,000 were brought to what would become the United States of America; laborers were subjected to brutalization, mutilation, rape, torture, suppression of cultural practices, and routine humiliation, including the breaking up of families, and were denied access to education and a nutritious diet; their inhumane, unpaid working conditions produced severe illnesses; additionally, because slavers scrimped on food and shelter, malnourishment, diarrhea, dysentery, worms, whooping cough, and respiratory diseases were rampant; these conditions pushed the infant and early childhood death rate of slaves to twice that of White infants and children; half of all African American enslaved infants died in their first year; African American children continue to be plagued by these problems; for the period 2013 to 2016, African American children experienced a death rate from SIDS of 74.4 per thousand compared to White children's 39 per 1000; African American infants die at a rate of 171.1 per thousand compared to the death rate of 85.0 for White infants; and

WHEREAS, African American history is replete with horrific atrocities, terrorist lynchings, racial pogroms and massacres, and, in the contemporary moment, heinous hate crimes and murders by police; the Equal Justice Initiative has documented 4000 lynchings; Black people are the only U.S. racial or ethnic group who are killed by police at a rate greater than their percentage of the population; between 2016 and 2018, the number of murders by White supremacists more than doubled, with 2017 being the fifth deadliest year on record for extremist violence against Blacks since 1970; and

WHEREAS, African Americans are disproportionately killed by police; although they comprise only 13.4 percent of the U.S. population, from 2015 to 2019 they accounted for 26.4 percent of individuals killed by police; Whites make up 50 percent of police killings but compose 61 percent of the population; Latinx

people comprise 18% of both police killings and the U.S. population; Asians constitute 2 percent of police killings and 5 percent of the population; and

WHEREAS, Economic genocide is defined as "deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its destruction in whole or in part"; from emancipation into the 1960s, African American men working the same job as White men earned only two-thirds of their wages; the Black-White wage gap expanded with rising wage inequality from 1979 to 2018; consequently, African American women and men reside at the bottom of the wage scale and disproportionately comprise unskilled, non-union, service sector labor; due to ethnic cleansing forcing them out of towns, destroying or stealing their property, African American homeowners and business owners have had to start over two or more times; since the late 19th Century, most African Americans have been restricted to apartheid neighborhoods with substandard housing stock and poor municipal services; according to United for a Fair Economy, 55 percent of all housing loans to African Americans between 1994 and 2006 were subprime, thus when the housing market crashed in 2007, Black people lost between \$71.5 and \$92.9 billion dollars in wealth; and

WHEREAS, Since the 2000 Presidential Election, suppressing the Black vote has been the dominant electoral strategy of the Republican Party; it includes gerrymandering to limit predominantly Black-populated areas from influencing elections and referendums, requiring voter IDs, using Reconstruction-era laws to purge voter rolls, gutting Section 5 of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the pre-clearance clause, and cutting the number of polling places in African American neighborhoods and the hours they are open; also, the mass incarceration of African American males eliminates their right to vote and therefore proves a direct link between racialized policies and the suppression of African American voices in the political process of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Even with its record of anti-Black racial violence, the lynchings of William "Froggie" James on November 11, 1909 in Cairo, of Jesse Washington on May 16, 1911 in Waco, Texas, and of Laura and L.D. Nelson on May 25, 1911 near Okemah, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma stand out; the massacres in Wilmington, North Carolina in 1898, in East Louis, Illinois in 1917, in Elaine, Arkansas in 1919, and in Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1921 are remembered for their barbarity; in modern times, the savage 1955 lynching of Emmett Till, the atrocious rape of Mary Ruth Reed in Monroe North Carolina in 1959, the monstrous murders of James Byrd Jr. in 1998 in Jasper, Texas, and the Charleston Massacre (North Carolina) in 2015 continue to resonate with the public; the current wave of protests was ignited by the callous police murder of George Floyd; his execution was preceded by several despicable police murders, including Eric Garner, Tamir Rice, and Breonna Taylor and the contemporary lynching of Ahmaud Aubrey; and

WHEREAS, As quoted by the statement by certain Special Procedures at HRC urgent debate on police violence against people of African descent and peaceful protesters, "[African-Americans] in the United States, the domestic legal system has utterly failed to acknowledge and confront racial injustice and discrimination. This injustice and discrimination is so deeply entrenched in law enforcement that even during this period of uprising, reports continue of extrajudicial killings of Black people by the police. This injustice and discrimination also affects other racial and ethnic minorities. Despite several decades of policing reform, executive intervention, and judicial oversight, this violence and racial injustice persists."; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that the situation in the United States requires an international response that can help ensure that people of African descent in this country are no longer subject to the routine but egregious violations; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge the United Nations Human Rights Council to pass a resolution denouncing and charging the United States with the crime of genocide against its Black population; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the U.N. General Assembly under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide "to assure the safety of the 42 million Black people in the U.S."; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies be delivered to the member states of the United Nations Human Rights Council, the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate, and to each Senator and Representative in the United States Congress.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 907

