

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

Krueger: "In the Name fo the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O bless... O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen. James Russell Lowell wrote, 'Blessed are they who have nothing to say, and who cannot be persuaded to say it'. Let us pray. Heavenly Father, Thou Who hast blessed mankind with free-will to make choices and decisions, we thank Thee for so having constituted our intelligence. As we are called to serve the peoples of this great State of Illinois in the House of Representatives, enable us with keen perception and discerning judgment so that all that we may say, all that we may do, and all that we may enact will be for the betterment of our society ensuring those to be governed greater peace and safety, greater freedom and interdependence; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Pledge of allegiance. Representative Borchers... please. Pledge of allegiance."

Borchers: "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 Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3161, Representative Stuffle, the Sponsor. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Reading of the Journal."

Clerk O'Brien: "Journal for the 104th Legislative Day, Friday, March 21, 1980. The House met..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we dispense with the reading of the Journal and that Journal #104 of



March 21st be approved as read."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Question's on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. Motion carried. The Journal is approved as if it had been read. House Bills Second Reading. Oh. I guess not. Representative Ropp, do you want 2349 called? Out of the record. Winchester here? Representative J.J. Wolf. Are you seeking recognition? Do you have an inquiry for the Chair?"

Wolf: "I'm just looking for Representative Walsh. Is he in the chamber?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms is in the chamber. House Bills, Second Reading. You want 11 called, Representative Daniels? House Bills, Second Reading. Short Debate Calendar. House Bill 11, Representative... Read the Bill Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 11. A Bill for an Act creating the Real Property Tax Procedure Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Committee Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment...No Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment... Amendment #1 was withdrawn previously. Floor Amendment #2, Daniels. Amends House Bill 11 on page one by adding the following between lines 26 and 27."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Daniels, to explain the Amendment."

Daniels: "I'd like to withdraw 2 and 4."

Speaker Redmond: "Amendment 2 and 4 are withdrawn. Amendment 3."

Daniels: "I have no objections to #3."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Skinner. Amends House Bill 11 on page one and line one and two and also on line five and six by changing Real Property Tax Study Commission to Real Estate Tax Study Commission."



Daniels: "I have no objection."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the motion for adoption of Amendment 3. Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, this went through a little bit quickly there and caught me by surprise. I wonder if the Gentleman would tell me what he has done with Amendment #1, I think it is, which was my Amendment."

Daniels: "I think Amendment #1 has been adopted. Hasn't it?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1 was withdrawn previously."

Daniels: "Oh. Well if you withdrew it Mr. Getty..."

Getty: "I don't know. Well, I think what might have happened was... Lee, would you like to take this out of the record for a minute until we can see where we are on it."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, can we just take it out for a second and maybe we can get back. I'll talk to Mr. Getty."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Take it out of the record and have a conference with Representative Getty. How are things on 42nd Street? Is there anything here that we can get off of this thing? Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, yesterday on the Calendar on House Bills, Third Reading, Short Debate House Bill 1980 was not called. I have been advised by the... by the Department of Conservation that they wish to have that Bill returned to Second Reading due to some technical errors in Amendments that they require. I'd ask leave of the House, at this point and time, to move ... well..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well okay. We'll go to the Order of House Bills, Third Reading, Short Debate. Now, 1980. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I'd ask leave of the House to return House Bill 19... this might be Senate Bill, Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure. I don't think..."

Speaker Redmond: "It says House Bill on here."

Griesheimer: "Alright. If it is in fact House Bill 1980,



I request leave of the House to return this to Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, House Bill 1980 will return to the Order of Second Reading. Now what do you want done with it? Held. You want it held on Second Reading Mr. Griesheimer?"

Griesheimer: "No, Mr. Speaker. The Amendment has not been filed as yet..."

Speaker Redmond: "You want it just held."

Griesheimer: "Just held for the time being."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll do that. As long as we're on that, how about 2351? Is Gentleman from Pontiac, Livingston County, is he here? Representative Ewing. How about 2722, Representative Taylor Pouncey? Representative Pouncey. 2722. Out of the record. Daniels, have you resolved your problem?" Okay, we'll return to the Order of House Bills, Second Reading, House Bill 11. Representative Daniels?"

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I had previously withdrawn Amendment #2 and I understand now that I should not have withdrawn that, so whatever motion I have to make to."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I presume that all you do is move for the adoption of Amendment 2. Who is the Sponsor of that Amendment?"

Daniels: "I am the Sponsor of it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Yes, now that we're clear in the record Mr. Speaker, was 3 adopted?"

Daniels: "No. So there's no Amendments on it at all."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Daniels: "And the posture that it's in right now, Mr. Speaker, is that I withdrew Amendment #2. I would like to move to reconsider that motion if I..."

Speaker Redmond: "There's no vote on it I don't think."

Daniels: "Alright. Then I would like..."

Speaker Redmond: "Move the adoption of it."



Daniels: "Like to move the adoption of Amendment #2."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment 2. Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. Motion carried. Amendment 2 is adopted. Is there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment # 3 is Skinner's Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Is that the one you said you had no objection to?"

Daniels: "I do object to that Mr. Speaker. Looking at it, it just changes the name of the Commission and I would not accept that Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I guess there's no way. As long as the Sponsor's not here there's no way we can proceed for the adoption of the Amendment. Any other Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment 4 was withdrawn previously."

Speaker Redmond: "Now we stand as Amendment 2 adopted and there are no other Amendments. Is that correct?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading." Have leave to keep it on Short Debate? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. I'd like to... Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Repre... Speaker Redmond and the Committee on Rules voted House Resolution 663 out of Committee, do adopt by vote of 3/5 Members."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3162, Representative Schlickman. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "On the House Supplemental Calendar #1, is it on your desks? I guess it's being distributed now. We'll wait a little bit. ... on the floor. Leverenz? Order of Motions, appears House Bill 2063, Representative Walsh. Out of the record. 3292, Representative Ewing. Out of the record. House Resolution 81, Representative Ebbesen. Out of the record."



House Resolution 385, Representative Carol Mosely Braun. On the Order of Motions, page 16. 385."

Braun: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Resolution proposed to create Affirmative Action Compliance Subcommittee. It came out of a jointly Sponsored House Committee that unfortunately only met once or twice. This Resolution was an out-growth of that meeting, both meetings and it's supposed to have bipartisan Sponsorship, unfortunately, we have not looked at this Resolution since it was first introduced and I have not talked with any of the other Sponsors of it. Representative youngue was one of the Co-Chairs of that Committee and I don't see the Republicans Chair present..."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised that it's in the Executive Committee now. Were you aware of that?"

Braun: "Well, that was the information I was given a few minutes ago. Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "So the motion would be to discharge the Executive Committee."

Braun: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask this Resolution come out of the record for now until we get this cleared up."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Out of the record. 387. Representative Ewell. Out of the record. House Joint Resolution 11, Representative Ebbesen. Out of the record. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 12, Representative Stuffle. Out of the record. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 33, Watson. Watson. Out of the record. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 47, Representative Pullen. Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, is it in order that I move to table this motion? Not the Resolution but the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Just withdraw the motion."

Pullen: "Alright. I would like leave to withdraw the motion please, Mr. Speaker."



Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Any objection? Hearing none, leave is granted. Either Leverenz or Telcser on the floor? I've been advised by the Parliamentarian that the motion with respect to Senate Bill 1239 is dead."

Telcser: "Let it die."

Speaker Redmond: "Let it die."

Teleser: "We'll go to the Wake."

Speaker Redmond: "How about a grace of the happy death. Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, that Bill notwithstanding, can I take a moment to excuse Representative McBroom for a death in the family?"

Speaker Redmond: "Record show that he's excused. Let the record show that Representative McBroom is excused. Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Could you explain to me the status of that Bill, Senate Bill 1239?"

Speaker Redmond: "We'll have to look it up, but the motion is dead."

Cullerton: "I've got that on Senate Bills, Third Reading in the Calendar. Is that accurate? What was the motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 3163, Telcser. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the compensation of Members of the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3164, Taylor. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3165, Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Notary Public Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3166, Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to compensation of sheriffs, coroners, county treasurers, county clerks, recorders, and auditors and necessary clerk hire. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3167, Campbell. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation



to compensation of the sheriffs, coroners, county treasurers, county clerks, recorders, and auditors and necessary clerk hire. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "James Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. As the principal Sponsor of House Bill 2945, I would like to move to table that proposal... that Bill. I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Hearing none, leave is granted. House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 755, Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 755 is a Bill Sponsored by Representatives Watson and Birkinbine. They have asked me to handle this Bill for them in their absence and I have written authority to do so from Representative Watson. And I would ask leave that House Bill 755 be returned to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment. The Amendment has been printed and is on the Members' desks."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins is handling this for Representative Watson. He asked leave to return 755 to the Order of Second Reading. Any objection? Hearing none, the Order of Second Reading. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Watson. Amends House Bill 755 on page one, line one and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In the recent primary election, I never have witnessed such a public uproar over any matter concerning the electorate as we did at the matter in the Republican primary, the question of the blind primary. People resented the fact that we had a blind primary, told us they didn't want it and told us to get rid of it. Amendment #1 to House Bill 755 would do just that. It would abolish the so-called blind



primary and I ask for the support of the House for Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman's moved for the adoption of Amendment #1. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. The motion carried. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Davis."

Davis: "Well, thank you Mr. Speaker. While we're more or less at ease here I'd like to take this opportunity on behalf of Representative Leinenweber, Van Duyne, and myself to tell the Body that today, all day long I think, we'll be graced, and there are some sitting up here to my right now and over to my left, members of the Will County Farm Bureau have come down here to see how sausage and laws are made. So I wish everybody would give them all a nice, big Springfield welcome."

Speaker Redmond: "Why don't we take Senate Bills and see what happens. Well I thought maybe I'd get out with ... Senate Bills, Third Reading, Short Debate Calendar on page ten. Senate Bill 617."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 617, Cullerton."

Speaker Redmond: "617, Representative Cullerton. Out of the record. 967, Representative Kornowicz. Out of the record. 1038, Representative Pierce. Out of the record. 1338, Kornowicz. Out of the record. Senate Bills, Third Reading. Senate Bill 760, Representative Stuffle. Out of the record. Senate Bill 870, Representative Braun."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 870. A Bill for an Act to amend the County Hospital Governing Commission Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Braun: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Mr. Speaker, in light of legislative action taken earlier in this Session, I'd like to table this Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave to table Senate Bill 870? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. 942, Representative... Representative Vinson. Representative Vinson. Out of the record. 1239, Representative Cullerton. Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Senator D'Arco hasn't told me what he wants to do with this Bill yet so I want to take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "I can't hear you."

Cullerton: "Senator D'Arco hasn't told me what he wants to do with this Bill yet so I want to take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Out of the record. Senate Bills, Second Reading. Senate Bill 1337. Read the Bill Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1337. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Totten. Amends Senate Bill 1337 on page one, line 19 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Is the Sponsor of the Amendment on the floor? Here comes the Sponsor. I thought he got derailed in the NCAA. Representative Braun."

Braun: "Mr. Speaker, has the Amendment to Senate Bill 1337 been distributed?"

Speaker Redmond: "Has it what? Has the Amendment to 1337 been distributed? Yes. They tell me it has."

Braun: "I would like to see a copy of it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten, is there any rule that prohibits Representative Braun from having a copy of your Amendment?"

Totten: "Let me check the rule book real fast because I think she's for the Amendment."

Braun: "I might well be for the Amendment, Representative Totten. I'd just like to see it first."



Totten: "It should be on your desk. They were on the desks yesterday. Mr. Speaker, could I explain the Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, please."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. What Amendment #1 does to House Bill... or to Senate Bill 1337 is it provides for indexing of the tax rate on the personal exemption. It would provide that the thousand dollar personal exemption would be indexed by the rate of inflation each year. This Amendment is similar to Bills that have been passed by this House before, and it recognizes the fact that inflation is really a windfall profit... it provides a windfall profit for the state and that the money is really taxpayers money in the first place and the state ought not to be taking advantage of inflation, and this corrects the inequity in the Income Tax Act that allows the state to benefit from it. So, I would move for the adoption of Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 1337."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Braun."

Braun: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As much as I regard the Sponsor of this Amendment and its intent, indexing is not what this Bill does and the Amendment would substantially change the intent of this particular piece of legislation. All that this legislation does is increase.. increase by flat increase the standard exemption from 1,000 dollars to 2,000 dollars... 12,000...1,200 dollars. It is a flat increase in the standard exemption. It is not an indexing Bill. And this Amendment would do what was attempted to be done by House Bills 197 and Senate Bill 1053. I would strongly urge that the Sponsor of this Amendment would withdraw it and file an individual Bill that does, in a more straight forward and direct way, what it is that he intends to do by inference."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Representative Schlickman."



Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Schlickman: "What is meant by the average consumer price index?"

Totten: "That is the consumer price index for all items as measured by the U.S. Department of, I think it's Labor and Statistics that measures it."

Schlickman: "Well, is this the CPI for the nation as a whole of for the State of Illinois?"

Totten: "Yes it is. Nation as a whole."

Schlickman: "If we're affecting the Illinois Income Tax, why haven't you used the CPI for the State of Illinois?"

Totten: "Because I chose to use the one for the nation as a whole no?"

Schlickman: "What do you estimate is the fiscal impact of this Amendment if adopted during the 1981 fiscal year?"

Totten: "It would return to the taxpayers of the state somewhere between 20 and 25 million dollars that was their money in the first place."

Schlickman: "And what rate would you be using for this?"

Totten: "Pardon?"

Schlickman: "What would be the rate?"

Totten: "What would be the rate..."

Schlickman: "The inflationary rate as based on the consumer price index."

