

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order and Members please be in their seats. Be lead in prayer by Major Robert Stigleman."

Major Robert Stigleman: "Our Father, thank you for today. Thank you for the privilege of life. Our Father, with your omniscience, you see the many needs and problems that must be faced today. We pray for wisdom to adjust our priorities into proper prospective. May we accept our responsibilities with an attitude of dependence upon You. Father, You have said in your Word, 'Blessed is the Nation whose God is the Lord.' As Isaiah of old, we see our Nation, our states, and our cities with great problems. When You ask, 'Whom shall I send and who will go for us?', those with responsibilities here answer as Isaiah did, 'Here am I. Send me.' I pray, Father, that you will honor the efforts of these assembled here. Guide their thinking and meet their every need, spiritually, physically, and materially. May men and women, boys and girls thank God, because this Session met today. We pray this in the name of Jesus. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "The pledge of allegiance. Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Thank you. 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. Your switch only. ...record. Senate Bills, Third Reading, Short Debate. Senate Bill 263. Representative Griesheimer. Out of the record. 565. Representative Marovitz. Out of the record. 617. Representative Cullerton. Out of the record. 628. Representative Bower. Out of the record. 651. Lechowicz. Out of the record. 768. O'Brien. Out of the record. 1038. Pierce-Ewing. Representative Ewing here? Out of the record. 1072. Representative



Reilly. Out of the record. 1172. Stuffle. Out of the record. 1342. Peters. Out of the record. 1395. Yourell."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1395. A Bill for an Act in relation to implementation of the consolidation of elections. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 1395 provides that notices of the odd year elections shall be published by the County Clerk or Board of Election Commission's response for the conduct of that...of those elections. It provides that full-time municipal and township clerks shall conduct in-person absentee voting for odd year elections, and part-time municipal and township clerks may conduct in-person absentee voting until such part-time clerks waive out of it and state their reasons why, such as no regular office hours and lack of staff and so forth. Many of the downstate township clerks do not have an office where an individual can proceed to in order to conduct in-person absentee voting. That's primarily what the Bill does. Representative Bowman amended the Bill on Amendment #2 that provided for filling automatic elections in the City of Chicago, and I urge a favorable Roll Call on Senate Bill 1395."

Speaker Redmond: "Anyone in opposition? Representative Oblinger."

Oblinger: "May I ask the Sponsor several questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Oblinger: "Mr. Yourell, have you checked whether this will, with that extra 43 instead of 33 days...have you checked to see that that won't interfere with the court hearings, so that the ballots can be already prepared?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "That's the reason, Representative, we amended it,



and, I think, Amendment #1 to change the 33 to 43."

Oblinger: "Yeah, but by putting it back, is what I mean, you're going to get into the court hearings unpetitioned."

Yourell: "I don't believe so. No."

Oblinger: "Well, I have some...some dates here that I would be a little suspect about that."

Yourell: "Well, we... Representative Oblinger, we talked with the County Clerks, and the State Board of Elections, and ...and most of the township organizations, and they felt that this was the best number of days, and they support the Bill as it's presently constituted."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 112 'aye' and 2 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 628."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 628. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Air Carriers Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bower."

Bower: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill amends the Illinois Air Carrier Act to permit amendment of a certificate of public convenience upon written request and without a public hearing. If no one objects, the Bill is...was introduced on behalf of the Illinois Aeronautics Board. There was...the only opposition in Committee was remedied by Representative Dunn's Amendment, and I ask your favorable consideration."



Speaker Redmond: "Anyone in opposition? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 121 'aye' and no 'nay'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 1072, Representative Reilly? Reilly on 1072? Out of the record. Peters, are you ready to go on... 1342? Senate Bill 971, Representative Taylor. Out of the record. 154. I hear you."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 154, Katz, a Bill for an Act to create the Criminal Victims' Escrow Account Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hanahan, Mr. Laurino and... Mr. Hanahan is here.. has an Amendment to... added so, if it might be brought back to Second for the purpose of Mr. Hanahan's Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to return it to the order of Second Reading? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Read the Amendment, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Hanahan-Laurino-Giorgi, amends Senate Bill 154 on page 3 by deleting lines 5 through 14 and inserting in lieu thereof the following, Section 7 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan on the Amendment."

Hanahan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #4 to Senate Bill 154 was brought about in our discussion the other day when we were talking about an attorney receiving compensation in.. for the victim. instead of the victim of crime receiving some compensation from a book or publication in sales of that book in publication. And this Amendment is to bring about a clear understanding that the ... the defendant will have the right to hire a competent attorney, but the attorney's fees cannot be



exorbitant or in any way out of line and that the notice will be given to, not only the victims of relatives, but to the State's Attorney who prosecuted that case and that the personal representative of the victim. So I suggest that this Amendment will in some way insure the fact that the intent of this legislation... that somehow the ... the victim of a crime will receive some compensation if there are a... if there is a case where publication is made of that felon's activities. So this Amendment #4 is a good Amendment brought out by the discussion of the other day and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton."

Epton: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Epton: "Mr. Sponsor, I'm sure there was a slip of the tongue. Although I believe the Amendment is an excellent one, you don't really mean that there is any possibility of any attorney's fees being exorbitant."

Hanahan: "Yes, there are cases..."

Epton: "No. You don't mean that. You really don't..."

Hanahan: "There has been..."

Epton: "No, no. no.. no.. no..no.."

Hanahan: "...Exorbitant..."

Epton: "Let's say that there's been some question of their fees."

Hanahan: "Right." I recall just one recently on a railroad case."

Epton: "No, that's fine. Your answer was adequate."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I think Representative Hanahan's headed in the right direction, but I wonder if this Amendment is going to stop that incredibly garish auction that Gacy's lawyer is holding to feather his own nest."

Hanahan: "Well, particularly the Bill was brought about because I believe the notoriety of a recent heinous crime but you know, the fact remains that we have to allow



competent attorney's fees to be paid. It's just that I want to resist the temptation of an attorney going a little further than would be reasonable. In the Amendment it calls for a court of competent jurisdiction to set the amount to be fair and reasonable, but somehow the whole Act... the whole idea of this Bill is to make... is to insure the fact that a victim of the crime has some recourse and some compensation to pay medical bills and other kinds of expenses that are brought about by the crime out of that kind of publication. So I think this Bill, even though it could have been worded stronger, it may have some implications that we're trying to deny somebody the right to have the ability to hire competent appeal attorneys and attorneys to represent them. So, the Bill... the Amendment is drawn as closely as it could possibly be in conjunction with Representative Katz and myself working together on this issue."