Offered by Representative Ammons:

WHEREAS, Since the Amendment's passage by Congress on January 31, 1965 and its ratification on December 6, 1865, the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and

WHEREAS, The 13th Amendment did not end slavery and involuntary servitude; it merely changed slavery and involuntary servitude; and

WHEREAS, The exception to the 13th Amendment led to a carceral system and mass incarceration that did not exist before its passage; and

WHEREAS, After the passage of the 13th Amendment, laws and practices were implemented explicitly to make it a crime to be black in the United States; these laws and practices included Jim Crow, segregation, redlining, voter suppression, Dred Scott, the War on Drugs, and police brutality; and

WHEREAS, Systemic racism has prevented black Americans from building wealth, and even when they did, it has often been taken from them by violent force, such as in 1921 when the affluent black community in Tulsa, Oklahoma's Greenwood District, referred to as the Black Wall Street, was attacked by a white mob and burned to the ground; and

WHEREAS, The inability to build generational wealth relegates individuals to poverty and living without basic necessities; the prison industrial complex perpetuates this for three main reasons: (1) prison labor is slavery, (2) instead of paying workers, taxpayers pay for correctional centers to give corporations free labor, and (3) unfair justice systems are built to keep black inmates in prison; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we urge the United States Congress to take action to amend the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by striking "except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted" in Section 1; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to all members of the United States Congress.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 909

Offered by Representative Ammons:

WHEREAS, Police use of force is among the leading causes of death for young men of color; and

WHEREAS, Black people, including Black women and girls, Native Americans, and Latinos are killed by police at disproportionately higher rates than their White peers; and

WHEREAS, Police brutality and the use of excessive force have robbed countless communities of precious lives, inflicted intergenerational harm and trauma to families, and intensified our nation's mental health crisis; and

WHEREAS, The killings of hundreds each year and the demonstrations that followed have brought sustained national attention to racially biased police violence against people; and

WHEREAS, The conduct of police officers who engage in racial profiling and excessive force, which can include shootings, brutal beatings, fatal chokings, and any other excessive treatment, is a violation of federal and State constitutional law; and

WHEREAS, The rule of law within our nation is undermined when police officers engage in conduct that is inconsistent with federal and State constitutional law; and

WHEREAS, As elected officials, we have a moral and constitutional obligation to protect the civil rights and liberties of all people within our State from police abuses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we support strengthening efforts to eliminate instances of excessive use of force, to conduct stringent oversight and independent investigations into instances of police brutality, racial profiling, and excessive use of force, and to hold individual law enforcement officers and police departments accountable by doing the following:

(1) Calling on the United States Department of Justice to reinstitute its role in investigating police departments that violate civil rights and individual instances of police brutality, violence, and racial profiling and to assume a role in filing briefs urging courts to reconsider decisions that permit unreasonable and excessive police practices and establish meaningful oversight of consent decrees; and

(2) Establishing independent all-civilian review boards with the authority to effectively investigate incidents of police misconduct to ensure meaningful community-level oversight, transparency, accountability, and discipline of police officers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call for the adoption of sound and unbiased law enforcement policies at all levels of government that reduce the disparate impact of police brutality and use of force on Black and Brown people and other historically marginalized communities; and be it further

RESOLVED, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President of the United States, the U.S. Senate Majority Leader, the U.S. Senate Minority Leader, the U.S. Speaker of the House, the U.S. House of Representatives Minority Leader, and all members of the Illinois Congressional Delegation.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF BILLS

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

HOUSE BILL 5796. Introduced by Representatives Batinick - Spain - Wehrli - Bennett, Windhorst, Ugaste, McCombie, Chesney, Swanson, Bryant, Severin, Weber, Grant, Miller, Reick and Brady, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5797. Introduced by Representative Tarver, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5798. Introduced by Representative Tarver, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5799. Introduced by Representative Spain, AN ACT concerning public employee benefits.

HOUSE BILL 5800. Introduced by Representatives Mayfield - Didech - Flowers, Evans and Morgan, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5801. Introduced by Representative Pizer, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5802. Introduced by Representative DeLuca, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5803. Introduced by Representative Buckner, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5804. Introduced by Representative Robinson, AN ACT concerning government.

HOUSE BILL 5805. Introduced by Representatives Tarver and Pizer, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5806. Introduced by Representatives Welch - Moeller and Evans, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 5807. Introduced by Representatives West and Pizer, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5808. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5809. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5810. Introduced by Representative Andrade, AN ACT concerning local government.