Totten: "Well, it would be the commonly bantered about figure right now if it remained the same of around 18% would be used to index the exemption for the next year."

Schlickman: "May I address myself to the Amendment Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, it seems to me that with what the Congress is presently doing or considering along with the administration of abolishing the revenue sharing program that now is not the time



to bring about a decrease in state revenue. Also, I think relying upon a CPI for the country as a whole is not appropriate inasmuch as if we are going to index the Illinois Income Tax it should be based upon Illinois cost of living, not the nation as a whole. There's significant difference between what happens here in Illinois and what happens with respect to the remaining 49 states. So on the basis of what I consider to be a technical deficiency and also an inappropriateness with respect to reducing state income at this time, I would... I join with the House Sponsor of this Bill in opposing this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any... Representative Totten to close."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Indexing is a feature which is now beginning to appear in more and more state income tax structures because it corrects the inequities that present or past structures have provided. Not only is it a subject matter of much debate at the state level, it is also a matter of much debate at the federal level. And the reason it receives such attention is because it is so fair and it is so easily done. It accomplishes the dividend return to the taxpayer at no additional cost to the state. There is no cost for administering it. There are no additional people required to administer this correction and it is the simplest and fairest form of tax relief and this Body has recognized that time and time again, and, unfortunately, either the Senate or the second floor has not seen this matter in the same view that we have in this House. I would respectfully request then that we adopt Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 1337 so that we can correct this inequity and make Representative Braun's Bill a perfect Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment 1. Those in favor vote aye, oppose



vote no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 80 aye and 40 no and the motion carried and the Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading." Mr. Ewing on the floor?

On page 16 on the Order of Motions, do you want to go with your motion with respect to 1292? Out of the record. House Bills, Second Reading, Short Debate. Representative Schneider on the floor? Schneider? How about 2028, Representative Braun. House Bills, Second Reading 2028."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 2028. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendment from the floor?"

Clerk Leone: "There are no Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2676, Representative Winchester here? Out of the record. House Bills, Third Reading, Short Debate, 2351, Representative Ewing. 2351. Short Debate."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 2351. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Administrative Procedures Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I wanted that taken out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Page 14, Conference Committee Reports. House Bill 524, Representative Huff. Out of the record? 925, Skinner. Out of the record. 2410, Representative Matijevich. Out of the record. 2411. Matijevich. 2411. Senate Bill 185, Representative Getty. You want that called? Out of the record. Senate Bill 1150, Representative Dawson. Out of the record. Introduction, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2168, (sic) Deuster. House Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act."



First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3169, O'Brien. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to authorize the Director of Public Health to purchase, lease, except, or acquire suitable sites for the concentration storage of radio-active waste. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3170, White et-al A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3171, Rigney. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3172, Harris-Darrow, Slape-Richmond. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3173, Stuffle. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3174, Reed. A Bill for an Act to amend the North Shore Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3175, Braun. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Public Aid for 9% cost of living increase for financial aid to all persons receiving assistance under Article 3, 4, and 6 of the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3176, Darrow-Bowman-Kane-Hannig-Balanoff. A Bill for an Act to exempt certain foods for human consumption from occupation and use tax and replace local revenues. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3177, Lechowicz et-al A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3178, Kucharski. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Personnel Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3179, Brummer-Bower. A Bill for an Act authorizing municipalities and counties to provide medical facilities and to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds in conjunction therewith. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "... Calendar, Supplemental #1. On the



Speaker's table appears House Resolution 663,
Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Resolution 663 was heard in the Rules Committee and what it does and it's been distributed on the Membership's desks. And what it does it establishes the definite schedule for the workload of the House. Basically, what we're going to be doing is amending the provisions of Rule 37 and the file dates on which Bills may be called for a vote on Third Reading shall be as follows this coming year. House Bills will be May 18, House appropriation Bills will be May the 25th, Senate Bills will be June the 22nd, Senate appropriation Bills June the 29th. That's for the odd number years. For the even numbered years which is this year it's a very important provision as far as the number of Bills that are presently on our Calendar which are denoted as the Spring Calendar Bills we'll have the opportunity of discussing those Bills up to and including April the 25th. Then the deadline date will be, on the House Bills, will be May 23, House appropriation Bills will be May the 29th, Senate Bills will be June the 25th, and Senate appropriation Bills will be June the 29th. Using this... using this type of a schedule, we will be able to have a more even workload for the Membership of the General Assembly and hopefully we will prevent a backlog at the end... end of June. I would strongly encourage that the Membership support House Resolution 663. It was passed unanimously in the Rules Committee this morning based upon the testimony, in fact I want to give the Clerk of the House credit for coming up with the very good suggestion as far as the Spring Calendar Bills in having that deadline established of April the 25th. This will give us approximately three weeks in order to consider the Bills that the Speaker called yesterday and many of them were taken out of the record at the



Sponsors' own volition but this will give us a work period for the next three weeks and then we can be in the process of hearing the other Bills in the Committee and establishing an even workflow to this House. I move for the adoption of House Resolution 663."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I would like to support this motion also. Frankly, I would have favored moving the deadline up for the Bills on the Calendar now another week but it was the consensus of the Rules Committee to leave this April 25th date. But I would admonish the Members of the House that if they have Bills on the Calendar, they better be here because the Speaker continually calls these Bills and has to take them out of the record. There's going to be weeping and wailing and nashing at teeth when they get down to the last day and find out they can't be called but they've been called continuously by the Speaker. So this date certainly gives everyone an opportunity if they really want to pass their Bill and have it called. And so I would support the motion of Representative Lechowicz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummer?"

Brummer: "Yes, I must apologize for not listening closely to the initial remarks. Does this have anything to do with the deadline for introduction of Bills?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. There is no deadline for the introduction of Bills."

Brummer: "Will there be a deadline?"

Lechowicz: "No sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of House Resolution 663. Those in favor vote aye, oppose vote no. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 114 aye and 3 no. Motion carries and



House Resolution 663 is adopted. On the Order of Motions appears House Bill 2848. Representative Leverenz. Parliamentarian advises me that that motion is deceased along with Representative Telcser's. I advised Representative Leverenz and he agrees that ... so we'll take that... strike that one from the Calendar completely Mr. Clerk. House Bills, Third Reading, page two. Representative Taylor, will you come up to the podium? Take House Bill 100 out of the record. House Bill 232. Representative Mahar. 232."

Clerk O'Brien: "'House Bill 232. A Bill for an Act in relation to the appointment of the temporary Mayor or President of the municipality under certain emergency conditions. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm a hyphenated Cosponsor of this Bill and after reading and thinking about it, all I think it would do would be to clutter up the statutes and I would ask, if I have the authority, to table the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Does he have leave?"

Mahar: "Mr. Speaker, as I said, if I have the authority as a hyphenated Cosponsor I would ask leave that the Body table this Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Does he have leave? Hearing no objection... no objection, leave is granted. House Bill 232 tabled. House Bill 262, Representative Pierce."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 262, Representative Pierce."

Speaker Taylor: "Take it out of the record. House Bill 282, Representative Younge. Take it out of the record. House Bill 331, Representative Kornowicz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 429, Representa... Take it out of the record. House Bill 432, Repre... House Bill 434. Take it out of the record. House Bill 447,



Representative Edgar. House Bill 437, Representative Reilly. Take it out of the record. House Bill 515, Representative Stuffle. Take it out of the record. House Bill 520, Representative Preston. Representative Van Duyn what purpose you rise to?"

Van Duyn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I rise on a point of personal privilege and if I could just take a second to introduce the people from Will County, the Will County Farm Bureau. They're right back up here in the audience."

Speaker Taylor: "Thank you. Representative Preston on House Bill 520."

Preston: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. House Bill 520 is a simple Bill which just mandates the Department of Local Government Affairs will conduct a land use survey throughout the state to help the Legislature in being able to propose additional legislation in the future. I would ask people to vote for this Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Read the Bill, Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 520. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Any discussion? Representative Tim Johnson."

Johnson: "Could... first before I ask you any questions can you tell me again what the Bill does?"

Preston: "The Bill says that the Department of Local Government Affairs will conduct a land use survey throughout the state to be able to give information to the Legislature for the proposal of future legislation."

Johnson: "What kind of future legislation are you anticipating?"

Preston: "Oh, that's hard to say but it would be legislation in the area of recreational activity, recreational use of land. It'll show us where in the state there is farming land, lands that might be used for virgin land,



recreational uses and so on."

Johnson: "Are you telling me that there isn't anything that's ever been done in state government that wouldn't already have something like that on file? I can't believe that this is a novel idea."

Preston: "I'm told there are bits and pieces of the information. There is no state-wide survey of this type."

Johnson: "What's the cost of this going to be?"

Preston: "250 thousand dollars."

Johnson: "Do you have some specific, concrete reason why we need to spend a quarter of a million dollars or is it just to have the information?"

Preston: "Because we have a lot of land use legislation before this Body. We should have a survey to show us exactly where the land..."

Johnson: "What land use legislation do you think this would be applicable to? Give me Bill numbers or Bills or concepts."

Preston: "Representative, I can't give you Bill numbers and..."

Johnson: "Well, let me ask you this then. Why... When do you anticipate spending this? In the next fiscal year? The quarter of a million dollars."

Preston: "Yes."

Johnson: "What is the 250 thousand dollars going to be devoted to? Additional personnel. Specifically, where are we going to use the 250 thousand dollars that you anticipate this Bill will cost?"

Preston: "There will be some additional personnel involved of course."

Johnson: "Who will hire the personnel?"

Preston: "Department of Local Government Affairs."

Johnson: "Will they be ad hoc personnel for this project, privately contracted firms, or regularly employed people who will stay on the payroll thereafter?"

Preston: "You'd have to ask that of the Department of Local Government Affairs."



Johnson: "Well I'm asking you because this is your Bill and I want to know where the money's going to go."

Preston: "The Bill authorizes the Department of Local Government Affairs to conduct this survey. They will use the expenditures to the best of their discretion in order to accomplish this purpose."

Johnson: "Don't we have a land use study commission already in existence?"

Preston: "I'm sorry. I didn't hear what you said."

Johnson: "Don't we already have a land use study commission in existence?"

Preston: "We have... There may be a brand new commission of that type, yes."

Johnson: "Well, is... do you know, yes or no, whether there's a commission already in existence?"

Preston: "I don't have that knowledge. I believe there is as a matter of fact."

Johnson: "Well, if there is one, why are we going to go a piece meal approach to giving DLGA 250,000 dollars to make a state-wide use of land survey of land use when we've already got a commission that's designated to do exactly that?"

Preston: "Because that commission is looking at the laws involved and not the land usage. This Bill would allow a mandate the survey of the land usage as it now exists."

Johnson: "As I understand it, I'll speak to the Bill then Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House..."

Speaker Taylor: "Proceed."

Johnson: "This is simply an unnecessary, expensive duplication of what state government already has. The Sponsor doesn't have answers to half the questions I've asked him and at a time when we're concerned about spending two or three thousand dollars on projects let alone a quarter of a million dollars, it seems to me to be an unnecessary expenditure to talk about spending this kind of money for this kind of a pie in the sky



program. You'll notice, if you look at your Journal, that this wasn't exactly a non-controversial Bill in the Executive Committee. It recommended 'do pass' of 11 votes which I think is the bare minimum necessary to get anything out of Executive Committee with 6 no votes and 1 present vote. So, I certainly urge all of you to look at this Bill and consider whether or not we really need to spend a quarter of a million dollars for something that the Sponsor really doesn't know what we're going to do with the money."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Taylor: "He indicates he will."

McMaster: "Representative, you're asking the Department of Local Government Affairs to conduct a survey as I understand your Bill. Is that right?"

Preston: "That's correct."

McMaster: "Alright. Do you realize that, in all probability, the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois already has this information available."

Preston: "No, the Department of Agriculture does not have this information available."

McMaster: "Are you sure?"

Preston: "I am sure. They appeared... I talked to representatives of that Department. We do not have that information available. There are bits and pieces of information available. But there is not a state-wide land use survey."

McMaster: "Well, you're talking about state-wide survey of land ownership and usage."

Preston: "That's correct."

McMaster: "I think those figures would be available without requiring the Department of Local Government Affairs to spend 250,000 dollars to get this information that could be gotten very easily from the Department of Agriculture, the University of Illinois, one of these



sources. I think you're trying to send good money after something that can already be determined for a much less, much smaller cost."

Preston: "Well, the Departments' involved do not agree with you, Representative. They think that this legislation is necessary."

Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. The... one of the Gentleman preceding the last Gentleman who spoke did correctly point out that this Bill did come out of the Executive Committee with absolute bare minimum that was a sort of a pat on the back type of vote on the Bill. But no one really felt that this Bill deserves to be passed and put on the books of the State of Illinois. As I've said several times in the past and many others have said also, we have plenty of laws in the state but probably more than the number of laws we have surveys. And you'll find that we need warehouses and pretty soon they're going to be condensed ^{into more land} and the states needs commission will be acquiring more land to build more warehouses to be able to have a place to put these surveys. Now I can absolutely assure you that by the time that they complete this survey it'll be massive thing and the 200,000 sure wouldn't be enough. That'd be outdated because of the time required the land, of course, would change hands and change uses. So we would merely add to the storage problem of the state at considerable expense to the taxpayer. We're trying to hold the line so that perhaps we might even be able to provide tax relief. So I think a place to start would be on House Bill 520. Let's kill it, wipe it out. Should have been done in Committee, unfortunately, it wasn't but let's vote no."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J.J. Wolf."



Wolf: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Taylor: "He indicates that he will."

