

STATE OF ILLINOIS
82ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

90th Legislative Day

April 1, 1982

Speaker Collins: "Alright, the House will come to order in Perfunctory Session. We will be led in prayer today by Clerk O'Brien."

Clerk O'Brien: "Let us pray. Lord, bless this House and all those that serve and work here. Amen."

Speaker Collins: "And we will be led in the Pledge of Allegiance by Representative Epton."

Epton 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."

Speaker Collins: "Constitutional Amendments Third Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #13, resolved by the House of Representatives of the 82nd 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 8 and 12 of and to add Sections 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5 to Article VI of the Constitution, the amended and added Sections to read as follows: Article VI, Section 8, Associate Judges. Each Circuit Court shall have such number of Associate Judges as provided by law. In a judicial circuit which adopts Section 12.1 and 12.3 by a local op...option referendum, pursuant to Section 12.2, Associate Judges shall be selected by appointment in the manner provided by those Sections; otherwise, Associate Judges shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges in each circuit as the Supreme Court shall provide by rule. In the Cook County Circuit, unless otherwise provided by law, at least one-fourth of the Associate Judges shall be appointed

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from and reside outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide, by rule, for matters to be assigned to Associate Judges. Section 12, Election of Circuit Judges. A) A judicial circuit which adopts Section 12.1 and 12.3 by the local option referendum, pursuant to Section 12.2, Circuit Judges shall be selected in the manner provided by those Sections; otherwise, in the manner provided by this Section. B) Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition and shall be elected at general or judicial elections as provided by law. A person eligible for the Office of Circuit Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Circuit Judge at primary and at general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe, by law, requirements for petitions. A Circuit Judge elected to Office, under this Section 12B, may stand for retention for a full term pursuant to Section 12.4. C) The Office of a Circuit Judge shall be vacant upon the incumbent's death, resignation, retirement, removal or upon the conclusion of a term without retention in Office or whenever an additional Circuit Judge is authorized by law. D) A vacancy occurring in the Office of the Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law or, in the absence of a law, by ap...by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Circuit Judges shall serve until the first Monday in December following the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Circuit Judges shall serve until the first Monday in December following the second next general or judicial election. Section 12.1, Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court, Appellate Court and

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Circuit Courts upon Adoption. A) The provisions of this Section shall govern the selection of all Supreme and Appellate Judges...Appellate Judges and of those Circuit and Associate Judges of any circuit which adopts this Section and Section 12.3 by a local option referendum pursuant to Section 12.2. For purposes of this Section and Section 12.4, the term Judge includes all such Supreme, Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges except where a distinction is indicated. B) Judges shall be appointed by the Governor from nominees submitted by Judicial Nominating Commissions, except when appointed by the Supreme Court in accordance with Paragraph F of this Section. C) The Office of a Judge shall be vacant upon the incumbent's death, resignation, retirement, removal or upon conclusion of a term without retention in Office or whenever an increase in the number of Judges is authorized. D) As soon as a vacancy occurs in the Office of Judge or will occur within six months by a day certain, the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall promptly notify the Chairman of the appropriate Judicial Nominating Commission who shall immediately convene the Commission. E) Within 42 days after the receipt of such notice of a vacancy, the Commission shall submit to the Governor a list of three nominees in alphabetical order, who, by their character, temperament, professional aptitude, experience and commitment to equal justice under the law, are deemed by the Commission to be best qualified to fill the vacancy. The Commission shall not include on the list a nominee who is on another list, then pending before the Governor or the Supreme Court, pursuant to Section 12.1F to fill a vacancy in the same judicial Office. The function of a list shall terminate upon making the required appointment therefrom. F) Immediately upon

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receipt of a list, the Governor shall make it public. Not fewer than 28 nor more than 56 days after the receipt of a list, the Governor shall appoint, therefrom, a person to fill the vacancy. If any appointment is not made by the Governor within 56 days, the Commission shall immediately submit the list to the Supreme Court, which shall promptly make the appointment from the list. G) A person appointed to fill a vacancy pursuant to this Section 12.1 shall serve an initial term ending on the first Monday in December following the next general election held after the completion of one year in Office. At that general election, the Judge may stand for retention in Office for a full term pursuant to Section 12.4. H) Upon adoption by a circuit of this Section and Section 12.3 by a local option referendum pursuant to Section 12.2, the terms of the Associate Judges of that circuit shall conclude as provided in this Subsection 8...H, regardless of the date or dates of previous appointments and regardless of any other provision in Article VI. I) The Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall forthwith divide the Associate Judges of the circuit, including those in vacancy into two groups, equal in number as near as may be, and with terms to expire as follows: Group 1, on the first Monday in December following the general election next following the adoption of the local option referendum and on each fourth anniversary of that date. Group 2, on the first Monday in December after the second general election next following the adoption of the local option referendum and on the fourth...fourth anniversary of that date. II) The Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall forthwith, by lot, assign the Associate Judges then in Office to the above groups. III) As Associate Judgeships may be added or terminated in a circuit, the Administrative

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Director of the Illinois Courts shall promptly adjust the groups accordingly while maintaining their equality in number as near as may be. Section 12.2, Circuit Local Option Referendums. A) The electors of any judicial circuit may, by referendum, here designated as a local option referendum, adopt a proposition requiring Section 12.1 and 12.3 to govern the selection of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges of that circuit. The electors of a circuit shall vote on the proposition at the general election held not less than three months following the filing of petitions with the Secretary of State, signed by not fewer than five percent of the total number of electors who voted in the next preceeding general election in that circuit, asking that the proposition be submitted to referendum. If a majority of votes cast on the proposition are in the affirmative, Section 12.1 and 12.3 shall, thereafter, govern the selection of Circuit Judges and the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court of that circuit. B) After the eighth year...eighth year following a local option referendum, whereby the electors of a circuit have adopted Section 12.1 and 12.3 to govern the selection of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges, pursuant to this Section, the electors of the circuit may terminate their option of Sections 12.1 and 12.3 by a local option referendum. Such a referendum shall be subject to the same requirement...requirements and conducted in the same manner as the referendum for adoption of Section 12.1 and 12.3. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposition to terminate are in the affirmative, the...the selection of Circuit Judges and Associate Judges of that circuit shall, thereafter, be governed by Section 12 and 8, respectively, unless and until Section 12.1 and 12.3 are again adopted pursuant to this Section. Section 12.3, Judicial

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Nominating Commissions. A) There shall be a Judicial Nominating Commission in each judicial district for the nomination of Judges for the Supreme and Appellate Courts for that district and in each judicial circuit which, by a local option referendum, adopts Section 12.1 and this Section 12.3 for the nomination of Circuit and Associate Judges for that circuit. B) Each Judicial Nominating Commission shall consist of 11 members who are residents of the appropriate district or circuit, six non-lawyers and five lawyers. C) The non-lawyer members of each Judicial Nominating Commission shall be appointed as follows: three by the Attorney General and three by the state official or Officer first in the order indicated who are elected to Office and not affiliated with the same political party as the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives. D) The lawyer members of each Judicial Nominating Commission shall be elected by secret ballot without political party or other designation by those lawyers admitted to practice in Illinois, whose principle Office is in the appropriate district or circuit in such manner as provided by Supreme Court rule. E) Upon adoption of the initial non-lawyer members of each Judicial Nominating Commission, the Attorney General shall divide the appointees by lot into three groups, equal in number as near as may be with one of his appointees in each group and shall, by lot, designate the groups to serve initial terms of two, four and six years, respectively. The initial lawyer members of each Judicial Nominating Commission shall also be divided by lot into three groups, equal in number as near as may be and the group shall, by lot, be designated to serve initial

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terms of two, four and six years, respectively, all in such manner as provided by Supreme Court rule. Thereafter, the terms of all Commission members shall be six years. F) A vacancy in the non-lawyer membership of a Judicial Nominating Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term or for a full term, as the case may be, by the Attorney General, if qualified, by being affiliated with the same political party as the official who had appointed the person whose vacancy is to be filled; otherwise, by the elected state official who is so qualified and first in the order indicated in Subsection C of Section 12.3. A vacancy in the lawyer membership of the Judicial Nominating Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term or for a full...or for a full term, as the case may be, by election as set forth in Section D of Section 12.3. G) The Chairman of each Judicial Nominating Commission shall be selected by vote of all the members of the Commission from among its non-lawyer members. The term of a Chairman shall be three years unless his or her remaining term as a member of the Commission expires sooner. H) Any person who holds any Office under the United States, or this state, or any political subdivision, or municipal corporation or municipality or unit of local government of this state and receives compensation for services rendered in such Office or, who holds any Office or official position in a political party shall be ineligible to serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission. Compensation for services in the state militia or the armed services of the United States for such period of time as may be determined by Supreme Court rule, shall not be considered a disqualification. No member of a Judicial Nominating Commission may be appointed to judicial Office while serving on the Commission or for a period of three years thereafter. I) A member, having

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served a full term of six years on a Judicial Nominating Commission may not serve on a Commission during the next three years. No person may serve on more than one Judicial Nominating Commission at the same time. J) The Commissions may conduct such investigations, meetings and hearings, all of which may be secret, and employ such staff members as may be necessary to perform their duties. Members of Commissions shall not receive any compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses. The General Assembly shall appropriate funds to the Supreme Court for such reimbursement and for all other administrative expenses of the Commissions. K) Nominations shall be submitted to the Governor only upon occurrence of...concurrence of not less than three-fifths of all members of the Commission. L) All members and non...all lawyers and non-lawyer members of each Judicial Nominating Commission shall be subject to ethics and economic disclosure requirements as provided by law and lawyer members shall be subject to campaign financing disclosure requirements as provided by law. Section 12.4, Retention Elections. A) Not less than six months before the general election next preceeding the expiration of the term of Office of (I), a Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge who was elected to that Office or of (II) an Associate Judge in Office in a judicial circuit, upon adoption by that circuit of Section 12.1 and 12.3, by a local option referendum pursuant to Section 12.2 or of (III) a Supreme, Appellate, Circuit or Associate Judge who was appointed to that Office pursuant to Section 12.1, he or she may file in the Office of Secretary of State, a declaration of candidacy for retention in that Office for a full term. Not less than 63 days before the election, the Secretary of State shall certify the Judge's

