

Doorkeeper: "Attention, Members of the House of Representatives, the House will convene in 15 minutes. Attention, Members of the House of Representatives, the House will convene in 5 minutes. All persons not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order, the Members please be in their seats. We will 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. Benjamin Franklin said: 'The noblest question in the world is, 'What good may I do in it?'' Let us pray. O Heavenly Father, Eternal Lord God and Creator, we give Thee our thanks this day for all the many blessings of this life which Thou in Thy infinite wisdom has bestowed upon us. We are grateful for having been chosen to serve the people of the State of Illinois as Members of this House of Representatives. We ask for Thy guidance to enable our services to be in the noblest of tradition. We ask for Thy strength to direct our attentions to the correction of social and economic ills; and we ask for Thy direction in all areas where the laws which we consider have bearing upon the morality of the general public. In all this we beseech Thee, O Father, may we be of sterling character, beyond any suggestion or necessity of reproach, that that which may we do here will be only for the good of the constituency which we serve. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I want to announce that our colleague, Walter Kozubowski, was nominated by the Democrats for City Clerk yesterday and I think we all ought to give Walter our congratulations."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, is there any truth to the rumor that Larry DiPrima is now head of the Democratic Study Group?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, do you have any Republican absences to... Representative Walsh, are there any Republican whose



absence should be recorded as excused? Approval of the Journal."

Clerk O'Brien: "Wednesday, February 21, 1979. The House met pursuant to adjournment. The Speaker in the Chair. Prayer by Father William Krueger..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move that we dispense with the reading of the Journal and that Journal #11 of February 21, Journal #12 of February 22, 1979, be approved as read."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion of the motion? In favor indicate by saying 'aye'; 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries, the Journals are approved. Introduction and First Reading. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 580. Neff. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 581. Davis. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the exercise of the right of eminent domain. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 582. Piel - Davis - Johnson. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, are there any absences that you desire to have excused?"

Ryan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Representative Swanstrom, Representative McAuliffe and Representative Vinson."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Being no objection, the record will indicate that their absences are excused. Representative Madigan, are there any Democrats whose absences should be excused? Representative McPike, will you introduce the new Democratic Member, please?"

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'd like to introduce my seatmate, direct from Champaign. He's over here sponsoring a... No, I take that back, I guess he's not."

Speaker Redmond: "Welcome...welcome, Representative Johnson. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the record show that Representative VonBoeckman is excused, Representative Domico and Representative



Doyle?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Hearing none, the record will so show. House Bills Second Reading. House Bills Second Reading appears House Bill 45. Representative... Representative Lechowicz, is that one ready to be considered, 45 on Second Reading? Floor Amendment just filed. Who sponsored the Amendment? Who? Better take it out of the record. 186. Is there any Amendments on that, Mr. Clerk? Representative Chapman isn't here, I guess, so take that out of the record. 345. Has the fiscal note been furnished on that? Fiscal note not furnished, so take it out of the record. House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 9. Representative Huskey."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 9. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code: Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huskey."

Huskey: "Well, Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple Bill. It's just to clarify the law in a...in a way that the law wasn't defined very clearly in defining the mile-and-a-half distance from the school that the...that the students would be bussed to school. This has no fiscal impact, it doesn't cost...it isn't a Bill that costs anything. It doesn't add any cost, it merely clarifies the law stating what the distance is on normally traveled streets and roads. It's not designed to circumvent anything. The Bill... the reason the Bill was introduced is there were a few school districts that were putting the students through cow pastures, building a bridge over a stream in order to circumvent the law. And the Bill is only to clarify the law."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion?" The question is, shall... Representative Getty."

Getty: "Would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Getty: "What is the present distance?"

Huskey: "The present distance is the same, it doesn't change the distance. A mile-and-a-half."

Getty: "Would this bring any additional people under the Act who are not



covered at this time?"

Huskey: "Only maybe where...no, it doesn't. And by the way, this... this Bill is supported by the Office of Education."

Getty: "If it doesn't bring additional people under the Act then what is the purpose of this Bill?"

Huskey: "Well, there's been cases where the school districts ^{have} ~~that~~ tried to circumvent the law in the existing law by...by... If you'd just... one minute, I believe we have Dave up from the Department... Office of Education, maybe he can clarify any objections you have in it. Because there was...there is nothing that would add any additional costs to it at all. The busses are there, they've been there. Only this...there was some recent tries to circumvent the law and that's the purpose of the Bill."

Getty: "All right, on the representation that there are no additional costs involved, I'll withdraw my objections."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Would the speaker yield? I would like to pose a question.

In the town of Marengo the town limits go out beyond the mile-and-a-half as measured to the school. The last few blocks in the town, the children are provided with transportation to the school. The remainder of the town has to walk. Now under your Bill, is this changed in any manner whereas either the ones outside do not get bussed or the ones inside do?"

Huskey: "No, nothing... Representative Waddell, this changes nothing in the existing laws. It is only to clarify the law. It doesn't extend or ^{de} increase the mileage, only in cases where they have tried to circumvent the law. By the way, this came out of Committee 19 to 0."