Wolf: "Mr. Preston, my analysis here indicates that there was a companion appropriation Bill of a quarter of a million dollars which was tabled last spring. So currently there is no appropriation. Why was the appropriation tabled last spring? I can't quite recall when it... Did it come to Appropriations Committee? I'm sure we had a hearing on every Bill there."

Preston: "I cannot answer that."

Wolf: "Well, if you can't answer..."

Preston: "I think you're right. I think it was in the Omnibus Bill."

Wolf: "Either you didn't show up for the hearing because we scheduled every Bill in Appropriations for a hearing and if it was all that important I'm sure you would have showed up for it. So maybe you didn't and maybe that's why it was tabled. And if you're the Sponsor and don't know, I don't know who does. But I would like to point out to the Members of the House that there is no currently... any appropriation for this quarter million dollars. If it is... If it is of dire importance, it should be taken to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and should have been included in their budget this year. So I would suggest to the Members of this Body that there is no urgency connected with this if it should be passed at all, and I would urge its defeat."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I'm always looking for things we can eliminate around here and I think this is something we can get along without even before it gets started. I can tell you if you made this survey, six months after it was made it would be out of date and it wouldn't be worth the paper



it was written on. But the other thing, I don't want the people from Cook County telling us how to use our land in Marion County and I certainly don't want to have any part of telling what they can do with the land in Cook County. We have zoning ordinances and everything else for land use and that's the business of the people in that county and that area. It isn't any business of some little bureaucrat who wants to rack up a few points telling us what to do. This is another way for government to get into your private business and your private affairs. I vote no."

Speaker Taylor: "The Lady from Peoria, Representative Sumner."

Sumner: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Taylor: "He indicates that he will."

Sumner: "Thank you. Will this Bill give the state the authority to go onto the land of private individuals and do surveys?"

Preston: "It will not do that. This authorizes the state to make a survey. That doesn't mean it can break and enter into your house or come on to your premises."

Sumner: "How will they do this survey without making use of the private individuals land?"

Preston: "The same way that they make surveys now. Partially through information they already have. Partially through aerial surveillance, through the methods that now exist without coming onto private property."

Sumner: "Well what business does the state have doing this to start with. I go back to what Representative Friedrich said. I don't believe this is the business of the state and one more question, and that is I don't believe we have a Department of Local Government Affairs so what Department or how will we do this without that Department?"

Preston: "That has become the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs and these duties will be taken over by



that Department. At the time the Bill was drafted, it was the Department of Local Government Affairs. In answer to your previous question however, as to what the purpose of the state, or what business the state has to make a survey. It's to provide information, needed and necessary information to this Body so that we can responsibly propose legislation if and when it is necessary or not propose that legislation based on information. And without that information, knowing what areas of the state are used for what purposes, what acreage is used for what purposes, I don't think we can knowledgably make those decisions. We're only trying to provide information. I can't understand the opposition to the providing of information to the Body that's responsible for passing on legislation."

Sumner: "What kind of legislation? What do we need this information for? You say to provide legislation. For what?"

Preston: "For the use of recreational projects of Illinois land. For the use of agricultural projects, perhaps agricultural development projects. Coal research projects and on and on. The list is endless."

Sumner: "We already have this in our area through a tri-county planning commission. We all now open land programs. It doesn't seem to me that the state should be butting in to our local affairs and trying to take it over."

Preston: "We are only trying to find out what you say your area already knows. You know what the acreage of industrial usage is in the Cook County area? I would guess you do not. What we're talking about is to get one comprehensive survey to provide information to this Body."

Sumner: "May I address the Bill?"

Speaker Taylor: "Proceed."

Sumner: "In our area, it doesn't seem to me that we need



another layer of bureaucracy to come in and mandate to my private citizen what he can or cannot do to his land. He has worked hard, spent long hours to own a small chunk of land and he certainly does not need the State of Illinois or any body of government at this level or any higher level to come in and tell him what to do. We already have too much of that on the local level. This belongs to the private citizens, the private enterprise, and I don't think government should be butting into it. Thank you.

"I vote no and urge you to do so."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, land is the most vital natural resource that we have here in Illinois. Illinois has been a great state on account of its land. In recent years, there has been an erosion in the ownership of our land and in the use of our land. I think it's time, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, to employ a basic managerial technique such as private industry does in determining what land do we have and how is this land being used. I think this is an excellent Bill. I think it's a Bill that we should fullheartedly support. Now Mr. Speaker, Members of this House, this Bill has nothing to do with policy or with practice. It has nothing to do with the state intervention or involvement in local land use policies and practices. All this Bill does, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, is to impose upon one state agency the responsibility of determining what our inventory of land is presently like thereby giving us, the Legislature, the repository of responsibility with respect to conserving, conserving that most vital natural resource that we have, land, a responsibility with respect to private groups such as the Illinois Agricultural Association that is very, very much concerned about the



erosion of land, agricultural land ownership, and the erosion of agricultural land use. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is probably one of the best Bills to be presented to us this day if not this Session, and I would encourage you, for the sake of the future of Illinois, for the sake of the conservation of land in Illinois we find our where we're at in terms of ownership and use of land. It's a basic managerial technique. One that ought to be applied to this most vital natural resource that we have, land. And I would encourage your aye vote on the passage of House Bill 520."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Grundy, Representative Christensen."

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

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Grundy has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and those oppose say 'no'. Ayes have it and the question prevails. Representative Preston to close."

Preston: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. I'm glad that this Bill encouraged such discussion and debate. This Bill is a Bill that I took over the Sponsorship from the Honorable Michael Ignatious Brady of Cook County who is now the Committeeman of the 49th Ward in Chicago and I can think of no measure, no Bill, no law that would be a more fitting monument to the many years of service that Michael Brady gave to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, and I strongly urge an aye vote on this Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "The question is shall House Bill 520 pass? All in favor signify by voting aye, all oppose by voting no. Representative O'Brien to explain your question."

O'Brien: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm very happy to vote for this Bill for Michael Brady who is



Woody Bowman's Ward Committeeman."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Giorgi. The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers to explain your vote."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, since I'm asked to not say something, I just want to point out that my family and many of my friends are the owners of some of these fine lands and I think we would all resent having someone from the state in putting on us the obligation of having report to the state in terms of having the state telling us what we're going to do with our land. In our county we're able to take care of ourselves without putting some more bureaucrats over us. This is one way to open the door that gives them the right to anything they want in the future based on this Bill. So I say, defeat it."

Speaker Taylor: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote, I'd like to point out to the Sponsor in all deference to him and his secondary sponsorship of this Bill that to those of us that live in downstate Illinois we continually find ourselves in a position of introducing... introducing good legislation for the state and always being asked by Chicago Legislators to exclude the City of Chicago. May I suggest to him that if he's willing to take this on postponed consideration back to a Second Reading and exclude the rest of the State of Illinois leaving only Chicago in it then I'll support it."

Speaker Taylor: "Questions. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 78 yes and 67 no. Representative Preston."

Preston: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Can I have this on postponed consideration?"

Speaker Taylor: "Leave for postponed consideration. House Bill 674, Representative Katz. Out of the record."



House Bill 677, Representative Marovitz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 744, Representative Pouncey. Take it out of the record. House Bill 745, Representative Pullen. Representative Pullen."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 745. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to bring House Bill 745 back to Second Reading to table two Amendments please."

Speaker Taylor: "Is there leave to return House Bill 745 to Second Reading for purpose of Amendment? No objection, leave is granted. Back on Second Reading."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, I move to table Amendments #2 and 4 to House Bill 745. These Amendments were adopted by the House last spring. I am not the Sponsor of these Amendments but the Sponsors of the two Amendments have agreed with me that I may take this action in seeking the House tabling them. The Bill has to do with working cash fund bonds in elementary school districts and these particular Amendments make the Bill much stronger than I had originally intended or wanted and caused a great deal of controversy last spring on the Bill. One, Amendment #2 says that a school district must divide its educational tax levy by the amount of the funds transferred to the educational funds from the working cash fund. And Amendment #4 says that if a school district has abolished or abated its working cash fund it cannot issue working cash fund bonds or levy a tax for that purpose without first submitting a proposition to the electors of the district in a front-door referendum. These Amendments go farther than I had wished originally in my Bill and I would like to table the Amendments at this time please."

Speaker Taylor: "There any discussion? Representative Getty."

Getty: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that the proper motion here would be a motion to reconsider. These were adopted



I understand."

Speaker Taylor: "Not by a Roll Call Representative Getty. Any further discussion? Lady has moved to table Amendments 2 and 4 to House Bill 645... 745. There any objections? No objections are heard. Amendment #2 and 4 tabled. Return the Bill to Third Reading."

Pullen: "Thank you."

Speaker Taylor: "House Bill 748, Representative Marovitz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 750, Representative Skinner. Take it out of the record. House Bill 757, Representative Watson. Take it out of the record. House Bill 777, Representative Schraeder. Representative Schraeder. House Bill 777. Take it out of the record. House Bill 800. Take it out of the record. House Bill 830, Representative Getty. Take it out of the record. House Bill 842, Representative Marovitz and Greiman. Take it out of the record. House Bill 848, Representative Schneider. Out of the record. House Bill 927, Representative John Dunn. Take it out of the record. House Bill 932, Representative O'Brien. Take it out of the record. House Bill 946, Representative Cullerton."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 946. A Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedures. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Supreme Court meets annually in a judicial conference to suggest improvements in the administration of criminal justice. This Bill implements one of those recommendations. The Illinois Constitution in Article 1 Section 7 says that in the absence of an indictment by the Grand Jury a defendant has a right to a prompt preliminary hearing. One of the defendants hasn't received prompt preliminary hearing. The courts, in some cases, have just reversed convictions and dismissed the cases so the Supreme Court has recommended that we codify that judicial constitutional Article.



This Bill provides that the preliminary hearing in a criminal case shall be held within 21 days of the defendant's arrest. If the defendant is in custody and the state doesn't provide a prompt preliminary hearing within 30 days, the case is not dismissed but rather the defendant is given a... he's released on his own recognizance. If the defendant asks for a continuance at the preliminary hearing, the state has the right to go to the Grand Jury and get an indictment. This Bill, after amended in Committee, was supported by the States Attorneys Appellate Service Commission as well at the States Attorneys Association. I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Taylor: "Is there any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 946 pass? All in favor signify by voting aye, all oppose vote no. Have all voted who wish? 131 voting yes. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 946. House Bill 955, Representative Katz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 958, Representative White. Take it out of the record. House Bill 971, Representative Marovitz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 980, Representative Skinner. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1002, Representative Cullerton. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1015, Representative McPike."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1015. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative McPike."

McPike: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1015 is a very simple Bill. It's one sentence in length. It amends the Illinois Community College Act. It says that any action to dismiss an employee shall be based upon a motion of the Board which receives a majority vote of its members. The



situation that now exists would allow, a quorum being present, would allow the vote of one member to dismiss an employee. If a quorum was five, four people could vote present and one person could vote to dismiss and the employee would be dismissed. I have a letter from a chancellor of Illinois Eastern Community College and he says that, 'I support this Bill because I believe it should be fair. For example, as chancellor, I would hope that if my services were no longer acceptable that it would be so indicated by a majority of the full Board. If I would want this for myself, it naturally follows I could ask no less for any other employee.' I think it would almost be like a situation here in the General Assembly if we could have 176 people voting present and 1 person voting for a Bill and the Bill would then pass. It really makes no sense, and all this Bill does is ask that the Board members of the various community colleges live up to their responsibilities and if indeed an employee should be dismissed then they should vote for dismissal instead of being allowed to simply vote present and allow one member of the Board to dismiss an employee. I think the Bill speaks for itself and I would solicit your support."

Speaker Taylor: "Any discussion? Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to oppose this Bill. The Gentleman makes a very eloquent case for this Bill that I don't believe exists. In the first place, I don't know why junior college boards should be singled out over village boards, school boards or any other type local board. Yesterday our concern in discussing another Bill was local control. Well it seems to me that the very people who were talking about local control yesterday are taking away local control today. Now Mr. Speaker, it's very possible that a board member of two board members might be ill and might not be able to attend



meetings and this may go on for a period of several months. The fact of the board dismissing an employee is pretty much perfunctory and is the job really of the president, the administration of the board, the operations officers of the board and they submit their recommendations to the junior college board and the action is indeed perfunctory. There is no reason why a board or a junior college district should be shackled with an employee for a period of perhaps many months before the board is able to assemble a majority. Now I submit to you that they took the City of Chicago out of here. It seems to me that if it's a good idea for other junior college boards to function in this way that Chicago ought to operate this way also. And I submit to you that Chicago was removed from the Bill so that the Bill might have an opportunity to pass. In fairness, Mr. Speaker, junior college boards should not be shackled with this kind of legislation and I submit to you that this Bill ought to be beaten."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Cole, Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes Mr. Speaker and Members, as a hyphenated Sponsor of the Bill along with Representative McPike, I would point out that the Bill does not take away local control. It merely says that where the power resides with the local board that it takes a majority of that board to take an action to dismiss an employee. It simply, as Representative McPike said, a simple matter of whether or not you're for due process in this situation. A simple matter of whether or not you believe that an employee ought to have the right to be dismissed by a majority of those people that the voters put in office. They're entrusted with the duty of hiring and firing in affect. Why not say, as Representative McPike and I are attempting to do, an employee has a right to fairness and that fairness



includes that a majority of those people that the people put in office make a decision instead of having an arbitrary and capricious action that has taken place in many instances around that state by simply dismissing an employee without rights.. without board action and without sometimes any vote by the community college boards."

Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Would the Spnsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Taylor: "He indicates that he will."