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candidacy to the proper election officials. At the election, the name of each such Judge who has timely filed a declaration of candidacy for retention except each Associate Judge who, pursuant to Section 12.5, has been found qualified to serve for the succeeding term, shall be submitted to the electors separately and without party designation on the sole question of retention in Office for another term. Retention election shall be conducted at general elections in the appropriate judicial districts and circuits. The affirmative vote of three-fifths of the electors voting on the question of retention shall elect a Judge to that Office for a full term, commencing on the first Monday in December following the election. B) A Judge eligible to file a declaration of candidacy for retention, who fails to do so within the time herein specified, or having failed, fails of retention shall vacate the Office on the first Monday in December following the election, whether or not a successor shall have...shall yet have qualified. If an incumbent Judge, eligible to do so, does not timely file a declaration of candidacy for retention, the selection of a successor, if any, shall proceed immediately in the manner provided in Section 12 or 12.1, whichever applies, so that the successor may take Office as soon as the vacancy occurs. C) An authorized reduction in the number of Judges shall be without prejudice to the right of Judges in Office at the time to seek retention in accordance with the provisions of this Section. The reduction shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in that affected unit. Section 12.5, Judicial Review Commissions for Associate Judges. A) In each judicial circuit having populations greater than one million, upon adoption by such circuit of Sections 12.1 and 12.3, by a local option referendum, pursuant to Section

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12.2. The provisions of this Section 12.5 shall govern the retention of Associate Judges in that circuit. B) In any circuit having a population of one million or less, the adoption of the provisions of this Section 12.5 shall be submitted to the electors as a separate question at the election, if any, at which a local option referendum is held, pursuant to Section 12.2. If a majority of the voters cast on such separate questions are in the affirmative, the provisions of this Section 12.5 shall, thereafter, govern the retention of Associate Judges in that circuit, provided that Sections 12.1 and 12.3 are adopted by the circuit pursuant to Section 12.2. C) In each judicial circuit in which the retention of Associate Judges is governed by this Section pursuant to Section A or B, a Judicial Review Commission shall be created and empowered to determine qualification for retention of Associate Judges. D) The number of Judicial Review Commission...the members of a Judicial Review Commission shall be appointed or elected as provided in Sections C and D of Section 12.3, with respect to members of a Judicial Nominating Commission. E) The terms of all members of a Judicial Review Commission shall begin six months before the general election in each year in which a general election is held, and shall expire on the first Monday in November of the same year. Appointments and elections to a Judicial Review Commission may not take place earlier than 45 days before the term is to commence. F) A vacancy in the membership of a Judicial Review Commission shall be properly filled as provided in Section F of Section 12.3, with respect to vacancies of a Judicial Nominating Commission. G) Judicial Review Commissions shall be governed by the provisions of Sections B, G, H and J of Section 12.3, with respect to Judicial Nominating

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Commissions as well as by this Section. H) A person having served on a Judicial Review Commission may not serve on a Judicial Review Commission during the next 8 years. A person who has served on a Judicial Nominating Commission may not serve on a Judicial Review Commission for a period of 8 years thereafter. No person may serve on a Judicial Nominating Commission while serving on a Judicial Review Commission. I) In circuits governed by this Section 12.5, for each Associate Judge who has timely filed a declaration of candidacy for retention in Office pursuant to Section 12.4, the Secretary of State shall, within 14 days of receipt of such declaration of candidacy, submit the Judges name to the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts. No more than six, nor less than 5 months before the general election next preceeding the expiration of the term of Office of such Judge, the Administrative Director of the Illinois Courts shall notify the Chairman of the appropriate Judicial Review Commission of the Judge's candidacy. The Chairman shall then promptly convene the Commission. J) If any...if by concurrence of not less than three-fifths of its members the Commission finds the candidate to be qualified to serve another term, the candidate shall be retained in Office for a full term, commencing on the first Monday in December following the election. Not less than 84 days before the election, the Commission shall prepare and submit to each candidate, its findings as to whether the Commission finds or fails to find that candidate qualified to serve for another term. Not less than 77 days before the election of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the Secretary of State a list stating by name, (I) which candidates it has found qualified to serve another term, (II) which candidates it has failed to find so qualified, and (III)

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which candidates have withdrawn their candidacy by written notification to the Commission. K) Failure of a candidate to be found qualified for retention by a Judicial Review Commission shall be without prejudice to the candidate's right to stand for retention by the electorate at the general election pursuant to Section 12.4. Schedule: if approved by the electors, this Amendment shall take effect the next day following proclamation of the result of the vote, except that to provide time for the establishment of judicial...of District Judicial Nominating Commissions, vacancies occurring in the Office of Supreme and Appellate Judge to, and including, the following June 30, shall continue to be filled as provided in Section 12C, Article VI of the Constitution, adopted in 1970, effective July 1971, for a term ending the first Monday in December after the next general election. And vacancies occurring after the following June 30 shall be filled as provided herein. In a judicial circuit which adopts Section 12.1 and 12.3 by a local option referendum, the following schedule shall apply: those Sections which take...which take effect the next day following the proclamation of the results of the referendum, except that to provide time for the establishment of a Circuit Judicial Nominating Commission, vacancies occurring in the Office of Circuit Judge and Associate Judge to, and including, the following March 31, shall continue to be filled as provided in Section 8 and 12, Article VI of the Constitution adopted in 1970 for a term ending the first Monday in December after the next general election. Vacancies occurring after the following March 31 shall be filled as provided herein. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment as amended on Third Reading. The Amendment is held on Third Reading and taken out of the record. House Joint Resolution Constitutional

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Amendment #19, resolved by the House of Representatives of the 82nd General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, 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, proposition to amend Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows: Article VI, the Judiciary. Section 12, Election and Retention. A Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections at the...as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the Office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe, by law, the requirements for petitions. B) The Office of a Judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, removal or upon the conclusion of his term without a successor being elected. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the Office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling the vacancy in that Office. C) A vacancy occurring in the Office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the

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second general or judicial election following such appointment. D) A law reducing the number of Appellate or Circuit Judges shall become effective when a vacancy occurs in the affected unit. Schedule: if approved by the electors, this Amendment shall take effect the next day following proclamation of the result of the vote. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment as amended. The Resolution is held on Third Reading and taken out of the record."

Doorkeeper: "Attention, House of Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen, this House will convene in five minutes. Will you please be on time?"

Speaker Ryan: "The House will be in order. The Members will please be in their seats. The Chaplain for today is Reverend John Dittmer from the Church of the Nazarene. Reverend Dittmer."

Reverend Dittmer: "Shall we pray? O God, our Heavenly Father, we acknowledge today that we are continually showered with rich and manifold blessings which are too numerous to recall. We pause now and give thanks to Thee. Privilege and opportunity, again, lie before us today. It is our privilege to enjoy again on this day our own continued life, a measure of health in our bodies, our homes, our families and our loved ones. In our beautiful and bountiful nation, with its protective government, there is provided a setting which makes these privileges both settled and delightful. We pray now for these homes and these families which are represented in this hall. These homes are scattered throughout the cities and towns of this broad State of Illinois. All of our homes live under some daily pressure. All must acknowledge some need. The pressure of extended separation by reason of duty calls for daily dependence upon Thee. Thou art the Keeper and

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Protector of every home. Our opportunity and privilege today brings duty and responsibility. We live in a complicated industrial world with its overlapping interests and interacting concerns. Wilt Thou allow this Body of Thy children, know as the Illinois House of Representatives, to have a great portion of Thy divine presence on this day. Thy word teaches us if any man lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally and abradeth not. Wilt Thou allow for this day that wisdom which goes beyond the human and is touched by the wisdom of the Lord. Give to these, Thy servants, the oil of gladness which anoints our minds, and clarifies our vision, lubricates our associations, one with another. Give us the courage to see our duty as twofold. First, we must seek Thy...seek for decisions which are appointed by Thy will. Our own limited insights would overlook someone, possibly someone who is worthy and in great need. The compassionate will of our Heavenly Father looks after the well-being of us all. Then we must seek to make use of the spiritual resources Thy Grace provides to us. On this day, teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Limits have already been set on this day. Its hours will quickly pass and give place to the tomorrows. But the record of its decisions and its actions will always stand. All of us will be judged by our fellow men. We will also be judged at the bar...at the bar of our own conscience. Finally, we will be judged by the Creator himself who is sufficient for these things. Once more, we are compelled to look to the hills from whence cometh our help. Our help cometh from the Lord who made Heaven and Earth. We beseech Thee, Our Heavenly Father, to give to us all the inward assurance of Thine enabling power, a multitude of physical and material blessings of our own choosing. Without the knowledge of

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Thyself, we would still be forlorn, grossly inadequate for the day's demands. We stand once more in need of Thy grace. That grace through Christ hath appeared to all men. It teaches us to deny ungodliness and base passions. It leads us to lives of self control. This grace on this day will lift our faces to our Heavenly Father and will give to us the quiet confidence that surely goodness and mercy will follow us again this day and all the days of our life. Let the road of life and the path of duty stand bright before us on this day. May the winds of Thine enablement blow strong at our back. May the sunshine of Heaven be upon our faces. Let the rains of Thy mercy fall soft upon our spiritual fields, and may the God of Peace who brought again from the dead Our Lord Jesus, that great shepard of the sheep. Through the blood of the everlasting covenant make us all perfect in every good work to do His will. Working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, for we are His workmanship created in Christ Jesus for good works. This we ask through Christ, Our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Ryan: "Thank you, Reverend. We will be led in the Pledge today by Representative Bianco."

Bianco 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."

Speaker Ryan: "Roll Call for Attendance. Representative Collins, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if Representative Schraeder was in attendance."

Speaker Ryan: "Is Representative Alstat in the chamber? Wayne, will you come to the podium please? With are 160 Members answering the Roll, a quorum of the House is present. Representative Zito, for what purpose do you seek

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recognition?"

Zito: "For the purpose of an introduction, Mr. Speaker, before we get the House in order. We have with us today, Ladies and Gentlemen, two groups of high school students, one from Proviso West High School, the high school that I graduated from, the other from York High School in Elmhurst where Representative Daniels graduated a few years before I did. They are down here for the Illinois Association of Future Homemakers of America. They are located in the gallery right behind you, Mr. Speaker, and we wish you would welcome them to Springfield. And I hope they have a good conference."

Speaker Ryan: "Welcome to the Illinois House. Representative Madigan, do you have any... Representative Getty, do you have any excused absences?"

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, may the record reflect that Representative Huff and Representative Katz are excused due to illness today? And may the record also reflect that on Tuesday, March 30; Wednesday, March 31; and today, Representative McGrew should be excused due to illness?"

Speaker Ryan: "The record will so indicate, Representative. Representative Telcser on the floor? Representative Telcser? Representative Lechowicz, do you seek recognition?"

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the record reflect Representative Laurino as being excused?"

Speaker Ryan: "Just being excused. The record will indicate that Representative Laurino is excused. Representative Telcser, it is nice to have you with us today. Could you give us the excused absences, please?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, it is a delight to be here today. Let the Journal show that Representative Stearney is absent because of illness, Representative Boucek is absent because of a

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death in the family, and Representative Catania is still traveling in Latin America for a Federal Commission."

Speaker Ryan: "The record will so indicate. The Clerk will read a message to the Speaker from the General. For the information of the Members, the General would like to have you all hear this information."

