

Doorkeeper: "Test. 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. Members please be in their seats. Is Representative Simms here? I don't see Representative Simms. Roll Call for attendance. 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. Ralph Waldo Emerson observed: the wise man in the storm prays God, not for safety from danger, but for deliverance from fear. It is the storm within which endangers him, not the storm without."

Let us pray. Almighty and Heavenly Father, we yield to Thee our gratefulness for all the blessings of our life, this day in which we do labor and for our calling to serve the peoples of this State of Illinois as their Representatives in this General Assembly. Help us, O Father, to address ourselves without restriction or intimidation to the issues which are to be brought before us for consideration and action. Unshackle our inhibitions and our predilections that we may approach our evaluation and subsequent voting with the sobriety that is fair to all and in the best interest of the total welfare of those whom we do here serve. We ask this in the Name of Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Pledge of Allegiance. Representative Pierce."

Pierce (et al): "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all. God bless..."

Speaker Redmond: "Resolutions. Who's got the Resolutions?"



Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution #77, Lechowicz..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz. Senate (sic) Resolution 77."

Clerk O'Brien: "Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-first General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that the two Houses shall convene in Joint Session on March 5, 1980, at the hour of 12:10 p. m. for the purpose of hearing his Excellency, Governor James R. Thompson, present to the General Assembly his Budget Message for Fiscal Year 1981, as required by Chapter 127, Section 38, of the Illinois Revised Statutes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "I move...I...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 77."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of the Resolution. All in favor say 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carried. The Resolution's adopted. Let the record show that Representative Simms is now coming down the center aisle. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, are you prepared to take excused absences?"

Speaker Redmond: "I am."

Madigan: "Would the record show that the following Representatives are excused because of illness? Representative Wolf, Schraeder, Braun, and Laurino?"

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections to showing those absences as excused? Hearing none, the record will so show. Representative Ryan. Any excused absences on the Republican side? Introduction...First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2919, Richmond-Harris. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code."



First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2920, Slape. A Bill for an Act in relation to the sale of motor fuel at retail. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2921, Richmond. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Retailer's Occupation Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2922, Ryan-McBroom. A Bill for an Act making a supplemental appropriation to the State Comptroller. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2923, Huskey. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2924, McClain. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Office of the State Appellate Defender. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2925, Hannig-Slape. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2926, Mulcahey. A Bill for an Act to permit cities, villages, and incorporated towns to make refunds on property tax payments by persons 65 years of age or older. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2927, Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2928, VonBoeckman. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Illinois Motor Fuel... Illinois Motor Vehicle Laws Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2929, Yourell. A Bill for an Act concerning recodification and registration of documents relating to real estate and amending certain Acts named therein. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2930, Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning land titles. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2931, Simms. A Bill for an Act to eliminate certain occupation and use taxes on gasohol. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2932, Griesheimer. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Mobile Home, Landlords, and Tenants Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill



2933, Griesheimer. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2934, Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to jury commissions and authorizing judges to appoint such commissioners, and to make rules concerning their powers and duties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2935, Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2936, Daniels. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Commission on Revenue. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2937, Daniels. A Bill for an Act creating the Commission on Revenue and defining its powers and duties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2928 (sic), Kelly. A Bill for an Act to provide for the

submission to the electors of this state of a certain question of public policy. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2939, Kelly. A Bill for an Act to additionally penalize for certain crimes committed against senior citizens. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, do you have any absences that should be excused? Okay. Is Representative Collins on the floor? Representative Collins, do you have anything to report that happened down in South Bend?"

Collins: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. The University of Notre Dame defeated DePaul, the number one team in the country. I guess that makes us #1."

Speaker Redmond: "How about...how about a couple of games before that?"

Collins: "I do believe."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk, have we got anything here?"

Introductions...First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2940, Ralph Dunn. A Bill for an Act to change the rate of the state occupation and use



taxes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2941, Satterthwaite. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act on blood tests to determine paternity. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2942, Oblinger. A Bill for an Act making appropriations for the Department on Aging. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2943, Bower. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2944, McMaster. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2945, Schneider. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2946, Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to protect the rights of tenants who complain of violations of governmental regulations. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order. Mr. Doorkeeper. Mr. Doorkeeper."

Doorkeeper: "Could I have your attention please? Could we please clean the center aisle? Mr. Speaker, President Rock and Members of the Senate are at the door and seek admission to the chamber."

Speaker Redmond: "Admit...admit the Honorable Senators. There they come. Representative Collins, for what purpose do you rise?"

Collins: "For the purpose of an introduction, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to call to your attention to the fact that the wife of our Governor, Mrs. James Thompson, is in the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The hour of 12:30 designated in the Joint Resolution having arrived the Joint Session of the Eighty-first General Assembly will come to order. Members of the House and our guests from the Senate, please be in their seats. Mr. Clerk, is there a quorum of the Members of the House?"



Clerk O'Brien: "There is a quorum of the House present."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. President, is there a quorum of the Senate present in the chamber?"