Deuster: "Representative McPike, Representative Walsh pointed out that Chicago is excluded from this Bill. Would you explain to the Members why Chicago has been excluded? If this is a matter of fair play as Representative Stuffle suggested, why don't we provide fair play for hte people in Chicago as well?"

Speaker Taylor: "Representative McPike."

McPike: "By your comments, am I to believe that you're in favor for this in Chicago? Is that what your question is supposed to imply?"

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well, I asked the Sponsor a question and he evaded the question. The question is why was Chicago excluded and secondly, if we have a constitutional provision providing the equal protection of the law for everybody, is this Bill constitutional if it denies rights to people in one part of the state and extends them to another? I think we're entitled to know and not to have an evasive bit of rhetoric but in answer to the question. Why is Chicago exluded?"

McPike: "Representative, as you well know, Chicago is excluded from a lot of legislation in order to make it law and that's the most ppractical answer I can give you. That's not very evasive at all. The point is, if Chicago is in there you wouldn't vote for it anyway. That makes your question about as ridiculous as my answer."



Speaker Taylor: "Any further... Any further discussion?"

Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to support House Bill 1015. Frankly, we had a great deal of discussion and I think there are two, besides the practical matter, there are a couple of pertinent facts to the reason we separated it. Number one being that the size of the junior college in the City of Chicago would necessitate the majority of the board being there... I'm sorry, nearly 100% attendance all the time because each and every month they hire and fire personnel simply because of the numbers that they're handling. That simply isn't the case for the vast majority of downstate districts. Added to this fact that the city schools in Chicago, city colleges of Chicago, do have a collective bargaining agreement in which they specifically address the dismissal of employees so they currently are under this law, more or less, by collective bargaining. I think the concept is very good and is very real. What we're trying to do is keep just a bare minimum number of the board members there from acting when it might not be the will of the majority of the board. We wouldn't want to say that if we had 89 Members in this House that's a quorum and that any Bill that passes here would only then need 45 votes. Now we don't operate that way. I think it's entirely reasonable that we expect others to operate the same. I'd ask for an aye vote."

Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Huff."

Huff: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In answer to Representative Deuster's question, I think that last Session, Representative Deuster, we passed a Bill out of Higher Education, Senate Bill 147 which mandated the junior college boards to adopt a position similar to what Representative McPike's Bill is attempting to do now for the downstate junior colleges."



Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Randolph, Representative Birchler."

Birchler: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a personal privilege.

We have in the gallery a deligation of farm bureau members and their wives seated in the circle to my left and behind. Their district represented by Bruce Richmond from Murphysburo and Ralph Dunn from DuQuoin and Vince Birchler from Chester. Would you people stand please?"

Speaker Taylor: "Representative McPike to close."

McPike: "Representative Stuffle is the hyphenated Cosponsor and he'd like to close."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes Mr. Speaker and Members. I think Representative McPike and McGrew have said about all that needs to be said on this Bill. I think Representative McPike answered as well as could be answered why Chicago's excluded from this Bill and why the Committee in its wisdom decided to exclude them from the Bill. We have to take out due process in little bites, a little at a time and maybe we can come back if you help us pass this one and take care of Chicago's problem with the same sort of thing next time. We ask for your affirmative vote for the reasons that have been cited here today. We think it's a simple matter of deciding whether or not you're for due process. We think this is the only way it can really be afforded to employees by saying that the elected officials who control the board, who hire and fire, must have a majority vote and order to make a dismissal. We think it's only fair. We ask for your vote on that basis. We hope you will show some concern for these people in support of their due process, in support of rights for individuals. I know, as Representative McPike has said, that you would not want to be dismissed by your peers in any manner without the majority of them doing so. I think it's only fair for these people



that the same sort of standards apply. And for those reasons, Representative McPike and I would ask your affirmative vote on House Bill 1015."

Speaker Taylor: "The question is shall House Bill 1015 pass? All in favor signify by voting aye, all pppose by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? ... record. On this question there's 98 ayes, 55 nays. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1016, Representative McPike. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1034, Representative Braun. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1044, Representative Ewell. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1136, Representative Skinner. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1164, Representative Hanahan. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1166, Representative McPike. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1192, Representative Sandquist. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1202, Representative Kelly. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1214, Representative J.J. Wolf."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1214. A Bill for an Act abolishing the Illinois Naval Militia. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I stand before you today with the most important Bill. This Bill abolishes the Illinois Naval Militia, an organization which has not seen service since 1939 when it was called out to help flood waters on the Mississippi River. As most of you will recall, in 1978 this legislation was approved by the House by a vote of 140 to 1 but failed to win Senate passage because that year, of course, an even numbered year the House of Lords limited their consideration to appropriation matters. Now few of you may remember who cast the one vote against this measure in the House but before I reveal



that Representative and expose his motivation for opposing this fine legislation let me say that his motivation is a blantant conflict of interest. Representative Jack Davis attempted to defeat this legislation and you see how successful he was by the 140 to 1 vote that we passed it by merely because the Illinois Naval Militia represents his last chance, Ladies and Gentlemen, his last chance to achieve glory, his life long dream of becoming a naval commander. Now Jack Davis doesn't brag much about his military career and rightfully so. Throughout his many years in the Navy serving through the Spanish-American War , World War I, World War II, the Battle of Mobile Bay, Jack failed to rise above the rank of Lieutenant Jr. Grade . The fact that he never became a commander is a personal tragedy that has scarred him for life. Now barely a day goes by that Mr. Davis doesn't dream of what might have been if he had only risen to the rank of commander and had grown peanuts instead of corn. Actually, the fact that Jack was never promoted above the rank of Lieutenant 'J.G.' is proof of the inadequacy of our armed forces. In fact, it's a stain on the entire free world. At one time I had favored signing a Salt II Agreement but then I suddenly ran into Jack the other day and realized that any nation that refused to allow Jack Davis to rise above the rank of Lieutenant Jr. 'Grade' better give nothing at all to the Russians. Now I must confess Mr. Davis is not the only Member of this Assembly who's full potential went unnoticed. I regret to say that I ended my military career as a Boatswain's Mate Second Class. Despite my service at 'Chicamaga', Shiloh, the Battle of the Chow Line and San Diego Naval Training Center the Illinois... both the Militia which I was a member and the United States Navy refused to promote me to my destiny. Now the fate of the Illinois Naval Militia is probably pre-



ordained and the forces that we unleash here today to sink the Naval Militia is just beyond our control. I just know that... to well that without a Naval Militia we will probably leave our state virtually defenseless from an attack across Lake Michigan by the State of Michigan or Indiana, or maybe from an invasion by Missouri or Kentucky by way of the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers. So lest we be overly concerned about the helpless condition that we leave the State of Illinois I want to reveal the nearest place we will establish a more effective fighting force to ^{TD} be headed by now full Commander, Jack Davis. We are starting, as you know, the Illinois Auxillary Naval Defense Corps and last June you all received the certificate making you all Honorary Lieutenant Commanders. Now the hat that I hold here in my hand is the symbol... a symbol of that authority. The gold braid here is for Jack Davis which makes him a full Commander and I see this is courtesy of the Illinois Naval and Military Department from Coronel Lou Meyer's and I see there's a petty officer first class emblem on the top which is apparently for me and I accept it humbly. So the Illinois Naval Militia by the Jack here's your cap here...The Naval Militia may be replacable but Commadore Jack Davis and I will be sharing that hat together, prowling the waters of this state, looking for enemy forces. So watch your neighborhood lakes and creeks and streams and if you see any hostile forces approaching, I want you to call Jack or myself. Now, we'll come down highway 55 pulling my fishing boat behind me. Now I have a telephone recorder in my apartment in Chicago. If I'm not home and we're invaded, just leave a message. I'll try to get back to you in a few days."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."



Davis: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker. Thank you Executive Officer Jacob Wolf. No it's Executive Officer. It's Commander is what it is. Nobody's going to outrank me in the Auxiliary Naval Defense Corps and I accept, very humbly. I did cast the one vote against abolishing the Naval Militia and yes, Ladies and Gentlemen and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Press, I had a conflict of interest. I did not rise to the rank of commander. The coveted gold braid on the hat was not to be mine. I figured it was the only chance I had in the Illinois Naval Militia, but I've seen the error of my ways. My Executive Officer, Commander Wolf and I have met on many, many occasions. We're decided to create a strike force to offset the war that was declared by General Griesheimer against Wisconsin to protect our borders which are a great deal of water involved in our borders. We created the Illinois Auxiliary Naval Defense Corp. You have all been appointed Lieutenant Commanders in that Illinois Auxiliary Naval Defense Corp. You are all charged with the responsibility as my Executive Officer said of searching for submarines, rafts, canoes, however they may come and they will come. They will be across the Mississippi, the Ohio, coming down our rivers and streams. Watch for them because, Ladies and Gentlemen, the flag sheep... the flag ship, the flag ship of the Illinois Auxiliary Naval Defense Corp stands ready. It is the bass boat of my Executive Officer but it will be well armed. A six-pack, a fishing rod, and we'll travel anywhere in the state to repel those awesome people who are trying to invade our borders. Thank you. Be alert. Be aware and God Bless you all onward and upward."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker. Oh. I would like to ask a question



of the Sponsor of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Indicates that he'll yield."

Borchers: "Did I understand you to say that you were at Chicamaga and Shiloh?"

Wolf: "At least I fought the Battle of the 'Chow Line at the SanDiego naval Training Center."

Borchers: "I understood you to say you were at Chicamaga and Shiloh and, if this is so, you obviously are too old to hold that rank. You're a past veteran of . . . you're really a deceased veteran."

Wolf: "I may have mispronounced them. Those were Vietnamese towns and southern California towns with Spanish names. I may have mispronounced."

Borchers: "I will go no further. I just think the explanation is not very good and should be disregarded."

Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I want to ask the Sponsor, Representative Wolf, a question. I don't care what his answer is but I'm going to follow Representative Davis's vote, but I'm interested in House Amendment #1. I want to make sure we're doing the right thing here. It appears that the purpose of Amendment #1 was to bring the Bill into conformance with the legislative synopsis. Is that correct?"

Wolf: "I can't remember."

Leinenweber: "Let me read what it says. 'Technical Amendment to bring text into updated conformance with synopsis concerning abolition of Illinois Naval Militia. Is that a new rule?'"

Wolf: "Whatever you say, Harry."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "Representative Leinenweber, it just goes to show you, don't believe everything you read in the Digest. And Commander Davis says we should put you on report and send you to Captains' mast."



Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, I was only going to ask the Chair the question if my Calendar's correct, is it June 30 already?"

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Griesheimer. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I see we have the Commander in Chief on the floor making the rounds today. I want to commend the Sponsor of this Bill for taking this action but as we do so often in the State of Illinois we've closed the door after the horses have already escaped. The State of Wisconsin successfully invaded Illinois about eight months ago and some of you may think that I'm not coming back because of an election. Actually, I'm a new Assemblyman in the State of Wisconsin. But I want you to know it was no small fight even though we didn't have the support of the Governor's Office or the Department of Business and whatever that economic organization's suppose to be down here. Lake County put its full weight against the State of Wisconsin. Senator Geo-Karis was right in the front, but even with this mighty power, we were overcome by the State of Wisconsin. They stole the entire chain of lakes from the State of Illinois, thus, even if there was a purpose for this Naval Militia I think we should abandon it. It was a submarine attack by night that came in through the chain. And after they stole all the crappies and bass, well there was nothing left. So, to the Sponsor of this Bill seeing that there's a great need for this type of thing in the State of Illinois and further noting that they created a new naval organization which he now leads which follows all the great political presidency of our state, I commend him."



Speaker Taylor: "Representative Wolf to close. Representative
A. Wolf to close."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think we've
heard all the arguments for and against the abolishment
of this anachronism and I'll just ask for a favorable
vote again. We'll try to get the Senate to act on it
this year."

Speaker Taylor: "Question is shall House Bill 1214 pass?
All in favor signify by voting yes, all oppose by voting
no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?
Take the record. On this question, on House Bill 1214,
132 yes and 4 nays. The Bill having received the
Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed.
House Bill 1221, Representative Ralph Dunn."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1221. A Bill for an Act to
exempt alternate energy facilities from property tax
and certain occupation and use taxes. Third Reading
of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Dunn." Ralph Dunn."

Dunn R: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House.
House Bill 1221 does just what the title says. It
amends the State Occupation and Use Tax, provide
exemption from taxes for alternate energy facilities
or equipment that use solar or solar derived sources
of energy. 41 states have similar Bills to this,
I understand from our staff. The Bill is on the
Spring Calendar. It didn't get to it last fall, and
I would urge passage of it. I'd be glad to answer any
questions."

Speaker Taylor: "Any discussion? Gentleman from Macon,
Representative John Dunn."

Dunn J: "Will Representative Dunn yield?"

Speaker Taylor: "He indicates that he will."

Dunn J: "Do I understand the Bill as amended to provide that
the sales tax will come off only if the product is
manufactured with solar energy? Is that correct?"



Dunn R "As I understand, it exempts the solar energy or solar energy derived facilities from the 4% tax.

And on..."

Dunn J: "If you make alcohol for use in gasoline, what is the implication here?"

DunnR: "I don't think..."

DunnJ: "None?"

DunnR: "I don't think there's anything on alcohol."

Dunn J: "The Digest, I think, does refer to methane produced from agricultural products I believe. Does it not? Is that Amendment on or off the Bill? Amendment #1 refers to the production of methane from agricultural waste products. It seems to me to go on to say that the energy required is derived from solar energy..."

Dunn: "I believe methane was put in it, but not alcohol. That's right I think. It's agricultural products that make methane from agricultural..."

Dunn: "But the product must be produced by solar energy according..."

Dunn: "...and solar energy equipment."

Dunn: "Thank you."