Skinner: "Well maybe next year you will sponsor a Bill without a lawyer being the chief attorney and it can get even tougher."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question's... Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mahar: "Tom, does this insure that any.. in any event the victim will get something out of it? In other words, when there's some money to be made that it all won't go to the attorneys and other people, the victim is going to get something out of this?"

Hanahan: "No, it cannot insure that because, first of all, the publication is a failure, you know, and the book doesn't sell or something of that nature, there wouldn't be enough money to even pay the publishing costs. We're



talking about when there is enough money generated by a felon's book or publication that after the legal fees are paid, reasonable and fair legal fees that are ascertained by a court of competent jurisdiction, but also after a notice by the State Treasurer that to the personal Representatives of the victims and to the State's Attorney that... that brought about the prosecution of those two parties, that the payment can be made by the State Treasurer. It sort of insures the fact that if a victim's family felt that there was an unjust attorney's fees being deducted from the State Treasury that's holding the funds from his publication, that there can be an immediate appeal to sanity through the court of competent... competent jurisdiction so that we get a reasonable chance of getting to the victim or the victim's family some compensation."

Mahar: "In other words then.. that the victim has a better chance now of getting something than he had before."

Hanahan: "Sure. Right now they have no chance at all and we're just trying to insure that they do."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "Has this Amendment been distributed?"

Hanahan: "Yes, it's been distributed a couple of days ago.

Amendment #4..."

Johnson: "I just wish I could see a copy of it. I..."

Hanahan: "Here, Tim."

Speaker Redmond: "There you are now."

Johnson: "Can I reserve the right to ask a question after I've looked at that Amendment? Let me yield to Representative Leinenweber... my time. We're going to filibuster when we're talking about attorney's fees here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, there's no subject dearer to my heart than attorneys fees and I wondered if the Gentleman would yield to one question? Representative Hanahan,



quite often an attorney is induced to represent an individual who perhaps has committed a heinous crime who has no money of his own and the possibility that he may receive compensation because of say a book or a movie.. the rights of the movie and so forth might actually go. So, he decides to take a chance that he will be compensated and enters into an agreement whereby he will accept as his fee the proceeds to the sale of the book and the movie rights or whatever. And quite often these books bomb, as you know, and there would be no money so the attorney ends up handling the case pro bono publico, or without fee. Is it your intention of your Amendment to eliminate that type of agreement whereby a person who is charged with a serious crime which would involve a great deal of legal work who wants to get the best possible representation can only do so with an agreement whereby the total proceeds would go the attorney? Is it your intention to make that type of agreement illegal under this Amendment?"

Hanahan: "I understand, not being an attorney, but I do understand that that kind of agreement can be very well illegal right today, that an attorney would be violating some form of ethics and some rulings have been made prohibiting this kind of an arrangement for.. in lieu of legal fees. So that there .. we're not going to make it illegal as such, we're just saying that if an arrangement is made for a proceed to be made to an attorney for representing a felon, that the victim's family or personal Representatives and the State's Attorney will have a 15 notice... day notice before any funds are expended for the purpose of legal representation and that they would have the opportunity then to appeal their... that the funds be reasonable and fair. Otherwise an attorney could... if a million dollars is put in escrow, an attorney could say that he put in enough



hours to eat up the whole million dollars and nothing goes to the victim's families."

Leinenweber: "Well the law currently is that agree... people have the right to have a court determine whether or not a fee is reasonable or not. Does every fee to be collected out of the proceeds of the book under Amendment #4 have to be set by a court of competent jurisdiction? In other words, does the court set the fee so that the attorney and the client have nothing to say about it if the proceeds are to come out of in part or all to come out of the proceeds of..."

Hanahan: "No, that wouldn't be quite true because this is an Amendment to the Bill and in the Bill is already the procedure for that purpose. Then further it goes in here, only if a civil action is arising out of the crime. So that it's a double protection that ... somehow we're not trying to look over every single case. What we're doing is ... the heinous and very publicized cases.. to make sure a victim has..."

Leinenweber: "...Well.. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, very briefly on the Amendment... I know it's going to be adopted so...."

Hanahan: "Oh, excuse me. Could I finish that one statement on the answer? To further insure that the .. this is only in the case where the Bill takes affect...if you're ... the Amendment to the Bill. Now you've got to go back to the main Bill where only... where it is in affect where this kind of happening takes place and the monies are deposited in the State Treasury for this purpose. It is not the everyday victim... of a crime.... that case."

Leinenweber: "... I know that. Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, briefly on the Amendment... as I said, I'm sure it's going to pass. The Members of the House will see to that, but I wish you would take a look at the Amendment because of what it does provide that every



case involving a fee which is in part or all to be paid out of the proceeds of one of these literary masterpieces must be set by the court, thus taking away the right of a victim... or the right of the accused to enter into an agreement for representation with an attorney and it takes away the right of an attorney to agree with his client as to what the fee ought to be. I don't think that this is a good idea. I think that all fees are subject to the jurisdiction of the court and subject to reduction in the event that they are excessive. That's the law now. It always has been the law. I think that's proper, but I don't think we ought to put the courts into the business of setting fees in this type of case and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Matula."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Matula: "Representative, if.. if an attorney approaches a defendant and asks him if he'll allow him to defend him, under the conditions that he would submit all of the rights to the attorney to write a book or anything and if the attorney did and he publicized the book and he made money on it, how would this Amendment react to that condition?"

Hanahan: "Under... see the whole Bill... forget about the

Amendment now. You're talking about the Bill and the

Bill does not affect the attorney from doing that."

Matula: "In other words..."

