

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

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

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

Granville Kleiser said: 'In every activity do your best and let the world make its own appraisal. You are what you are. Explanations seldom explain. Cultivate a fine sense of independence, based upon the assurance that you are loyal to a high standard of conduct.

Let us pray. Our Heavenly Father, take our lives this day and fashion them according to Thy most blessed will. Instill within our minds that Thou alone are the author of all creation. Endow us with respect for all life which Thou hast ordained. Keep us, O Lord, that we may serve this State of Illinois, and its people, in the highest standard of perfection, in freedom and independence from pressure and self-seeking gain, loyal only to Thee and Thy divine law. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr.

Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolutions. The adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Joint Resolution #13 and 14, adopted by the Senate February 15, 1979, Kenneth Wright, Secretary.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution. The adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit: Senate Joint Resolution #15, adopted by the Senate February 15, 1979, Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Schneider, Chairman of the Committee on



Agriculture, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass as amended, House Bill 172. Representative Yourell, Chairman of the Committee on Counties and Townships, to which the following Bill was referred, action taken February 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do not pass, House Bill 104. Representative Schneider, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass, House Bill 238. Do pass as amended, House Bills 96 and 211. Representative Von Boeckman, Chairman of the Committee on Motor Vehicles, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass, House Bill 160. Representative Chapman, Chairman of the Committee on Human Resources, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Do pass, House Bill 345. Representative Jaffe, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary I, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken February 15, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations. Do pass, House Bill 108. Do not pass, House Bill 38, 67 and 78. Do pass as amended, House Bills 41, 43, 48, 53, 56, 58 and 75. Do not pass as amended, House Bill 98. Do pass, Consent Calendar, House Bills 35, 36, 40, 45, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 59, 61, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 88 and 91."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would you ask for the removal of unauthorized personnel from the floor?"

Speaker Redmond: "All unauthorized persons leave the floor. We decided that in the Rules Committee today. All unauthorized persons leave the floor."

Madigan: "Would the Republicans..... side of the aisle?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Ryan on the floor? Is the real Minority Leader here, Representative Telcser?"

Telcser: "If the real Speaker, Representative Madigan, will get on the



podium.... Mr. Speaker, I'd like to excuse Representatives Ben Polk, Jack Davis, Cal Schuneman and Representative Margulis."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Hearing none, the record will so show. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the record show that Representative Kosinski is excused because of the illness of his wife. And that Representative Garmisa and Kozubowski are excused."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objections? The record will so show. Adjournment Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution #15. Resolved by the Senate of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, February 15, 1979, it stands adjourned until Thursday, March 1, 1979, at 12 o'clock noon. And when the House of Representatives adjourns on Thursday, February 15, 1979, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 21, 1979, at one o'clock, p.m., and when it adjourns on Thursday, February 22, 1979, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 28, '79, at one o'clock, p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz on the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move that the House adopt the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carried, the Resolution is adopted. On the Order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill....9."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 9, Representative Huskey, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code, Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Any Floor Amendments on House Bill 9?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 33."



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Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 33, Deuster, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code, Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. ...95."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 95..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brady, do you seek recognition? Representative Brady."

Brady: "Mr. Speaker, I wanted to confer with the Sponsor on House Bill 95, but I don't see him in the chamber. So I wonder whether you'd hold that Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "We'll take it out of the record. 186."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 186, Chapman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act providing for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Commission on delinquency prevention and Department of Children and Family Services, Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "I...I don't see the Sponsor of that Bill here, so I don't think we should move...."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any...Are there many Floor Amendments?"

Totten: "...Amendments.....I object."

Speaker Redmond: "...Well there are Floor Amendments. Representative Darrow."

Darrow: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill...Representative Chapman and I are handling it, we'd like to have it held on Second Reading for some Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. We'll hold it on Second Reading. House Bill 242."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 242, ..."

Speaker Redmond: "I understand....Is there any motion with respect to the Committee Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised by the Clerk that there are some Floor



Amendments that are not yet printed. So we'll have to take this one out of the record. Representative Campbell. Campbell. Larry Stuffle. Representative Stuffle, will you come up to the podium? Representative Sharp, are you seeking recognition."

Sharp: "Yeah. I have filed a motion to table #1 and then I had Amendment #2 to take it's place. I gave it to the Clerk....."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll be back to you later."

Sharp: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Turn the Speaker's Podium over to Representative Campbell and Representative Stuffle for a..."

Campbell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on behalf of Representative Edgar and Representative Stuffle, myself and former Representative Roscoe Cunningham, it's my pleasure indeed to introduce to this Body....renowned Lincoln Scholar, he's Professor of Lincoln studies at Eastern Illinois University. He is a noted author on Lincoln and he is here today to give us about a ten minute talk pertaining to Lincoln. And I would like to introduce to you at this time...Doctor Ralph McGinnis from Eastern Illinois University."