Speaker Taylor: "Any further discussion? Representative Richmond:"

Richmond: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Question of the Sponsor if he'll yield."

Speaker Taylor: "He indicates that he will."

Richmond: "Representative Dunn, does this take... does this leave out the portion of the tax that would go to municipalities or local government? Does it..."

DunnR: "Yes it does. I think it does. Yeah. It takes off sales tax altogether, the five cents."

Richmond: "Takes off the five cents."

DunnR: "I understand it does."

Richmond: "Thank you."

Speaker Taylor: "Any further discussion? Representative Ropp... Robbins."



DunnR: "Excuse me. It takes off the 4 cents, Bruce.

I was wrong. I appreciate you calling that to my attention."

Robbins: "For those that are worrying about the methane gas, most of that is just the odor off the manure and it's already illegal for you to smell it anyway."

Speaker Taylor: "Any further discussion? Representative Ralph Dunn, to close."

DunnR: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I urge passage and an aye vote on House Bill 1221."

Speaker Taylor: "Question is shall House Bill 1221 pass?"

All in favor signify by voting yea, all oppose voting no. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question... On this question there's 137 yes, none voting no and House Bill 1221 having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1327, Representative Totten. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1371, Representative Steczo. House Bill 1371, Representative Steczo. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1381, Steczo. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1387, Pullen. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1416, Representative Gaines."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1416. A Bill for an Act to amend of the Illinois Small Business Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is merely a housekeeping Bill which adjusts the maximum for a small business to be eligible for small business set asides for the state with inflation. It raises the amount from 2,500,000 to 7,500,000 for wholesaler. From 500,000 to 1,500,000 for retailer and from 300,000 to 1,000,000 for construction businesses. It raises from 250 to 350 the maximum number of employees for small manufacturing businesses.



The state has a set aside program which has not been working because all the companies that are eligible to do the work that the state needs to be done are now, because of inflation, above the current maximum. So I ask a favorable vote on this legislation."

Speaker Taylor: "Is there any discussion? The question is shall House Bill... Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Question of the Sponsor Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Taylor: "Indicates that he'll yield."

Winchester: "Representative Gaines, have you discussed this with the Department of Administrative Services or anyone with the small..."

Gaines: "Yes. Yes I have."

Winchester: "And are they in support of your legislation?"

Gaines: "That's why I introduced it last year and it got caught in the log jam. We had a conference in my office with the Department... what is now the Department of Commerce and also Administrative Services. And the reason that the explained to me that they did not have the set aside program working was that the companies that had formerly gotten contracts were now above the current maximum."

Winchester: "Well, my question is, is the Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs are in support of your legislation?"

Gaines: "When I talked with them they were."

Winchester: "Alright. Thank you."

Speaker Taylor: "Question is shall House Bill 1416 pass? All in favor signify by voting yea, all oppose by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record please. On this question there's 136 yes, 2 voting nay and House Bill 1416 having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1476, Gene Hoffman. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1480, Speaker Redmond. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1483, Representative



Greiman. House Bill 1483, Representative Greiman.

Take it out of the record. House Bill 1503, Representative Yourell."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1503. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. May I have leave to move House Bill 1503 back to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment?"

Speaker Taylor: "Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Bill returned to Second Reading."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Amendment #2, I believe it is, to House Bill 1503 deletes everything after the enacting clause and creates in itself the new Bill. Number one, it establishes a veto power for the joint committee over proposed emergency and preemptory rules of state agencies. The joint committee could veto a rule if it's found that the rule would exceed the agency's statutory authority or would constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare. In order to make the veto stand up, a 3/5 vote of the Members appointed to the joint committee would be required to veto a rule."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Yourell, would you pardon me. The Amendment has not been distributed. We'll have to get back to that. Take it out of the record. We'll leave it on Second Reading. House Bill 1517, Representative Griesheimer. House Bill 1522, Representative Hanahan. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1566, Representative Terzich. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1624, Representative John Dunn. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1625, Representatives Skinner, Hanahan, and Gaines. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1629, Representative Winchester. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1673, Representative Bowman.



Out of the record. House Bill 1702, Representative Leverenz. House Bill 1702, Representative Leverenz. Take it out of the record. 1704, Representative Leverenz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1710, Representative Reilly. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1729, Representative Kornowicz. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1736, Representative Marovitz. Take it out of the record. 1741, Representative Hoffman. Gene Hoffman. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1762, Representative Molloy. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1764, Representative Yourell. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1800, Representative O'Brien. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1823, Representative Donovan. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1830, Representative Stearney-Johnson. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1831, Representative Williams. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1857, Representative Steczo. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1878, Representative Richmond. House Bill 1878, Representative Richmond. Take it out of the record. House Bill 1892, Representative Mulcahey. Take it out of the record."



Speaker Taylor: "House Bill 19... 1918, Representative Giorgi. Representative Matijevich."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1918. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1918 will prohibit utility companies from asking the Illinois Commerce Commission for a rate increase prior to one year from the date of the last increase having taken effect. This would allow a breathing period for consumers and reduce the high case load which presently burdens the Illinois Commerce Commission staff and the interveners. The Illinois Public Utilities Act currently allows utility companies to file new rate increase requests immediately after being granted an increase. Utilities may file new increase requests even when their prior requests are under appeal and rate increase proceedings are very expensive. Commonwealth Edison, for example, often spends a quarter of a million dollars in such a proceedings. A cost which is then passed on to consumers the Illinois Commerce Commission and the interveners likewise must invest considerable time and money on such proceedings. Now, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, about a month ago I read that AT&T made a profit last year of six, I believe it was six and a half billion dollars profit. Profit. The Illinois Bell presently is asking for a rate increase before the Illinois Commerce Commission. I'm sure that many of you are like me and have attended some of these senior citizens meetings to



senior citizens coalitions around the State of Illinois. They placed the high cost of utilities as their number one priority on what this Legislature should do as far as getting them some assistance in lessening the burden on them. I think that you could do a great service to those senior citizens because of their high cost of inflation and not being able to make ends meet by passing this Bill which I think makes some sense. Now I know that the other side will say that it takes a lot of time to... to... for the Commerce Commission to consider rate requests and that is the reason that they can come with the request immediately after an increase. But I say to you Ladies and Gentlemen, that all it does is increase the cost to the consumer, and I think that the consumer really doesn't stand a chance. When pitted up against the very high priced, both attorneys and other staff people, that the utilities can put up against them in a rate request hearing. So I would urge this General Assembly to support this Bill. It does make a lot of sense to the consumers who are very hard pressed at this time."

Speaker Taylor: "Is there any discussion? The Lady from Adams, Representative Kent."

Kent: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I know that we all want to help consumers. I do too. But there are certain things that cost a certain amount and who is to pay the difference? When the cost of the utilities goes up of supplying them to us, who is to pay it? Is there a certain few that is to pay it? Are we to cut back on services? Is that what we are to tell them? We are causing



many of the high costs of the utility rates that are asked for. The cost of their materials. The cost of their labor. All of these things. Who is to pay it? This sounds very good back home to the consumer, but I'm afraid it would sound foolish. I urge you to vote no."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from LaSalle, Representative Adams. Representative Anderson. Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, I did want to make an introduction but I don't want to do it in the middle of a Bill."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from DeWitt, Representative Vinson."

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

Speaker Taylor: "Indicates that he will."

Vinson: "I wonder if you could tell me what utilities this would apply to."

Matijevich: "Well, I'm sure it would apply to all of the public utilities who go before the Illinois Commerce Commission for rate increases."

Vinson: "Would it apply to telephone companies as well as power companies?"

Matijevich: "Yes it would."

Vinson: "When a telephone company, as opposed to a power company, makes a rate filing before the Commerce Commission, is it likely that they will file several different rates for different kinds of services?"

Matijevich: "I'm sure they would."

Vinson: "Under the provisions of this Bill, if any one of the rates for those... that list of services filed had been raised in the previous twelve months you couldn't file a rate schedule that had, for the other nine of the ten rates, had a decrease in rates. Is that correct?"



Matijevich: "I believe that the interpretation of this Bill would be for that particular service you could not file another increase. That's been..."

Vinson: "May I address the Bill Mr. Speaker?"

Matijevich: "That's the way I've been told that the interpretation of the Bill as written would be."

Vinson: "May I address the Bill Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Taylor: "Proceed."

Vinson: "I would urge the Sponsor to take the Bill back to Second Reading and to create that to cure that one defect in the Bill. I think that we make a gross mistake when we label every utility and regard every utility as being just like the power company. I think the unique situation, particularly in the telephone companies where they're filing a series of rates often including rate reductions because of the technology, would make this a bad mistake to apply to that. And if we dealt with that problem I might be able to support it. But at this time I cannot."

Speaker Taylor: "Any further discussion? Representative Matijevich to close."

Matijevich: "Well I hate to lose Representative Vinson's support, but we're going to leave it in the state it's in because it's a good Bill. It's a consumer Bill and the fact of the matter is that the public is incensed over these rate increases that keep coming in and coming in and they can't cope with it. The only way that this can be coped with is if we, the General Assembly, tell the public that we are going to put an end to it. That we think, also, that the public utilities have come in with



too many rate increases. I had some faith to tell you the truth when Governor Thompson said that he was going to finally pick a Chairman that was going to be a consumer representative. And I think he meant it. I think the Chairman felt that way, but I'll tell you, even a Chairman who feels that way can't cope with all of the statistics and all that the public utilities can come in with with what looks to be supporting evidence for a rate increase. And I think that we as the General Assembly are the only ones that can come forward and say that we are going to protect the consumers because you and I know that they surely need it. This is a good Bill and will protect them and I urge your support."

Speaker Taylor: "The question is shall House Bill 1918 pass? All in favor signify by voting yes and all oppose by voting no. Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think this Bill is really one of the most important concepts that we'll be taking up this fall. With the economy doing the kinds of things it has during the last twelve months, I agree with Representative Matijevich that the Chairman really has made a great deal of effort toward being more consumer conscience during his term as Chairman of the Commerce Commission. But sometimes his hands are tied and they have to look to the Legislature. They are going to be looking to the Legislature regarding winter shut-offs and they look to the Legislature regarding rate increases. This is our chance



to really give people relief, meaningful relief. And if you really care about helping people in need... If people want increases, they can get their increases. No one's ever going to hold a tax day for the utility companies. If they want an increase, they can get an increase. But to come in with increase after increase, month after month after month is absolutely ludicrous. This is a superior concept. I think John Matijevich has a great idea. The Chairman of the Commerce Commission is really in favor of looking to the Legislature to help provide some leadership and some guidance as to how to provide relief to the citizenry of the State of Illinois and I would whole-heartedly recommend a green vote on this. One increase per year is certainly enough."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have the utmost respect for the two previous speakers that are always concerned about the poor people back home. I know their intentions are always thinking about the consumer back home but let's look at the Bill. You have a twelve month moratorium before filing and an eleven month review before the Illinois Commerce Commission. Yes, the rate increases will be less frequent but then when you would get hit with a rate increase it would be a tremendous increase. At the rate of inflation, the economy the way it is today, you're going 18% a year after a 23 month period; what kind of a rate increase are we going to give those poor people back home that we're so



worried and so concerned about? I know that they're always concerned about the consumers back home, but just stop and look at this Bill and read this Bill. And find out what it's going to... what fiscal impact it will have on those poor people that we're concerned back home when they do finally do get a rate increase from the Illinois Commerce Commission. I wish that we'd quit trying to help the poor people back home. The only way we could help them is by adjourning this Session and going home. But coming up with legislation like this is going to affect them and it's going to affect them harder than any other Bill that we're trying to put in this House."

Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Epton."

Epton: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have a conflict of interest in this matter, but as always I'll vote my conscience."

Speaker Taylor: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Beatty."

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on the surface this looks like a consumer Bill but I really question whether it is. We have a Commerce Commission that is expert in whether or not there should be a rate increase. We should continue to let agencies of different govern... units... utilities approach whether they want an increase or not and let the Commerce Commission decide. At the present time there are many problems that these utilities have. Their earnings are falling. Their expenses are high. If, in fact,



they don't have enough money, it may be that they won't be able to provide the service that they should for the consumer. So I don't think that danger is where the Sponsor of this Bill believe it is. I believe that the Commerce Commission is well able to decide whether the rate should be granted and for us to reduce this to letting them apply once a year is really putting a harness on the whole thing and can alarm and cause more problems." I don't know where we're going to go with this nuclear energy, but I know that the Commonwealth Edison plants are being built. They don't have enough money to complete them so they're sitting there. They've spent quite a lot of money. Maybe they should finish them, maybe they shouldn't. You see, my present light, I've got a conflict. I own 15 shares of Commonwealth Edison so that I do keep abreast of what the problems are but I don't believe the problems lie in not letting them apply for a rate increase. And I don't think my 15 shares will make a heck of a lot of difference when it's all said and done; but I think we're fooling the consumers with this Bill. We're trying to. We're not being realistic. I think we should vote no and let the Commerce Commission continue as it has in the past."

And if there should be a rate increase, give it. If it shouldn't, then turn them down."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Henry."

Henry: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I totally disagree with the last speaker because I attended during the summer or during the winter months senior



citizens protesting increases in utility rates. And I was told, being a new Member of the House, that Legislators are to protect the people who cannot protect themselves. And just only one point, Mr. Speaker, is that the senior citizens and the people on fixed incomes are being totally denied the right to live equality in the senior citizens days of their lives. The poor and the unemployed are also the ones that's going to be hurt by continuing the Illinois Commerce Commissions procedure of allowing utility companies to raise their rates within four times a year. They come in 3%, 5%, and before you know it, Mr. Speaker, at the end of the year you're talking about a 25% ~~increase~~ Senior citizens in my district and I guess across the State of Illinois cannot keep and afford to keep up the fight of the high cost of utilities and I think this Bill addresses itself. I support it and I urge every Member of the House to do the same."