Waddell: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I had a problem similar to this in my district, where a party lived under one-and-a-half miles from...over one-half miles from the school. Well I went to the school board about it and they said, 'Well, it's less than one-half miles if you go through the parking



lots of the apartment buildings and everything in order...then we don't have to pick them up.' But when you went by way of the streets it ran two miles. And I don't think we should encourage children to go through apartment house lots and buildings...public buildings in order to be under one-and-a-half miles. I think this is a very good Bill and it helps clarify the problem I had."

Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? Representative Huskey, to close."

Huskey: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I move for favorable consideration on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Pardon me. Representative Schneider...I didn't see his light here."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On behalf of Representative Huskey's Bill, very simply it changes nothing. It takes rules and regs. and puts it into statutory definition. It avoids some of the contentiousness that sometimes IOE faces on the quarrels over the distance. So basically it...as we customarily say here, a clarifying piece of language. We place it in the statute, it seems to be much clearer, a much more reasonable way to deal with that issue. I would solicit an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Dyer, don't bother the Clerk. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 134 'aye' and no 'nay' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 33. Representative Hanahan desires to be recorded as 'aye'. Representative Deuster on House Bill 33. Out of the record. 41. Representative Lechowicz...out of the record. Is Lechowicz on the floor? House Bill 95. Representative Deuster. Out of the record. 96, Representative Deuster. Out of the record. 160, Representative VonBoeckman is ill today. 172, Representative Schisler."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 172. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the County Cooperative Extension Law. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 172 has been around and been passed out of this House twice previously and it simply amends the County Extension Law and increases it up to 50% the amount that the state would contribute over a 5 year period. And I would... We've finally worked it out with the Governor's Office and all the people interested in this legislation and I'd just ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Representative Skinner, to explain his vote."

Skinner: "Yes, is this going to increase local taxes?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler?"

Skinner: "All my Ag. Committee Members are saying it's not going to increase general taxes so I guess it must be okay to vote for it."

Schisler: "No, Mr. Speaker."

Skinner: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 125 'aye' and 1 'no' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 211. Representative John Sharp. The Gentleman from Madison."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 211. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman from Madison, Representative Sharp. Out of the record. 242."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 242. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representatives Jaffe, Schneider, Madigan, Greiman and McCourt."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill...House Bill 242 is the one that deals with snow days from the period of January 16, 1979, through January 25, 1979 and forgives all those days for the entire State of Illinois. Every school district in the State of Illinois is forgiven for that period. If you recall the history of that period, initially we had introduced the Bill to only pertain to those areas which were called disaster areas. Then



Representative Sharp had introduced an Amendment in Committee which increased it to about 30 additional counties and then we tabled that Amendment and we put on House Amendment #2. And House Amendment #2 says that all...all the areas of the state are now covered for that period and all the areas of the state are now forgiven for those 8 to 10 days. And I would move for an 'aye' vote on House Bill 242."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question? Representative Jaffe, how does the existing law work? Isn't there a provision for waiver now in the existing law?"

Jaffe: "Well, Harry, that was part of the problem. You know, the way that we did it was 'Act of God' days through the Superintendent. And the Superintendent was really dragging his feet and he said that he wanted all the districts to come in individually and then he would judge them individually. We were not satisfied with that and we introduced the Bill...the Superintendent then came in and forgave 4 days. This Bill extends it for a 10 day period for all the districts in the State of Illinois."

Leinenweber: "That would... Well, does your Bill repeal the provision now that gives this discretionary authority to the Superintendent of Education?"

Jaffe: "No, the Superintendent could have additional days if he so desired."

Leinenweber: "Well why don't you amend...why didn't you provide that that particular provision be stricken from the law?"

Jaffe: "Well this is just a one year disaster thing, Harry. It just deals with this school year."

Leinenweber: "Does this mean that those states that were closed a total of 10 days would therefore not have to remain open for the requisite number of days by the number of 10?"

Jaffe: "I would think that it's discretionary by the locals but it's forgiven through this piece of legislation. And if you look at the legislation, Harry, it specifically deals with January 16 through January 25th, is when this state was primarily hit."

Leinenweber: "Well wouldn't this mean though that the kids in those school



districts...well in all the school districts in the state that were closed for the 10 day period then would be..."

Speaker Redmond: "Members of the press are confined to the press box."

Leinenweber: "Wouldn't this mean that in those school districts that were closed 10 days because of the snow, that the students in those districts would then have 10 less days of education for this year?"

Jaffe: "Well, Harry, this doesn't strike the discretion of the local school districts. If they want to, you know, keep them in or if they kept them in during those days, fine. But all this thing says that if they were closed down during those days, they're forgiven."

Leinenweber: "Well what's wrong with having the schools remain open in June an extra two days in order to make up the necessary snow days?"

Jaffe: "Harry, I think you're missing the point, I really do. I think we keep going around the same thing and I keep on answering you. I just don't think that you comprehend it."