Hanahan: "... That would be another kind of Bill. You would have to introduce a new Bill. We're talking now of where the felon, the criminal, publishes something. What happens to that money under this Bill, we put it in the State Treasury and then we say any expenses out of this money, especially in the area of attorney fees, have to be set by a court of competent jurisdic-



tion. What we're doing is insuring the fact that the victim's family will not be precluded from receiving some funds from the sale of this nefarious type of publication. We're trying to insure this. This Amendment is aimed towards assuring the victim's family of receiving some compensation to pay medical bills, or funeral bills, or what have you, in the case of a heinous crime that's committed and a felon tries to publish a book. But, you, I, or the attorney, or anyone else could publish a book and nobody could, you know, put a lein on that. I know it's unfair, but if we could get this Amendment on, and if this Bill passes at least we'll be covering the area which has been most notable and that is where the victim ... where the felon himself... the Chessman case in California, the Gacy case that we're alluding to in Chicago, the Herrin's case of years ago... where the felons themselves write the book and then we're saying under this Bill, the money must be deposited in the Treasury and that before any compensation is taken out of there to pay attorney's fees... before any, you know, leins are taken on the State Treasury, that the victim's family will be notified, plus the State's Attorney 15 days in advance of any withdrawal of funds to insure the fact that the attorney's fees would be just, fair and reasonable and not exorbitant, even though that's a word that Representative Epton doesn't like."

Matula: "Under this particular Bill, this would not cover an attorney doing this. Is that right?"

Hanahan: "Pardon me."

Matula: "That under this Bill.. or this Amendment, would not cover an attorney from doing this at all.."

Hanahan: "No more than a Legislator."

Matula: "So if victims..."

Hanahan: "No more than a Legislator or a policeman or a sister



or a brother.. anyone could write a book. We can't stop under the first Amendment somebody from publishing a book. We're saying though, that if you're a convicted felon... if you are a perpetrator of a crime you should not be able to cash in on writing the memoirs of that crime, if you're the one who participated and was convicted for that crime. That's what the Bill does. Now I'm saying when you do cash in that that money can't be totally utilized unfairly towards the payment of your legal defense, that a portion of it at least should be going towards the victims' families or the medical bills or the funeral bills, whatever else expenses that are reasonable should be coming out of the State Treasurer's account on this... on this publication."

Matula: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Amendment 4. Those in favor say 'aye' 'Aye'. Opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carries. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "We seem to be in violation of Rule 8. We don't have any Calendar. I don't know whether the Pages didn't print them, or the Clerk didn't make them, or what. They haven't been distributed back here."

Speaker Redmond: "Republican Pages haven't handed them out."

Friedrich: "Well, let me..."

Speaker Redmond: "They were very selective in the Members that they gave the Calendars..."

Friedrich: "We don't like to be in violation..."

Speaker Redmond: "Would all the Republicans who have Calendars please hold them up? Something wrong about you, Dwight. I just..."

Friedrich: "We don't like to be in violation of Rule 8. That's pretty serious."



Speaker Redmond: "Will the Democratic Page please bring Representative Friedrich a Calendar? We'll...we'll accept him. We want him to participate. 257."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 257. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Game Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain here? Out of the record. 375. Representative Stuffle. Out of the record. You want to take 1172 on Short Debate? 450. Representative Katz."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 450. A Bill for an Act to require state and local governmental entities to purchase or lease passenger automobiles complying with minimum gas mileage standards. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Senate Bill that's similar to a House Bill. It provides that when the state purchases new automobiles that are not station wagons or emergency vehicles or four wheel drive vehicles, that the vehicles to be purchased will comply with the federal standard that keeps increasing. I think it's now at 19 miles per gallon, and it will gradually increase mileage, and so it will require that we purchase automobiles that are not gas guzzlers, so that we will there have...therefore have less operating costs in terms of the purchase of gasoline and also less use of a fuel that is in short supply. This Bill is the same Bill as the...the House previously voted on. I would urge the passage of Senate Bill 450."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mahar: "Representative Katz, does this apply to home rule units of local government?"



Katz: "No, it does not. It only covers the State of Illinois. State colleges and universities are covered, but units of local government are excluded from the Bill."

Mahar: "Municipalities are excluded?"

Katz: "Yes, they are. They're not covered."

Mahar: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mulcahey: "Representative Katz, could you explain what Amendment #3 did to this Bill. Didn't this exclude some of the state universities from this particular statute? It was either... I thought it was three. Maybe it was two."

Katz: "Well, there was one Amendment, Mr. Mulcahey. That Amendment excluded specifically, at the request of the Department of Conservation, four wheel drive vehicles and also excluded van type vehicles. They were excluded, because they are winter and...and situations and road situations where you just have to have a four wheel drive vehicle, and in that situation no four wheel drive vehicle can meet the standards under the federal law. Then vans were excluded and stations wagons, because sometimes state vehicles do need to carry a lot of people and they may not meet the standards, but there was no different treatment, I believe, of state colleges and universities. They are excluded. Correction, they are included. They are treated like other units of state government. All of state government, including state colleges and universities, are specifically included under Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 450."

Mulcahey: "Thank you, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Yes, would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Katz: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "He would."



Anderson: "Representative Katz, what is meant by the minimum average fuel economy?"

Katz: "Well, there is a federal law, Representative Anderson. And the federal law specifies that...that on an increasing scale, the average mileage produced by the vehicle of...of any...every manufacturer must meet those standards. For 1979, that standard is 19 miles per gallon. In 1980, it will be 20 miles per gallon, and it will gradually increase. Now..."

Anderson: "Yes, but..." Representative Katz, as I understand that, you can...in your fleet that you're selling you can have cars that average 10 miles a gallon and you can have cars that average 30 miles a gallon."

Katz: "Precisely, and that's the reason for this Bill. This Bill says that you can't purchase one of those 10 mile a gallon vehicles. You can only purchase a vehicle that is at least 19 this year and 20 next year. You have correctly perceived the very heart of this Bill, Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Would the Sponsor yield? Is there any corollary at all between the gallonage consumed and the weight carried on the trucks?"

Katz: "Well, this covers only passenger cars."

Waddell: "How about vans?"

Katz: "Vans are excluded. Station wagons and vans are excluded, Representative Waddell, specifically. Under Amendment #1."

Waddell: "For the general market? What you said was Conservation Department."

Katz: "Well, I said that that was the... They were the ones who proposed the Amendment, but the Amendment simply excludes them from the Bill."