Clerk O'Brien: "From the Military and Naval Department to the Honorable George H. Ryan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, State of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois. 'Dear Mr. Speaker, I want to personally invite you at your convenience to come out to Camp Lincoln to become better acquainted with your National Guard and to inspect some of the striking military trophies belonging to the state. I say your National Guard, because the proud members of the Illinois National Guard are citizens of the state, dedicated to serve the state and supported by the state as well as the Federal Government. Our military trophies on display include Santa Anna's famous leg, the target board fired at by Abraham Lincoln in 1863, the first Union flag flown over Richmond at the end of the Civil War and stained by the blood of its color bearer and many other fascinating items. I think it is essential in these perilous times that our Illinois Legislators and government officials become more knowledgeable of our national defense as represented in our own State National Guard. I would appreciate very much if this letter could be read on the podium of the House to each of the Members and cordially invite them to come to Camp Lincoln at his or her convenience to visit with us.' I have the phone number here if anybody wants to call and make a reservation for an inspection of Camp Lincoln. Cordially, John B. Phillips, Major General, the Adjutant General."

Speaker Ryan: "Thank you very much, Mr. Clerk. Introduction and

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First Reading of Constitutional Amendments."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution #36, Constitutional Amendment, resolved by the Senate of the 82nd 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 9 of Article I of the Constitution to read as follows: Article I, Bill of Rights. Section 9, Bail and Habeas Corpus. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities except for capital offenses and offenses for which a sentence of life imprisonment may be imposed as a consequence of conviction where the proof is evident or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. Schedule. If approved by the electors, this Amendment to the Illinois Constitution shall take affect the next day following proclamation of the revolts...results of the vote, First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "Committee on Assignment. On the Calendar, on page two, under the Order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 79, Representative Catania. Out of the record. House Bill 89, Representative Deuster. Representative Deuster, House Bill 89, Third Reading. Want the Bill heard?"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask leave of the House to return that Bill to the Order of Second Reading."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman asks leave to return House Bill 89 to the Order of Second Reading. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. The Bill is now on Second Reading. House Bill..."

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Deuster: "And, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Ryan: "...139, Wikoff. Out of the record. House Bill 156, Stearney. Out of the record. House Bill 210, Tuerk. Out of the record. House Bill 211, Vinson. Out? Out of the record. House Bill 281, Representative Deuster. Out of the record. House Bill 369, Representative Robbins. Out of the record. House Bill 429, Pechous. Representative Pechous in the chamber? Out of the record. House Bill 519, Representative Hoxsey. Out of the record. House Bill 554, Representative Daniels. Out of the record. House Bill 555, Tuerk. Out of the record. 556, out of the record. 584, Representative Stuffle. Out of the record. 615, Swanstrom. Out of the record. 618, Topinka. Out of the record. 625, Huff. Out of the record. 658, Collins. Representative Collins on 658. Out of the record. 665, Catania. Out of the record. 703, Representative Watson. 703, Representative Watson. Out of the record. 710, Representative Klemm. Out of the record. 712, Representative Terzich. That means out of the record? Out of the record. 714, Representative Klemm. Out of the record. 730, Representative Pierce. Representative Pierce in the chamber? Representative Schraeder, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I would like leave to table some Bills if I could give you the numbers."

Speaker Ryan: "Okay, will you wait just one minute?"

Schraeder: "Alright."

Speaker Ryan: "Out of the record on House Bill 730. Proceed, Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "House Bill 148, 347, 1869 and HJR #10. I would like leave to table."

Speaker Ryan: "Was that 1859 or 1869?"

Schraeder: "69."

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Speaker Ryan: "Are you the Chief Sponsor of these Bills, Representative?"

Schraeder: "Yes, Sir."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman has asked leave to table House Bill 148, House Bill 347, House Bill 1869, and HJR #10. Are there any objections? Hearing none, those Bills are tabled. House Bill 731, Representative Robbins. Out of the record. House Bill 745, Representative Stearney. Out of the record. House Bill 798, Representative Hannig. Out of the record. House Bill 804, Macdonald. Out of the record. 807, Tuerk. Out of the record. 839, Karpziel. Representative Karpziel, do you want to hear House Bill 839? Out of the record. House Bill 842, Representative Rigney. Out of the...out of the record, Representative? House Bill 842, out of the record. House Bill 845, Representative Grossi. Out of the record. 855, Representative Tuerk. Do you want to go with that one? Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. House Bill 855."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 855, a Bill for an Act in relation to local improvements made by special assessments or special tax benefiting abutting state property, Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk, on House Bill 855."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 855 requires the state to pay its fair share for any benefits the state property receives as a result of local improvements by a special assessment. It provides the state must receive notice and be made a party to any proceedings regarding the assessment. Translated another way, it just treats state property the same as individual property in the case of a local improvement by special assessment. I would ask for your favorable support."

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Speaker Ryan: "Is there any discussion? The question is, 'Shall House Bill 855 pass?'. All in favor will signify by...Representative Getty, do you seek recognition on this Bill, or do you want to explain your vote?"

Getty: "Just a question, Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Ryan: "Indicates he will."

Getty: "Mr. Tuerk, what is the cost impact?"

Tuerk: "No one really knows, Mike. As a matter of fact, because nobody knows what type of local improvement projects would be by special assessment. What it merely says is the state policy that the state would pay its share just as any taxpayer in a local community would pay its fair share."

Getty: "Has there been any attempt at estimating the additional financial burden on the state, were this to be law, based upon what has happened, say, over the past three years?"

Tuerk: "There has been an attempt. There was an estimation by Department of Commerce as well as the Department of Revenue that it could, in some cases, go maybe as high as \$75 to \$100,000. This...this Bill would only treat those cases where the amount exceeds 25 thousand. We would have to come back for a special appropriation, which is the way we do it now."

Getty: "Is this similar to the legislation which Governor Thompson vetoed in 1979?"

Tuerk: "Yes, yes."

Getty: "Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Tuerk to close."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Getty did point out that it has been vetoed in the past, ill-advised on the part of the administration, both Republican and Democrat administration. It's just fair legislation. It treats the state just like any other person who owns property along a special assessment or a

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local improvement by special assessment. It makes sense. I will continue to pursue this avenue, because local governments are being ill-treated by the state in some cases. And I just think that this is eminently fair, and it makes good sense, and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Ryan: "The question is, 'Shall House Bill 855 pass?'. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye', all opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 120 voting 'aye', 33 voting 'no', 1 voting 'present'. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 859, Representative Karpziel. Out of the record. House Bill 877, Representative McPike. Out of the record. House Bill 918, Representative DiPrima. Out of the record. House Bill 921, Representative Miller. Want to hear the Bill? Turn on Representative Miller, would you please?"

Miller: "Mr. Speaker, I would like leave to return this Bill to Second Reading."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman asks leave to return House Bill to the Order of Second Reading. Are there any objections? Hearing none, House Bill 921 is returned to the Order of Second Reading. House Bill 944, Tuerk. Out of the record. House Bill 964, Representative Hoffman. Want to try that one again today? ...You're not ready? You just saw how easy it was. House Bill 970, Representative Nelson. Out of the record. House Bill 1030, out of the record. House Bill 1023, out of the record. House Bill 1025, out of the record. House Bill 1035, out of the record. House Bill 1060, Representative Levin. Representative Levin, 1060? No? Out of the record. 1078, Representative Bower. Out of the record. 1093, Representative Braun. The Lady in the chamber? Out of the record. 11...House Bill 1122, Representative McCormick. Out of the record. 1154,

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Representative Stanley. Out of the record. 1158,
Representative McPike. Out of the record. House Bill
1162, Pullen. Out of the record. House Bill 1177,
Hoffman. You want to try that one again today? That is
the one you tried yesterday. You got the answers today?
Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1177, a Bill for an Act to amend
Sections of an Act relating to forest preserve districts,
Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Hoffman on House Bill 1177."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen
of the House. This Bill was discussed yesterday, and
Representative Bullock asked a question in terms of the
application. The change in the...a number of the forest
preserve districts' population from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000
will affect only the forest preserve of DuPage County.
However, there are 10 other forest preserve districts in
the state including Chicago...or the Cook County forest
preserve district which is not affected by this legislation
because they are beyond it. What the Bill does is extend
an already existing tax rate which would be levied for
construction to restoration, reconditioning, and
reconstructing and acquiring improvements, and I would ask
for your support of this Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "Any discussion? The question is, 'Shall House
Bill 1177 pass?'. All in favor will signify by voting
'aye', all opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who
wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Hoffman to
explain his vote."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House. This is...this Bill affects only forest preserve
districts that exist outside of Cook County. All it does
is provide for an expansion of the purposes for which an

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already existing tax may be levied. A lot of property which is being acquired now by forest preserve districts already have structures on it. They don't need to...they don't need to build new structures. All they need to do, in some cases, is to restore, or recondition or reconstruct some that are already there. And for this purpose, I would...that is the only purpose for the Bill. It is no big deal."

Speaker Ryan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 68 voting 'yes', 64 voting 'no', 23 voting 'present'. And this Bill having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority is hereby declared lost. House Bill 1178, Representative Hoffman. Want to hear that one? You think you'll wait? Out of the record. House Bill 1180, Representative Ropp. Representative Ropp. Out of the record. House Bill 1182, Representative Robbins. Turn him on."

Robbins: "I would like to table the Bill please."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman asks leave to table House Bill 1182. Are there any objections? Hearing none, House Bill 1182 is tabled. Thank you, Representative. Anybody else care to table their Bill? Feel free to stand up and do so. Representative Stanley on House Bill 1190. Stanley, 1190. What is your pleasure, Representative?"

Stanley: "Yeah, I would like leave to table House Bill 1190."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman asks leave to table House Bill 1190. Are there any objections? Hearing none, House Bill 1190 is tabled. Representative Macdonald on 1208. We'll give you the same opportunity. Out of the record. Representative McCormick, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

McCormick: "I would like to have permission to table House Bill 584, McCormick and Stuffle, and House Bill 1122 - both of

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them."

Speaker Ryan: "You're the Chief Sponsor, Representative?"

McCormick: "Yes, it's all been cleared. It's okay."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman asks leave to table House Bill 584 and 1122. Are there objections? Hearing none, both Bills are tabled. On page six of the Calendar under the Order of House Bills Third Reading is House Bill 1215, Representative Levin. House Bill 1219, out of the record. 1215, out of the record. 1222, Representative Bowman. Out of the record. House Bill 1229, Representative Stewart. Turn her on."

Stewart: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I ask leave for the House to return 1222 to Second Reading for purposes of adding an Amendment now."

Speaker Ryan: "The Lady asks to return House Bill 1229 to the Order of Second Reading. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted, and the Bill is on the Order of Second Reading. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1229, a Bill for an Act in relation to offensive rape and penalties prescribed thereto. This Bill has been read a second time previously."