Leinenweber: "Well, Mr. Speaker, very briefly on the Bill. This Bill, I think, is a dangerous precedent to set. I think that the law now provides a safety valve, if you will, for those school districts truly caught in a bind by forces beyond their control whereby they would not be able to remain open for the requisite number of days. Now I think we either ought to repeal that and take each one on a per case basis or get rid of the law requiring them to remain open for any specific number of days. But I think it's ridiculous for the Legislature, ^{2 words} everytime there's some kind of an event that happens to impact on a specific school district, to come down here... and we can tell the local school districts, therefore, that they don't have to remain open for the requisite number of days. Now, I would assume that the school year was set at a specific number of minimum days for a reason, and that was a feeling that the children need this number of school days in order to learn sufficient knowledge to keep pace with the demands of society. Now, by reducing that school year by a total of 10 days, I think every school district will avail themselves because they don't want to remain open any



longer than they have to. I think this is a dangerous precedent, a terrible mistake and if it's...if failing to pass this saves the state a few dollars, I don't see anything particularly bad about that either."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I oppose this Bill for just what happened here in the past few months. It would make an uneven application of funds. In fiscal 1977, 58 counties applied for 'Act of God' days and 523 were granted and only one day was denied. And in 1978, 73 counties applied for such days, 1465 of them were granted and only 9 days were denied. Now in my district I have 5 school districts. 4 of the school districts... the streets were plowed, the schools were...the kids were allowed to go to school and only 1 district...the school was not...didn't hold school. So there would be an uneven application of funds and I think this is a dangerous Bill and should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Anderson: "Representative Jaffe, I think each school district now has to schedule 185 days, is that correct?"

Jaffe: "No, I think it's 177."

Anderson: "The way I read the law it's 185. 176 school days, 4 institute days and 5 snow days, is that correct?"

Jaffe: "If you include the institute days that's something else."

Anderson: "Okay. Now, the way I understand the law, if there are snow days where you can't get to school then what you do is you have scheduled days later in the year that you have to make up to get the 176. Now, if you should use all your snow days, all 5 of them, and we have maybe 7 days off of school, at the end of the term you can ask for 'Act of God' days. Is that true?"

Jaffe: "I think you could ask for 'Act of God' days at almost any time. The question is whether or not the Superintendent is going to give them and he hasn't given them in this disaster period. And you know he hasn't given them."



Anderson: "The point is though, Representative Jaffe, in the last two years there were only 10 days turned down out of 2,188 asked for."

Jaffe: "Well, Representative Anderson, let me tell you that we asked for a lot more. And you're talking about past history. This year we asked for a lot more and the Superintendent only gave 4 days and so I think your figures are really false."

Anderson: "Representative Jaffe, we now have a situation down in Southern Illinois where, you know, Sunday we had a big snow. What are we going to do have another law to take care of that? Why don't we let the statutes take care of, you know, the way it is now."

Jaffe: "Well, let me tell you that down in Southern Illinois, if you don't get these 8 days in addition to the days that you've had in the last couple of days, you're really going to be in trouble and I think that anybody in Southern Illinois who votes against this Bill is out of their head."

Anderson: "Well, I do think, though, if we left the law and left the Superintendent apply the law that we have today it would come out all right in the end. If we start this precedent what we're liable to end up with is everyone coming in ^{in waves} everytime there's emergency instead of letting the even handed law that we have take its course. Therefore, I'd like to speak against it, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not done yet."

Speaker Redmond: "Pardon me...pardon me..."

Anderson: "Yeah, a little order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order. If the Members would take their seats and stop visiting why I'm sure that we could have pretty good order. I see Members wandering around in the front here that belong in the back of the chambers."

Anderson: "Section 1812 of Chapter 122 is very clear. It says, 'If the State Superintendent of Education determines that such failure to provide the minimum school term was occasioned by an 'Act of God', the state aid claim need not be reduced.' And then we go on to Section 1019 of the same Chapter. 'Each school board shall annually prepare



a calendar for the school term specifying the opening and closing dates, providing a minimum term of at least 185 days, to insure 176 days of actual pupil attendance.' Now, if we should pass this Bill, what we're doing in fact is reducing the number of days a student must attend class from 176 down to 168. Without any of the school districts having to make up any of the days missed. In other words, the school days would not have to apply, the way I read it. I think we would be much better off to leave the statutes the way they are and if the school cannot reach the 176 days after the snow days are used then they can apply for 'Act of God' days. I think this is what should be done, therefore, I oppose this

Bill "

✓ Rep Schneider:

Speaker Redmond: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members. It's not unusual for the Illinois Legislature to come in on behalf of local government, whether it's municipal or school, to try to cope with what has been defined as a disaster. Representative Jaffe has accurately not stricken that 'Act of God' provision and Don Anderson reads it properly. What I would suggest to you is ^{that} the discretionary authority of the Board is still there because I do realize that in some DuPage schools, even with the Superintendent of schools granting 4 days of 'Act of God' time during that disaster period time, my district and others are not accepting it. That is, the kids are going to go to school. ^{S)} The the discretionary factor is still there. It's in the areas throughout the state where it has been a burden, it has indeed been a disaster that the schools cannot accomodate 176 contact days that are required by law. Some districts are in fact using the teacher institute days and also are going to use up the emergency days and are going to come close to compliance with the average daily requirement for kids in the classroom. If a district is fearful that the kids are not getting adequate educational coverage, there's no denial in the Jaffe proposal to prohibit them from attending those classes. Let the school boards have their discretion but let them also have it within the sense of the realities of what constitutes a disaster. It's 1978 - 79, it is not projected into the future years. I think it's a significant



and important concept to deal with and I think we ought to advance it to the next chambers and vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would... I'd like to quote from the Galesburg paper on..I think the first sentence is fairly significant. It asks ^a questions. It asks, 'where are the knee-jerk conservatives when we really need them?' And they're talking about this Bill. The editorial points out that teachers have contracts which require them to work 180 days a year and they're paid for that number. And it suggests that what we're really doing with this Bill is giving them x number of days of paid vacation. Now who's going to pay for these vacation days? The answer, of course, is the taxpayer. In the City of Rockford, what we're going to do, if I remember the article correctly from the Rockford paper, is write a check for about a half-a-million dollars in order to pay the Rockford School Board for not holding classes. We're going to pay a school district for...we're going to pay school districts all over the state for not teaching. That doesn't make any sense to me. It seems to me that we might even end up saving the state significant amounts of money if the school districts find they refuse to teach 180 days. Now, if the 180 day figure doesn't make sense, let's abolish the 180 day figure. Let's have no minimum days of school that kids have to be taught in the State of Illinois if such a mandate makes no sense. We're not talking about small dollars here. The Galesburg School District is going to get about 120 thousand dollars from it, Norma Cunningham, the Associate Editor points out. It's a fairly significant question that we're discussing right now. I hope the other knee-jerk conservatives in the House will join me and vote 'no'. If you're not, the Illinois ^{vs} Conservative Union might put this on their litmus paper tests of conservative vs. liberal and you might end up having to be on the liberal side of the spectrum with a Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Gentleman yield for a question, please?"



Winchester: "Would the Gentleman yield for a question, Mr. Speaker?

Representative Jaffe, did I understand you to say in your previous remark that this legislation would now apply to all 102 counties in the state?"

Jaffe: "You are correct. The legislation now applies to all 102 counties in the entire state."

Winchester: "All right, is there some stipulations in your legislation which says that a county has to file for federal disaster assistance or something equivalent to that before they would be qualified under your legislation?"

Jaffe: "No...no. Originally, that's the way the legislation was but then we changed it with Amendment 2 and with Amendment 2 we made all counties in the state now under this particular Bill. So, this Bill is applicable to all the counties in the state, 102 counties are now covered by this Bill."

Winchester: "All right, there have been some school districts that have had to close their doors for as many as 18 school days. How many of those 18 school days would they be forgiven under your legislation?"

Jaffe: "Well, they would be forgiven a minimum of 8 right off the bat and then they could have the additional 5 and then they could go in for the 'Act of God' days. But this takes care of 8 to 10 days."

Winchester: "All right, now this applies statewide, is that correct? All 102 counties?"

Jaffe: "All 102 counties, that's correct."

Winchester: "Okay. All right, thank you very much, Mr. Jaffe."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Will the Sponsor yield? Representative Jaffe, I've been trying to listen to the debate and trying to reconcile the questions in debate with the Digest. Is House Amendment #2 to your Bill, as shown in the Digest, correct?"

Jaffe: "The terminology in the Digest is correct. I think the thing that probably throws you, John, is the last sentence or so and that really is just descriptive language. I checked it out with...with



people on the staff and I've also checked it out with people in IOE and everybody is satisfied that this pertains to all the...to all the counties in the state. The last portion of it would just be descriptive language because January 16 thru January 25th was the period in which Northern Cook County was granted a disaster relief act. But now this pertains to the entire state."

Dunn: "But does your...does your Bill cover any school days lost after January 25th?"

Jaffe: "No. I understand that this is a one year shot and that this pertains to those days from January 16 to January 25th. The reason that we did it this way is because we thought it would be cleaner to do it that way. We tried to put on an Amendment that would cover the entire state and then we found out that we weren't...we weren't including the entire state. So we figured that the best way to do it was to ^{say} take January 16 thru January 25th because that's when the hard crunch came for everybody. And then the rest of the days can actually be snow days or other types of days that IOE might grant."

Dunn: "My next question is, does this Bill apply only to school districts in counties which have been formerly designated as disaster areas?"

Jaffe: "No, this applies to all school districts in the entire state."

Dunn: "Then why does Amendment #2 say that it applies only to counties where...Presidential Declaration."

Jaffe: "No, no, if you'll look at the first sentence it says any school district, any school district. The bottom two sentences are merely descriptive language, that's all that they are."

Dunn: "Let me ask this. Why are we in such a big hurry to do this right now when there are other school districts in the State of Illinois that lost school days after January 25th? Why can't we wait till all the figures are in and take care of everyone?"