President Rock: "Mr. Speaker, a quorum of the Senate is in attendance."

Speaker Redmond: "There being a quorum of the House and a quorum of the Senate, the Joint Session is convened. Joint Session Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "Joint Session Resolution #3, resolved that a Committee of ten be appointed, five from the House by Speaker of the House and five from the Senate by the ~~Committee on Committees of the Senate, to wait upon~~ his Excellency, Governor James R. Thompson, and invite him to address the Joint Assembly."

~~Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Madigan,~~ do you move for the adoption of the Resolution?"

Madigan: "So moved, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on Representative Madigan's motion for the adoption of the Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion is adopted. Pursuant to the Resolution, the following are appointed as the Committee of Escort: Representatives Breslin, Donovan, Patrick, J. David Jones, and Schoeberlein. Senators Bruce, Newhouse, Sangmeister, Davidson, and Philip. Will the Committee of Escort convene at the rear of the chamber, please? Mr. Doorkeeper."

Doorkeeper: "Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Governor, James R. Thompson, is at the door and seeks admission to the chamber."

Speaker Redmond: "Members please in your seats. Please be in your seats. Admit the Honorable Governor. Members please be in their seats. Ladies and Gentlemen, his Excellency, the Governor of the State of Illinois."

Governor Thompson: "Speaker Redmond, President Rock, Members



of the Eighty-first General Assembly, my fellow Constitutional Officers, and honored guests, and the 11 million people of Illinois we are privileged and proud to serve, we now meet to begin our debate on the dollars and cents of the business of the people. But, we do so at a perilous time in our nation's economy. The state of our state as I reported to you two months ago, is very strong. We have good reason to be confident. We have good reason to be proud of what this Assembly and this administration have done to keep Illinois in sound fiscal health, but we also have good reason to be wary. Our good health is threatened by tides and events quite beyond our control, which may well dictate much of what we do here over the next several months. ~~Over the past two months we have seen grim evidence of~~ how much we are at the mercy of those tides and events. Inflation is running amok. Interest rates are at historic highs. Municipal bond markets are in chaos, and there are still few signs that Washington is ready at long last to give us a rational, national policy on energy, though we are now six years from the oil embargo on 1974 and three years from the President's declaration of the moral equivalent of war. There are more signs in declining productivity, rising unemployment, higher public aid case loads, and slowing business activity that the chill winds of recession may sweep over us colder and longer than we had originally feared. And, there are ominous signs that the inflation fever now gripping Washington will be cooled only with deep and painful cuts in federal aid programs which underwrite 25%...25% of this budget proposal that I am placing before you today. ~~Should those cuts be made~~ and we'll have the bad news by October 1st, the beginning ~~of the 1981 federal fiscal year~~ we may well find ourselves back in Session soon after to make some



painful decisions of our own. That's the real world that we're living in. Those are crises we, in Illinois, cannot resolve ourselves by administrative or legislative action. Those are currents we have no choice but to swim against as strongly as we can. The budget for fiscal year 1981 that I propose today is a real world plan to help us do just that. This budget is balanced. For the fourth year in a row, I am asking the General Assembly to accept a spending plan that balances current costs with current income... a spending plan that meets our needs today without unduly mortgaging tomorrow. This Assembly can make modern fiscal history if it returns a fourth consecutive balanced budget to my desk or we can go down in history as the state that went back down the wrong road in the wrong direction at the wrong time. This budget is restrained. For the fourth year in a row, I am proposing a budget that would hold new spending below the rate of inflation, even the old rate of inflation. Its bottom line for all appropriations is fourteen and a half billion dollars... an increase of only six percent over last year... spending growth of less than half the rate of inflation for 1979. Its bottom line for general fund appropriations, the heart of nearly all state programs, is 7.6 billion dollars... an increase of seven percent over last year... well below even the most optimistic inflation forecasts for next year. Its bottom line for all general fund spending is 8.1 billion dollars... an increase of nine percent, also below the expected rate of inflation. And, parenthetically, I note that that percentage of new spending increase is still below the 9.3 percent property tax ceiling that local governments would be subject... subject to under legislation still awaiting your action. Local officials told us just over a month ago to put our own spending house in order before we





imposed ceilings on the most regressive tax in the state. The answer is we, together, have done so for the last three years in a row, and I propose that we do it again, and there's no reason why they can't do it, either. And, this budget calls for no new taxes and for no taxes to be increased. This budget reduces the relative size of state government in our economy. For the fourth year in a row, the growth in general fund spending will be kept below the rate of growth in our people's income. Like the budgets we have adopted over the past three years, this budget represents a productivity bonus to the taxpayers of Illinois. We've cut waste, we've improved services, and we've made more sense out of the dollars we must spend, and it shows in the bottom line. We are making history in this state. We are making government better, not bigger. We are making government a smaller part of our people's lives. How many other things in our people's lives run better and cost relatively less than they did four years ago? The people of Illinois may lose ground to inflation, recession and the cost of energy which we cannot control. But, so long as I am their Governor, and as long as you sit in the Assembly, we must do everything in our power to make sure that they do not lose ground to the size and cost of their state government. This budget is responsible. It proposes sufficient funding to maintain and improve essential services. It focuses most new spending on our most pressing needs. It enables us to provide 289 million dollars more in tax relief over the next 2½ years without cutting services and without violating the integrity of our hard-won financial condition. This budget would leave enough in the people's bank account to meet emergencies and to protect our status as one of the last three major industrial states to merit the highest trust of the