Professor McGinnis: "Representative Campbell, Honorable Speaker Redmond, Members of the Illinois State Legislature, Ladies and Gentlemen, in this meeting today of the Illinois State Legislature, to honor the life and career of Abraham Lincoln, if we wanted to we could repeat many of the glowing tributes to Lincoln by such world figures as Queen Victoria, poet Ralph Waldo Emerson, Negro Educator Booker T. Washington, Russian Novelist Leon Tolstoi and American Biographer Carl Sandberg. But such tributes, though sweet music to our ears, would be only other peoples' judgements. Today, if we should ask ourselves the question, 'What did Abraham Lincoln stand for?' we might give a variety of answers. And some Americans might be hard pressed to give any answer, simply because they are too caught up in today's problems to give any attention to yesterday's problems during the American Civil War. Sometimes we fail to realize that the very qualities of character that..... Abraham Lincoln possessed to



solve problems in his day can also help us to solve our problems today. What did Abraham Lincoln stand for? To answer this question we might adopt the classical Aristotilian approach of analyzing Lincoln's personal character, his intellectual capacities, and his emotional nature. What did Abraham Lincoln stand for? Representing his personal character, knowing the truth and living the truth was the first quality that characterized his early manhood. The simple stories of how he earned the nickname of 'Honest Abe' around New Salem have become legendary. Later in life, during his debates with Senator Douglas, when he was criticized for paying more attention to logic and issues than in trying to win a campaign, Lincoln stated: 'I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.' When the war with Mexico began, Lincoln supported the cause of the objectives of the United States in that war. But during his one term as a United States Congressman, Lincoln opposed continuing the Mexican War beyond our original objectives....."

Speaker Campbell: "Could we have a little order in the House, please? Proceed."

Professor McGinnis: "...By opposing the United States campaign to capture Mexico City, he even disgraced himself as 'a friend of the enemy.' And when the Ashmun Amendment was introduced condemning President Polk for unnecessarily continuing the war, Lincoln voted for it. Back home, here in Springfield, Lincoln's law partner, William Herndon, wrote to tell him that he was committing political suicide. In his letter of February 1, Mr. Lincoln replied: 'Would you have voted what you felt and knew to be a lie? I know you would not. Would you have gone out of the House -- skulked the vote? I expect not. If you would have skulked one vote, you would have had to skulk many more before the end of the Session.' As in all confrontations with his opponents, Abraham Lincoln acted as he believed as honest and true, even in the face later on, of threatened assassination. Closely akin to Lincoln's quality of honoring the



truth was his high regard for ethical conduct. As Lincoln explained, just being technically right and legally right is not enough. A person needs to be morally and ethically right as well. Of irritation to some of Lincoln's lawyer friends was his desire to settle cases out of court even though, by so doing, he worked himself out of potential fees. It was part of Lincoln's sense of ethics. In the notes that he prepared in 1850, for a lecture on law, he wrote: 'Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often the real loser -- in fees, expenses, and waste of time. As a peace-maker, the lawyer has a superior opportunity of being a good man. There will still be business enough.' What did Abraham Lincoln stand for? A third quality in his personal character was his initiative. We should remember that Lincoln became a self-taught licensed land surveyor, as well as a self-taught licensed lawyer. In preparing his notes for his law lecture in 1850, Lincoln wrote: 'The leading role for the lawyer, as for the man of every other calling, is diligence. Leave nothing for tomorrow which can be done today.' When Isham Reavis, a young law student in 1855, wrote to Mr. Lincoln asking permission to study law under his direction, Lincoln's answer included this statement: 'I am at (sic) home too much of my time for a young man to read law with me advantageously. If you are resolutely determined to make a lawyer of yourself, the thing is more than half done already.' A fourth quality in Lincoln's personal character was the quality of responsibility. As a self-made man of the Illinois prairie, Lincoln always assumed that every person had the personal responsibility, indeed a personal obligation, to improve himself and to respect the government of his country which granted him opportunity to improve. On January 27, 1838, Lincoln as a young lawyer addressed the Young Men's Lyceum of Springfield on the subject 'The Perpetuation of Our Political Institutions,' in which he declared: 'Let every American, every lover of liberty, swear by the blood of the American Revolution, never to violate the laws of the country; and never to tolerate their violation by others.' And from that same early public



speech came this strong epigrammatical statement by Lincoln:

'Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father.' In New York City, Lincoln's Cooper Union Address paved the way for him to be nominated as President. That speech also produced several slogans which later rang like bells during the ensuing campaigns. An oft quoted excerpt, emphasizing responsibility, was this final statement: 'Let us have faith that faith makes might, ...that...Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.' Truth, ethics, initiative, and responsibility were the four major qualities of his personal character that Lincoln possessed. But what else did Lincoln stand for? The mind of Lincoln represented three qualities, namely: Intelligence, Constitutional Government, and Economic Free Enterprise. Lincoln's very high intelligence surprised many of his contemporaries. As his law partner, William Herndon, stated: 'Lincoln's perceptions were slow, cold, clear and exact. Everything came to him in its precise shape and color. No lurking illusion or other error ever passed undetected over the threshold of his mind.' Throughout the famous Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858, Lincoln frequently amazed his audiences by revealing the falsity of his opponents' evidence, and even exposing fallacies of his logic. One of the distinctive aspects of Lincoln's mental ability was his use of illustrations and stories to prove a point. Many of his stories were humorous, ...."