Jaffe: "Well, because you're not going to be able to do it, I think, if you really look at what's happening. And quite truthfully what's happening is that you're coming up very soon to the Easter vacation and school districts don't know whether or not they're going to be



open or closed for Easter vacation and they want this law passed through at this time."

Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address the Bill. Unfortunately, I am caught without the statistics for those schools who lost days because of bad snow and ice after January 25, 1979. But I will bet that most of them who suffered losses after January 25 are downstate. And there seems to me to be no reason to rush into legislation right now when all the figures are not in, when we don't have everything before us. The Sponsor of the Bill has indicated that we probably can't afford to take care of everyone. So if we pass this Bill we're taking care of everyone who happened to have snow from January 16 thru January 25. That's generally speaking, the Northern part of the state. Snow losses came in great extent South of Cook County after that date. I would certainly recommend to the Sponsor that he hold this legislation until we have a chance to put it in the form that is fair and equitable for the entire State of Illinois and not just the Northern half. So, unless this is done I would certainly recommend a 'no' vote on this Bill in its present form. As good as the intentions are I still think we should vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gene Hoffmau."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Hoffman: "Representative Jaffe, how many days do you estimate that this Bill will forgive?"

Jaffe: "I'll tell you exactly. It goes from January 16th to January 25th. There are 2 weekend days so it would be 8 days, Gene."

Hoffman: "Times how many school districts would this effect? In other words, in terms of the number of days that school districts were not in Session during that period of time."

Jaffe: "I don't understand the question."

Hoffman: "All right, if you have..."

Jaffe: "It will effect every school district in the state."

Hoffman: "Do you have any idea how many of the total school days that this will effect across the entire state?"



Jaffe: "It will be 8 days per school district for every school district in the state."

Hoffman: "You're not answering my question, Mr. Sponsor, and you may not know the answer to the question. And the question is, during this period of time that you've set aside in the Bill, how many school districts took how many days during that period of time?"

Jaffe: "I wouldn't have those figures, Gene. I mean, I'd have figures for every school district in the state. I don't have that."

Hoffman: "Then you don't know how much state aid would be involved in this program."

Jaffe: "Well, Gene, let me say that I asked for a fiscal note, we filed a fiscal note and I only said that there will be no fiscal impact."

Hoffman: "The impact will be the fact that those days that are forgiven a school where they are not in attendance, they will receive their state aid just as if they were there however, correct?"

Jaffe: "All I'm telling you is what IOE says. IOE says no fiscal impact."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think the answers given to me by the Sponsor indicate and backed up to a certain extent the comment made by the previous speaker, Representative Dunn. There's a lot of things that we don't know about this right now. We don't know what kind of extenuating circumstances we're going to have."

Speaker Redmond: "We just went through the sound barrier. Please, give the Gentleman order."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. We don't know what the future is going to bring this year. I would point out two things. One, the State Superintendent has already extended 40 days into those areas that were directly affected before they start to apply the days that they currently have set aside in their calendar for emergency days. We put...we changed that calendar during my tenure of the Legislature to take care of situations exactly like this. We have 5 extra days in every calendar and he has put 4 days in front of those 5. That's number one. Number two, beginning yesterday a Committee, Chaired by Associate Superintendent Dr. John



Alfred, has been directed by the State Superintendent to look at this very problem and to look at what...how other states who run into similar kinds of circumstances have dealt with it and what kind of a calendar that they run. I would suggest to you that given the knowns and being unable to give the unknowns at the present time, that it would be the better part of wisdom and perhaps would be the most prudent thing for this Body to do is to withhold support of this Bill at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen. Representative Barnes, please sit down."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has 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 Jaffe, to close."

Jaffe: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think there's been a lot of misstatements made about this particular Bill and let me clear some of them up. First of all, this Bill pertains to every school district in every county ⁱⁿ this state. It now pertains to 102 counties throughout the entire state and it forgives 8 to 10 days, those days from January 16 thru January 25. I might say to you that all the figures that were talked about with regard to losing money in the state are absolutely false. We asked for a fiscal note from IOE, IOE says that there is no fiscal impact and that thing is filed with the Clerk and everybody can see that. I think it really doesn't take a great genius to figure out that this state has gone through a disaster period with the snow. I think there's no question that from January 16 to January 25th this state was snowbound and was immobile. I think that the people of this state want this particular Bill and I think they want it now and I would urge an 'aye' vote on House Bill 242."

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



Deuster to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Well, at the appropriate time I'd like to ask for a verification of the vote. But in explaining my vote I'd like to say perhaps I should not vote because my wife is a school teacher and you might conclude that I've had a conflict of interest. But this is a chance when you can either vote for the children and ~~the~~^{to} vote to require that the children go to school the number of days that state law says they should go or you can vote to make life easier for the teachers. Now this is a chance when I think you should vote 'no' and require that if they have to go 1, 2 or 3 days extra in June well that...that's fine. The teachers were hired to do that, the children are entitled to and deserve an education and at this time when we have complaints about the kids coming out of school and can't read or write, for goodness sakes, let's require that they go 1 or 2 or a few days extra into June so that they get the education that they need to cope with the problems of life. And I would certainly urge that you vote 'no' and again I will ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record: On this question there's 99 'aye' and 53 'no'.