Speaker Ryan: "Are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Stewart, amends House Bill 1229 by deleting everything after the enacting clause and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Stewart, on Amendment #2 to House Bill 1229."

Stewart: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #2 re...provides that...it provides totally different language for the Bill. The purpose of the Bill is to address the problem of gang rape which the Amendment does, I believe, in a better fashion. The new Amendment would provide mandatory sentencing be considered by the

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Judge in the case of gang rape and adds gang rape as one of the aggravating factors that the court shall consider in handing down sentences, and I ask your support."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any discussion? The question is, 'Shall Amendment #2 to House Bill 1229 be adopted?'. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Third Reading. House Bill 1244, Representative Currie. Out of the record. House Bill 1254, Representative Keane. Out of the record. House Bill 1260, Representative Wikoff. Out of the record. House Bill 1261, Representative Wikoff. Out of the record. House Bill 1268, Representative McAuliffe. Out of the record. House Bill 1296, Representative Ewing. Representative Ewing. Out of the record. House Bill 1299, Representative Terzich. Out of the record. House Bill 1338, Representative O'Brien. Out of the record. House Bill 1345, Representative McPike. Out of the record. House Bill 1423, Representative Henry. Want to hear the Bill, Representative Henry? Out of the record. 1442, Representative Telcser. Out of the record. 1469, Representative Wolf. Out of the record. 1492, Representative Rea. Out of the record. 1502, Representative Abramson. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. You want to hear...have this heard, Representative?"

Abramson: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to take this back to Second Reading."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman asks leave to return House Bill 1502 to the Order of Second Reading. Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted."

Abramson: "Leave it there."

Speaker Ryan: "Do you want the Bill read now?"

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Abramson: "No, just leave it there."

Speaker Ryan: "Pardon?"

Abramson: "Could we leave it on Second Reading?"

Speaker Ryan: "Leave it on Second Reading. House Bill 1520, Representative Rea. Out of the record. House Bill 1524, Representative Vinson. Out of the record. House Bill 1525, Representative Vinson. Out of the record. House Bill 1527, Representative Miller. Out of the record. 1534, Representative Watson. 1534, out of the record. 1551, Stearney. Out of the record. 1586, Representative Braun. Out of the record. 1590, Representative Donovan. Out of the record. 1605, Representative Keane. Out of the record. 1607, Keane. Out of the record. 1621, Representative Stanley. Out of the record. 1624, Representative Pierce. Out of the record. 16...1713, Representative Pechous. Out? Out of the record. 1715, Representative Tuerk. You're the only guy whose had any success here so far, Fred. You want...you want to take that one out of the record? Don't push your luck. 1768, Representative Satterthwaite. Out of the record. 1785, Representative Davis. Out of the record. 1811, Representative Smith, Irv Smith. House Bill 1811, out of the record. And 1873, Representative Breslin. Out of the record. On the Calendar under the Order of Senate Bills Second Reading appears Senate Bill 160, Representative Hastert. You want the Bill called, Representative? Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 160..."

Speaker Ryan: "Just a minute, Mr. Clerk. For what purpose do you seek recognition, Representative Fawell?"

Fawell: "Mr. Speaker, I realize I am out of order, but I would like to have the Lincoln School, who is right behind you, fifth and sixth graders stand up. They are represented by

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Representative Schneider, Representative Hudson and myself,
and I would like to welcome them to our Assembly."

Speaker Ryan: "Welcome to the Lincoln School to the Illinois
House. House Bill...or Senate Bills Second Reading, Senate
Bill 160, Representative Hastert. Read the Bill, Mr.
Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 160, a Bill for an Act in relation to
protests against zoning Amendments, Second Reading of the
Bill. This Bill was read a second previously, and
Amendment #1 was adopted."

Speaker Ryan: "Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Jaffe - Currie, amends Senate
Bill 160 on page one by deleting line one and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe, on
Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 160."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, I am going to move to table Amendment #2 and
Amendment #3."

Speaker Ryan: "How about withdrawing?"

Jaffe: "I'll withdraw it. Either way."

Speaker Ryan: "Withdraw Amendments #2 and #3. Further
Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Tate - Johnson - Barkhausen,
amends Senate Bill 160 on page one by deleting line one and
inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Tate, on
Amendment #4 to Senate Bill 160."

Tate: "We're withdrawing #4. Withdraw."

Speaker Ryan: "Withdraw #4. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, Vinson - Tate - Johnson,
amends Senate Bill 160 as amended in Section 1 by deleting
Section C and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Vinson on Amendment #5.
Representative Tate yields...Vinson yields to Tate...Tate

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on Amendment #5."

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #5 is essentially a technical Amendment which cleans up some language we had in Amendment #1. It is the Amendment that many of you in this chamber have received many letters and phone calls for, in the last two weeks. I move for the adoption of Amendment #5."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any...is there any discussion? Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Ques...Question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Ryan: "Indicates he'll yield."

O'Connell: "Would you indicate what the technical corrections are?"

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Tate yields to Representative Johnson for the technicalities involved."

Johnson: "The Amendment, if adopted, would make the Bill silent with request...with respect to the question of taxation. The Bill, as it currently stands as amended by this House, restricts the power of local government to tax firearms. This Amendment clears that language up and is silent on the question of taxation. So we're not treating firearms any different than anything else, and it also makes the Illinois firearms owners' identification system the exclusive mechanism for regulation of firearms in the State of Illinois."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? Have you completed, Representative O'Connell? Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Hallock, on Amendment #5."

Hallock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Ryan: "He indicates he will."

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Hallock: "If you remove the provision on taxation, what impact will that have on the required vote in passing this proposal? Will it..."

Johnson: "Representative Hallock, I'm not the Parliamentarian. I am just simply offering the Amendment. You'll have to make that inquiry of the Chair or the Parliamentarian. I don't think this is an appropriate place to make the inquiry."

Hallock: "But, then you don't choose to make a comment as to whether it will still take three-fifths or a simple majority, for the record, in terms of your interpretation as the Sponsor of the Amendment."

Johnson: "It...it would certainly be my position, at an appropriate stage, that only 89 votes would be required to pass the Bill. But whether that is ruled on by the Parliamentarian is something that is beyond the domain of the Sponsors of this Amendment or the Bill."

Hallock: "Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bowman."

Bowman: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Ryan: "He indicates he will."

Bowman: "Okay, Representative, I...I represent Evanston, and we are considering gun legislation at the present time. If the Bill were to pass as amended with Amendment #5, I presume that we could not impose any restrictions on a person's ability to own a gun, but we could tax firearms, say a \$1,000 per weapon, or \$2,000 per weapon or \$10,000 per weapon."

Johnson: "I...I don't know. I can't speak to that question, although I think there are other provisions in the Illinois Constitution that would prohibit differential taxation. So this Amendment is simply silent on the question of taxation. Now, you'll have to look in the other parts of

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the Constitution to make the answer to whether you could do that or not. I certainly wouldn't be in a...be in a position of wanting to offer an opinion at all on that; although, it would...it is not the intention of this Amendment to allow you to do that. But I think the other provisions of the Constitution would speak to that better than this Amendment. This Amendment simply makes the Bill silent on the question of taxation."

Bowman: "Your...your answer, Representative, was rather lengthy. I..."

Johnson: "Well, your question was rather lengthy, Representative Bowman, as usual."

Bowman: "Your...let's not get into a dialogue. The ques...the question, I believe, is answered by saying that there is nothing in your legislation that would prevent us from imposing a \$10,000 per handgun tax in Evanston, nothing in your legislation that prevents that."

Johnson: "This legislation is silent on the question of taxation."

Bowman: "Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from Madison, Representative McPike."

McPike: "Thank you. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Ryan: "Yes, he indicates he will."

McPike: "Yeah, Tim, I don't want to be repetitious, and I am supporting the Bill; but, I don't understand why you want to weaken the Bill. I think the point here...that has been raised should be answered. It seems like we are trying to prevent local units of government from prohibiting the ownership of guns within that unit of government. And, effectively, what you're saying by this Amendment is...effectively, what we're saying by the Bill is that you can't pass such an ordinance. But what you're saying by

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the Amendment is you can levy such a tax so that, for all practical purposes, you can go on and prohibit gun ownership anyway. But Woods asked if...if, in effect, you could limit or you could impose a \$10,000 tax, and you said, 'Well, we're silent on that'. Now, I think that you should make it clear for the record whether or not that the cities, or municipalities or whatever units have that ability to tax and; therefore, you are weakening the Bill. I think you should address that question, and I wish you would answer if you could."

Johnson: "Well, it is not any intention to weaken the Bill, Representative McPike. My...my point in answering Representative Bowman's question was that this Bill, if amended, would be silent on the question of taxation. I also know a little bit about other provisions of the Illinois Constitution and various interpretations of courts applicable to differential taxation. And it would be my opinion that municipalities would not be able to act as...as you have indicated. but I am not speaking to that in answer here. I can tell you my personal opinion, and that is that...that that ought not to be an allowable situation. We're not talking to that situation here. We want to make this Bill in the context that it was originally intended to be. The NRA and other groups support this Amendment, and I don't believe that, in the overall context of Illinois law and the Illinois Constitution, that the question that Representative Bowman raised would be a problem."

McPike: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to the Bill then. I...I would disagree. I don't...I don't think that the gun owners in southern Illinois want to have their weapons taxed. They don't even like paying \$5 for the fire own...firearm owners' identification card, and they certainly don't want

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the local units of government anyplace in Illinois to have the right to tax their weapons or to tax their firearms out of existence; and, there is no doubt that the original Bill, as introduced, would have prohibited that. I don't believe that we should have weakened the Bill. I think this Amendment does just that."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members, as one of the Cosponsors of the Amendment, which is the guts of the Bill, I think we ought to talk about this Amendment as others have in relationship to the whole Bill at the present time. I think there are those here, and I am not being disrespectful to Representative McPike or anyone, but there are those here who would like to see this require a three-fifths vote because they think that will kill the Bill. In reality, if you put this Amendment on, I happen to agree with Representative Tate and Representative Johnson, that this should then only require a simple majority on this floor. The point of fact is that, if you put this Amendment on in relationship to Amendment #1 already being on the Bill, it is going to be rather difficult to license and tax firearms when you've already prevented municipal, and county and local ordinances that would, in some way, restrict ownership or sale. Once Amendment #1 went on, I think you've taken care of the problem. I think those who want to obscure the facts in this thing would like to see this Amendment die, would like to see this Bill require a three-fifths vote in the hope that they can kill it, in the hopes that they can continue little Morton Groves, and Chicagos and so forth. This Amendment needs to go on, because a taxation provision really can't be provided. If you can't regulate a weapon,

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you can't very well tax it. So this Amendment ought to go on. If you're for the Bill, you should put a green light on this Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative G...did you want to respond, Representative Johnson?"