Campbell: "About ready to wind up?"

Professor McGinnis: "Very shortly, ..."

Campbell: "All right. About three or four minutes..."

Professor McGinnis: "Less than five minutes. Yeah.

For example, on one occasion following a stressful Cabinet meeting, Lincoln said to his Attorney General: 'Mr. Speed, die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I have always plucked a thistle and planted a flower whenever I thought a flower would grow.' We could, if time permitted, explain his peculiar





interpretation of Constitutional Government.. But we'll skip over that to, asked the question regarding...what he thought of regarding the spiritual side of man's nature. Lincoln's speeches are filled with many references to his strong belief in God. In his Farewell Address at Springfield, Lincoln made special reference to the Divine Being when he said: 'I now leave, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being, who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail.' Perhaps the greatest quality in Lincoln's character was his quality of forgiveness, of compassion toward his fellowmen. The history of the last few days of the Civil War are pretty well known to most of us. He was obsessed, a magnificent obsession it was, with his philosophy of Reconstruction with Amnesty. And, of course, he received a lot of opposition, even within his own party, regarding that Reconstruction with Amnesty. There are many highly dramatic incidents during the last few days of his life, portraying his insistence on the country approaching the final surrender of the Southern troops, with the philosophy of Reconstruction with Amnesty. Perhaps just one example will help to illustrate it: On Tuesday of the last day of his life...of the last week of his life...he gave his last public address, delivered from the front of the White House where an immense crowd wanted to hear a triumphant 'victory speech'. But the President had no inclination to indulge in chest-thumping braggadocio. Instead, he began by saying: 'We meet this evening not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. In the midst of this, however, He, from whom all blessings flow, must not be forgotten. A call for a national Thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated.' And then he went on to explain his policy of Reconstruction with Amnesty. But it was not what the people wanted to hear and the speech ended as a failure. And when someone in the crowd yelled, 'What are you going to do with the rebel leaders?' the crowd set up a chant: 'Hang them! Hang them! Hang them! Hang them!' And then rebuked by the crowd, the President stood there forlorn and defeated...until Lincoln's young son, Tad, tugged at his



father's sleeve and said: 'No, papa! Don't hang them. Hang onto them.' And quickly raising his hands to quiet the crowd, Lincoln repeated his son's words, 'There! Tad's got it! Don't hang them! Hang onto them!' And the crowd which had hoped to hear vengeance declared, slowly drifted away. All right, jumping to a conclusion, 'What did Abraham Lincoln stand for?' He stood for truth and for ethics and for initiative and responsibility. He stood for intelligence, for constitutional government and for free economic enterprise. And he stood for belief in freedom, belief in God and belief in human forgiveness. Those were the qualities of character that made Abraham Lincoln one of the most highly respected men in the history of the world. And also those were the same qualities of nationhood that made our country the truly great nation that we became. And finally, those are the very qualities of manhood and of nationhood that can keep our country great in the future --if we want to be great."

Unknown: "I move the previous question."

Campbell: "Thank you very much, Dr. McGinnis."

Unknown: "I move the previous question."

Campbell: "For those of you that listened, you might want to purchase his book, Quotations from Abraham Lincoln."

Professor McGinnis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Thank you very much, Professor. It had always been customary, in years gone by, to have some type of a celebration on Lincoln's Birthday. We used to have Representative and Senator Bill Horsley, who always used to give the Farewell to Springfield. So we thought maybe it might be appropriate, when Roscoe Cunningham and the Professor volunteered, to make a short time available to them. Maybe we'll have a bigger production next year. ...What have you got?..... Are there any ...Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 50, Chapman; 51 Bullock; 52, Bowman; 53, Stiehl; 54, Yourell; 55, Yourell; 56, Madigan; 57, Peters; 58, Kucharski; and Senate Joint Resolution 13, Dawson."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."



Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, Chapman's House Resolution 50 notes her junior college tennis team. Bullock's 51 talks about Dr. Etta Barnett. 52 by Bowman mentions Jesse Gerber. Stiehl's 52 recognizes Julie Peters. Yourell honors Walter Forsythe. Yourell heralds Ellen Knizer... Madigan's 56 talks about a 50th celebration. Peter's 57 talks about installation. Kucharski's 58 learns about an anniversary and Dawson's Senate Joint Resolution recognizes a retirement. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

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

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, today...five Bill package was filed by myself, Representative Chapman and Representative Kelly...in the compromise of the century... dealing with the abortion clinics on Michigan Avenue. I'm asking each House Member to join us in this bipartisan effort to pass these five Bills. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Committee announcements? Committee announcements? Death Resolutions?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 49, Leinenweber,...respects the memory of Mr. George Blake. House Resolution 59, ...respects the memory of Mr. Joseph Kucharski...who was a cousin of Representative Kucharski."