Representative Deuster has requested a verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Representative Jaffe desires a poll of the absentees. Mr. Clerk, poll the absentees. Former Member, Nicholas Zagone, standing in the middle aisle. He was...he was a Member of the vintage class of the House of Representatives, 1959. Representative Leon and Representative Zagone were both in that class. Poll the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Catania. Davis. Dawson. Domico. Doyle..."

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

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, we have a lot of new Members and I think it would be helpful, at least at the beginning of the Session, if the Chair would request that everybody be in their seats so we can get an idea of who's here and who is not."

Speaker Redmond: "The rules provide for Members to be in their seats. Members, please be in your seats. Proceed with the poll of the



absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kozubowski. Kucharski. McAuliffe. Nardulli. Robbins. Ronan. Stearney. Swanstrom. Terzich. Vinson. VonBoeckman and Younge."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti. Please, be in your seats now."

Conti.
Deuster: "In order to expedite this verification of the Roll Call will you leave the person making the request, leave his mike open so that he can question..."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes. Leave the microphone of Representative Deuster. Members, please be in your seats. Proceed with the verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. Representative Catania desire to be recorded as 'no'. Leave his...leave it on so that he may challenge at the time that the roll is called. Proceed. Please, be in your seats, please be in order. Representative Lechowicz, the Gentleman from Cook."

Lechowicz: "Ask leave to be verified?"

Speaker Redmond: "Does Representative Lechowicz have leave to be verified out of order? Representative Deuster, do you see Representative Lechowicz there? Representative Kelly, the same request. Same request for Representative Kelly. Mr. Deuster, same request... Representative Bowmar. Representative Bowman, same request, Representative Bowman. Proceed with the Affirmative Roll Call."

Clerk O'Brien: "Alexander."

Speaker Redmond: "She's in the back there."

Clerk O'Brien: "Balanoff."

Speaker Redmond: "Who was that?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Balanoff."

Speaker Redmond: "Balanoff is sitting in the front here, Representative Deuster."

Clerk O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes. Jane Barnes. Beatty. Birchler. Bowman. Brady. Braun. Bullöck. Capparelli. Capuzi. Chapman. Christensen. Cullerton. Currie. Daniels. Darrow. DiPrima. Donovan. Edgar. Epton. Ewell. Farley. Flinn. Gaines. Garmisa. Getty. Giorgi. Goodwin. Greiman. Griesheimer. Hallock. Hallstrom. Hanahan. Hannig. Huff. Huskey. Jaffe. Dave Jones. Emil Jones."



Kane. Katz. Keane. Kelly. Kornowicz. Kosinski. Laurino.
 Lechowicz. Leon. Leverenz. Macdonald. Madigan. Margalus.
 Marovitz. Matijevich. Mautino. McClain. McCourt. McGrew.
 McMaster. McPike. Molloy. Mugalian. Mulcahey. Murphy.
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 Pierce. Pouncey. Rea. Richmond. Sandquist. Satterthwaite.
 Schisler. Schneider. Schraeder. Sharp. Shumpert. Simms.
 Slape. Stanley. Steczo. E.G. Steele. Stuffle. Taylor.
 Tuerk. Van Duyne. Vitek. White. Willer. J. J. Wolf. Sam
 Wolf. Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster, do you have any questions of the Affirmative Roll Call."

Deuster: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Alexander."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, she was right back there. Representative Richmond, for what purpose do you rise?"

Richmond: "Request to be verified, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you...is that all right, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "That's fine."

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

Williams: "Please change my vote to 'aye'. That's from 'present'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams desires to be changed to... what's your request? 'Present' to 'aye', is that your request?"

Williams: "Right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis desires to be recorded as 'aye'.

Now, any further questions of the Affirmative Roll Call.

Representative Telcser desires to be recorded as voting 'aye'."

Representative Deuster, any further questions?"

Deuster: "Yes, Sir. Barnes, E. M. Christensen. Ewell. Ewell. Ray Ewell, Mr. Speaker. How is he recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell. Is Representative Ewell on the floor? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Deuster: "Flinn. Monroe."



Speaker Redmond: "He's right here."

Deuster: "Garmisa."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Garmisa is in his seat, as usual."

Deuster: "Hallock."

Speaker Redmond: "Who?"

Deuster: "Hallock."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hallock is right behind you, I believe."

Deuster: "Hannig."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hannig. I saw him earlier. Hannig.

He's right here."

Deuster: "Hanahan, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "He's there. He's that good looking fellow with the orange shirt."

Deuster: "The amber, maybe. Huff."

Speaker Redmond: "He's in the center aisle."

Deuster: "Kornowicz." "Here

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kornowicz. How is Representative Kornowicz recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Deuster: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Redmond: "Wait a minute...wait a minute. Where is Kornowicz?"

In his seat, is he? Oh, Kornowicz is over there in his seat.

Representative Ray Ewell is in this aisle in his seat."

Deuster: "Leon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon. He's in his seat."