Johnson: "No, I think Representative Stuffle has stated the case far better than I could."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Ryan: "Indicates he will."

Getty: "Representative, you may remember last Spring one of the questions that was raised was the question in the adoption of Amendment #1 that the title then amended, and I quote, 'an Act in relation to municipal and county zoning...and Amendments and regulation of firearms'. The original underlying Bill was a Bill in relation to municipal and county zoning. The Amendment #1 deals only with firearms. An objection was raised based upon violation of the Constitution Article IV, Section 8, I believe, which requires that Bills be limited to a single subject. Does Amendment #5 now cure this constitutionally fatal defect and limit the Bill to a single subject?"

Johnson: "You are presuming in your question that there is a constitutionally fatal defect which I don't happen to subscribe to. I don't think...I don't think I am in a position to address myself to those questions; although, I have spoken with the Parliamentarian and others, and I don't see that there is a problem. They wouldn't have ruled the way they had last Spring if there was going...if there was a problem."

Getty: "Well..."

Johnson: "That is a question that, I guess, you or someone else,

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at an appropriate stage, will have to raise. I see absolutely no problem with it at all."

Getty: "Well, you still though, Sir, have not answered the question. Have you now..."

Johnson: "I have answered it as fully, Representative Getty, as I intend to. I am not going to get into a dialogue here with you as to whether or not the Parliamentarian's ruling is correct. That is not my domain. I have offered this Amendment, and I don't think it violates a single subject rule. The Bill, as it came out originally, was a Bill to regulate...a scheme to regulate private property, and I don't think this violates any problem with single subject. If you think it does, then that is a question that will have to be raised either with the Parliamentarian or with a court at some appropriate stage. And I have answered it as fully as I intend to."

Getty: "Well, my question is, though, does Amendment #5 change the Bill so that, if Amendment #5 were adopted, we would now be relating only to an Act in relation to municipal and county zoning Amendments or, in the alternative, only to regulation of firearms."

Johnson: "I think I have answered it as fully as I intend to, Representative Getty."

Getty: "Then it does not change that. Is that correct? It still amends both. Is that correct?"

Johnson: "Representative Getty, if you want to address a question on that subject and you have some question as to whether the Bill or Amendment are in proper form, address that to the Chair."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, it would appear that what we have is an attempt to say that this will clean up the Bill, and yet it doesn't. There were two substantial problems when this Bill was considered previously. One had

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to do with the violation of the constitutional requirement of a single subject. This Amendment should not be supported because it does not cure that defect. Those of you who support the concept of limitation of home-rule powers, as regards gun control, ought to have a Bill that is going to be constitutionally proper and not one that is haphazard, slapped together, that is a Bill that amends municipal zoning; and, then they attempt to put on something completely different in subject matter and amend the control of firearms - totally different things. This is not a clean-up Amendment at all, and not only that, it does not remove the basic problem of the three-fifths majority; because, indeed, Section G relates, not only to the power to tax, but it also relates to other power or function of a home-rule unit not exercised or performed by the state. Quite obviously, the regulation of firearms or the preemption would involve prohibiting a municipal government from regulating an area which, by very nature, by the very intent of this legislation, a home rule the state does not regulate. Therefore, it is still subject to the requirements of Subsection G and will require, I submit, a three-fifths majority. So don't be fooled by this Amendment. This Amendment will not help on either grounds. It doesn't take care of your problem with germaneness. It is still violative of the constitutional problem of dual subjects, and it is still going to require three-fifths in order to be enacted. I suggest this is a fraud. I suggest a 'no' vote."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? The Lady from Cook, Representative Hallstrom."

Hallstrom: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Will the Sponsor yield to a question please?"

Speaker Ryan: "He indicates that he will."

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Hallstrom: "Tim, Representative Johnson..."

Johnson: "Yes."

Hallstrom: "I also represent part of Evanston, and I, too, know that they are considering an ordinance such as Morton Grove. And all the dialogue has gone on really, for all practical purposes, are we really saying that Evanston then will not have the real opportunity to pass their own local ordinance to prohibit guns?"

Johnson: "You're absolutely correct, Representative Hallstrom."

Hallstrom: "Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "I move the previous question, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Ryan: "Well, it is not necessary. Representative Johnson, or Tate or Vinson to close. Who is going to do that?"

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Amendment, the adoption of it, is critical to any effort to legislatively repeal Morton Grove this year. By adopting this, we will assure the...that 89 votes can pass this Bill in this chamber. We will assure that 30 votes can pass it in the other chamber. We will assure the fact that this chamber repeals an absurd, ultimate decision by a local unit of government. It is absurd. I would submit to you, if you just look at one single set of statistics, more people are killed by birth control pills in the United States each year than by guns. Now, there has been no effort to deal with that by local government. I suggest that that is the more pressing need, that we ought to provide reasonable constitutional protections for guns, and that we ought to adopt this Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "The question is 'Shall Amendment #5 to House (sic - Senate) Bill 160 be adopted?'. All in favor will signify

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by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. I think we better have a Roll Call. The question is 'Shall Amendment #5 to Senate Bill 160 be adopted?'. All in favor signify by voting 'aye', all opposed by voting 'no'. Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "For all the rhetoric, all the questions in attempt to try to...try to divert the attention of this House from the subject matter, the issue in this Amendment, as the issue will be in two weeks on Third Reading, is very, very clear. If you support gun control, if you support divesting citizens of their basic constitutional rights, if you support the ability of any units of government in Illinois to take away somebody's right to...to available self-protection, and if you want to keep guns in the hands of the criminals and take them away from the law abiding citizens, then you ought to vote against this Amendment. If you believe the Constitutions of Illinois and the United States have viability, if you believe that gun control is a basic violation of the liberties of American citizens and citizens of Illinois, and if you think Morton Grove and other municipalities that are considering the same action are grossly in error, then you ought to vote 'yes' on this Amendment. And, obviously, I and Representative Tate and others urge you to join with us in voting 'yes' on Amendment #5 to this Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Sandquist, to explain his vote."

Sandquist: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, let's call a spade a spade. The National Rifle Association, they want everything. I would just like to tell you downstaters, if you don't think you've got a gun control problem and you can take care of the things yourself, that is alright, but stay down there. But we in

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Chicago, and we in Morton Grove and we in Evanston, we want to do something about the gun...the gun problem, and what you're doing is you're preventing us from doing it. You can stay down there and have your own thing or go down to Kennesaw, Georgia where they want guns all over the place. We want to do something about it, and don't you try to take it away from us."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Jackson, Representative Alstat, to explain his vote."

Alstat: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have in my hand an editorial from the experts on guns, firearms and crime. This editorial comes from the Menard Time, a newspaper that is published behind the walls of Menard Corrections, written by the inmates. I would like to read some excerpts, and I have copies for any Member of the House who would like this, but for the time frame I'd just read some excerpts. 'I went to my fellow inmates, convicts who dealt in armed robbery or violence, and, again, their responses were the same. Banning handguns is a political beneficial, socially ineffective issue that makes no difference to the criminal element in this country. Everyone is always willing to listen to experts on every subject, even those who are most expert at nothing more than political surveying. So why not listen to the convicts as well? They are indeed experts in this field. Some have been in prison three or four times for the same offenses dealing with robbery, guns and violence. Again, the answer was the same. The handgun laws will do only two things, get law abiding citizens to turn in their handguns, a grand total of 11 so far in Morton Grove and get politicians elected.' For this reason, I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Pre...Preston, to explain his vote."

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Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In response to some of the comments of the previous speaker, we hear time and time again the claim by opponents of any form of handgun regulation or handgun control that you'll never end up taking the handguns away from criminals. You're absolutely right. Criminals will always be able to obtain handguns. But, handgun deaths are not caused by people with previous criminal records. Over 80%, somewhere around 88% of handgun deaths are caused by people who have had no previous criminal record whatsoever. They are good people. They are law abiding citizens who lose their temper at a neighbor, who lose their temper at a spouse and, because of the ready availability of handguns, are able to vent their temper by taking a life. That is the reason that there is an attempt, in some communities, to have some form of handgun control. If you preempt the ability of a Morton Grove, or of a City of Chicago or of an Evanston to deal with the problem of handgun control, what you are saying is that there must be no problem that has to be dealt with. In Chicago, in large urban areas, there is unquestionably a problem. When the United States has over 10,000 handgun deaths in 1981 compared to very, very few handgun deaths in other countries in this world, that shows that a problem does, indeed, exist. For that reason and for others, I would ask to oppose this Amendment and to reject the Bill when it comes up."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis, to explain his vote."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just in a brief response to the prior speaker. I think he would have you believe that it is only families that kill each other with handguns and with any kind of gun and, if we allow responsible criminals to keep their guns, that they will use them responsibly and

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not shoot law-abiding citizens. I would only suggest to him that the say might come when his door is open late at night, and one of those responsible criminals will be standing on his doorstep, and I hope his responsibility carries through over the door step, Representative."

Speaker Ryan: "Any further discussion? The Lady from Cook, Representative Stewart, to explain her vote."

Stewart: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I find it odd that many of the same people who are great proponents of local control, local rule would deny localities, would deny municipalities the right to control arms in their own...in their own boundaries. I think a responsible vote on this Amendment is a 'no' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Griffin, to explain his vote."

Griffin: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as a Member of Representative Boucek's Subcommittee on Handgun Control, we toured the State of Illinois to get the input of citizens all over the state from Chicago to Muddy, Illinois, and, in the process, we heard some profound arguments about, not only gun control, but the whole direction of government in our society. I believe that the primacy of police power in the hands of the citizens is a guarantee, not only of the Federal Constitution, but the State Constitution. I stood in abhorrence of what Morton Grove did. It was a basic deprivation of peoples' rights, not only rights to bear arms, but their rights in every other respect of their citizenship. It is a fundamental right, but we also must consider the rights of communities to make laws for the benefits of their citizens. I think Morton Grove is extreme at one end, and I am afraid that, in some respects, this Bill or this Amendment is extreme in

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another direction. It seems to me today that the violence we have is as much not from guns as it is from the extreme positions on this issue. Moderation is required, balanced judgment. I believe the citizens of this state, from what I have heard, want legislation that is going to address the problem of crime committed by people, not by guns but by people. But to deal with that problem, we cannot strip the rights, either, of our individual citizens who choose to defend themselves by firearms, and, on the other hand, communities who want to regulate society in an orderly way. We have the choice between anarchy or totalitarianism. I believe there is a middle ground, a middle choice, and that is democracy. So I, therefore, feel forced, rather than to vote 'present', which I would wish to do. To represent my constituency and to balance this issue, I regret that I must vote against this Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Dunn, to explain his vote."