Waddell: "Thank you."



Katz: "Totally."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk."

Polk: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Katz: "Yes."

Polk: "Now, again, would you clarify exactly what Departments are excluded from this, please?"

Katz: "Law enforcement agencies are specifically excluded. All units of local government are specifically excluded. Those are the exclusions."

Polk: "Would that include then the Department of Conservation?"

Katz: "They are included. They are not excluded."

Polk: "How about the...?"

Katz: "The Department of Con..."

Polk: "How about the police officers within the Department of Conservation?"

Katz: "No, no. If they are engaged... Cars used for investigative purposes in connection with law enforcement are excluded."

Polk: "Representative Katz, does this include...?"

Katz: "Incidentally..."

Polk: "...how have you...have you made any...any definition in regard to premium or unleaded or gasohol?"

Katz: "No. No, we don't deal with that problem. We simply would accept the EPA ratings. We do not go into the question of the grade of gasoline."

Polk: "Are you assuming that the...that the notice on the window of the car that the dealer has...that indicates what the average consumption is. Are you...are you using their standards, or are you going to use Consumers' Guide?"

Katz: "No, we are using the federal EPA. They have revised those, Representative Polk. A few years ago they were very sloppy, and there was no apparent relationship between what was on the sticker and what you got actually out of the car. But, a year or two ago, Congress



acted in that regard, and they have now changed their testing procedures, and I am informed that they are very accurate. We do use the federal testing procedures. The State of Illinois will not independently have to make any tests. We will simply accept the mileage as the federal EPA tests have shown for a particular vehicle."

Polk: "One further question. Will you allow automobiles to be modified after they're purchased?"

Katz: "We don't deal with that problem in the Bill."

Polk: "I'm thinking in... There are many instances where you could purchase an automobile that did not have an air conditioner on it, but we later found an air conditioner would be necessary, put the air conditioner on, and this would drastically modify the number of gallons that you got per mile."

Katz: "Well, you do understand, Representative Polk, that we are only talking about vehicles purchased by the State of Illinois and not by any citizen of the state, and... Yes. I do understand that state contracts that purchase vehicles does...that they do include air conditioning. However, the Bill does not deal specifically with that problem. I might tell you, in answer to your first question, about investigative officials, that there is a procedure where any state agency that feels that they have a special reason for not having to purchase the kind of light cars we are talking about. There is a... that there is a reason why they should not have to follow that rule. There is a procedure set forth in the Bill where the Department of Administrative Services may grant an exemption, because we are aware that there may happen something that we can't visualize that would be a valid reason for not having to adhere to this, so there is a procedure built into the Bill where the Department of Administrative Services can grant an exemption upon the showing of a need for doing so."



Polk: "Mr. Speaker, if I may speak to the Bill briefly? I think the idea of the...of the Bill is laudatory. However, I do believe it's pro...it's with problems. We do have some problems now that we're trying to, here in the State of Illinois, attempt to do something new in gasohol. We do...are not really covering that. We...we are...have to be concerned, of course, about emergency vehicles. It's covered, but then it means each and every Department has to make their own...file their own forms or own investigation. And, as you well know, we're loaded with forms now. I think the idea is...is timely. It's something that we should consider, but certainly not at this time, and would request a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, just a... Will the Sponsor yield a moment? Will the Sponsor yield?"

Katz: "Yes, absolutely."

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, he will."

Borchers: "Harold, I supported your Bill on that as you probably remember some time ago, and I'm in favor of it now, but I was just curious. Is it...would it be wrong, or is it impossible that we can put an Amendment on that they must be American-made cars and no foreign built cars? Would that be possible or not in your opinion?"

Katz: "The Bill is already on Third Reading. There is another Bill. I don't know where it is. There's another Bill that was introduced independent...totally independent of this Bill. I think Representative Dawson, I believe introduced it, which did provide for a priority for the purchase of American products. But, that's not involved in this Bill, and I would be afraid... This is a Senate Bill at this point. It matches a House Bill that we've already passed. I would be afraid to make any changes



at this time, so I think and would suggest that any Member who wants to put in the kind of Bill you're talking about ought to do it next time independent of this Bill, if I may respectfully suggest."

Borchers: "Well, that's all right. I was just curious of maybe your own personal opinion about that, but it has nothing to do the Bill, so no...waste...no use wasting time discussing it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I know that the Sponsor of this Bill is attempting to do something worthwhile, but you know we elect a Governor of the state to run the state, we have the Secretary of State and all the executive officers, and I'm sure they're as concerned about fuel consumption in state automobiles as Representative Katz or anybody on this floor. I happen to know that the Department of Administrative Services is calling in a bunch of old state police cars that they found are using excessive gasoline. They're taking them off the road, and they're putting back smaller cars, and they're reducing the number of cars. I'm sure that the state officers again, the Secretary of State and the Governor who uses most of these cars, will do this without another big paragraph in our law book."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative... Are you ready for the question? Representative Katz, to close."

Katz: "This Bill has had the support of all of the state Departments who have testified in connection with this Bill. No branch of state government has opposed this Bill in the form in which it is before you. The fact of the matter is that the State of Illinois has for several years been purchasing a lot of automobiles with poor gasoline mileage. This Bill will go a long way toward eliminating that situation. As regards the question of gasoline, we have simply left to the federal government



the various testing procedures. This is not a Bill that will involve any red tape...very little red tape. We simply take the federal standards as they are promulgated by Congress and the EPA and simply apply them here. I believe that it will result in saving fuel, and saving taxpayers money in encouraging citizens to save fuel and to purchase cars that get good gasoline mileage. That is in the interest of everybody in this House, of the State of Illinois, and of the nation as a whole. I would urge support for Senate Bill 450."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?'

Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Katz."

Katz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, explaining my vote, this is a Bill that has been supported by all of the state agencies that deal with this problem. The Department of Administrative Services and the Departments that have testified, they have joined in the desire to do this. I want to point out to you that what it does is to prevent a situation where an individual employee can specify a gas guzzling car. The state then purchases the car, and the individual employee uses the car, but he doesn't...he does not buy the gas. The people of the State of Illinois buy the gas. I believe that we ought to try to save taxpayer funds, that it would serve a useful purpose, that the people in the administrative branch and in the Departments have testified in support of it, and I would hope that enough Members would support the Bill to pass it."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 75 'aye' and 57 'no'. Representative Katz. Consideration postponed. 501. McClain. Out of the record? Out of the record."