Speaker Taylor: "The Lady from St. Clair , Representative Younge."

Younge: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I'm voting green on this Bill because we have a run-away utility rate increase situation here in Illinois. One of the most pitiful things that anybody can stand and do is a senior citizen at one of these public utility companies trying to pay a 198 dollar light bill or gas bill with a 200 dollar SSI or some other type of fixed income check. The people of this State are finding it increasingly difficult to meet utility costs and the only Body that can protect our citizens is the



General Assembly of the State of Illinois. A review of the rate increases that have been given over the last five or six years will show that 75% or better of the rate requests have been granted by the Illinois Commerce Commission. Just a couple of months ago there was a request by the Illinois Power Company for a 14% rate increase and 11% was granted. The next day the Illinois Power Company filed another request for a rate increase. People are now paying twice as much for utilities as they are paying off ^{the} house notes on rent. The whole reason for establishing the system of ownership, the system of monopoly so far as public utilities are concerned was to maintain the cost, to hold down the cost so they will be reasonable and fair. So that people, consumers, could afford it. We now have a situation where the cost has gotten all out of control and the General Assembly then must step in and examine this situation and by way of this Bill give a temporary moratorium to the people of Illinois so that most of the families ... Most of the families have now used up their savings. They used up their extra income. They have used up all of the surplus moneys that they have trying to keep the gas and the lights and the water on. And I think it becomes incumbent upon this House and this General Assembly to step in at this time and cause a halt or a slow down of this run-away situation. Thank you."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty."



Getty: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I rise to explain my present vote. We've been told that this would provide a one year moratorium. Unfortunately, because of the way the Bill is drafted, it does substantially more than that. I would support the one year concept that the Sponsor has indicated, however; under the law, the Commerce Commission has 11 months to make its determination. So if you were to file today, the Commerce Commission would then have 11 months before it would grant the rate increase and you would then start from that point on, 11 months hence, before the utility would be again able to file for a rate increase. Now that would be a total of 23 months. I suggest to you that given the very precarious economic conditions that we have at this time and our problems with energy and energy delivery that this goes far beyond what we ought to consider. I think if the Sponsor were to take this back and amend it so that it provided for only a one year period so that a rate could again be filed for after a year had expired it would be appropriate and I would then support it."

Speaker Taylor: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Yes Mr. Speaker. The last speaker was absolutely right. We would have a 23 month lag instead of an 11 month lag and, you know, there's no such thing as a free lunch. This is really a pay raise Bill in reverse. Think what you're going to do to the poor people out there. Instead of a small increase as your cost goes up, you will pay one large



increase that they will not be able to handle. It's much better. You know, this thing isn't done before the Commerce Commission. They don't go in and say we'd like a raise and they get the raise. They have to prove that they need it. They have to prove that their costs are there. So I think until this Bill is amended back as the last speaker has suggested, I can't support it and I urge you to vote no on it."

Speaker Taylor: "The Gentleman from Marion, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the bill at my house has gone up 50% in a fairly short time and I don't like it any better than you do. And certainly I feel sorry for the people in the low income brackets. They don't have the money to pay it. But I think along with this Bill we ought to put in an Amendment which says that nobody can charge the power companies more for coal or more for gas or more for labor within a year. That way their costs will be guaranteed too and they won't have to ask for a raise. That no labor union or no coal company or no gas company can ask the power company for any increase for a whole year. Then we'll be in the book. My parting shot is that if you really think the power companies are making a lot of money, I just looked at the financial page of the Tribune this morning. There's stocks on the market. Buy all you can get a hold of and you'll be rich too."

Speaker Taylor: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. Gentleman requests a poll of the absentees."



Clerk Leone: "Poll of the absentees. Alexander.
 Birkinbine. Dawson. Flinn. Karpziel.
 Garmisa. Kane. Katz. Keane. Klosak.
 Kozubowski. Kucharski. McAulliffe.
 McBroom. McCourt. Schoeberlein. Skinner.
 Stearney. Watson. Wikoff. Winchester.
 Sam Wolf. And Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Taylor: "Speaker aye. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, my political sense would
 tell me to leave this Roll Call go, but my
 practical sense would tell me to put it on
 Postponed Consideration. I might say before
 I do that in explanation because someone
 did mention the cost of fuel. There are,
 as you know, written into approvals the
 adjustment clauses so you don't have to
 cry and shed any tears when they do pay
 more for fuel and coal. And also, this is
 another case where on the floor of the House
 I hear people saying what's good for poor people
 I'll tell you if at this time there were
 177 poor people in every 107 seats... 77 seats,
 this Bill would pass by 177 and nothing.
 This is a Bill for poor people but I would
 ask, Mr. Speaker, at this time that we place
 it on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Taylor: "Leave Postponed Consideration. We're
 going back to House Bill 1503 on Second Reading,
 Representative Yourell. The Amendment is now printed
 and passed out. Representative Anderson, for what
 purpose do you rise?"

Anderson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to make an intro-
 duction. Some ladies down here from the Tazewell County
 Farm Bureau and they're sitting in the various galleries.
 Would they please get up? They're represented by
 Representative VonBoeckman, Representative Ackerman and



myself. Let's give them a hand."

Speaker Taylor: "Representative Yourell on House Bill 1503
on Second Reading."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Amendment #2 to House Bill 1503 becomes the Bill. After consultation with the Illinois Manufacturer's Association and the State Chamber of Commerce and other interested groups in the State of Illinois, we decided to develop an Amendment that would perhaps make the Bill more palatable to those who had originally opposed the concept some months ago. The Amendment does not change the basic concept of the Bill that provides for a veto power for the joint committee over proposed emergency and preemptory rules of state agencies. It does, however, require 3/5 vote of the joint committee to ask for a veto. The joint committee's veto would last only 180 days unless the General Assembly passes a joint Resolution affirming the joint committee's action. If such a joint Resolution is passed, the rule would be permanently vetoed. What we're attempting to do, fundamentally, with concept of House Bill 1503 is to provide for all of the Members of the General Assembly to have input into the rule making decisions of state agencies. We have not had that power with the passage of House Bill 1415 and 16 in the last Session of the General Assembly creating the joint committee. Through two years of operation we have found that this authority is absolutely necessary if the joint committee is going to be successful with the state agencies in their promulgations of rules and regulations. So what this Amendment does is put the Bill in the shape that I would like to have it in and those of you who disagree with the concept of the legislation will certainly have the opportunity to debate it on Third Reading. I ask for the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1503."



Speaker Taylor: "Any discussion on Amendment #2 to House Bill 1503? Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. As originally put in, House Bill 1503 was probably the greatest unconstitutional power grab since President Roosevelt tried to reform the Supreme Court. Amendment #2 is so much better than House Bill 1503 as originally put in that one can almost be in a position to at least vote present on it, but I think we ought to adopt the Amendment because just on the fluke that the Bill might get through without the Amendment and I would joint the Gentleman urging its adoption."

Clerk Leone: "Speaker Redmond in the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Yourell, do you want to close?"

Yourell: "I've already asked that they adopt Amendment #2 Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment 2. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. The motion carried... The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk Leone; "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Take two more Bills and then we'll adjourn. We have a committee at two and one at three so... 1952, E.G. Steele.

Representative E.G. Steele. What's the next one? 2022, Representative Taylor, do you want to go with that one? 2022? Out of the record. 2029, Representative Braun. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, what order are we following?"

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading."

Griesheimer: "But we..."

Speaker Redmond: "Numerical sequence."

Griesheimer: "Well, the next Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "Have you got one?"



Griesheimer: "The next Bill that is on the Calendar after Representative Yourell's Bill was House Bill 1517."

Speaker Redmond: "That was taken out of the record.

We went back to it. That's what I'm advised. Do you want to call the Bill? We'll call your Bill."

Griesheimer: "I'm ready to go on it."

Speaker Redmond: "1517. Okay. 1517."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes. We have someone who ordered a hamburger and soup or something here and..."

Speaker Redmond: "That was Taylor Pouncey."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 1517. A Bill for an Act to create the Public Smoking Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1517 is a Bill that's been presented to this House in this Legislature in two prior legislative Sessions and on each occasion has won overwhelming support of the House and the Senate. Two successive Governors have vetoed this Bill. The present Governor having vetoed this Bill approximately two and a half years ago after unanimous passage by the House and the Senate and after he spent an hour and a half with the tobacco industry. This Bill does not prohibit smoking in the State of Illinois but acknowledges the serious problem which is confronted by those people who cannot tolerate cigarette smoke. It provides that there will be designated areas in certain limited public facilities for non-smokers and smokers to use when they're using those public facilities. This is a small, rudimentary beginning to a serious problem. We are trying to cope with that problem with a Bill that was patterned after the Bill that was originally introduced in Nebraska and Arizona. Interestingly enough, this Bill was the pattern for the law which I



understand is now on the books in Ohio which easily passed four years ago. All this Bill would provide is that in the designated areas of hospitals, elevators, indoor theaters, libraries, art museums, and concert halls and in also in public buses that the owner or supervisor of these facilities would clearly designate areas in which smokers were to sit. In areas that were not so designated, the entire area would be considered a non-smoking area. It gives the Department of Public Health the authority to institute regulations for the enforcement of this Act. When the Governor, Governor Thompson, vetoed this Bill last time he said that he vetoed it because it would cost the state too much money to implement this. I would point out to you that this last spring at the request of Representative Kane there was a fiscal note prepared by the Department of Public Health and at that time they said they're entire obligated amount necessary to implement this Bill was 56,000 dollars. That is practically nothing in a state budget of over 12 billion. Thus I would suggest that the arguments with regard to cost to the state are ludicrous and without merit. The important thing is that this would give us a state-wide law giving the rights of non-smokers the same priority as the rights taken by smokers. I have found that uniformly, even the people that are smokers, are willing to live with a Bill and a law such as this. Many of you that voted for this Bill once and twice before have indicated to me that in fact you are smokers and that you feel that there does need to be some protection for non-smokers. This is an especially appropriate time for this Bill to come up as yesterday the University of California released some rather startling figures showing that the intervence of lung cancer and lung related deceases is as high in non-smokers as



it is in smokers where the non-smokers have been in constant proximity to people smoking. This is an urgent health matter. I would urge your support of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if there's been an appropriation Bill filed with this as a companion Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "No, the appropriation for this has not taken place yet but I would suggest to you that any Department of State Government within their own designated appropriation that cannot find 56, 000 dollars including this Body would be a surprise to me. That is an incredibly small amount of money. I would suggest less than the amount of money that's utilized to fund most of our rather inane commissions."

Schraeder: "First of all, I don't consider 56,000 dollars a miniscule amount of money. It's going to be an increasing amount every year as you well know. But secondly, as a non-smoker, I'm not prone to regulate other peoples habits just because I don't happen to be a smoker. I think somewhere along the line we've got to stop and look at these programs of infringing on public rights. There are other people besides non-smokers around and I just wonder what's going to happen with all the small businesses that are in existence now that cannot possibly set aside certain areas for non-smoking. And I think we're just going too far with government regulations and interference in business and the public sector. And I would think that this is not the time to impinging more contractual and statutory problems to the small business man and I just think this is a bad concept at this time and urge a no vote. At least a present vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."



Johnson: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the previous speaker alludes to public rights. I want to know what the Members of this House and the previous speaker feel about the public rights of a citizen not to have his or her lungs infested with cigarette smoke and to contract cancer and those various other things that flow from the use of tobacco even though they don't actually use it themselves. Recent, in fact in even more than recent studies by the Illinois... not the Illinois, but the American Medical Society, by the Chicago Lung Association, and by a whole variety of series of publications indicate without exception that non-smokers are as substantially affected by smoke in their lungs in the close physical proximity of their lungs to smoke of smokers as the smokers themselves are. That's uncontradicted. And if all we have is 56,000 dollars expenditure to save 10 or 15 people a year and I would venture to say vastly more from contracting cancer and heart disease in addition to the terrific physical objectionability that non-smokers have, in reaction to smoke, I think that's a small price to pay. And the fact that some businesses are going to have to make some accommodations to be able to protect the rights of people who don't want to involuntarily smoke seems to me entirely reasonable. Federal governments a classic example of a hypocrite on this. We require anybody put a notice on a cigarette package and in all the ads in fact we bar TV ads that cigarette smoking is hazardous to your health and is likely to cause cancer and yet we subsidize the tobacco industry. And it seems to me we're in a lot of the same posture here in the State of Illinois. On the one hand we say that smoking is hazardous to your health and we do all sorts of things to appropriate money to be able to treat the cancer and heart disease and other things that flow from it and on the other hand we're not willing to spend 56,000



dollars to allow non-smokers to enjoy their public rights, the freedom to have their lungs free from other peoples smoke. I think this is a reasonable Bill. I can't imagine why it's back here on a second vote, but I would certainly urge the previous speaker and other Members of this House to give this Bill an overwhelming vote of yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I rise in opposition to this Bill for a variety of reasons. First, and most important, I think it's a subject, a practice, which is best left to the common sense and the intelligence of the average person. We don't need government, some regulatory bureaucracy come in and... to apply details, rules from above, on a matter like this. We could rely on custom and courtesy and the common sense of people. We don't need another thousand inspectors our checking these things out. I would particularly call you attention to Section 5 of the Act which imposes a duty on the proprietor of an establishment to design the no-smoking area in such a way as to minimize the intrusion of smoke. Now that's very vague language and he's subject to a fine if he doesn't do that. What that language means is that if he doesn't satisfy some inspector then he's going to be imposed on there. And what it really comes down to is that it's just one more of the kinds of Acts that were particularly demonstrated what happens to them in the mirage surrays of the investigation. There's just going to be that much more money passed to inspectors to bribe them on an unenforcable series of regulations. Let's leave this to the common sense of the average person."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative John Dunn."