Speaker Redmond: "Who is the Sponsor of the Amendment...Representative Kucharski?"

Kucharski: "That was House Resolution 59? Yeah, thank you. Joe Kucharski was a cousin of mine. We affectionately called him 'Cubs'. He worked for many years with my grandfather out in the 12th Ward.. And he died just two days before Christmas and I submit this Resolution in his honor ...in respect of him. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Death Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The motion carried and the



" Resolution's adopted. Representative Van Duynes, for what purpose do you rise?"

Van Duynes: "Just a question, Mr. Speaker. Are we all Sponsors of that Resolution? Because if we're not I would like to be recognized as one of the Sponsors of the Resolution...memorializing Mr. George Blake, who was....."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, all of the Members weren't put on it, were they?"

Van Duynes: "Well, I'd like to have leave of the House to be put on..."

Speaker Redmond: "He wants to be put on himself, Representative Van Duynes, so that....Any objection to Representative Van Duynes...?"

Van Duynes: "The reason I ask this, Mr. Speaker, is he was one of my brother barbers and the president of my local in Joliet for many years and especially affiliated with the labor movement in Will County."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan. Is he gone again? Has the real Minority Leader anything to say? Any announcements? Oh! Representative Peters has taken the mantle. Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, on House Bill 242....are you suggested...to Representative Sharp that we go back to this Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, we'll go to 242 if you are ready."

Jaffe: "Yeah. I believe we are because I think the second Amendment..."

Speaker Redmond: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, House Bill 242. Now...I asked whether or not there was any motion with respect to the Committee Amendment 1, what was the response on that?.... Floor Amendment not printed, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "The second Amendment is printed. It is on my desk, Mr. Speaker. I believe that..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk tells me...Representative McClain has one that is not printed."

Jaffe: "Number 2 is printed. It was just put on my desk."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, that's right."

Jaffe: "Amendment 3 has just been filed."

Speaker Redmond: "...You..do you want to proceed with the adoption of 2, because we can't do any thing until we ... Amendment 1 is printed."

Jaffe: "Amendment 1 is also on my desk and Representative Sharp made a



motion to take that Amendment off, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: ".....#3 is the one that is not printed?"

Jaffe: "Yeah. ....#3 is the one that we don't have an agreement on, that was just filed this moment. But Representative Sharp and I have made an agreement with..."

Speaker Redmond: "Now we have Amendment #4."

Jaffe: "Well, it's on Second Reading, Mr. Speaker, I think it's always been the process of the House to move ahead...a Bill...when it comes up for Second Reading. Representative Sharp and I ...."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Okay...we'll take...It's on the Order of Second Reading. Now I ask the Clerk, is there any motion with respect to Committee Amendment #1?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 242, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code, Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any motion with respect to that Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "A motion to table Amendment #1, by Representative Sharp."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp is recognized."

Sharp: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move that we table Amendment #1. I have Amendment #2 which will replace..."

Speaker Redmond: "Was Amendment #1 your Amendment?"

Sharp: "Yes it was. It was a Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "A question...Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield for a question of the motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "Would you yield?"

Totten: "What does the Amendment...what does Amendment #1, which you're tabling, do? Why are you tabling it?"

Sharp: "Well, if you looked at the Bill, what it does is it includes not only areas that were declared a disaster, but also areas where application for disaster assistance was made. And the reason I am tabling this is because some of the other counties in the state felt that they had similar critical problems but application for disaster assistance was not made by the Governor for their particular area and they wanted to be included in the Bill. And that's what the



next Amendment will do, include them."

Totten: "Okay. What you are doing then, by tabling Amendment #1 and asking for adoption of the subsequent Amendment, is asking that the aid be for counties that were not in the original disaster call?"

Sharp: "Right."

Totten: "And there would be an additional fiscal impact if that was....if your procedure is adopted, right?"

Sharp: "Uh...well, no. It's...it's just no additional impact. It's just no loss to these areas. If they miss days during the specified period, that's in Amendment #2."

Totten: "Are you including all of the counties of the state?"

Sharp: "Yes, for the period. ...in this next Amendment I will. I think we've got a deal with tabling this Amendment and then go with the next."

Totten: "Well...but they're related. I mean, it may be better for us to just leave it under the call of the disaster for doing it rather than to expand it to all 102 counties?"

Sharp: "Well, if you want to get into the specifics of the Bill, the way the Bill was introduced it was just for the areas where it was declared. Then we felt that there were other areas where application had been made for assistance, disaster assistance, by the Governor of the State because conditions warranted it. That application was denied. And I felt, being a Representative from the area that was affected partly by the additional application that was made, that these areas should be included in the Bill also, because conditions there were rather severe. And, you know, I was willing to go with that approach, but then other downstate Legislators said, you know, even though the application hadn't been....the assistance hadn't been requested for our area, you know, we had critical problems too... during this specified time period that I have outlined, a nine day period, and we should be included also. And that's all we're doing here is saying it's applicable to all areas of the state during the nine or ten days that the weather was so severe." ....So I'd like to



renew my motion to table Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion for the...to table Amendment #1. Those in favor of the motion indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Those in fav....I don't know whether that's volume or quantity or quality or what it is. In the opinion of the Chair the motion to table carries. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Sharp, amends House Bill 242, on page 2, line 10, by deleting ...and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp."