574. Terzich. Out of the record. 575. Hoxsey. Representative Hoxsey, out of the record you say? 659. Hannig. Out of the record. 687. McBroom. Out of the record. 745. E. M. Barnes. 745."

Clerk Leone: "Senate Bill 745. A Bill for an Act in relation to state contracts with small construction businesses. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "E. M. Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, would you take this out of the record?"

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 760. Stuffle. 760. Representative Stuffle. Out of the record. 762. Van Duynes. Leinenweber, are you familiar with that one? It sounds like a real bell ringer. Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Well, Mr. Speaker, anybody looking at the Digest and sees who sponsored this Bill would know that they had to vote for it, and it appears to authorize the Will County Forest Preserve District to convey and transfer a certain tract of land in exchange for other land and \$215,000. According to the Republican staff analysis, it allows the forest preserve to make what appears to be a good deal."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?'"

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, take it out of the record. Would you, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Oh, Representative Davis walked by. 905. Stuffle. Out of the record. Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, maybe we ought to advise Representative Davis and Representative Leinenweber how you can get along in your district with your running mates on the other side of the aisle."

Speaker Redmond: "They're not in the same district. 906. Representative Stuffle. Out of the record. 918. Mulcahey."



Is Representative Mulcahey on the floor? Out of the record. 939. Representative Mulcahey. Out of the record. 942. Vinson. Out of the record. Representative Frederick, for what purpose do you rise?"

Frederick: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if I could interject this announcement right now. I want to remind you this is the last call for tickets for the Conference of Women Legislators' picnic and Mr. Wonderful contest tonight. The picnic will be at the State House Inn immediately after adjournment. It is still not too late to enroll in the contest for beauty. Every contestant will receive a prize, and there will be a grand prize for the supreme winner. I'd also like to remind you that the fund will be used as a memorial to Julia 'Cheeah', who was a lobbyist for the Illinois Nurses' Association and who was killed in a tragic accident just a few weeks ago. It is still not too late, so I urge you to buy tickets. A number of the women Legislators have tickets for sale, so if you haven't purchased yours, I invite you to do that now."

Speaker Redmond: "1037. Representative Bowman and Sandquist. Out of the record. 1277. Out of the record. 1377. Reilly and Ryan. Out of the record. On the Order of Concurrence, House Bill 96. Steczo. 153. Dawson. 183. Greiman. Greiman. 183."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 183 was a Bill that dealt with limitations on the use of search and seizure. The House passed this exemption on materials in possession of the media, and Senate Amendment #1 limits the exempt material to quote work products and records used in the ordinary course of business. The Amendment does not unduly interfere with the Bill's mission, and I move that we concur with Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 183."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."



Leinenweber: "Is this the Bill that seeks to protect the premises owned by a newspaper reporter from search?"

Greiman: "Yes, that's right. It tends to... The concept is to touch the Supreme Court case that was decided last year."

Leinenweber: "All right. Did the... When the Bill left the House, as I recall, that we classified premises rather than people. In other words, if somebody...newspaper man owned a home, then the home was protected or his place of business was protected rather than the possessions of the particular newsman. Is that...?"

Greiman: "Yeah."

Leinenweber: "...still the Bill?"

Greiman: "Nothing was changed in the Bill at all."

Leinenweber: "Well, Mr..."

Greiman: "Except...except for that limited...very limited phrase. Nothing else was changed."

Leinenweber: "Well, let me ask you one question. Suppose my wife was the garden editor of the Peotone newspaper in Will County, and sup... She's the joint kind of owner of my home. And, if I was keeping Thompson sub-machine guns in the basement that she didn't know about, would the police be prevented from getting a search warrant to search my home because of the fact that she was the garden editor of the newspaper?"

Greiman: "Absolutely not. They could come in and get the search warrant without question."

Leinenweber: "On what basis?"

Greiman: "On the basis that it's limited only...only to work product and records used in the ordinary course of business. There's no...nothing would stop them..."

Leinenweber: "Right. All right."

Greiman: "...from coming in, Harry."

Leinenweber: "Okay. Then the Senate Amend... That's what the Senate Amendment does?"



Greiman: "Yes, it limits it."

Leinenweber: "When the Bill left the House, the Thompson sub-machine guns would be protected, but they aren't now."

Greiman: "I don't think so, really. I think they still wouldn't, but they clearly are not now."

Leinenweber: "All right. The Bill has been definitely cleaned up."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "I was just going to point out that the board should have House Bill 183 rather than Senate Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "It does have House Bill."

Johnson: "Well, it didn't have when the discussion was going on."

Speaker Redmond: "It has House Bill."

Johnson: "Well, it didn't up there. I don't know."

Speaker Redmond: "It was House Bill. It's always been House Bill, hasn't it? Nobody else saw Senate Bill, did they? The question... Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question? Now, would you go slowly for me? When this Bill left the House, I voted for it. It was essentially directed towards the media on the right of first Amendment. Shortly after that a Bill followed in this House, which went to the Senate, which extended it beyond that scope. That went into the Interim Study in the Senate. Now, the Senate Amendment, has it increased the scope of your original Bill to encompass that other Bill? Huh? It has not increased the scope?"

Greiman: "Oh, narrowed it."

Kosinski: "It's still limited then to the media?"

Greiman: "Absolutely. And...and limited even more than we passed it out, so it's narrower than it was."

Kosinski: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there anything further? Representative Getty."