financial community. We have earned that trust precisely because we have kept faith with the taxpayers who have entrusted their dollars to us. I am and you should be fiercely proud of our Triple-A credit rating. It is an honor roll report card on our management of the business of the people of the State of Illinois, and we must fiercely oppose any reckless or deficit spending that threatens to strip it away. The issues before this Session of this Assembly are clearly drawn. The priority needs of our people and how many of their tax dollars should be spent to meet them. Tax relief and how much can be accomplished without undercutting our fiscal condition. And, permanent relief from the threat of uncontrolled state and local taxes and spending. This budget proposal spells out what I believe our priorities must be in shaping and strengthening the program that touch our people's daily lives. This budget, like the past three I have proposed, puts our highest priority on our schools and colleges. Over 40% of all general revenue fund appropriations, 3.1 billion dollars, the highest level in history, would go to education. That is an 8.5% increase per student in elementary and secondary schools, and a 9.4% per student increase for higher education. These increases are well above the general increase for all appropriations in the budget as a whole, and that's as it should be. But, that's as much as it can be unless this Assembly cuts spending somewhere else or increases taxes. This budget calls for added funding to combat the epidemic reporting of child abuse and neglect, new efforts to reduce our intolerably high infant mortality rate, new funding for programs to help the elderly and disabled stay self-sufficient rather than have to enter long-term nursing home care, additional funding to meet the recession-driven costs of increases in our welfare and Medicaid



rolls, and new funding to improve the quality of care in state institutions. This budget calls for a major increase in funding, up 60%, for programs to fight discrimination in jobs, housing, credit, and every other area of our people's lives. These funds are essential if our new Department of Human Rights is to keep the promises made at its birth. To help strengthen public safety, this budget would continue our strong efforts to overcome years of neglect of our corrections system with funding for three new prisons to be opened this year. It would also provide new funding to start up the nation's most comprehensive nuclear power plant monitoring system to help insure their safe operation, since we rely, in Illinois, on nuclear power more than any other state in the nation, and it would increase funding to help us improve and strengthen our National Guard, as the world grows more dangerous and as emergencies of man and nature erupt upon the landscape of Illinois. To strengthen our transportation system, the backbone of our economy, this budget would underwrite 80,000 man-years of work to help maintain our roads and rails and to make inroads on our 3,000-mile backlog of highway and bridge repairs. It would also provide strong support for mass transit systems throughout the state. This budget proposes new efforts and new funding to promote energy conservation and to encourage use of our own energy resources. It would help fund the conversion of the University of Illinois Abbott Power Plant to Illinois coal, the first of many such conversions we hope to make in Illinois facilities, and it would continue energy planning and conversation programs, including energy audits of all state facilities and technical assistance to schools, hospitals, and local governments to do the same. This budget would let us begin new efforts to preserve and enhance our



environment. It would provide new funding to set aside some lands in their natural state for our future enjoyment, and it would expand programs to control the erosion of our farmlands that threatens to choke our waterways. And, finally, this budget would strengthen our efforts to enhance our business climate by expanding programs in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to attract new jobs to Illinois and to help keep jobs we already have. There is room for debate on the details of the ways we manage any of these programs or others. There is room for debate on the dollars and cents they will cost, but there can be no room for any of us, Members of this Assembly or of my administration, to violate the common sense, real world rules that must govern our actions over the next four months. The first rule: We can't spend the same dollars twice. The politics of promise won't pay bills. If we want to spend more over here, then we've got to cut spending over here or raise some tax to pay for it. And, it is as simple as that. The second rule: The numbers have got to add up and come out even. We cannot pay for any new spending or tax relief that is going to recur year after year until and unless we make sure there will be revenue to pay for it year after year, and that's the toughest rule of all. But, it's the rule that the taxpayers know best. They live by it everyday of their lives, and they expect their elected leaders to live by it, too. We must always keep in mind the difference between our available balance or our savings account and this year's resources for people know the difference between savings and income, between what's in the bank and what's coming in every week in their paychecks. For example, the average family in Illinois wouldn't think of setting out to finance monthly payments for a new car out of their savings