Deuster: "Madigan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan is in front here."

Deuster: "McCourt."

Speaker Redmond: "McCourt is in the back there. He's that heavy set fellow."

Deuster: "No further questions, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Whats the tally... Representative Deuster, you've succeeded. There's 102 'aye' and 53 'no'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed.



I would just as soon... Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might record...be recorded 'yes' on House Bills 9 and 33. I was a few minutes late getting to Session."

Speaker Redmond: "You can't be recorded on 33 because we didn't do it. But does she have leave to be recorded on the other one? Hearing no objection, leave is granted."

Macdonald: "173, I beg your pardon...172."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman (sic), would you just as soon do that tomorrow. Two O'Clock... Okay. 9 and 172, is that correct? Announcements. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to remind the House Appropriations I Committee, we're going to have two phases of the Committee tomorrow. We're going to have a...first, the Appropriations I Committee is going to have a tour of the D.O.T. Building, we want to find out how our monies are being spent at that building. We're going to meet at a quarter till nine at the North driveway. They're going to have some transportation to the D.O.T. Building. The North driveway of the Capitol here at a quarter till nine. At ten o'clock, we're going to have a meeting at the D.O.T. Building. So at a quarter till nine, if you want to tour the building and I would advise you to make the tour, ten o'clock at the D.O.T. Building, Appropriations I Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, the House Revenue Committee will have a short meeting, for a change, today and we'll meet 10 minutes after adjournment in our usual room downstairs at 118. And for those of you interested in the coal gasification project at East Alton, Woodrider of Illinois Power and Allis Chalmers, the Energy Resources Commission will meet at four p.m. today in this building in Room 122(b)."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On the Order of Announcements, if the Education Committee would please be attentive. In the last



couple of meetings we've had Bills that do not require the full four hours so I would like to call the Membership's attention, if it's okay, to a ten o'clock rather than nine o'clock. Is that all right, Jack, to do that? All right, we will be meeting at ten o'clock, same day obviously, same room, rather than nine o'clock. Education, ten o'clock."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "There will be a meeting of the Judiciary II Committee in Room 114 at nine a.m. tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further announcements? Representative Laurino."

Laurino: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there will be a Sub-Committee of the House Elections Committee will be canceled for today."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino, for what purpose do you rise? Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, an announcement. This is a record. This is the second week in a row that the House Committee on Human Resources will not be meeting. I know that some of the supporters of this fine Committee are going to be very disappointed but bear with us because we will be meeting next week and every week thereafter."

Speaker Redmond: "...Representative Pullen...please be in order... Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, the Counties and Township Committee will have a meeting an hour and a half after adjournment in Room D-1."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further announcements? Any further announcements? Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, are there any further announcements?"

Speaker Redmond: "Evidently no further announcements. Representative Capparelli, Barnes and Van Dyne, will you please meet in the Speaker's Office immediately after adjournment for two minutes."

Madigan: "What is your pleasure for convening tomorrow?"

Speaker Redmond: "How long do you need for perfunctory? Ten minutes for perfunctory and then we're scheduled for three o'clock tomorrow."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, allowing for ten minutes for a Perfunctory Session



I now move that we adjourn until three p.m. tomorrow afternoon."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions on the Gentleman's motion? The question's on the motion. All in favor vote 'aye'...or say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carries and the House stands adjourned till three o'clock tomorrow."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 583. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 584. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 584. Pechous...585, Pechous. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to contractors and material mens leins, known as mechanic's leins. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 586. Rigney. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act of 1939. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 587. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 588. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 589. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 590. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 591. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 592. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the House. House Bill 593. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 594. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 595. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 596. Kelly. A Bill for an Act in relation to interest on credit card purchases. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 597. Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 598. Yourell.



A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 599. Yourell.

A Bill for an Act in relation to auto mileage reimbursement for state employees. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 600.

Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 601.

Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 602. Yourell.

A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 603.

Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 604.

Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections...A Bill for an Act to create State University Civil Service System. First

Reading of the Bill. House Bill 605. Stuffle.- Rea. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the rate

of interest and other charges in connection with sales on credit and lending money. First Reading of the Bill. House

Bill 606. Cullerton. A Bill for an Act in relation to possession and use of firearms by convicted felons. First Reading of the Bill."

Clerk Hall: "House Bill 607. Rigney. A Bill for an Act to amend the Animal Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 608.

McPike. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 609. Sharp. A Bill for an

Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 610. Flinn. A Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts relating to elected county officers. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 611. Huskey-Walsh. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 612.