Getty: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to rise in support of concurrence. Senate Amendment #1 makes Representative Greiman's Bill, I think, a very good Bill. It limits it to the area which should legitimately be protected...those working documents of the press. That's all really, I think, that ever was intended to be protected, and I would support the motion to concur."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 183. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, this vote might not be a popular one by ...or interpreted as some of my friends, but I have some very serious reservations about the extension of this kind of freedom to a particular group of particular occupations in our system, and for that reason I'm voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 129 'aye' and 5 'no', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1. House Bill 96. Representative Deuster. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am moving to concur with the Senate Amendments to House Bill 96. House Bill 96 is virtually the same as Senate Bill 100, which we passed out of this House this last week. Those two Bills are similar vehicles dealing with the subject of the transportation of students who live within a mile and a half of the school where the walking would be extremely hazardous to their safety as a result of vehicular traffic. We discussed House Bill 96 several times and on the Amendment stage. I think everyone knows what it does. I'll be very brief by saying that it allows for the local school board to act in accordance with guidelines that the Department of



Transportation sets forth to declare certain areas in their district where it's hazardous for children to walk and then their designation would be reviewed by the Department of Transportation, and if they ultimately got into a quarrel over it, why there would be review to the court. I think it...this is a Bill that has been worked on the Education Committees of both the House and the Senate. I would be happy to answer any questions, but I urge the House to concur as does my Cosponsor, Representative Steczo, to the Senate Amendments to House Bill 96."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mulcahey: "Representative Deuster, I hate to keep asking this question all the time, but it's very important. As it came back, this concurrence does not take out any reimbursement by the state to local districts. Is this true?"

Deuster: "No, Sir, it does not. The reimbursement is still there. Still there. Yes, Sir."

Mulcahey: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House... Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Ninety-six is not identical is it, Representative Deuster, after all, because it seems to me that my amending...?"

Deuster: "I said virtually."

Schneider: "Pardon me."

Deuster: "I said virtually identical..."

Schneider: "Well..."

Deuster: "Senate Bill 100, which we passed out of here, had an additional feature which was Senator Schaffer's idea about counting the mile and a half from the point



where children were picked up if they were somewhere other than their residence for day care purposes."

Schneider: "Well, actually virtually...really by using that as a definitive...let's see, an adverb I think that is, kind of fails to explain one of the really good Amendments and one of the fine Bills of the Session, 101, went into another proposal and was not included in this one, which I think is too bad. It weakens this Bill, because that Amendment that we attached to Senate Bill 100 allowed for children to be picked up at various places along the route within the district if they, for example, may have been at a day care center, or at their grandparents', or at their sitter's. This does not include that and, in my judgment, weakens 96. So, I think people ought to at least be aware of that. You're right. They are not...I mean, they are virtually identical, but the truth is they are not identical. So, the Bill that went out, I think, is a stronger more comprehensive and fairer Bill. I think the Members ought to be aware of that."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment... Representative Birkinbine."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Birkinbine: "Does this apply to private school students as well as public school students?"

Deuster: "No. I'm sorry. No, this has nothing to do with nonpublic students."

Birkinbine: "It applies strictly to public school students?"

Deuster: "Strictly public, yes."

Birkinbine: "Does it involve...would it involve crossing district lines...?"

Deuster: "No, Sir, not at all."

Birkinbine: "Thank you."



Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 96. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 107 'aye' and 14 'no', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 96. 211. Representative Sharp. Out of the record. 266. Representative Mautino. Mautino. 266. Order of Concurrence. Page 7. Senator Gitz, will you please sit down? You and Mulcahey."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that we concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 266. Basically what the Senators did was increase the time that the Director of Revenue has to appoint the Members of the Appeals Board from 30 days to 120 and it also states that the...the Appeals Board reviews only and nothing can go into effect until the Director authorizes it, and I move for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 266. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 126 'aye', no 'nay', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1. 316. Representative Tuerk. Tuerk. Not Terzich. Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Right. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 316 is the special assessment Bill as the result of local improvement. It's the Bill that we have considered a number of times relative to the state burden on local improvement projects. What the Senate did was add the word 'abutting' state property in about three different Sections in the Bill. It actually tightens up the language somewhat. It doesn't change the meaning



of the Bill in any way. It just adds the word 'abutting' state property, and I would move to concur in the Senate Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 316. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 116 'aye' and 9 'no', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 316. 318. Representative Brummer. Representative Brummer here? Out of the record. 358. Representative Friedrich."



Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, as this Bill went out of the House, it said a hundred foot from the sanctuary and the Senate decided to clean it up a little and said a hundred foot from the building used for worship services for education. I think it's a better definition, and I move for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Catania."

Catania: "Representative Friedrich, could you yield for a question, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Catania: "What about churches that sell liquor in the basement when they have parties downstairs of the church?"

Friedrich: "That's covered under a special temporary license. That could be..."

Catania: "Well, no, it's not."

Friedrich: "...that could...that...well, it is...it is in the law. It...that the Liquor Control Commission now allows the local unit of government to issue a temporary license, and this has no effect on that one way or another."

Catania: "Well, Catholic churches in Chicago don't get a temporary liquor license to sell liquor in the basement of the church on Saturday night."

Friedrich: "Well, then they may be in violation, and I'm not the shepherd of that."

Catania: "Does..."

Friedrich: "This is done to clear up a little problem. The Attorney General has ruled that 'church' means 'church property'. If you're in the middle of a forty-acre field, you'd have to start measuring from the property line and this as you measure from the building that you use for worship service or for educational purposes."

Catania: "Well, does the Bill still say that the church, itself, may waive the prohibition?"

Friedrich: "No, it does not."

Catania: "Well, then what is the opposition to it?"



Friedrich: "I got caught up with the Lord. Well, if you do and kill the Bill, you'll be right back where you are where you can't have it at all. If that's what you want, that's all right with me, but..."

Catania: "Well, why not do it right?"

Friedrich: "Well, I went through two Committees in Judiciary, and I had a few problems with their interpretation of why it should be done. They said that a church cannot waive a law. They don't have any right to. Now, if you think they can, I'll take you to Judiciary the next time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Representative, I'm reading from the Republican Staff Analysis, and according to the Analysis, the effect of the House Bill provides the direct prohibition against sale of alcohol or liquor within a hundred feet of a church may...may be waived by the church. You say..."

Friedrich: "That's not true. That's the...that was before the Amendment was put on in the House taking...this thing's been amended about back and forth about a half a dozen times to try to placate some people who were trying to do something else with the Bill. All it does now...the law says you can't have a liquor license within a hundred foot of a church or school. This finally says, with respect to the church, you measure from the building as opposed to the property line. That's all it does."