account for it can't be done, not without risking loss of the savings account and ultimately, the car, leaving nothing. People have to manage their daily lives on their regular income, keeping enough in the bank if they can, to cope with personal emergencies. They have no other choice. So must we run the daily business of government within its regular income, and so must we keep enough in the people's bank account to make sure that we can cope with recession or other public emergencies without raising taxes. Responsible government has no other choice. Could we have more tax relief than that which I have proposed? Yes, but only if you are willing to cut spending in an equal amount. Permanent tax relief cannot come from the available balance. Can we spend more on education? Yes, but only if you are willing to cut spending elsewhere in an equal amount. Permanent spending in education or any other area cannot come from the available balance. The spending and tax relief proposals in this budget follow these rules to the letter as any spending and tax relief Bills that emerge from the legislative process must for I cannot and will not sign any spending or tax relief Bill that unbalances or threatens to unbalance our budget. The numbers above the bottom line in this book will undoubtedly change in large measure as this Assembly works its will through the legislative process. That is your right and that is your duty. These are, after all, only the recommendations of the Executive Branch of government, but the bottom lines are balanced, and they cannot be changed unless revenues improve, spending is cut, or new or increased taxes are imposed. I said earlier that this year, unlike every previous year that we have served together, we will be swimming against tides that are not of our own making, but are essentially beyond our control.



It is important to your understanding of this budget that I now be specific for the warning flags are up and flying. Example, the President only recently and reluctantly announced his support for a renewal of federal revenue sharing with the states. Just days later, he summoned his economic advisors to the White House to try and find ways to combat an extrapolated inflation rate of 18 to 19% based on the latest monthly figures. News accounts in the past few days tell us that we may expect federal budget cuts beyond those imposed in the President's budget book ranging from 10 to 25 billion dollars, and though revenue sharing, in my view, is the soundest and best administered of all the federal aid programs, it has its enemies in Congress. It is an easy 2 billion dollar target for quick fix federal budget cutting. If that program is eliminated, we will lose 113 million dollars a year in Illinois. The impact on this budget book would be 55 million dollars lost on the revenue side or just under half of all new spending proposed for elementary and secondary education or 65% of all new spending proposed for higher education. Example, we struggled mightily last year to enact transportation funding to match every available federal dollar. Since we did so, current federal dollars have been cut back and deeper cuts in highway construction, highway maintenance, and mass transit grants are threatened for fiscal '81. If this federal threat becomes reality, new hard choices will have to be made in the Illinois road program for next year. Example, if federal funding for public service employment and job training is substantially cut in any federal budget revision, people will move from the employment roles in Illinois to the welfare roles in Illinois. Unemployment in Illinois is already up, and the January 1980 increase in public aid case load was the highest since the



January increase in the recession of 1975. Example, if the national administration cannot control inflation, the goods and services which this budget can now provide will become even more costly. Example, if interest rates continue to soar and inflation-driven consumer spending continues to replace savings, new capital investment will decline, new jobs will be lost, and potential tax resources will not be available. All of this is to say to you as simply and as candidly as I know how, that this year, fiscal 1981, more than ever before, the economic forecasts upon which this budget rests, which are really no more than an attempt to see more than a year into the future, are a very risky business. There will never be a Session of the General Assembly in which it will be more important for you and I to work together to re-examine day after day, week after week, month after month, between now and July 1st, the state of the economy, the actions of the President and the Congress and the will of our people to shape the budget for fiscal 1981 that will continue to be sound, prudent, and meaningful. If the shape of our economy and the ruin of inflation threaten our state's budget, though the ink is barely dry on the book, it follows that our people, in their own daily lives, are undoubtedly hurting even more and hurting now. And, while they tell me they want a balanced budget and careful government spending, they also want tax relief, and they want it now. The tax relief measures that I have recently proposed would do the most for as many of our people as we possibly can at this time, and they would deliver the most tax relief directly to those most in need of tax relief, large families, senior citizens, and disabled persons. I have proposed a one-time, 115 million dollar "Taxpayer Dividend" to be paid back to the same people whose tax



dollars have contributed to the available balance in our Treasury, a dividend for sound fiscal management of this state by the Governor and the Assembly over the past three years. Your quick action to approve this dividend would mean 10 dollars for every Illinois taxpayer and dependent, money that could be in the mail within weeks of your vote. The dividend would total 40 dollars for an average family of four, ten dollars more for each dependent in larger families, and 40 dollars for a senior citizen couple eligible for double exemptions. I have proposed that we remove the second penny from the sales tax on food and drugs, one of the most regressive taxes on our books, beginning next January 1st, one year after the first penny was removed. This proposal makes good on the promise that all of us made last year to support removal of the second penny if it could be done within projected revenues and without forcing us to slash essential services, and we can do it. Removal of the second penny will mean at least 40 dollars more in annual tax relief for a family of four and much more for larger households. I've also proposed a 12 million dollar expansion of the circuit breaker program to help senior and disabled citizens better cope with inflation and higher property taxes and to make more households eligible for this program. Your favorable action on this proposal would add 50,000 households to the 248,000 households already benefiting from the circuit breaker program and increase benefits for many of them. As we begin the great debate over these and other tax relief proposals this year, let's keep the issue in clear perspective. The program I have proposed would add 289 million dollars in tax relief over the next twenty-eight months to the 730 million dollars in tax relief already on the books for this fiscal year and the next two years. That adds up to more than





one billion dollars in state tax relief with more than 800 million earmarked directly for individuals and families, 115 million through the one-time "Taxpayer Dividend", 300 million through the circuit breaker program, and 399 million through removal of the two pennies from the food and drug sales tax. The remaining 205 million would flow to business and industry through tax relief on the purchase of job-producing machinery and equipment, which is tax relief for every citizen in the new jobs and lower prices it encourages. For the five years ending in fiscal 1984, my proposals would add 572 million dollars to tax relief already on the books to yield a total of more than 2 billion dollars in tax relief with nearly 1.5 billion of that amount going directly to individuals and families.