Sharp: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I discussed Amendment 2 in my previous discussion, with Representative Totten, and this simply indicates that any area of the state, during the time period January 16 through January 19, 1979, that missed days of school due to the weather conditions, would not be penalized and that they in reality would be counted as days in attendance. And I move for its adoption."

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

Anderson: "Question of the Sponsor, please. ...Representative Sharp, by your Amendment, how many days of school are you cutting out?"

Sharp: "Well, it could be up to a maximum of, what is it, nine...ten days."

Anderson: "Ten days-of the hundred and...."

Sharp: "Pardon."

Anderson: "It could be up to a maximum....but, I think, you know...how many?" .....Eight?"

Sharp: "Eight."

Anderson: "Wait a second. So you are cutting 8/177 of the school...."

Sharp: "Well, the maximum actually could be ten, it's the 16th through the 25th. But somebody said, I guess the maximum missed in the northern part of the state was eight days during that time period. So we're talking about a maximum of eight days. In the areas that I represent, I think, probably it involves only one or two days, maybe three in some areas. And in other areas of the state it may only involve a day or so. So I can't give you a specific amount of time until we would....for each district... we would have to get



that from the particular school district."

Anderson: "But isn't that what the 'Act of God' days are for, that there's 185 days scheduled?"

Sharp: "Well, you know, this Bill was in response to the actions that were being taken by the Office of Education. I think Representative Jaffe could give you clarification why the Bill was initially introduced, because of lack of action from the Office of Education."

Anderson: "Well, uh..."

Sharp: "...And so, with his introduction of the Bill I felt that other areas had similar problems that should be included and that's why I'm offering this Amendment."

Anderson: "But what you are doing in effect is cutting down the number of days the student has to attend school without using any of the snow days?"

Sharp: "Yes, due to the disaster that existed."

Anderson: "Isn't that what the 'Act of God' days are for, why we have you know, extra days on the school calendar?"

Sharp: "I guess you might say this would be a better way of taking care of the problem on a blanket approach rather than individual applications."

Anderson: "Well, you do realize that in 1978 there were 1465 'Act of God' days applied for and all but 9 were granted. What you are doing is you're reducing the time the students have to go to school without any make up. In other words we are paying for time that we're not getting. Without any effort. Is that correct?"

Sharp: "Just for this limited period of time."

Anderson: "Yes, but there is no make up being attempted at all, is that correct, under your Amendment?"

Sharp: "For days lost during that period of time."

Anderson: "That's right. So, therefore, we can cut up to 10 school days out or if you figure on a..."

Sharp: "Sets a maximum of 8..."

Anderson: "A maximum of 8. Well, even 8 of 177....You know two years ago when Chicago had the strike, we didn't forgive them. Why should





we do this now?"

Sharp: "Well, we are really talking about..you know, a natural disaster here that existed....And we're addressing that problem, not a strike."

Anderson: "Well, I'm sure that strike was a disaster...."

Speaker Redmond: "It seems to me that that's a proper subject for debate rather than an inquiry of the Sponsor. Representative Katz."

Katz: "I wanted to make sure that I understood. Mr. Sharp, as I understood Representative Jaffe's Bill, it said that in the period in the areas that were Federal disaster areas, that in those areas that they would not count the snow days in the Federal disaster area. Now you have added an Amendment. Are you now seeking that same privilege in an area that is not within the President's proclaimed area or is it within the President's proclaimed area of disaster?"

Sharp: "What I did, originally, was requested that areas where the Governor had made an application for, be included in his Bill. Because the weather....conditions were rather critical in those areas also. But the request was not granted by the President."

Katz: "So the answer ...of my question then, is....you are then extending Representative Jaffe's Bill...which was limited to the Federal disaster areas as proclaimed by the President? You are now applying it to areas that are not within that ...that area and my question is, then, with regard to what Mr. Anderson inquired, in the future, how are we to control the misuse of this? Because every time it snows very heavily won't it be applicable if you are no longer confining it to Federal disaster areas?"

Sharp: "No, because this is limited between the dates of January 16, 1979 through January 25, 1979. And that time has passed and it only applies to that specified period of time when the entire state was having difficulty."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Reilly."

Reilly: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just want to make it clear what we're talking about here. We're debating Representative Sharp's Amendment. A great deal of what, for example,



... has been said previously deals with the Bill itself. All Representative Sharp is saying is that for this year, on this one shot basis, if we're going to pass Representative Jaffe's Bill, it ought to apply to the whole state, that's the issue and the only issue covered by this Amendment. When we get to the Bill itself, we can debate whether or not we ought to be forgiving these days at all. But all Representative Sharp is doing is extending to the whole state, for this one year, this one time, this one disaster, the provisions of this Bill. And it seems to me it's a good Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley...Representative Brady."