Leinenweber: "I...I agree with...with that aspect of the Bill, but I can recall when this Bill, I think when it left the House, the...the sole intention was to clear up an area that Representative Catania pointed out where parochial schools, who have...attempting to run a fund raiser where they do sell alcoholic liquors, have had the problem with an Attorney General's opinion which seem to say that the hundred foot prohibition applied to the church itself... the school itself and prohibited this type of fund raising activities. Well, fortunately, the...the Liquor Control



Commission hadn't interpreted it that way and, apparently, still doesn't..."

Friedrich: "Right. That's right. I...yeah."

Leinenweber: "...but the idea behind the Bill, as I recall it, was exactly what Representative Catania pointed out...was to clear up this area, so that..."

Friedrich: "No."

Leinenweber: "...they wouldn't have this problem."

Friedrich: "No. The purpose of the Bill was to solve a little problem down in Clinton County. The church owns a bowling alley which is on church property, being a hundred and... two hundred feet from the church. The Liquor Control Commission said it's on church property, so it can't be a hundred foot from the church. That's all it does, and actually it liberalized the law to that extent. It defines where you start measuring from. That's all."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 358. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 123 'aye' and 10 'no', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1. 380. Representative Terzich. Out of the record. 437. Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly. Out of the record. 438. Cullerton-Chapman-Kelly. You ready on that one? 438."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Amendment #1 is purely a house cleaning change. The leading language which was inadvertently retained in House Amendment #3 concerning the authority of the Ambulatory Surgical Treatment Center Licensing Board to consult the Department of Public Health in relation to all proposed rules and regulations. The original Bill had stricken this existing language, but the House Amendment #3 restored it. With the adoption



of House Amendment #3, any reference to the Section 14 of the licensing law was unnecessary. I would ask for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 438. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 137 'aye' and no 'nay', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 438. 440. Out of the record. 450. Steczo-Yourell-Hoxsey. He did? Steczo-Yourell-Hoxsey. Representative Steczo on 450."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. House Bill 450 was a Bill which we passed which gave the Illinois Department of Public Aid jurisdiction over a program which is currently under the auspices of township government. Basically, the agent of medically indigent program. However, while going through the course in the Senate a technical flaw was cited in the Bill. Amendment...the Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 450 simply corrects those two technical flaws, and I would move to concur with Amendment #..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty, for what purpose do your rise?"

Getty: "I wonder if the Gentleman would take this out of the record for a minute? I think we may have a technical problem here."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 450. Representative Jaffe and Representative Pullen as an entry. Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, that's 455, yeah. 455 is a Bill that gave certain DVR control over certain institutions. The Jacksonville School for the Deaf, the Jacksonville School for the Blind, the IVH eye institute in Chicago.



They transferred those services from DCFS to DVR. In the Senate they put on two Amendments. The first Amendment merely gives the Act an effective date of July 1, 1979, and what the second Amendment does is it gives DVR the ability to have a security force for those institutions. Presently, DVR does not have the ability to have a security force, and we omitted to put that into the statute when transferring those institutions from DCFS to DVR, and I would urge an 'aye' vote and move to concur in both Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Getty."

Getty: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Getty: "This would permit the security force to carry weapons. Is that correct?"

Jaffe: "Yeah, the language, Mike, is taken exactly from the DCFS statute that dealt with...with these institutions. There's no difference in the statute itself. It gives them police power and enables them to have a police and security force to protect the kids in those institutions..."

Getty: "All right. Fine. Then they'd be armed with guns. Is that correct?"

Jaffe: "Well, it gives them the ability to do so, but..."

Getty: "What training with those weapons would they have?"

Jaffe: "Well, as I say, if you read the statute, it says members in a police and security force shall be peace officers and have all the powers possessed by policemen and sheriffs, including the power to make arrests in view of warrants or violations of state statutes."

Getty: "I...I understand that, but what weapons training would they be required to have prior to being given a gun?"

Jaffe: "Well, I'm advised by my legal counsel, Roman Kosinski,



that there is a statute covering that at the present time, and I suppose that that would be the statute covering these people."

Getty: "Now, would a person of legal age be eligible to become a security policeman?"

Jaffe: "Well, if you take a look at the Amendment, Mike, it says subject to the personnel code, so it would have to be what the personnel code said."

Getty: "All right. Would this permit, say for example, an 18-year-old ex-convict theoretically to become, under this statute, a gun-bearing security guard without any training?"

Jaffe: "Well, he can't get a firearms permit, you know, if he's had a felony conviction."

Getty: "But, this statute does not set up any standards. Is that correct?"

Jaffe: "It sets up the standards that are standards under the personnel code, and it's exactly the same language that you have for any Department that governs an institution. You know, we're talking about the kids who are blind, and we're talking about kids who are deaf, and we're talking about having a security force to protect them in the institutions, and we're having the exact same criteria for them as we have for other institutions."

Getty: "Well, I...I just recall that we amended several other statutes to provide for specific statutory regulations, so that the person must be at least 21 years of age, have no prior criminal record, and be of...person who had undergone training with weapons and also other things relative to law enforcement. Now, it seems to me that the personnel code could be very easily changed at any time without our having the proper protection of the public. I'm further bothered by the fact, and I'd ask the Sponsor to explain, why these police powers could only be exercised in counties of a population of 500,000 or more?"



Jaffe: "Well, that's just the statutory language that was with DCFS. Let me say to you that I'm advised by Roman Kosinski again that the language that you have indicated is now redundant, that under this statute the peace officer is so defined, so I really think that, you know, that we're going around the bush the long way, and I think everything that you've asked for is actually in the statute book if you take a look."

Getty: "Could you cite the Section for me?"

Jaffe: "I don't know. Ask..."

Getty: "Would you like to take it out of the record, so we could check on it?"

Jaffe: "I would be happy to do so. I don't see what the problem is quite truthfully."

Getty: "Very...very good."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 462. McPike here? 462. Representative McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 462 passed the House 132 to 9. It authorizes a school district to levy a tax at the rate of .2% to pay for utility costs only after this is approved by a front door referendum by the voters. The Senate thought that during...that considering the present energy crisis we should expand the Bill to allow them, also, to pay for anything that will make the school more energy efficient, and Senate Amendment #1 does that. I would move to concur in Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "You did nothing about the front door referendum? It still remains?"

McPike: "That's absolutely correct. They changed that in our law."