Nobody really likes taxes. Nobody really likes to pay them. Nobody likes to impose them, though we all know they are the price we pay for a civilized society. But, nobody can deny that this is a significant amount of tax relief for a state that ranks 43rd among all states in tax burden as a percentage of its people's income. We can achieve this level of tax relief without slashing services, because we've gone about it the right way. We've brought state spending under control before setting out to pay our taxpayers' dividends on good management. We need to make sure that state government is kept under control permanently, and we need to extend that basic precept of good and decent government to the local level to ensure that no government in Illinois gets out of balance with the ability of its people to pay for its services. Taxpayers need more protection than the good intentions of state and local officials who happen to be in office at any one time. The taxpayers, the people who elected us 16 months ago, demanded in that same election four to one that we give them that protection.



They demanded that we write ceilings on taxes and spending at the state and local level into our laws and Constitution. There really is no good excuse for this Assembly to turn its back on that clear demand, and the means to meet that demand are on your desks right now. This Assembly has proven that state spending can be kept at or below the growth in people's income three years running. It's time we wrote that rule into our laws. Both Houses of this Assembly have passed different versions of ceilings on local taxes by large, bipartisan Majorities, and it's time we got together on one approach to pass both Houses. This is not, as those votes signify, a partisan issue. This is a people issue. This is an issue on which this Assembly could make hundreds of millions of dollars of difference in the state and local tax bills of 11 million people for years to come. That's tax relief of the highest order. That's tax relief the people have ordered be given to them. No one party had a monopoly on that four to one vote 16 months ago. No one party can monopolize the ways and means this Assembly responds to that vote, and no one party could ever hope to monopolize the credit for doing what the voters have ordered us to do. In two months the Constitutional deadline for moving the concepts of ceilings from your desks to the November 4th ballot will be upon us, and we should not let that deadline slip by. Earlier this year I ended my State of the State message with a warning that in the real world of 1980 our reach could not exceed our grasp in matters fiscal, but as we start down a perilous budget course for fiscal 1981, I do think we are entitled to remember with some pride the good work that has been done together the past three years. And, so let me end this message with the words of a more contemporary man whose focus is more down to



earth and most often on the bottom line and not with the words of Mr. Browning. I quote from words published only two months ago. 'Illinois suffered through a financial and cash flow upheaval during the mid-1970's. The available balance declined from a comfortable 453 million dollars in fiscal 1974 to a mere 52 million dollars in fiscal year 1977. A combination of large expenditure increases, the recession, and a slower rate of state economic growth caused the problem. Beginning in fiscal year 1977, a new administration began to brake the growth in expenditures and brought them more in line with underlying economic growth. As a result, the financial slide has been reversed and stability appears likely even with a recession.' We should listen to this man. His name is E. F. Hutton. Thank you.

Speaker Redmond: "Will the Committee of escort come forward to the rostrum to escort the Governor from the chamber? Governor, will you wait for the Committee of Escort? The President of the Senate, the Honorable Philip Rock, is recognized for a motion."

President Rock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I move that the Joint Session do now arise."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the motion of the President of the Joint Session do now arise. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carried. The Joint Session will arise. Representative Darrow, will you come to the podium, please? Is Representative Brummer in the chamber? Introductions...First Reading. Is Representative Hannig in the chamber?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2947, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to the investigation and prevention of fires. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2948, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend



Sections of the Property Fire Loss Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2949, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the Property Fire Loss Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2950, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the Property Fire Loss Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2951, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2952, Brummer. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to the practice of beauty culture. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2953, Terzich. A Bill for an Act to give peace officer status to a...to investigators of organized fire departments in the state. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2954, Brummer. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2955, Giorgi-Hanahan. A Bill for an Act to authorize loan guarantees for certain corporations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2956, Stuffle-Woodyard. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2957, Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2958, Stuffle-Woodyard-Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2959, Skinner. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2960, Simms. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Mental Health and Developmental Disability Confidentiality Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2961, Borchers. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Practice Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2962, Beatty-Farley. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Worker's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2963, Keane. A Bill for an Act to amend



the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. Further introductions. House Bill 2964, Mautino-Epton. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Illinois Insurance Laws Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2965, Mautino-Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Nursing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2966, Van Dwyne-Mautino. A Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2967, McGrew. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Have we got that Agreed Resolution? Yeah, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, I have cleared this with the Minority Spokesman on the Judiciary I Committee. Actually, we missed the posting times by half a day. We want to just move to waive the posting requirements for House Bill 24, which is Representative Huskey's Bill, House Bill 1505, which is Representative Taylor's Bill, House Bill 2188, which is Representative Macdonald's Bill, and House Bill 2712, which is Representative Pouncey's Bill so these can be heard on Monday next... of next week at the State of Illinois Building."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? This has been cleared with the Minority. Is that correct?"