Brady: "Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, it applies to the whole state ...of Cook....addressing the last Representative's statement...it applies to the whole state...if they came under the ones that the Governor had requested. It'll only apply to the whole state if you adopt the next Amendment which apparently hasn't been distributed yet, which is Representative McClain's. Because Chicago is penalized and not relieved from the penalty over a previous action of a school closing, I don't think that we should penalize the rest of the state. I'm not only for adopting Representative Sharp's Amendment, but I think it's incumbent upon us to step one step further and address the next Amendment, which would be Representative McClain's, which would allow anybody who is tied up in adverse weather conditions this year, whether they were put into the Governor's plan or approved by the President or not, as long as it is certified by their local school board and their local District Superintendent, that they should be relieved of that without penalty. And I think that this Amendment is only a part of that and we're discussing the whole thing. I'd urge adoption of this Amendment first."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Sponsor of the Amendment. If he would.... Mr. Sharp, if I'm not mistaken if the schools lose these days wouldn't it be proper and wouldn't



they be able and eligible to make these days up during the spring vacation when they have five days coming...five days that they have scheduled for vacation time. Wouldn't it be possible for those schools to stay in session for those five days?"

Sharp: "Well, I guess, if you had school districts that went over the ...generally they reserve certain days for snow days, certain days for vacation days and so forth. And...yeah, five days for snow days. And if they would go over that time...then they would have to make up the time..."

Bradley: "And they could make it up at the..."

Sharp: "...by eliminating their vacation days and so forth..."

Bradley: "...spring vacation time, correct?"

Sharp: "Well, they could, but in this Bill what we're saying is that many districts are going to go over their five days and due to the critical nature that existed at that time that we feel that these days during this period of time when the entire state was adversely affected that they should not have to make those days up. That's what we are doing."

Bradley: "...I'd like to speak to the Bill...the Amendment."

Sharp: "Already...Well, let me make one other statement. In the northern part of the state, I think, the Office of Education has already granted 'Act of God' days for four days during this period of time."

Bradley: "Well then I'd like to speak very briefly to the Amendment. It seems to me that the five days....er there are five days available of spring vacation time...that the schools could stay in session and make up those days. And I think that... something that hasn't been talked about here very clearly is the fact that who's losing the five days....er the eight days or the ten days? It's the students in the classroom that are missing those days. How do we provide to make up that time to educate the children. And just by giving...granting them, as this Amendment will do, ...not forcing them to make up the time when it certainly is available at spring vacation, not making any consideration for the lost time to the students. I think we're just letting somebody off the hook here and



really not taking into consideration the student."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Slape."

Slape: "Mr. Speaker, I move to the previous motion."

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

Sharp: "Yeah. Mr. Speaker, I think, you know we've debated this thoroughly. I would just like to reemphasize the fact that an extraordinary situation existed during this period of time. Many school districts were...were closed for a number of days and since they really didn't have any control over that situation and many of them are going to go over the five days allotted that these days should not be counted in their snow days and they should actually be counted as days in session. I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 88 'aye' and 60 'no'. The Gentleman's motion prevails and the Amendment #2 is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, McClain..."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's the Sponsor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative McClain. ...Amends House Bill 242, as amended, at the end of the second paragraph of Section 18-12 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, on Amendment 3."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that Amendment has been printed or distributed yet. Do you want to proceed anyway?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk tells me it has."

McClain: "I have Amendment #4. I think, in lieu of that I'd like to move to table Amendment #3 and go to Amendment #4."

Speaker Redmond: "Why don't you just withdraw it? Is that your Amendment?"

McClain: "I'm sorry. Yes..."

Speaker Redmond: "Is that your Amendment?"



McClain: "Yes, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, just withdraw it. Representative McClain, we don't have four printed because we spent all our time printing three. Representative...Representative McClain."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, I know that by the rules that would keep this House Bill on Second Reading until the fourth Amendment is printed and distributed. If ...I would be willing if it's all right with the Chief Sponsor, he can go ahead and move it back...move it to Third today and ...with an agreement to move it back to Second for that one Amendment next week."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jaffe?"

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, I think that we are entitled to go to Third Reading at this particular time. I haven't seen Amendment #4. I think that Representative Sharp's Amendment really did the entire job and I don't think we need anything else. I would just, at this time, move that we go to Third Reading...period, without any agreement."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk has advised me there's a request for a fiscal note been filed. Mr. Jaffe, a request for a fiscal note..."

Jaffe: "We can't move it anyway, then?"