Dunn: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to give an example of handgun, local handgun control that has taken place in a town of about 50,000 near Tinley Park. Some years ago the city fathers decided they did not want handguns sold or guns sold in their community. At that time they had a big gun shop in town. If you drive by there today, and it has been a number of years, you drive by that gun shop today, you will see that same gun shop is still open, but they have found a way to circumvent the law. Another example why these kinds of local controls do not work. What they have done is they have bought a little satellite just outside the corporate limits of this community. So, you will go in and look at the fine display of guns they have in there, then you will go out to the satellite with your little receipt, pay for your gun out

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there and receive your gun at the satellite. But there is always going to be a way to find some sort of a dodge to avoid local controls. I would urge your support."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kustra, to explain his vote."

Kustra: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I feel that I should rise to discuss this issue today because I represent Morton Grove, and I just came off a very hard-fought primary. I won, in spite of the fact that I was targeted by the NRA as someone who supports handgun controls. As I listen to the arguments here today, it seems that the emphasis is on possession, and I think we should be reminded that there were two ordinances in Morton Grove. One was a possession ordinance, and an ordinance which I never have thought was a very good ordinance because it did nothing but allow people to lose respect for the law, since it was basically unenforcable. But the other one was an ordinance which prohibited a gun dealer from doing business in Morton Grove. And as I went around my district and talked to many NRA members, I asked them, as I asked the Gentleman who called me from Des Plaines in my district this morning; 'Tell me something, would you object to an ordinance which did nothing more than prohibit a municipality from banning a gun dealer from doing business in that town?'. The answer I got in 75, 80% of the cases from NRA members was, 'Well, no, of course'. They didn't understand this particular preemption issue. They didn't understand that it is an issue of local control, and I think the NRA misled them into thinking that we are dealing solely with possession. Well, we're not, and I rise today to speak, not upon this issue of possession. Let local communities deal with that as they see fit, but more importantly on the issue of banning a gun

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dealer from doing business in a community. I think people ought to have that right. As far as I am concerned, those of you who live downstate and you don't need anything like that, then vote against gun control at the proper and appropriate place, but this isn't the place. This is an issue of local control. It flies in the face of over 200 years of local controls and political freedoms that people in their own communities have had. And I ask you, if you believe in the right of a community and its people to put into law prohibitions against gun dealers, then you'll vote against this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Kelley, to explain his vote."

Kelley: "Yes, Lad...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, it is almost mindboggling to think we, as a Legislative Body, will stand here and try to take a basic constitutional right away from our citizens, our voters. I think this is, in my opinion, this is one of the most basic rights, as citizens, that we have is to own and bear arms. And I...it is just mindboggling to me to think that we, as Legislators, as responsible Legislators, could try to play God, and I think that is what we're doing."

Speaker Ryan: "The Lady from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite, to explain her vote."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, when the issue of the constitutionality of the right to bear arms comes into the discussion, I feel that it is imperative that we recall that just a very short time ago, within this House chamber, we were in an uproar over a Bill having to do with machine guns and the availability of those machine guns within the State of Illinois. I don't see anybody standing up and fighting for the right for every citizen to have a machine gun in the State of Illinois, and I see that

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there is very little constitutional difference in terms of whether we do something to restrict the availability of handguns, in addition to the fact that we restrict the availability of machine guns to the citizens of Illinois. Whichever side of this particular issue you are on for voting on this Amendment, I do feel that we need to keep constitutional issues very clear. And if we have the constitutional right to limit machine guns, I think we also have the constitutional right to limit the accessibility of handguns."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Hardin, Representative Winchester, to explain his vote."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was going to rise on a point of order. It seems like we're not discussing the Amendment, we're discussing the issue, which there are several other Amendments on this Bill, and it will be getting to Third Reading. And I would hope that the Membership would limit themselves to maybe Third Reading for getting into the total issue of gun control and just address themselves to the Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "Your point is well taken, Representative. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Kane, to explain his vote on the Amendment."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, one of the basic rights that everybody has is to elect officials at the local, or state or federal level that make mistakes at times. I think that every one of us would resent that if we passed a law here that people didn't like, that they would go to Washington and ask Washington to keep us from passing laws in certain areas. If there is a mistake, then the way to correct it is to remove those people from Office at the local or state level that don't vote the way you want. If local officials do something that the local

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people do not want, the remedy is to vote them out of Office, not to go to Springfield or Washington and remove their power to pass laws. I think that the point that is at stake here is what officials have the right to do. I don't think we in Springfield want to be looking over the shoulders of every municipality, every municipal official and saying, 'If you make a mistake, we're going to take away your right to pass city ordinances'. City ordinances should be left to city councils to pass. If a city council does the wrong thing, then it is up to the voters of that particular municipality to judge those officials on what they do and what they don't do. We should not be put in the position of second guessing every particular municip...municipal ordinance in this state, and I would urge a 'no' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Karpiel, to explain her vote. No, alright. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Conti, to explain his vote."

Conti: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have spent quite a few years down here, and I think this is about one of the toughest votes that I have ever put up on that board. I couldn't agree more with the previous speaker, Representative Kane, and what he just got through saying, but I wonder where all those people were when we tried to stop this General Assembly from coming in with a uniform law where it preempted all home rule units. For the City of Chicago, it was fine. They went along with the program. Now it comes to gun control. Now they feel that this should have 107 votes, but for the Condominium Act, only a simple majority was enough. I would say, if they want to play games, I am playing a game. It is a game of Russian roulette. I realize that, but that is my way of expressing 'thank you' to the people of the City of Chicago

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who decided that some Bills are good to preempt home rules and some Bills aren't."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Tate, to explain his vote."

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I plea to you that this is a common-sense approach to addressing a very controversial issue. The opponents that have risen have addressed the Morton Grove hand-gun ban which is now in effect. They have discussed the East St. Louis bans; private possession of all handguns, rifles and shotguns; Chicago freezes legal sales of all firearms. What we're basically talking about is a multitude of ordinances throughout the State of Illinois, and I plea to you that this is a pro-choice Amendment, an Amendment that prevents a Kennesaw, Georgia, which could very well happen in the State of Illinois - a municipality in Georgia which required every home to have a gun in the home, a mandated ordinance. Now, we're talking about two extremes on the issue, and what I am saying is that I feel very strongly that an individual should have a right to make his own decisions. I encourage a 'yes' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 1...96 voting 'aye', 68 voting 'no', and none voting 'present', and Amendment #5 is adopted. Representative Stuffle, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Stuffle: "Having voted on the prevailing side by which Amendment #5 to Senate Bill 160 was adopted, I now move to reconsider that vote."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would move that that Motion lie on the table."

Speaker Ryan: "You've heard the Motion. All in favor will

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signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Motion prevails. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, Vinson - Tate - Johnson, amends Senate Bill 160 on page one by deleting line one and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "Who is going to handle this one? Withdraw the Amendment. #6. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7, Hastert, amends Senate Bill 160 as amended by deleting the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Hastert."

Hastert: "I withdraw the Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "Withdraw Amendment #7. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "The Clerk points out to me and the Parliamentarian that we have Motions filed pursuant to House Rule 32 to request that a State Mandate Act note be filed and supplied for Senate Bill 160, and I believe that has just now been filed. Both a fiscal note, Representative Cullerton, and a State's Mandate Act note have been filed on Senate Bill 160. Third Reading. On the Calendar on page two under the Order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 711, Representative Cullerton. Out of the record. House Bill 957, Representative Daniels. Out. Repre...1040 (sic - 1004), Representative Kelley. 1004, out of the record. House Bill 1108, Representative Schneider. Not yet, out of the record. House Bill 1120, Representative Preston. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1120, a Bill for an Act in relation to rehabilitation of disabled persons and the Illinois Act on Aging, Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

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Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, Preston, amends House Bill 1120 by deleting the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Preston, on Amendment #1."

Preston: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Amendment resolves several of the issues raised in the study conducted by the Illinois Community Care Program that was released on March 8 by the Department on Aging. This Amendment will assure state qualification for federal matching funds under the Medicaid Program by diversion of the elderly and disabled from nursing homes to less restrictive home community based care centers, and I would ask for your support on this vote by giving me...on this measure by giving me an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Morgan, Representative Reilly, on Amendment #1."

Reilly: "Representative Preston, as you know, this is an area I have been concerned about also, and, as I indicated to you ear...a couple of days ago, I am having a meeting about this the first of the week. Is there any chance we could...we could hold this until next week or until we get back, because... Would that be a possibility?"

Preston: "I tell you, Representative, what I would like to do, if I can, is to get the Amendment put on, and I can always bring it back from Third to Second to resolve any difficulties or problems, if that would be easier. We're here now, and it's...if that is a problem for you, you know, I would be glad to accommodate you, but you have my assurance that I'd bring it back to resolve any problems, because I would like to work with you on it."

Reilly: "Okay, fine. On that assurance, that would be...that is acceptable to me."

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Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Preston, do you care to close on your Amendment?"

Preston: "Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that I think this Amendment takes a major step in providing the elderly with some alternative to nursing home care and to beginning a program which, indeed, will save the State of Illinois many millions of dollars in the short and longer run, and I would ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Ryan: "The question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 1120 be adopted?' All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Third Reading. House Bill 1317, Representative Daniels. Out of the record. House Bill 1346, Representative McClain. Out of the record. House Bill 1351, Representative Winchester. Out of the record. House Bill 1543, Representative Levin. Out of the record. House Bill 1655, Representative Yourell. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Did you want to...you want to move the Bill? Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1655, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to state revenue sharing with local governmental entities, Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Are there any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, Yourell, amends House Bill 1655 on page three, line 30 and so forth."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Yourell on Amendment #1."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 to House Bill 1655 is a clean-up Amendment that deals with definitions as it relates to towns, villages and cities, and puts in the word

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'municipality'. That is all it does, and I move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1655."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any discussion? The question is, 'Shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 1655 be adopted?'. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Third Reading. On the Calendar on page 13 under the heading of Conference Committee Reports appears Senate Bill 791, Representative Terzich. Read the Report."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 791, a Bill for an Act to amend the law in relation to elections, First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Terzich on Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 791."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the First Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 791 amends the Election Code. And what the Conference Committee Report does, it provides, one, it is a cut back implementation for the single Member House District. It re-establishes the Representative Committees which was merged into Legislative Committees in 1971. It eliminates the cumulative voting election procedure. It eliminates the requirement that each Party nominate two candidates. Two, it also amends local constitutional initiatives to change the signature requirements for municipal and county constitutional initiatives concerning the form of government, including home rule referenda. It changes ten percent of the requirement from the percentage of those voting in the last general election to ten percent of the total registered voters. It also amends the election cost, revises election costs sharing formula between Cook County

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and the Chicago Board of Election Commissions, corrects prior drafting errors and brings this reimbursement requirement into line with the other Illinois jurisdictions. It also provi...revises the filing procedure for Constitutional and State-wide Advisory Initiative Petitions, implements Illinois Supreme Court decisions, codifies State Board of Election rules and simplifies the State Board's processing of such petitions. Also, restricts state-wide advisory referenda to general elections, eliminates the options to hold it at the primaries. Also, sets the Senate term Lottery, makes existing 1972 Lottery procedures applicable to the 1982 Lottery for the 1982-92 Senate terms. Allows the constitutionally mandated lottery for Senate terms to be held determining the allocation for two four...two and four year terms among the 59 districts. Also, raises from 150 to 250 dollars to threshold for itemizing individual campaign contributions and expenditures within the annual reporting period. And I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "If the Sponsor would yield for a question, I have one clarifying question. I understand, under existing law, there is a requirement that the political parties nominate two candidates for the Legislature and that is being eliminated. Is there any requirement in this Conference Committee Report that one candidate be nominated, or will it be possible, if we adopt this under Illinois law, for a party to decide not to nominate a candidate?"