Jaffe: "With the Minority Spokesman of Judiciary I, yeah."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. The question's on...will you read the numbers again?"

Jaffe: "House Bill 24, Representative Huskey; House Bill 1505, Representative Taylor; House Bill 2188, Representative Macdonald; and House Bill 2712, Representative Pouncey."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that...suspension of the rules. Those in favor indicate



by saying 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carried. The posting rule is suspended. Representative Matula. Representative Matula."

Matula: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House."

Clerk O'Brien: "He moves to suspend the posting requirement on House Bill 878."

Matula: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move for unanimous consent for House Bill 878 to be heard in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matula has moved that pursuant to Rules 18B and 18K, posting rule...with respect to posting requirements be waived on House Bill 878. Is that all right?"

Matula: "Correct, Mr. Speaker. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "What did you say?"

Matula: "That's correct, Mr. Speaker. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye'. 'Aye'. Opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carried, and the posting requirement is waived. Now, how about the adjournment Resolution. Have you got that one ready? Okay. We'll wait on that one then. How about Agreed Resolutions, Representative Giorgi? Is the Parliamentarian...can you tear yourself away from your candidate for the Senate? Representative Giorgi. Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "I'm here, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions. What have you got?"

Giorgi: "Ready and willing."

Clerk O'Brien: "Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 613,

Jane Barnes; 614, Yourell; 615, Yourell; 616, Bradley;

617, Getty; 618, Béchowicz. No, I'm sorry. That's

Terzich. 619, Terzich; 620, DiPrima..."



Giorgi: "Hold it. I have 621, DiPrima. What's 620...?"

It's a Death Resolution. Is this 620?"

Clerk O'Brien: "620..."

Giorgi: "Is a Death Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "...is a Death Resolution. All right. Take it out. 621, DiPrima; 622, DiPrima; 623, Dawson; 624, Pechous; 625, Kelly..."

Giorgi: "Hold it. 625? Okay."

Clerk O'Brien: "You got 625?"

Giorgi: "Yes."

Clerk O'Brien: "626, Daniels; 627, Daniels; 628, Jake Wolf; 629, Catania; 630, Catania; 631, Catania..."

Giorgi: "Just a moment. I don't have 631."

Clerk O'Brien: "You don't have 631?"

Giorgi: "No, I don't have 631."

Clerk O'Brien: "Take out 631."

Giorgi: "I don't have it. I just don't have it."

Clerk O'Brien: "We'll come back to it."

Giorgi: "All right."

Clerk O'Brien: "632, Terzich; 633, Pechous; 634, Pechous; 635, Molloy; 636, Mautino; 637, Winchester; 638, Swanstrom; and 639, Donovan-John Dunn. That...that 631 was a House Joint. That's why you didn't find it."

Giorgi: "You want to call out the House Joints now?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint 78, Kelly; House Joint 79, Lechowicz..."

Giorgi: "How'd you get 631 on?"

Clerk O'Brien: "And then that 631 will make that House Joint 80, Catania."

Giorgi: "Good enough."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you have 639 there?"

Giorgi: "639?"

Speaker Redmond: "Okay."

Giorgi: "Yes."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi. Representative Giorgi on the Agreed Resolutions."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, please sit down."

Giorgi: "House Resolution 613 by Barnes talks about an Eagle Scout Award; 614 by Yourell recognizes the anniversary of a mortuary; 615 by Yourell lauds Stony Creek School; 616 by Bradley recognizes the Mt. Pulaski Grade School "B" Basketball...won the State Elementary School Championship; 617 by Getty speaks of the Sisters of St. Mary; 618 by Teleser...Terzich tells about the Holy Trinity Catholic Church's 60th anniversary; Terzich notes the Reverend Steven Bodrovic, Pastor of Holy Trinity Church, who has dedicated many years to the priesthood; 621 by DiPrima honors the Man of the Year for the Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, Mr. Louis Viverito; 622 by DiPrima reminds us that we need a stronger response of armed forces; 623 by Dawson signals a nuptial agreement; 624 by Pechous gives an award to an Eagle Scout; 625 by Kelly talks about the drafting of women; 626 by Daniels recognizes the anniversary of a mortuary again to honor the 100th anniversary of the Blake-Lamb funeral home; 627 by Daniels informs that the DuPage Board of Realtors are going to have their 2nd Annual Anti-Vandalism Week; 628 by J. J. Wolf talks about someone going to a foreign land for work in the Republic of China of Taiwan; 629 by Catania notes the appointment of a Chicagoan to the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of HUD...HEW; 630 by Catania also recognizes the rape shield law; 632 by Terzich tells about Mrs. Therese Ochoa Markham; 633 by Pechous honors the Fourth Ward Ladies Democratic Club of Berwyn for its 50th anniversary; 634 by Pechous talks about the social security system; 635 by Molloy tells us about a Mr. and Mrs.