- HOUSE BILL 5811. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning civil law.
- HOUSE BILL 5812. Introduced by Representative Robinson, AN ACT concerning gaming.
- HOUSE BILL 5813. Introduced by Representative Bennett, AN ACT concerning transportation.
- HOUSE BILL 5814. Introduced by Representatives Robinson - Buckner, AN ACT concerning police.
- HOUSE BILL 5815. Introduced by Representative Didech, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5816. Introduced by Representative Bailey, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5817. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5818. Introduced by Representatives Mazzochi and Grant, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5819. Introduced by Representative Welch, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5820. Introduced by Representatives Buckner, Robinson and Tarver, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5821. Introduced by Representative Cabello, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5822. Introduced by Representative Butler, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5823. Introduced by Representative Ammons, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5824. Introduced by Representatives Welch - Flowers, Walker, Evans, Hernandez, Barbara and Davis, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5825. Introduced by Representatives West - Robinson - Didech, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5826. Introduced by Representatives Evans - Welch - Flowers - Meyers-Martin, Slaughter, Gordon-Booth, Ammons, Thapedi, Ford, Harper, Buckner, Smith, Davis, Jones, Greenwood, Williams, Jawaharial, Robinson, Lilly and Collins, AN ACT concerning criminal law.
- HOUSE BILL 5827. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning government.
- HOUSE BILL 5828. Introduced by Representatives Flowers and Evans, AN ACT concerning State government.
- HOUSE BILL 5829. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5830. Introduced by Representative Ammons, AN ACT concerning peace officers.
- HOUSE BILL 5831. Introduced by Representative Thapedi, AN ACT concerning local government.
- HOUSE BILL 5832. Introduced by Representatives Robinson, LaPointe, Durkin, Mah, Edly-Allen, Collins and Williams, Ann, AN ACT concerning education.
- HOUSE BILL 5833. Introduced by Representative Hoffman, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5834. Introduced by Representatives Mazzochi - Morrison - McDermed - Grant, Wehrli, Batinick, Miller, Ugaste, Brady, Halbrook, Weber, Reick and Bourne, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5835. Introduced by Representative Manley, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5836. Introduced by Representative Mazzochi, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5837. Introduced by Representative Hernandez, Barbara, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 5838. Introduced by Representative Halpin, AN ACT concerning appropriations.

HOUSE BILL 5839. Introduced by Representative Spain, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5840. Introduced by Representative Stava-Murray, AN ACT concerning criminal law.

HOUSE BILL 5841. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning police.

HOUSE BILL 5842. Introduced by Representative Robinson, AN ACT concerning appropriations.

HOUSE BILL 5843. Introduced by Representative Skillicorn, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5844. Introduced by Representative Skillicorn, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5845. Introduced by Representative Welter, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5846. Introduced by Representative Didech, AN ACT concerning elections.

HOUSE BILL 5847. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning police training.

HOUSE BILL 5848. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5849. Introduced by Representative Skillicorn, AN ACT concerning safety.

HOUSE BILL 5850. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning cannabis.

HOUSE BILL 5851. Introduced by Representative Ford, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5852. Introduced by Representatives Conroy - Welch - Hoffman, AN ACT concerning education.

HOUSE BILL 5853. Introduced by Representatives Davis and Hernandez, Barbara, AN ACT concerning revenue.

HOUSE BILL 5854. Introduced by Representative Gabel, AN ACT concerning transportation.

HOUSE BILL 5855. Introduced by Representative Buckner, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5856. Introduced by Representative Morgan, AN ACT concerning local government.

HOUSE BILL 5857. Introduced by Representative Jones, AN ACT concerning State government.

HOUSE BILL 5858. Introduced by Representative Jones, AN ACT concerning health.

HOUSE BILL 5859. Introduced by Representative Collins, AN ACT concerning civil law.

HOUSE BILL 5860. Introduced by Representative Tarver, AN ACT concerning finance.

HOUSE BILL 5861. Introduced by Representatives LaPointe - Cassidy and Williams, Ann, AN ACT concerning employment.

HOUSE BILL 5862. Introduced by Representative Flowers, AN ACT concerning real estate appraisal.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
FIRST READING**

Representative Ford introduced the following:

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 48**

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIRST 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 2 of Article III of the Illinois Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE III
SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

(ILCON Art. III, Sec. 2 rep.)

SECTION 2. VOTING DISQUALIFICATIONS (REPEALED)

~~A person convicted of a felony, or otherwise under sentence in a correctional institution or jail, shall lose the right to vote, which right shall be restored not later than upon completion of his sentence.~~

(Source: Illinois Constitution.)

SCHEDULE

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

The foregoing HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 48 was taken up, read in full a first time, ordered reproduced and placed in the Committee on Rules.

At the hour of 10:20 o'clock a.m., the House Perfunctory Session adjourned.