Terzich: "Well, it's my understanding, because of the single-member districts, that provision is not required. What the parties can do, they can nominate whatever individuals they want to run for public Office. It's up to

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their option."

Deuster: "Maybe you didn't understand my question. I know with multi-member districts, where you're electing three, it makes some sense to require that the parties nominate two, in order to guarantee a contest in the Fall election. My question is, specifically, will the law, after we adopt this Conference Committee Report, continue to guarantee a contest by requiring that one person be nominated? Or, if we vote for this, will we open the door for there to be no contests?"

Terzich: "You could never guarantee any contest if no one files to run for a particular Office, whether you require it by law or not. If no one elects to run in a particular election, you can't mandate anybody to run for public Office. They could...so, there's really no guarantee that you'll have people running on both sides of the party anyhow. So, if you don't have any candidate, you surely don't have any opposition."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Any further discussion? The Lady from Cook, Representative Alexander."

Alexander: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to ask the Sponsor of this Amendment a question."

Speaker Ryan: "He indicates he'll yield."

Alexander: "Does this Amendment deal with this problem? Under the cumulative voting system, where there were three persons nominated, a voter could sign the petition of all three individuals in a primary. Now, since we've gone to the one-on-one or one-man district, is there anything in this Amendment which deals with a voter signing the petition of three or four persons, which makes a candidate, perhaps, have the same voter voting two or three times for opposition?"

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Speaker Ryan: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "There's nothing in the Bill that provides about the signing of petitions for candidates. It doesn't do anything with signature requirements on petitions."

Alexander: "In other words, a voter could sign five separate petitions against a candidate and you could not, at that time, make an objection with regards to those additional five signatures on the petition."

Terzich: "In other words, you mean to say that an individual could sign for...a petition for five different individual candidates and that be valid."

Alexander: "Right. For the same Office."

Terzich: "Oh, for the same...no, for the same Office, I understand that is not even valid in the current law."

Alexander: "It is. I've went through that. That's why I'm asking that question. In the revisions, how has that point been raised?"

Terzich: "It has not been raised in this particular piece of legislation."

Alexander: "All right, thank you."

Terzich: "It does not deal with it."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Koehler."

Koehler: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question, please?"

Speaker Ryan: "He indicate he will."

Koehler: "Representative, I would like to ask you here, on our analysis, it indicates that it changes the signature requirements for municipal and county constitutional initiatives concerning the form of government, including home rule referenda here. It says it changes ten percent requirement from percentage of those voting in the last general election to ten percent of the total registered voters. Now, this means that it increases the signature

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requirements for those...for getting this on the ballot.
Is that correct?"

Terzich: "Yes, under the Bill, what it does is it provides uniformity and it's a very, very minimal type of requirement which simply has a continuity of ten percent of the registered voters. Under the current system, this could fluctuate. It would be more or less, depending upon the primary turnout. So, the ten percent, simply, of the registered voters is more representative of the people of the community, rather than simply those that were voting on the last primary. So, it's a minimal requirement and it's an equitable one."

Koehler: "Well, this seems to be a terribly complex piece of legislation, here. Can you tell me the need for such a thing at this time?"

Terzich: "Well, right now you need ten percent of the voters state-wide just for a revisory question and, you know, such as the Thompson revisory question and so on, and this is simply providing fairness and uniformity in this requirement, for a legally binding question for a local government."

Koehler: "Thank you."

Terzich: "I'm sure you will see that it's an equitable arrangement. It's simply ten percent of the registered voters. And there's...therefore you won't have the fluctuation like you currently have on the primary. For example, if you had a low primary turn out, as we did this election, certainly you would see that the need for signatures to put this referendum on is at a very, very minimal number as compared to, right now, ten percent of the registered voters, which is a minimal requirement and also a fair and equitable one."

Koehler: "Okay. Then, the other question here, I see that what

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it does, it implements single-Member House districts. Is that correct? Now, why is the need for that after we had a Constitutional Amendment to do that?"

Terzich: "What, on the implementation on the single-Member House districts? Well, because of the enactment of the law, which reduces the size of the House to implement the cut-back Amendment, we have to change the Election Code. And also, you are also creating representative committees to fill the vacancies that may occur in the House and the Senate."

Koehler: "But, does this, in any way, try to change the effect of the cut-back Amendment?"

Terzich: "Oh, no, none whatsoever. Has none...It's simply the mechanism to fill the, you know, under the Constitution, the committees and so forth, the legislative committees to re-establish the replacement of people, for example, may die or resign from the Legislature."

Koehler: "This...This simply provides for filling a vacancy. It does not change the effect of that at all."

Terzich: "Right. It's for party committees filling vacancies is what it does."

Koehler: "Okay. Also, here it says here that it raises the threshold of itemizing political contributions in the disclosure statement to 250 dollars from 150 dollars. Why is that?"

Terzich: "That...because of...we have a thing called inflation. This thing was implemented some time ago. It was implemented ten years ago and also, I believe, on the federal level, it is 200 dollars. It's simply for presidential candidates, and this simply is recognizing inflation and the need on that."

Koehler: "Well, I really don't see any need for raising that threshold. I think 150 dollars..."

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Terzich: "Well, then you probably haven't been affected by inflation, and I commend you for that."

Koehler: "Well, I haven't found that 150 dollars has proved to be an inconvenience."

Terzich: "Today...Today, 250 dollars does not mean, you know, that much in our economy..."

Koehler: "Well, I realize that, but..."

Terzich: "...and if you don't believe me, just check my tuition bill for my son."

Koehler: "Well, has this proved to be a problem, though?"

Terzich: "Well, yes, for some people it is a problem. It's a good Amendment. That's all I can really tell you. I mean, we can...it's an arbitrary figure, if you want to go by that, but 250 dollars, due to inflation and so forth, is a reasonable figure and that's the reason it is. You could have said 300, 400, 500; 250 dollars is a reasonable one because of inflation. I haven't heard of any objection one way or another."

Koehler: "Well, I would disagree, but thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Ryan: "Indicates he will."

Tuerk: "Extending the question of Representative Koehler just one step further, there are movements throughout the state to, for example, lower the corporate levies, the tax levy for counties. What this Conference Committee Report actually does is change that requirement, then, up to ten percent of the total registered voters. Is that correct?"

Terzich: "Representative, is your question doing...dealing with tax rate reductions?"

Tuerk: "That's right."

Terzich: "Well, I believe that would be covered under the Revenue

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Act. I believe it's 643A under the Revenue Act."

Tuerk: "This does not touch that, then, is what you're saying."

Terzich: "It does not affect those signature requirements under this Bill."

Tuerk: "Thank you."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Hardin, Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move the previous question."

Speaker Ryan: "Well, you were the last one blinking here, Representative, so I will go to Representative Tuerk to clo...or Terzich to close."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would move for its adoption for this great election Bill."

Speaker Ryan: "The question is, 'Shall the House adopt Conference Committee Report #1 with regard to Senate Bill 791?'. Final action. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye', all opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 114 voting 'aye', 35 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. The Conference Committee Report #1 to Senate Bill 791 is passed. On the Calendar on page 9, under the Order of Senate Bills, Second Reading appears Senate Bill 250, Representative Mey...Jack Dunn. You want the Bill read? Read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 250, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Emergency Service and Disaster Agency Act. Second Reading of the Bill. This Bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment #2 was adopted."

Speaker Ryan: "Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Jack Dunn, amends Senate Bill 250 as amended by deleting the title and so forth."

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Speaker Ryan: "Representative Dunn on Amendment #4."

Dunn, Jack: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have a rather simple Amendment to Senate Bill 250. I has to do with the language. Senate Bill...Amendment #4 will simply provide beyond an atomic disaster. Right now the law says that there is a natural line of succession, by ordinance, for disaster caused by war, and this Amendment extends that natural line of succession to include natural disaster. Disaster means, 'a situation determined by the Governor to be an occurrence or threat or catastrophic and wide-spread injury or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause including, but not limited to, fire, flood, earthquake, epidemic and explosion'. The earlier law confined itself to war. We're simply extending the language to include natural disaster. I'd an...I'd answer any questions. I might point out that this Amendment was asked for by the Emergency Service Disaster Agency."

Speaker Ryan: "Any discussion? The question is, 'Shall Amendment #4 to Senate Bill 250 be adopted?'. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. They 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Third Reading. Senate Bill 294, Representative Vinson...Winchester. Representative Winchester on Senate Bill 294."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think there is one Amendment filed to the Bill, and I believe it's Representative Deuster's Amendment and I think he has agreed to withdraw that Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Yes, I withdraw that Amendment."

Speaker Ryan: "Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Before we do all those

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things, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 294, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning public utilities. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Amendment #1 is withdrawn. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Ryan: "Third Reading. Representative Wolf, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Wolf, J. J.: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully move to suspend Rule 18B and Rule 18J. 18B would be...is the one that requires a six and a half day notice on the posting of Bills and Rule 18J is the one which limits the posting to 50 Bills. We'd like to have...I'm going to read the Bills, Mr. Speaker. The following Bills posted for Committee today, for the Appropriations Committee, so they may be assigned to Subcommittee. We're not going to hear anything, but we have to go through the technicalities of assigning the Subcommittee. The following Bills, Mr. Speaker: House Bill 2336, 2339, 2345, 2370, 2371, 2393, 2399, 2422, 2434, 2441, 2444, 2451, 2452, 2455, '56, '57, '58, '59, 2465, 2481 and 2487."

Speaker Ryan: "Would you bring your list to the Clerk's desk, Representative Wolf? You've heard the Gentleman's Motion. He's asked leave to suspend the appropriate posting rules for the Bills he just lead...read..."

Wolf, J. J.: "I believe it needs 107 votes, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Ryan: "...for the Appropriations posting. Do we have leave to use the Attendance Roll Call? Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Representative Conti. Agreed Resolutions. Representative Wolf."