Bert Frank and their 50th anniversary; 636 by Mautino honors the Northwestern Steel and Wire Company in Sterling; 637 by Winchester honors Jimmie North; 638 by Swanstrom talks about the gold medals that Eric Heiden of Madison wins...the five gold medals; and 639 by Dawson honors the Small Business Association. On the House Joint Resolution 78, Kelly proclaims the Right for Life week; 79 by Lechowicz honors Casimir Pulaski; and the 80th by Catania talks about the arson problems in the State of Illinois, and I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Zeke, did you do HJR 80...Catania?"

Giorgi: "Yes, I did. Arson...the arson Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The question...the question is 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 motion carried. The Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Representative Pierce, you're seeking recognition? Representative Madigan."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I've been trying to get the mic here. Representative Lechowicz has requested, and I'm supporting him and Representative Ewing has consented graciously as well, to waiving the posting requirement for the meeting of the House Revenue Committee, which will meet at...promptly at three o'clock today for House Bill 491 and 2267 to be heard. It's our intention to hold a public hearing on the Bills but not to vote on them today, so Members will have a further chance to study and review the Bills and also testify on them...the public at a future hearing. But, because of the rules of the House it's incumbent upon us, and I move, therefore, to suspend the posting rule so that House Bills 491 and 2267 can be heard today in the House Revenue Committee when it meets at 3 p. m."



Clerk O'Brien: "What's that second Bill number?"

Pierce: "2267, and I do so move, Mr. Speaker, and Representative Ewing, the Minority Spokesman of the House Revenue Committee, has consented to this motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Madigan in the Chair."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves to suspend the posting requirements for purposes of today's meeting of the Committee on Revenue. Is there leave? Leave is granted. The motion carries. Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I do want to remind the Members that the House Revenue Committee needs a quorum today. We're going to have a short meeting at three o'clock where we will grant the courtesy of a public hearing to Members who have Bills on Interim Study Calendar and who requested a Chairman or the Clerk of the Committee that those Bills be posted, which they were, in addition to two we just suspended the rule on. So, 3 p. m. in our customary room today. The meeting should not last more than half an hour. You can make your train, your airplane, or whatever else you're taking, and that's in room 12...that's in room 118...House Committee on Revenue at 3 p.m. Thank you".

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you. Is there anything further? Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 620, DiPrima, et al, respects the memory of John F. Aiello, Chicago, Illinois."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Alderman John Aiello served the people of the 36th Ward in a very capable manner. He served 15 years in the city council. He was a man of very humble beginnings. Unfortunately he was taken very quickly in life. He died at the age of 45. He left a wife and seven children. I believe that his passing is a tremendous loss, not only to people in the 36th Ward



in the City of Chicago, but throughout this entire great state. He was a man who worked diligently in behalf of the people in the City of Chicago, and he's a tremend...it'll be a tremendous loss. I knew him personally. I know his family personally and with deep respect. I move for the adoption of the Death Resolution."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any further discussion? There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall the Resolution be adopted?' All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'. All those opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Is there anything further? Mr. Clerk, is there anything further? Mr. McClain. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources Committee will meet immediately after adjournment for the same purposes as Mr. Pierce mentioned concerning revenue. All we need is a quorum, and the Sponsors of the Bills should be in attendance. It won't take longer than five or ten minutes if we have the Membership there. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Farley."

Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Labor and Commerce will meet in D-1 immediately upon adjournment. We have two Bills. It shouldn't take any time at all, so I'd ask that the Members be prompt."

Speaker Madigan: "Anything further? Mr. Clerk. Further Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 631, Keane."

Speaker Madigan: "Committee on Assignment. Message from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted



the following Senate Joint Resolution, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House, to-wit: Senate Joint Resolution #81 resolved by the Senate of the 81st General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, March 5, 1980, it stands adjourned until Thursday, March 20, 1980, at 12 o'clock noon. And, when the House of Representatives adjourns on Wednesday, March 5, 1980, it stands adjourned until Thursday, March 20, 1980, at 10 o'clock a. m."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Lechowicz moves for the adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 81. Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I now move that the House do adopt Senate Joint Resolution 81. I move for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, what does the Resolution provide as far as a Session on March 20th?"

Clerk O'Brien: "On March 20th the House comes back at 10 o'clock a. m."

Speaker Madigan: "Is that for a Perfunctory Session?"

Lechowicz: "...that says perfunctory. Isn't it? Is that perfunctory?"

Clerk O'Brien: "On our schedule it doesn't say here."

Lechowicz: "It is perfunctory for the House, so actually the House will reconvene on March the 26th. Is that correct, Sir?"