Dunn: "Will the Sponsor yield?"



Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Dunn: "Where are the designated areas where smoking is to be prohibited?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I don't know that that question can really be answered directly because it presumes certain things that are not in the Bill. The Bill provides that the general areas that will be subject to the law are hospitals, theaters, libraries, museums, concert halls, and public buses. But it's up to the individual proprietor or manager of those facilities to decide what portion of these categories will be set aside for smokers."

Dunn: "Does this include restaurants?"

Griesheimer: "No, it does not include restaurants."

Dunn: "And would this chamber be considered one of the designated areas, hopefully."

Griesheimer: "Well it certainly wouldn't be considered a hospital. I can't believe that this chamber would be considered a museum, but after a few of a speeches it might be considered an indoor theater and to that extent I don't know whether I can answer that question. But I truly don't believe that this chamber per se falls within the category of the areas designated in the Bill."

Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, then I would ask that we proceed to Act 3 and move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "I think that... Representative Satterthwaite's prerogative. Representative Satterthwaite, do you seek recognition."

Satterthwaite: "That was not the purpose of my light."

Speaker Redmond: "What I was trying to say was that it seemed to me that if you moved the previous question you do it before you get into a great discussion."

Satterthwaite: "I will move the previous question if I may explain my vote."



Speaker Redmond: "No, no, no, no. I'm calling on you for recognition. I think the previous question was out of order at that time."

Satterthwaite: "I do thank the previous questioner because those were some points that I was going to ask of the Sponsor of this Bill. I think we should not confuse the Bill with what some of the opponents were saying earlier. We are not, by this Bill, trying to regulate every public place. There are certain specific places listed in the Bill where this would apply and only to those. The arguments that we get by with people's generosity and sense of fairness has not worked, does not work, will not work. I have been in meetings where smokers have been asked to refrain or to move to a different section of the room because there were people who were greatly annoyed by the smoke that was being generated and those smokers were not always courteous. In fact, some of them have been extremely discourteous and rude and so I think in order to begin to have some kind of regulation and in order to be able to have an ounce of prevention we need to have some regulations so that the non-smokers do not all end up in those hospitals asking for a cure and I seek your support for this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Schuneman."

Schuneman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schuneman: "Representative Griesheimer, I think one of the things that many of us are concerned about in a Bill like this is the extent to which it may bring about regulation and require redesign of facilities and so forth. I know that in the airline industry where we see no smoking sections, basically, all it costs them is a sign that they put up that says that this is a no smoking section. Is that basically how this law would



be implemented or would this require some great expenditure of money on the part of hospitals and museums and theaters?"

Griesheimer: "I think that you can anticipate by your own question that the answer is that this will cost a very small amount of money, that the only amount of money that will be required is the posting of a few signs in the designated areas. Generally, it's been found in the State of Nebraska where this same law was passed about five and a half to six years ago that the posting of it solved a great deal of the problem in the state and there have been no recorded cases of the necessity of enforcement within the courts. Now at least the last time I checked with the Representative or Senator in the State of Nebraska that handled and sponsored the Bill."

Schuneman: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak to the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schuneman: "I rise in support of this Bill. I think the time has come in this country where when non-smokers have a right to a section in public buildings where they will not be caused to inhale smoke of those people who have chosen to smoke. Now I have no ... or quarrel with those people who decide to smoke, but I do have a quarrel with those who decide that I have to smoke when they want to. And I think that this is an opinion that is becoming held by a wider and wider number of people in this state and America. Today we had a Bill in Revenue Committee which called for the State of Illinois to permit a check-off whereby the citizens of this state would be permitted to contribute a dollar of their funds to a cancer fund which would then be distributed by the State of Illinois to help cure cancer. I think we could take a step in the right direction by approving this Bill which I think would go a long way toward helping eliminate some



of these cases of cancer. I stand in support of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, quite a few years ago we had a Representative, a very fine man from Chicago, Democrat, whose name is 'Arrigo' and he's a friend of mine. And I want to confess that now I still think about this and I stand in error of my ways. Around 1971 or '72 there was such a Bill as this introduced and I can remember when he stood over there on the floor after a very serious operation and asked us to please stop smoking because he was killing us... killing him. I want to tell you that within a short time after that he died and part of it was a result of the smoke he inhaled. Now, I had an operation of my throat in 1975. I never thought about those things like I should have and I remember with shame by the way that I voted not to support that Bill. I'm now ashamed of that very much because I think of Arrigo when I think about how smoke now affects me. But after that operation of my throat I find that smoke is very disturbing to me. Last night, states attorneys had, as you know, a meeting for us and a little refreshment and all that. I left very soon because I couldn't stand the cigarette smoke. Well I feel that those people really infringing my rights. I do feel that there... that a non-smoker has an equal right with a smoker. But we should be allowed to be separate because this is not an ordinary infringement of government of our rights which I thoroughly oppose, but it's a matter of life and death. I agree that when I hear the TV statement of the organization in relation to life and breath and life and death, it is. Therefore, I urge that we vote yes because of the rights of life and death."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I've listened



intently and it seems to me the problem here is not smoking but the fact that some people are inconsiderate and rude: so I think we ought to change this Bill so that nobody can be inconsiderate and rude. I don't smoke and it annoys me when others do sometimes, and I think they are inconsiderate and rude but I don't think this Bill's going to stop that. So we ought to pass a Bill that nobody can ever be inconsiderate and rude."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummer."

Brummer: "Yes, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman's moved the previous question.

The question is shall the main question be put?

Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. The motion carried. Representative Griesheimer to close."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Again, let me emphasize that this is not a Bill to prohibit smoking. I take to heart the comments made by that great conservative Legislator, Representative Schraeder. He's sort of a lone wolf at times on his side but I know that his comments were most sincere. I would point out to you, Representative in reply to your comments, that this Bill does not prohibit people that want to pollute their own lungs and possibly bring about lung related diseases. If you want to do that, it can still be done. It can be done in numerable places in this world, in this state, and even in this city if you like. As you also know, Representative Schraeder, I have worked closely with the State Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations during my tenure in the Legislature. Not one business organization or business man has ever come to me and said, 'I oppose this Bill'. I would presume that the State Chamber, therefore; does not oppose this Bill. Therefore; business does not oppose this Bill, and



I hope that somewhat solves your questions. As to the other speaker who suggested that we could rely upon the intelligence and courtesy of those that smoke, I, unfortunately, must even point out to him that very seldom does he ask about whether I want him to smoke his pipe around me. We cannot rely upon the intelligence or courtesy of the smokers because there is no intelligence and courtesy among certain smokers. But more importantly, his argument adopted from the Governor's handwritten veto message that this is not enforceable, if we were to follow his theory, we would immediately abolish all traffic speed violations as they are no more enforceable than a smoking law that would protect the health and individual rights of non-smokers. I think this is a Bill whose time has come. I think that last two Governors knew its time had come but when they were prompted by rather sizable potential campaign contributions from the illustrious tobacco industry, it was just too much to ask them to place the health of our citizens before the lust for their political office. I would hope that this Body would again vote to support this as it has done in the past. I would point out to the Legislators from Chicago that when this Bill was first up, the first time in the Senate some five, six years ago, a number of people considered this Bill to be an impossible task to pass in the Senate. We were advised at that time by the Mayor's son that the Mayor of Chicago, the late Mayor Daley, favored this concept and in fact had ordered strict enforcement of an ordinance that was almost identical to this in the City of Chicago. I would suggest this is a good Bill for the entire State of Illinois and more importantly to those people who just wish to have the opportunity to enjoy certain public facilities without having their lungs filled with someone else's smoke."



Speaker Redmond: "Question is shall this Bill pass?"

Those in favor vote aye, oppose vote no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will... Representative Griesheimer. Take the record.

On this question there's 92 aye and 33 no. Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I'd like to request a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman's requested a verification. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd request a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Poll the absentees Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Poll of the absentees. Alexander. Williamson. Birkinbine. Capparelli. Chapman."

Speaker Redmond: "Chapman aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "Cullerton."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Christensen aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "DiPrima."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Yes, can I say a few words Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "I doubt it. Go ahead. Go ahead."

DiPrima: "Can I? Just for a few laughs. Well, I quit smoking two months ago. I used to smoke like a steam engine. But, in the 60 years that I smoked, it never bothered me one way or the other. I think it's just up to the individual. These guys that get cancer and all that. They probably get it from an inhaling bad air or something. Cigarettes never bothered me and I don't care who smokes around me. I don't think it's going to affect me any. If you got good lungs, they're going to stay with you till you die. That's for certain. But in any event, I ain't supporting this Bill. I'm just laying off because I don't think smoke bothers anybody in any way except to the individual. That's all I have to say."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I know we're in the middle of a



verification here and I hate to rise to a point of personal privilege, but would you ask the Representative from the nearby county to put his pipe out. I know that he wants to be very careful not to offend anybody but it's offending me. I'd like to have it put out."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "Continuing the poll of the absentees. Doyle. Ralph Dunn. Ewell. Ewing."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Following my leader, Larry, over there, vote me yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman votes yes."

Clerk O'Brien: "Farley. Flinn. Karpel. Friedrich."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich no."

Clerk O'Brien: "Gaines."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "Garmisa. Goodwin. Huskey. Dave Jones. Emil Jones. Katz. Klosak. Kornowicz. Laurino. Lechowicz. Leon."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "Madigan. Matula."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matula aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "McBroom."

Speaker Redmond: "McGrew. Proceed."

Clerk O'Brien: "McCourt. McGrew. Molloy. Preston. Richmond."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Richmond aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "Skinner. Slape. Stearney. Telcser. Terzich. Totten. Watson. Wikoff. Sam Wolf. Woodyard. Younge. No further."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kornowicz aye. Now are there any.... Are you finished with the poll of the absentees? Now what's the count? 100 aye, 34 nos. Representative Vinson, you want to proceed with the...?"

Proceed with the verification of the Affirmative Roll Call."



Clerk O'Brien: "Abramson. Anderson. Balanoff. Barnes.

Beatty. Birchler. Borchers. Boucek. Bower. Bowman.
Braun. Brummer. Bullock. Burnidge. Capuzi. Catania.
Chapman. Christensen. Collins. Currie. Daniels."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Kindly record me as aye sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as aye."

Clerk O'Brien: "Darrow. Davis. Dawson. Deuster. Domico.
Donovan. John Dunn. Dyer. Ebbesen. Epton. Ewing.
Virginia Frederick. Gaines. Getty. Giorgi. Griesheimer.
Grossi. Hallock. Hallstrom. Hanahan. Hannig. Harris.
Henry. Hudson. Jaffe. Johnson. Kane. Keane. Kelly.
Casey. Kornowicz. Kosinski. Kucharski. Kulas.
Lechowicz. Leinenweber. Leon. Leverenz. MacDonald.
Mahar. Margulas. Marovitz. Matula. Mautino.
McAuliffe. McClain. McPike. Mugalian. Murphy.
Oblinger. O'Brien. Pechous. Peters. Piel. Pierce.
Pullen. Rea. Reilly. Richmond. Robbins. Ropp.
Sandquist. Satterthwaite. Schisler. Schneider.
Schoeberlein. Schuneman. Sharp. Steczo. E.G. Steele.
Swanstrom. VanDuyne. Vitek. White. Willer. Williams.
Winchester. Jake Wolf. Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions of the Affirmative Roll Call
Representative Vinson?"

Vinson: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mrs. Braun."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Braun. Is she on the floor?
Remove her."

Vinson: "Representative Christensen."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Vinson: "Representative Darrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Darrow? He's over in
Giorgi's seat."

Vinson: "Representative Dawson."

Speaker Redmond: "Who?"

Vinson: "'Dawson."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dawson here? How is he



recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him. Representative Dawson is in the... Representative Vinson, he's here; Representative Donovan requests permission to be verified."

Vinson: "He's verified. Representative Giorgi."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Representative Kucharski."

Speaker Redmond: "Kucharski. How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Representative Leverenz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz is the young fellow there with the..."

Vinson: "Representative Margulas."

Speaker Redmond: "Margulas. Representative Margulas. How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Vinson: "Representative Marovitz."

Speaker Redmond: "How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Representative McAuliffe."

Speaker Redmond: "McAuliffe here? Here's Marovitz.

Representative Marovitz in the front. Representative McAuliffe. How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Representative Mugalian."

Speaker Redmond: "Mugalian here? He's in the... in the aisle near Representative Schlickman."

Vinson: "Representative O'Brien."

Speaker Redmond: "Who was that?"



Vinson: "O'Brien."

Speaker Redmond: "O'Brien here? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Representative Piel."

Speaker Redmond: "Piel. Look over your right shoulder.

O'Brien is here. Put him back on the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Representative Currie."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Currie. How is she recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Lady's recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove her."

Vinson: "Representative Rea."

Speaker Redmond: "Who?"

Vinson: "Rea."

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

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Schneider."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here. Fellow with the crew cut."

Vinson: "Sharp."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp. He's over in the corner there near the Pages. Representative Currie has returned. Put her back on the Roll Call."

Vinson: "Swanstrom. I see him."

Speaker Redmond: "He's over here."

Vinson: "Representative Williams."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams here? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Vinson: "Winchester."

Speaker Redmond: "Is he here? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."



Vinson: "Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "How is Yourell recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "He in the chambers? Remove him."