Speaker Redmond: "No. So it'll have to stay on the Order of Second Reading. Death Resolution. There's another one there, Representative Conti has one."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have a late Death Resolution. House Resolution 60, by Susan Catania, et al. I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's going....Representative Conti has moved the adoption of the Death Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and the Death Resolution is adopted. Any further business? The Ozark plane at 4:45 is tugging at the leash. The roads are bad up in Crystal Lake. RTA....You go from here to Chicago then the RTA out to Crystal Lake. Any further announcements? Anything....Is Representative Ryan back yet? Well I guess...Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, an announcement. There will be a meeting of the House Rules Committee for ... next week, a half hour before we



come in on Wednesday. The meeting to be in the Speaker's Office.  
All the Members of the House Rules Committee to be present."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Well, it's time to put the question on the Adjournment Resolution...we've adopted it. Representative Madigan. Perfunctory for introduction and First Reading."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, allowing for a Perfunctory Session for the introduction of Bills. I now move that we adjourn until Wednesday, at 1 p.m."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the question...heard the motion. Is there any discussion? The question is on the motion. Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the House now stands adjourned till next Wednesday at 1 o'clock."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills.

House Bill 437, Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Abortion Law, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 438, Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 439, Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 440, Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly, .....a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Abortion Law, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 441, Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Practice Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 442, Jaffe, a Bill for an Act creating the Study Commission on Experimental Methods of Human Reproduction, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 443, Jaffe, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Study Commission on Experimental Methods of Human Reproduction, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 444, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 445, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the adoption of persons and to repeal



an Act named therein, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 446, Griesheimer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Game Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 447, Edgar-Reilly-Giorgi-Wikoff-Ewing, a Bill for an Act in relation to the School District Income Tax and amend certain Acts named therein, First Reading of the Bill.

Clerk Hall: "House Bill 448, Kent, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Personal Property Warehouse Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 449, Steczo-McCourt, a Bill for an Act to provide for ... licensing and regulation of cable and community antenna ... television systems, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 450, Steczo-Yourell, a Bill for an Act to provide for the administration of aid to the medically indigent in the State of Illinois, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 451, Friedrich, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 452, Friedrich, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 453, Sharp-Reilly, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 454, Schisler, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 455, Jaffe-Pullen, a Bill for an Act concerning vocational rehabilitation, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 456, Jaffe-Schneider-Peters, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Crime Victims Compensation Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 457, Borchers, a Bill for an Act concerning the termination of dormant mineral interests, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 458, Friedland, a Bill for an Act authorizing the Director of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities to convey certain real property, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 459, Watson, a Bill for an Act to repeal an Act which requires local assessing officers to collect agricultural statistics,



First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 460, Bradley, a Bill for an Act to require issuance of credit memorandums within 30 days under the Use Tax Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 461, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 462, McPike, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 463, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to create the Handgun Control Act of 1979, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 464, Vinson, a Bill for an Act to amend the Motor Fuel Tax Law, and Retailers' Occupation Acts, First Reading of the Bill.

Clerk Leone: House Bill 465, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 466, Yourell, a Bill for an Act in relation to personal ...perpetual care of hazardous refuse disposal and storage sites, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 467, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 468, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act in relation to the operation of gasoline stations or service stations selling motor fuel, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 469, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act in relation to unloading of bulk liquid chemicals, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 470, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code, First Reading of the Bill.

Clerk O'Brien: "Tell Skinner to quit bothering the Clerk."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 471, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Finance, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 472, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act to amend Illinois Housing Development Act, First Reading of the Bill.

Unknown: "Kucharski, Kucharski, Kucharski."

Clerk Leone: "I get it. ....





House Bill 473, Kucharski-Catania, a Bill for an Act to guarantee maternity rights to all employed women in the State of Illinois, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 474, Ropp, a Bill for an Act to exempt materials used for agricultural draining purposes, certain taxes, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 475, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 476, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 471 (sic), Stiehl, a Bill for an Act that limits indebtedness payable from ad valorem taxes, ...receipts...municipal home utilities...First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 478, Stiehl, a Bill for an Act limiting the amount of debt payable from ad valorem tax receipts which home rule counties may incur without referendum, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 479, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 480, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 481, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 482, Yourell, a Bill for an Act in relation to immunity from civil damages in connection with snow and ice removal, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 483, Steele, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Capital Development Board, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 484, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 485, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Hazardous Material Transportation Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 486, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 486<sup>(sic)</sup>, Stuffle-Winchester-Birchler, a Bill for an Act



to amend Sections of the School Code, First Reading of the Bill.  
House Bill 487, Stuffle, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of  
the School Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 488, Stuffle-Slape-....Slape, a Bill for an Act to  
amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code, First Reading of  
the Bill.

House Bill 489, Stuffle-Slape, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections  
of the Illinois Pension Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 490, Kempiners, a Bill for an Act in relation to  
publication requirements of legal notices in newspapers, First  
Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 491, Lechowicz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of  
the Revenue Act of 1939, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 492, Lechowicz, a Bill for an Act to prevent federal  
expenses from being shifted to the state, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 493, Lechowicz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of  
the Illinois Public Aid Code, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 494, Lechowicz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of  
the Nursing Homes, Sheltered Care Homes and Homes for the Aged Act,  
First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 495, Mautino, a Bill for an Act creating the Illinois  
Insurance Laws Study Commission and defining its powers and duties,  
First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 496, Mautino, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation  
for ordinary and contingent expenses of the Illinois Insurance Laws  
Study Commission, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 497, Cullerton, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of  
the Illinois Housing Development Act, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 498, McMaster, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of  
the Revenue Act of 1939, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 499, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an  
Act creating the Illinois Energy Resources Commission, First Reading  
of the Bill.