Wolf, J. J.: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, if I could just make an announcement to the Members of the House Appropriations

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Committee. We will meet in room 114 immediately following adjournment. If we'll get there real quick and have a quorum, we'll just get those Bills assigned to Subcommittee and we can leave."

Speaker Ryan: "Very good."

Clerk O'Brien: "Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 750, Younge; 752, Jane Barnes; and House Joint Resolution 77, DiPrima."

Speaker Ryan: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Conti, on the Agreed Resolutions."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we...House Resolution 750 by Younge, Representative Young. Joe Hubbard will be honored at a testimonial dinner on April 1, 1982. He's the Executive Director of the Catholic Urban Program for the Diocese of Belleville, Illinois. House Resolution 752, Barnes. Mildred Maue was recently honored by the Palos-Orland League of Women Voters for many years of outstanding community service. House Resolution 753 by Levin - Currie - Bowman, that Napoleon Hollow will be preserved as a sanctuary for the Bald Eagle and other endangered species. Be it resolved that the Bald Eagle, the nation's symbol, be protected in the State of Illinois in Napoleon Hollow. We have a House Joint Resolution 77. Did you read that, Mr. Clerk? House Joint Resolution 77, DiPrima - Ryan. Whereas, the year of 1982 will be observed in Illinois as the Korean-American Centennial Year and will be celebrated with numerous events held during the course of the year to further unify our individual cultures in history. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move for the adoption of the Resolutions."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative McClain, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

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McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Conti: "I'll try."

McClain: "Mr. Conti, on the Resolution dealing with Napoleon Hollow."

Conti: "Yes?"

McClain: "Who was the Sponsor of that Resolution?"

Conti: "Levin, Currie and Bowman."

McClain: "Sir, I would humbly object to that being an Agreed Resolution."

Speaker Ryan: "What's the number, Mr. Clerk?"

Conti: "753."

Speaker Ryan: "Remove it from the Agreed list. Committee on Assignments for 753. The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 751, Jaffe - Chapman."

Speaker Ryan: "Committee on Assignments. Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Reilly..."

Speaker Ryan: "Just a minute, Mr. Clerk. Representative Epton, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, I have a request to make in...at the request of Representative DiPrima, if I may interrupt the House for just a moment."

Speaker Ryan: "Pardon."

Epton: "If I may interrupt the House for just a moment."

Speaker Ryan: "Yes, proceed, Representative."

Epton: "Thank you. Representative DiPrima was a little bit reluctant to get up and speak, as you know, but he was wondering if the Sponsor of the merit selection would call it back to Second Reading. He would like to put an Amendment on that all Judges must be veterans. Would the

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Sponsor care to consider that?"

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Daniels, you are the Chief Sponsor.

Would you care to respond to that?"

Daniels: "What was the question?"

Epton: "Representative DiPrima wanted to know if you would call it back to Second Reading so that he could add an Amendment that all Judges must be veterans."

Daniels: "Isn't that understood?"

Epton: "Thank you, very much."

Speaker Ryan: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Reilly..."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Getty, for what pur...excuse me, Mr. Clerk. Representative Getty, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, my purpose is a parliamentary inquiry and, since you've just arrived at the Order of Committee Reports, it's quite apropos. It is my understanding that today there was a vote in the House Executive Committee relative to House Bill 1841, and it is further my understanding that a Committee Report would be filed concerning House Bill 1841; and; it is further my inquiry, at this point, to ask and inquire of the Clerk if the records of the Clerk's Office indicate that there was a hearing in Committee or Subcommittee, in accordance with Rule 27C, between the dates of July 1 of 1981 and March 2 or 3, the date of the beginning of the Spring Calendar of 1982. At this time, I would make that inquiry, and I would ask that, until that is answered, there be no Committee Report relative to House Bill 1841 entered of the record."

Speaker Ryan: "Your request is not timely. As I understand it from the Clerk, Representative Getty, your Executive Committee has not filed a Report."

Getty: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to you that my request

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would be timely at any time, since it is part of our rules and I would ask..."

Speaker Ryan: "What I'm saying is that there...House Bill 1840 (sic, 1841) is not before the chamber at all, has not been reported to the Clerk. It's still, as far as I know, in the Executive Committee."

Getty: "Well, I would ask then that, at the appropriate time, when House Bill 1841, prior to its being read into the record as being reported...reported by the Executive Committee, that the Chair recognize me for the purpose of this parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Ryan: "Do you mean if that happens today?"

Getty: "That's right, Sir, and I would also ask that if it happens at any time in the future."

Speaker Ryan: "Well, I..."

Getty: "I understand the meeting was today."

Speaker Ryan: "I would suggest that you watch for House Bill 1841, if you have an inquiry of the Chair in the future, Mr. Getty, and I'll keep you informed of what happens today."

Getty: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Ryan: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Reilly, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 31, 1982, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'do pass as amended' House Bills 891, 1733, 869 and 1271. Representative McMaster, Chairman of the Committee on Counties and Townships to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 31, 1982 reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'do pass' House Bill 1600. No further Committee Reports."

Speaker Ryan: "Representative Friedrich, do you seek

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recognition?"

Friedrich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. In view of the fact there is an Appropriations Committee, which the Chairman has indicated will be short lived, I would like to announce that the Rules Committee will meet 30 minutes after the Session instead of immediately after, to give the Appropriations Committee personnel the time to meet, and we'll meet in room 18 as it was originally scheduled. Obviously it's a...Yes, obviously, it's a public meeting. That goes without saying."

Speaker Ryan: "Any other announcements? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Telcser for the Adjournment Resolution."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker and Member of the House, allowing the Clerk sufficient time to finish up his business, I now move that the House stand adjourned until Tuesday, 12 o'clock noon, April 13th."

Speaker Ryan: "You've heard the Gentleman's Motion. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', all opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Motion carries. The House now stands adjourned. I wish a happy holiday season to all of the Members of the House."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 2454, Currie, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Human Rights Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2455, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act making appropriation of funds from the Common School Fund and of certain federal funds to the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2456, Reilly, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2457, Jack Davis, a Bill for an Act making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expense for the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2458,

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Matijevich - et al, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2459, Steczo, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2460, Telcser, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts relating to compensation and benefits of Members of the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2461, Davis - Hallock, a Bill for an Act creating the Department of Central Management Services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2462, Capparelli - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2463, O'Connell, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2464, Leinenweber - Grossi, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Commercial Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2465, Huff, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Chicago Community School Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2466, Stearney, a Bill for an Act to amend the Judicial Salaries Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2467, Currie - Neff - Peters, a Bill for an Act authorizing municipalities to engage in land resource management. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2468, Currie - Neff - Peters, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2469, Currie - Neff - Peters, a Bill for an Act authorizing municipalities and counties to engage in joint land resource management programs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2470, Currie - Neff - Peters, a Bill for an Act authorizing counties to engage in land resource management. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2471, Currie - Neff - Peters, a Bill for an Act to authorize county boards to establish and implement soil conservation

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and erosion control measures. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2472, Currie - Neff - Peters, a Bill for an Act in relation to land resource management. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2473, Johnson - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2474, Telcser, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Health Finance Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2475, Telcser, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Housing Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2476, Neff, a Bill for an Act to appropriate funds to the Department of Agriculture to replace a cattle building at the Mercer County Fairground. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2477, Klemm, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Comptroller. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2478, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2479, Rigney, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2480, Van Duyn, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to foreclosure of liens. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2481, Miller - et al, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Department of Law Enforcement. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2482, Kustra, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2483, Bell - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2484, Bell - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2485, Bell - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2486, Bell - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend

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Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2487, Currie, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the State Comptroller for the purposes of making grants to certain public radio stations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2488, Deuchler - Hastert, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Housing Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2489, Kustra - Conti, a Bill for an Act amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2490, Madigan - Capparelli - Zito - DiPrima - Kosinski, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2491, O'Connell, a Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Product Development Corporation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2492, White - Henry, a Bill for an Act creating a commission on the home instruction...on home instruction and finance powers and duties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2493, White - Henry, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Commission on Home Instruction. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2494, Mautino - et al, a Bill for an Act to create a Small Business Division in the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to assist small businesses in Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2495, Sandquist - Epton - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2496, Ryan - Ted Meyer - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Nuclear Safety Preparedness Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2497, Telcser - et al, a Bill for an Act authorizing the Director of Administrative Services to contract, to sell and to convey certain real property. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2498, Telcser - et al, a Bill for an

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Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2499, Telcser - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2500, Celeste Stiehl - et al, a Bill for an Act to authorize the Department of Transportation to convey certain land. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2501, Vinson - Ropp - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the State Property Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2502, Bower - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts regarding various state taxes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2503, Hastert - et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to conveyance of certain public land. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2404 (sic, 2504), Reilly - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code and an Act in relation to state finance. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2505, Robbins - Woodyard - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Commercial Code and the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2506, McAuliffe - et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to the use of false or fictitious names by law enforcement Officers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2507, Mays - et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to the assignment of unemployment insurance benefits for payment of child support and notice to the Clerk of Circuit Court of payment received by the Department of Public Aid for recording. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2508, Ewing, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Horseracing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2509, Pierce, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2510...House Bill 2510, Reilly, a Bill for an Act

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amending various Acts providing for the licensing and regulation of cable television providers by municipalities and counties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2511, Leverenz, a Bill for an Act to amend the Motor Carriers Safety Regulations chapter of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2512, McMaster - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2513, Reilly, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2514, Bowman - et al, a Bill for an Act relating to Local Economic Development Commissions. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2515, Satterthwaite - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2516, Daniels - Telcser, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2517, Davis - Hallock, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2518, Ralph Dunn, a Bill for an Act to repeal the Firearm Owner's Identification Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2519, Ted Meyer - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the RTA Act and to reorganize the Regional Transportation Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2520, Nelson - Epton, a Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2521, Griffin, a Bill for an Act relating to the rights of crime victims and witnesses. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2522, Hastert, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2523, Hoxsey, a Bill for an Act for the regulation of the business of horse shoeing. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2524, Barkhausen - Mays - Miller - Findley, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Vehicle Code.

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First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2525, Satterthwaite - et al, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2526, Turner - Stewart, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2527, Leverenz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Higher Education Cooperation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2528, O'Brien - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the Legislative Informations System Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2529, O'Brien - et al, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Legislative Information System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2530, Davis - et al, a Bill for an Act to create the Criminal Justice Information Systems Trust Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2531, O'Brien - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2532, White, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2533, Stewart, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. The House stands at ease. Introduction and First Reading. House Bill 2534, McClain, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. Introductions and First Reading. House Bill 2535, Fawell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to criminal identification and investigation. First Reading of the Bill. No further business. The House now stands adjourned until Tuesday, April 13, 1982 at 12 o'clock, noon."

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