Vinson: "What's the count Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "What's the count Mr. Clerk? Representative Preston desires to be recorded as aye. He's in the aisle. Representative Flinn aye. What's the count now? 95 aye."

Vinson: "No further questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich desires to be recorded as aye. Representative McGrew as no. Representative Winchester. Representative Winchester aye. Now what's the count Mr. Clerk? 97 aye, 35 no and this Bill having received the Constitutional Majority hereby declared passed. On the Order of Consideration Postponed appears Senate Bill 1404. Representative Mulcahey is recognized."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave of the House to move House Bill 14... Senate Bill 1404 back to the Order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. ... will be returned to Second Reading. Mr. Clerk. 1404, Senate Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Mulcahey-McMaster. Amends Senate Bill 1404 on page one by deleting line 14 through 17 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey on the Amendment."

Mulcahey: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill 1404, as you know, is the chlorination Bill. Because we had a few problems with it in its original form, we are going to make a couple of changes in the form of this particular Amendment. First of all, the Amendment reduces the size of the communities, cities, or villages from 10,000 inhabitants down to



5,000 inhabitants. This seemed to be one of the big problems we had before. It also provides that stand-by chlorination systems to chlorinate the public water in the event of primary water system should cease to function will be made available. They're there anyway. And finally number three, that the EPA and the Illinois Department of Public Health shall make annual inspections. Again, what... they do this anyhow of these primary water systems to determine as to whether or not they are safe and whether or not the stand-by systems have to be put into effect. That's the first part of the Amendment and I would yield to Representative McMaster for the second portion of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Questions on the Gentleman's motion... Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. The second part of the Amendment is in reference to the hazardous waste legislation that we passed last year. The land fill in my county is operated by the County Board, the county government. They have not had the definition from the Environmental Protection Agency at this time and in fact the EPA does not come out with the publications of definitions of hazardous wastes until tomorrow in the Illinois Register. For that reason in the second part of the Amendment, I am asking that our Knox County land fill be excused from compliance with the hazardous waste part for 90 days until the first of July to give the county and the industries in my county, and we have a number of them, sufficient time to consider the definitions that are being published by the EPA to give them the opportunity that if they cannot go to the Knox County land fill to dispose of these wastes that they can find an alternate site. The Environmental Protection Agency feels that this is a problem to my county and my county alone that other areas are not facing the problem. I quite frankly



disagree with them. I think it is going to become a statewide problem immediately after the first of April. But in deference to the Sponsor of the legislation, Representative Sharp, I am perfectly willing and he has agreed with me that he will accept the 90 day postponement for the Knox County land fill, and for that reason I am asking your support for Amendment #2 on Senate Bill 1404."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Question's on ... Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. As to the first part of the Amendment and the Bill, for those of you that might be interested this Bill and Amendment would permit local municipalities not to chlorinate their water. I suppose that if you're to be a true libertarian or conservative you can say that if people want to kill themselves that's fine, but I'm interested in particularly my colleagues and dear friends second portion of the Amendment namely, and this is off the top of my head, I understand that there are about 1200 land fills in the State of Illinois and I can't understand why one of them should be prohibited from having to enforce the regulations from hazardous wastes. I would think that the Knox County residents wouldn't want hazardous wastes improperly disposed of in their land fills. And for that reason, I urge the defeat of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "I have no real objection to the second part of the Amendment although you'll note that these two Amendments or the two provisions that this Amendment attempts to address itself to are special legislation. I do object though to the first part of the Amendment offered by Representative Mulcahey because it would exempt municipalities of 5,000 population or less from the necessity of chlorinating their drinking water. I don't know why a town of 5,000 or less drinking water



is any safer than the drinking water for towns over 5,000 population. I'm sure this is special legislation that comes about as a result of some experience the Mayor of Orangeville, Illinois has had and I think Orangeville is in the district of Representative Mulcahey. Orangeville has refused to chlorinate their water and I believe they have been fined for their refusal. They've had a running fight about that for many years. It comes down though to the question as to whether or not we should chlorinate water, and I think that was answered many, many years ago that for the public health and safety we should chlorinate water. Much more important than fluoridation of water it is to protect the health of the people. What good is it to have a water system with a stand-by chlorination to be used only in the event that the water system becomes polluted? I oppose the Amendment because of that. I think that that is a bad step. If you can't have municipalities of under 5,000 exempted from chlorination then we ought to perhaps do it to all water systems."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Amendment in particularly in response to Representative Bluthardt. One reason that the EPA regulations are so difficult on smaller communities is that it's very easy to stand here on the floor of the House and say yes water should be chlorinated, but when you chlorinate water you have to have some sophisticated equipment to inject this chlorine which is a poison into your water system. Not only that, you have to employ an engineer to watch this to make sure that it does not malfunction. I received a call last week from a lady who is allergic to chlorine and there have been cases around the nation where people have gotten intensely ill because of the chlorination equipment malfunctioning, putting too much chlorine in and if you know any... if you have tropical



fish you know that you can't use tap water with chlorine adn put new fish in it because it'll kill your fish. Yes, chlorine is something that should be sued for public health but in small areas, particularly private unincorporated areas and small communities, they simply cannot afford to hire the engineer. That's the reason there should be the exemption. I think this is reasonable legislation. We ought to support it and it means dollars and cents as well as health to a lot of small areas around the state. And especially in small areas we have private water supplies that have never been chlorinated. In my own community, 'Silver Lake', they have not for thirty or forty years and nobody's gotten sick. It's just an idea that EPA wants to have everybody around the nation conform. The exemption is reasonable and I urge support for this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if Rerpresentative McMaster would yield for a question? Tom, I noticed that you provide that the Knox County land fill that the effect of this would not apply until July of 1980. Is that correct?"

McMaster: "Yes."

Getty: "Now, if we were to pass this Bill right now, send it to the Senate, three days from now they were to pass it and rush it to the Governor's desk it appears to me since there's no immediate effective date that this wouldn't become law until January first of 1981 anyway. So I'm just wondering what the purpose of that exemption is."

McMaster: "Well, the purpose, of course Representative Getty, is to give Knox County and the industry of Knox County a proper length of time to study the definitions that are coming out from the Environmental Protection Agency. I agree that we should probably put an effective date on this for immediate effectiveness."



Also this is a Bill that will go back to the Senate for concurrence. That does not, I agree obviate the necessity of the immediate effective date and I think the Amendment is lacking for that reason. Is there any way that we can put it on?"

Getty: "I'm just saying that the provisions from not being effective until July first 1980 wouldn't be effective until January first '81 anyway. So I think that that section is surplusage and I just wondered why you thought you needed it."

McMaster: "Well, I think, Mike, I explained why I needed it. Is it possible to change the Amendment on its face to include an immediate effective date?"

Getty: "I think you need to address that to the Speaker and probably need leave."

McMaster: "I am directing it to the Speaker and would ask leave of the House to amend the Amendment to provide an immediate effective date upon concurrence by the Senate if it should get there."

Speaker Redmond: "State your suggestion again."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, the suggestion of Representative Getty, the Amendment or Bill would need an immediate effective date. That is not in the Amendment or the Bill. I am asking leave of the House to amend the Amendment on its face to provide an immediate effective date."

Speaker Redmond: "Which Amendment are we discussing, the long Amendment or the short Amendment?"

McMaster: "The long Amendment. The only Amendment we have considered so far Mr. Speaker. Amendment #2."

Speaker Redmond: "We have two that are marked Amendment two. One is a long Amendment and one is a short Amendment."

McMaster: "I think the shorter one would be the Amendment #3."

Speaker Redmond: "Would be what?"

McMaster: "Amendment #3."



Speaker Redmond: "Three. So the long one is 2. That's the one we have under consideration Mr. Clerk, will you read the proposed Amendment on its face."

Clerk O'Brien: "On page three of Amendment 2 to Senate Bill 1404 on line 12 by deleting the closing quotation marked and adding on line 13 and 14 Section 2, "This Amendatory Act of 1980 shall take effect upon its becoming law" closed quotation marks period."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the proposed Amendment on the face of Amendment #2. Is there unanimous consent that this Amendment be amended on its face in the manner in which it was read? Is there any objection? Hearing no objection, unanimous consent has been granted."

McMaster: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Now I would ask for the support in favor of this Amendment #2 to Senate Bill 1404, and I would leave it to Representative Mulcahey to close."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I'd just point out one thing. We discussed the Bill an awful lot here this afternoon and we're really not here to discuss the Bill at this time. We're here to discuss the Amendment. And the Amendment makes the Bill a better Bill. It eliminates some of the objections that many people in this chamber had about it in its original form and I would just simply ask the adoption of the Amendment which will make it a better Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman's moved for the adoption of Amendment #2 as amended. Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. The motion carried and Amendment #2 is adopted as amended. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Mulcahey-McMaster. Amends Senate Bill 1404 on page one by deleting line 14 through 17 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, I withdraw Amendment #3."



Speaker Redmond: "Amendment 3 is withdrawn. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, McMaster. Amends Senate Bill 1404 on page one by inserting immediately after line 17 the following."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. That Amendment has not been printed and distributed and I don't think that we will use it if we aren't successful in passing the Bill with Amendment #2 on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. So 4 is withdrawn I take it."

McMaster: "Yes. For the time being. Not completely withdrawn Mr. Speaker. We may have to put it on tomorrow when we come to Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further Amendments. Now this will return to the Order of Consideration Postponed. Senate Bills, Third Reading. Senate Bill 760, Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to return Senate Bill 760 to Second Reading for the purposes of tabling some of the House Amendments that we put on the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Senate Bill 760 is returned to the Order of Second Reading. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 760. This Bill was read a second time previously and Amendments #1, 2, and 3 were adopted." Amendments 1, 2, and 3 were adopted previously."

Speaker Redmond: "He wants to table. Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "I would move to table the House Committee Amendments 1, 2, and 3. The purpose of this is to put the Bill back in the form that it came from the Senate. The Amendments 1, 2, and 3 while they were germane to the



Bill really didn't deal with the original subject matter of the Bill. I would like to clean the Bill up and send it back to Senator Joyce to take care of a problem that he has currently going on in his district in the Kankakee area and the Bill would simply then be in its Senate form and I would make the motion to table those three Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Question's on the Gentleman's motion to table Amendments 1, 2, and 3 to Senate Bill 760. Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. The motion carried. The Amendments are tabled. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Announcements. Committee on Elections. Chairman of the Committee on Elections on the floor? I understand that the Committee on Elections will meet immediately after adjournment. Personnel and Pensions. Personnel and Pensions is scheduled for 4:00 in room 122. Public Utilities is scheduled for 3:00. Judiciary 3:00 in room C-1 Stratton Building. Judiciary I 3:15 room C-1 Stratton Building. Is there anything further? Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, we've had a number of inquiries about the schedule tomorrow. Could you give us any ..."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll be in at 11:00 and I think we'll adjourn probably around 2:00. There are committee hearings in the morning though. Anything further? Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue to which the following Bills were referred, action taken March 27, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass as amended House Bill 276 and Senate Bill 860."

Speaker Redmond: "Messages from the Senate."



Clerk O'Brien: "Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolutions, the adoptions in which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit; Senate Joint Resolution #84 adopted by the Senate March 27, 1980, Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further Mr. Clerk? Do you need any time for perfunct.? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I now move that the House stand adjourned till 11:00 tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "You heard the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor say 'aye'. Aye. Oppose 'no'. The ayes have it. The motion carried. House now stands adjourned till 11:00 tomorrow."



LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

DAILY TRANSCRIPT INDEX
MARCH 27, 1980

PAGE

HB-0011	2ND READING	PAGE	2
	2ND READING	PAGE	4
HB-0520	3RD READING	PAGE	19
HB-0745	2ND READING	PAGE	30
HB-0755	2ND READING	PAGE	8
HB-0946	3RD READING	PAGE	31
HB-1015	3RD READING	PAGE	32
HB-1214	3RD READING	PAGE	38
HB-1221	3RD READING	PAGE	44
HB-1416	3RD READING	PAGE	46
HB-1503	2ND READING	PAGE	48
	2ND READING	PAGE	62
HB-1517	3RD READING	PAGE	65
HB-1918	3RD READING	PAGE	50
HB-1980	2ND READING	PAGE	3
HB-2028	2ND READING	PAGE	14
HB-2945	MOTIONS	PAGE	8
HB-3161	1ST READING	PAGE	1
HB-3162	1ST READING	PAGE	5
HB-3163	1ST READING	PAGE	7
HB-3164	1ST READING	PAGE	7
HB-3165	1ST READING	PAGE	7
HB-3166	1ST READING	PAGE	7
HB-3167	1ST READING	PAGE	7
HB-3168	1ST READING	PAGE	14
HB-3169	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3170	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3171	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3172	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3173	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3174	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3175	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3176	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3177	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3178	1ST READING	PAGE	15
HB-3179	1ST READING	PAGE	15
SB-0760	2ND READING	PAGE	88
SB-0870	MOTIONS	PAGE	9
SB-1337	2ND READING	PAGE	10
SB-1404	2ND READING	PAGE	81
HR-0663	3RD READING	PAGE	16
*HJR-0047	MOTIONS	PAGE	6

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM

DAILY TRANSCRIPT INDEX
MARCH 27, 1980

PAGE

SUBJECT MATTER

SPEAKER REDMOND - HOUSE TO ORDER	PAGE	1
REVEREND KRUEGER - PRAYER	PAGE	1
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	PAGE	1
COMMITTEE REPORTS	PAGE	5
EXCUSED ABSENCES	PAGE	7
COMMITTEE REPORTS	PAGE	89
MESSAGES FROM SENATE	PAGE	90
ADJOURNMENT	PAGE	90