House Bill 500, Younge, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to  
the Illinois Energy Resources Commission, First Reading of the Bill.



House Bill 501, Younge, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Capital Development Board, First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 502, Rigney, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code, First Reading of the Bill.

Clerk O'Brien: "No further business, the House now stands adjourned."



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1.	3:02	Speaker Redmond	House to order
		Reverend Krueger	Prayer
		Speaker Redmond	Roll Call for attendance
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from Senate
		Speaker Redmond	
2.		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	
		Speaker Redmond	
3.		Telcser	Excused absence
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Excused absence
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	SJR #15, Adjournment Resolution Feb. 21---1:00 p.m. Feb. 22--- to 28th 1:00
		Speaker Redmond	
		Lechowicz	
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-9, Second Reading, no C.A.
		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
4.		Clerk O'Brien	HB-35, 2nd Reading, No C.A.
		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	<del>HB-95</del>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Brady	
	3:10	Speaker Redmond	TOOR



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
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		Speaker Redmond	
		Totten	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Darrow	Hold on 2nd
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	<del>HB-242</del>
		Speaker Redmond	TOOR
5.		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	Puts Rep. Campbell in Chair....
		Speaker Campbell	Introduces Dr. Ralph McGinnis Lincoln scholar
6,7,8,9,10		Dr. McGinnis	
		Speaker Campbell	
		Speaker Redmond	In Chair
		Clerk O'Brien	Agreed Resolution
		Speaker Redmond	
11.		Giorgi	
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
	3:32	Cullerton	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kucharski	
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
12.		Van Duyne	asks to be put on as Sponsor of Resolution
		Jaffe	





<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	HB-242
13.		Jaffe	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-242, 2nd Reading, Amt. #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Sharp	moves table Amt. #1
14.		Totten	Question
		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	Ques. on Motion, Motion carries
15.		Clerk O'Brien	Amt. #2, HB-242
		Speaker Redmond	
		Sharp	Explains Amt. #2
		Speaker Redmond	
16.		Anderson	Questions Sponsor
17.		Sharp	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Katz	Discussion
		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Reilly	Discussed Amt.
		Speaker Redmond	
18.		Brady	
		Speaker Redmond	
19.		Bradley	Question
		Sharp	
20.		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Slape	Moves previous question
	3:52	Speaker Redmond	To close
		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	HB-242, Amt. 2 adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	Amt. #3
		Speaker Redmond	
21.		McClain	Move to table #3
		Speaker Redmond	Withdraw it
		McClain	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Jaffe	
	3:55	Speaker Redmond	Hold on Second
		Conti	Death Resolution #60
		Speaker Redmond	
22.		Katz	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Move to adjourn, Wed. 1 p.m.
	3:59	Speaker Redmond	House adjourn ...to perfunct
23.		Clerk O'Brien	
24.		Clerk Hall	
25.		Clerk Leone	
26.		Clerk Leone	
27.	4:12	Clerk O'Brien	House adjourn



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		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	<del>HB-95</del>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Brady	
	3:10	Speaker Redmond	TOOR



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		Totten	
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		Kucharski	
		Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
12.		Van Duyne	asks to be put on as Sponsor of Resolution
		Jaffe	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	HB-242
13.		Jaffe	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-242, 2nd Reading, Amt. #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Sharp	moves table Amt. #1
14.		Totten	Question
		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	Ques. on Motion, Motion carries
15.		Clerk O'Brien	Amt. #2, HB-242
		Speaker Redmond	
		Sharp	Explains Amt. #2
		Speaker Redmond	
16.		Anderson	Questions Sponsor
17.		Sharp	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Katz	Discussion
		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Reilly	Discussed Amt.
		Speaker Redmond	
18.		Brady	
		Speaker Redmond	
19.		Bradley	Question
		Sharp	
20.		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Slape	Moves previous question
	3:52	Speaker Redmond	To close
		Sharp	
		Speaker Redmond	HB-242, Amt. 2 adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	Amt. #3
		Speaker Redmond	
21.		McClain	Move to table #3
		Speaker Redmond	Withdraw it
		McClain	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Jaffe	
	3:55	Speaker Redmond	Hold on Second
		Conti	Death Resolution #60
		Speaker Redmond	
22.		Katz	Announcement
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madigan	Move to adjourn, Wed. 1 p.m.
	3:59	Speaker Redmond	House adjourn ...to perfunct
23.		Clerk O'Brien	
24.		Clerk Hall	
25.		Clerk Leone	
26.		Clerk Leone	
27.	4:12	Clerk O'Brien	House adjourn