Clerk O'Brien: "That's right. Our next Plenary Session will be the 26th. We'll have Perfunctory Sessions between the 20th and the 26th."

Lechowicz: "I move for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Lechowicz moves for the adoption of the Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'. All those opposed by saying 'no'. The ayes have it. The Resolution is adopted. Anything further?"



The Clerk wishes to announce that we will be in Perfunctory Session until four o'clock for the introduction of Bills and Constitutional Amendments. Anything further? Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Based upon the...giving the Clerk until four o'clock that we stand in Perfunctory Session, I now move that the House stand adjourned until March 26th."

Speaker Madigan: "March 20, for the Perfunctory Session."

Lechowicz: "March 20th for the Perfunctory Session. Plenary Session the 26th."

Speaker Madigan: "Right. It'll be 12 noon on the 26th. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'. All those opposed by saying 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion is adopted. We stand adjourned."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 2968, DiPrima. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Barber Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2969, Robbins-et al. A Bill for an Act exempting from certain taxes machinery and equipment used exclusively for farming. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2970, Bell-Friedrich. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2971, Ryan-et al. A Bill for an Act providing for taxpayer grants. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2972, Ryan-et al. A Bill for an Act making appropriations for the payment of grants to taxpayers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2973, Ryan-et al. A Bill for an Act to reduce the State Occupation and Use Tax on food for human consumption and prescription and non-prescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances, and diabetic supplies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2974, Ryan-et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2975, Currie-et al. A Bill for an Act to



amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2976, Giorgi-Hallock-Darrow. A Bill for an Act to provide for the licensing and regulation of certain games of chance. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2977, McClain. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Consumer Finance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2977; Capparelli-et al (sic). House Bill 2978, Capparelli-et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 49, Griesheimer. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 81st General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to repeal Section 6 of Article VII of the Constitution amends Section 7 of Article VII of the Constitution to read as follows: Local government... powers of counties and municipalities. Counties and municipalities shall have only powers granted to them by law and the powers to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other unit of local government; (2) by referendum, or adoption, alter or repeal their forms of government provided by law; (3) in the case of municipalities, to provide by referendum for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; (4) in the case of counties, to provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of offices as provided in Section 4 of this Article; (5) to incur debt except as limited by law and except that debt payable from ad valorem property



tax receipts shall mature within 40 years from the time it is incurred; (6) to levy and impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services of other areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services. And, foregoing Amendment to Article VII of the Constitution takes effect on next January 1st following its adoption by the electors of the state. First Reading of this Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 50, Bullock. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 81st General Assembly of the 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 election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 4 of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IX...real property taxation. (a) Except for as otherwise provided in this Section, taxes upon real property shall be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained as the General Assembly shall provide by law. (b) Subject to such limitations as the General Assembly may thereafter prescribe by law, counties with a population of more than 200,000 may classify or continue to classify real property for the purposes of taxation. Any such classification shall be reasonable and assessment shall be uniform within each class. The level of assessment or the rate of tax on the highest class in the county shall not exceed two and one half times the level of assessment or rate of tax of the lowest class in that county. Real property used in ~~and terms of offices as provided in Section 4~~ ~~existing in the county shall not be assessed at a higher~~ level of assessment than single family resident real property in that county. (c) Any depreciation in the



value of real estate occasioned by a public easement may be deducted in assessing such property. (d) The General Assembly may provide by law authorize counties to suspend or abate taxes upon real property. Schedule ...this Amendment to Schedule (sic) 4 of Article IX takes effect upon its approval by the electors of this state. First Reading of this Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 51, Pierce-et al. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 81st General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 7 of Article V of the Constitution to read as follows: Article V...Executive. Vacancies in Other Elective Offices. If the Attorney General, Secretary of State, Comptroller or Treasurer fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, the Governor shall fill the office by appointment with the advice and consent of the Senate. The appointee shall hold office until the elected officer qualifies or until a successor is elected and qualified as may be provided by law and shall not be subject to removal by the Governor. If the Lieutenant Governor fails to qualify or if his office becomes vacant, it shall remain vacant until the end of the term. Schedule...the foregoing Amendment of Section 7 of Article V of the Constitution takes effect upon the approval of the electors of this state. First Reading of this Constitutional Amendment. ~~House Bill 2979, Cross~~ A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act of 1939. First Reading of the Bill. ~~There being no further business, the House will now stand in recess till 3:30. Test. House Bill~~ 2980, Cullerton. A Bill for an Act in relation to the





liability of and proceedings against certain public employees for illegal malpractice. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2981, Terzich. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2982, O'Brien-et al. A Bill for an Act to make certain revisions in the law relating to certain forest-preserve districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2983, O'Brien. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to legalize de... a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to legalize and validate appropriation Bills and tax levy ordinances of certain counties and to make legal and valid the levy of taxes thereunder. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2984. A Bill for an Act to phase out sales tax on food, drugs, and medical appliances. First Reading of the Bill."

Clerk Hall: "There being no further business, the House now stands adjourned."



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