Sam Wolf. A Bill for an Act relating to the Secretary of State. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 613. Griesheimer. A

Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 614. Griesheimer. A Bill for an

Act to protect employees from freedom choice refrain...refrain from



joining labor organizations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 615. Huff. A Bill for an Act to repeal an Act to provide for the safety of persons in or about the construction or repair of buildings. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 616. Van Duyne. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 617. Van Duyne. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 618. Bluthardt - Yourell - Tuerk. A Bill for an Act requiring reimbursement to local governments for certain state mandated programs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 619. Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to repeal the Sanitary and ...Registration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 620. Sandquist - Marovitz - Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the University's Civil Service Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 621. Sandquist - Marovitz - Catania. A Bill for an Act prohibiting discrimination on public works and fair employment practices Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 622. Sandquist - Marovitz - Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 623. Sandquist - Marovitz - Catania. A Bill for an Act creating a civil rights division in the Office of the Attorney General. First Reading of the Bill. Constitutional Amendments. First Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 25. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 81st General Assembly, State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general next...election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article IV. Section 1 of Article XIV of the Illinois Constitution to read as follows: Article IV. The Legislature. Section 1. Legislative Power and Structure. Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly consisting of a Senate of 59 Members and a House of Representatives of 177 Members elected by the electors from 59 Senatorial and 177 Representative Districts. Section 2. Legislative Composition.



One Senator shall be elected from each Senatorial District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide Senatorial Districts as equally as possible into three groups. Senators from one group shall be elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; Senators from the second group for terms of four years, two years and four years; and Senators from the third group for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Senatorial Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the state. Each Senatorial District shall be divided into three Representative Districts and one Representative shall be elected from each Representative District for a term of two years. To be eligible to serve as a Member of the General Assembly, a person must be a United States Citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or appointment a resident of the district which he is to represent. In the general election following a redistricting a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected from any district which contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of the redistricting and reelected if a resident of a new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection. Within 30 days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial Office with more than twenty-eight months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator shall serve until the next general election, at which time a Senator shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in a Representative office or in any other Senatorial Office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a Member of the same political party as the person he succeeds. No Member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for time during which he is in attendance as a Member of the General Assembly. No Member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which shall have been increased



by the General Assembly during the term. Legislative Redistricting. Senatorial and Representative Districts shall be compact, contiguous and substantially equal in population. In the year following each Federal decennial census year, the General Assembly, by law shall redistrict the House and Senate. If no redistricting plan becomes effective by June 30 of that year, a Legislative Redistricting Commission shall be constituted no later than July 10. The Commission shall consist of eight members, no more than four of whom shall be members of the same political party. The Speaker and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives shall each appoint to the Commission one Representative and one person who is not a Member of the General Assembly. The President and Minority Leader of the Senate shall each appoint to the Commission one Senator and one person who is not a Member of the General Assembly. The Members shall be certified to the Secretary of State by the appointing authorities. A vacancy on the Commission shall be filled within five days by the authority that made the original appointment. A Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be chosen by a majority of all Members of the Commission. Not later than August 10 the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five members. If the Commission fails to file an approved redistricting plan the Supreme Court shall submit the names of two persons, not of the same political parties, to the Secretary of State not later than September 1. Not later than September 5 the Secretary of State shall publicly draw by random selection of the name of one of the two persons to serve as the ninth member of the Commission. Not later than October 5, the Commission shall file with the Secretary of State a redistricting plan approved by at least five members. ^{an} approved redistricting plan filed with the Secretary of State shall be presumed valid, shall have the force and effect of law and shall be published promptly by the Secretary of State. The Supreme Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over actions concerning redistricting the House and Senate, which shall be initiated in the name of the People of the State by the Attorney General. Article XIV.



Constitutional Revision. Constitutional Convention. Whenever three-fifths of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly so direct, the question of whether a Constitutional Convention shall be called shall be submitted to the electors at the general election next occurring at least six months after such legislative direction. The question of whether a convention should be called is not submitted during the twenty year period, the Secretary of State shall submit such question at the General Election in the twentieth year following the last submission. The vote on whether to call a Convention shall be on a separate ballot. A Convention shall be called if approved by three-fifths of those voting on the question or a majority of those voting in the election. The General Assembly, at the session following approval by the electors by law shall provide for the Convention and for the election of two delegates from each Senatorial District; designate the time and place of ^{the} Convention's first meeting, which shall be in three months after the election of delegates; fix and provide for the pay of delegates and officers; and provide for expenses necessarily incurred by the Convention. To be eligible to be a delegate a person must meet the same eligibility requirements as a Member of the General Assembly. Vacancies shall be filled as provided by law. The Convention shall prepare such revision of or Amendments to the Constitution as it deems necessary. Any proposed revision or Amendments approved by a majority of the delegates elected shall be submitted to the electors in such manner as the Convention determines, at an election designated or called by the Convention occurring not less than two nor more than six months after the Convention's adjournment. Any revision or Amendments proposed by the Convention shall be published with explanations, as the Convention provides, at least one month preceding the election. The vote on the proposed revision or Amendments shall be on a separate ballot. Any proposed revision ^{or amendment} shall become effective as the Convention provides, if approved by a majority of those voting on the question. Schedule. This Amendment, if adopted at the General Election in November, 1980, shall apply to and govern the



decennial redistricting of 1981 and subsequent redistricting and the nomination and election of Senators and Representatives in 1982 and thereafter. *At Reading of the Constitutional Amendment.* Introduction and First Reading of House Bills.

House Bill 624. Ralph Dunn. A Bill for an Act to amend the Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. Being no further business, the House stands adjourned."



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