Skinner: "It sounds to me..."

McPike: "It still remains."

Skinner: "It sounds to me if this passes, we don't need to



pass Representative Pierce's Bill to issue general obligation bonds to do the same thing. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition, not only to the concurrence, but to the Bill. In effect, what we are doing is allowing the school districts to levy a tax for a special cost. Once they do that and if they are successful, then the money that they had raised on their regular OBM fund can be used for operating costs. So, you've allowed them by segregating a special item and the utility cost to raise a tax for that, and, in turn, they get the money on their OBM fund for operating costs. It just allows operating costs to go up and segregates it. I don't think it's a wise idea. All costs attributable to school districts ought to be contained in the OBM funds, so that we can have control over them, and I don't think the concurrence is good. I don't think the Bill is good. I think we should defeat the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative McPike, to close."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Contrary to what the last speaker just said, we're not allowing school districts to do anything. The voters in that district are the people that are going to allow the school district to raise the tax. This is a front door referendum. Everyone recognizes that utility costs are going up, that the cost of the school...of operating the school district is going up, and that we must allow them, in some form, either to provide more state monies or to allow them to use local monies to pay for their cost. There was opposition when this Bill passed the House. There were nine Members that voted against it and 130 that voted for it. There will continue to be opposition. There are some people on the House floor that believe



that regardless of increasing costs, the school district should not be allowed to increase the tax even though the voters want to do it. This Senate Amendment simply allows them to also take into consideration energy efficiency, and I would move for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur on Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 462. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 114 'aye' and 24 'no', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 462. 472. Don Eslick, will you please come to the podium? 472. Kucharski-Skinner. Representative Kucharski."

Kucharski: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The Senate Amendment is intended to tighten up language that I, as a Sponsor, had meant to put in the Bill, and I'd appreciate support and pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question... You moved to concur, did you?"

Kucharski: "Yes, Sir. I moved to concur."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 472. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 106 'aye' and 18 'no', and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 1. Representative Skinner. You'd better not say anymore. You may lose something here. 524. Representative Huff."

Huff: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this out of the record at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 563. Representative Mahar."



Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 563 exempts the bidding requirements of the Purchasing Act for the Department of Corrections where projects...in projects where inmate labor is used. The Senate Amendment #1 simply clarifies the language to make sure that the Department of Corrections ...that the money will come from the general revenue fund, and the Capital Development Board is not involved. This is at the request of the Department of Corrections to clarify the language, and I would move for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question's on the Gentleman's motion that the House concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 563. Those in favor vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 124 'aye' and 2 'no'. The House does concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 563. 580. Neff-Yourell. Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 580. This is a Bill that changed the recreational vehicles on the registration, revised it, and it's scheduled for different type of recreation vehicles and trailers. And, this Amendment is really a technical Amendment. It would changed the title category which maintains the continuity within Section 13185. In other words, it makes it conform with our present law. It's a technical Amendment change only."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I don't like to rise in opposition to the concurrence on Amendment #1 to House Bill 580, but there seems to be a defection in that Amendment on page 4, line 6 when you strike 'or trailer', and that is already in the law, and I don't know whether we can



get leave to do anything about that here, but I would hate to see this Bill go...a very important Bill...to the Governor and have it in a defective state."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to have the Sponsor

yield. From the synopsis it addresses the question of fees provisions for RVs. Now, does that mean that's an increase or a decrease? I think he's trying to decrease the fees because of a provision put in about a year ago, but I'd like to have him explain to me what the Senate provision did, how much he lowered it, and where we are overall between campers and camping units on the back of pickup trucks, and how that fee is presented in the Senate Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, could we have the parliamentarian take a look at the...the Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Parliamentarian, please come to the podium. Why don't we take this out until he gets in here and... 608. McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As the Members may remember, House Bill 608 allows a school district, under very specified circumstances...very strict requirements, to transfer monies and a special ed fund into the operations, building, and maintenance fund. There was some reservations that the restrictions were not strict enough. Representative Hallstrom, after the Bill left the House, met with us, and we agreed to further restrict...further restrict it in the Senate, so that the transfer cannot take place unless a deficit exists in the operations, building, and maintenance fund and, also, any transfer cannot exceed \$135,000. What this really does is it limits it...it almost limits it to the particular school district in my legislative area, and I would move to the con...to concur with Senate Amendment #1."



Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McPike moves to concur with Senate Amendment #1. On that, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise not so much in opposition to Senate Amendment #1 but to House Bill 608, and as it turns out as amended, I suppose the Amendment makes the Bill somewhat better. But, it doesn't make the Bill good at all. As the Gentleman said, what we're doing is transferring a special tax for special education purposes so that it can be used for operations. This, in effect, is providing a school district, and I don't agree with the Gentleman that it is all that limiting. A hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars is a lot of money and could be transferred by any school district. But, to transfer it from one purpose to another is, in fact, raising taxes in that school district, and it's...and your school district and my school district is, in fact, raising taxes, because the tax was not levied for that purpose. The Legislature provided for a special education tax, and it's not being used for that purpose. We are raising taxes without a referendum, and I urge you to defeat this concurrence and send the Bill back to the Senate."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from LaSalle, Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Matijevich: "He indicates he will."

Anderson: "Representative McPike, there is a referendum built into this Bill, isn't there? Isn't there a referendum built into this Bill?"

McPike: "That is correct. The previous Gentleman was mistaken. There's a referendum built into the Bill."

Anderson: "Therefore, the money cannot be transferred unless the people vote to transfer it?"



McPike: "That is correct."

Anderson: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Hallstrom."

Hallstrom: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I wanted to tell you that I was in opposition to this Bill as it first came before the Education Committee and on the floor. I think Representative McPike has done everything possible to tighten it up. At least, the concerns that I had, and I hope that you will support the Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to House Bill 608. Even though there's a referendum in the Bill, what we have got is a deceit tax, because people have voted for one tax for one use and now, because there is a surplus, it is going to be used for something else even though there is voter approval. The more...the course that is more apropos, that if a fund accumulates excess funds, is either to abate the tax or reduce the rate. Why should we be transferring from one fund to another? You create these funds in this...in this case. The funds should be just enough for operations. This is a bad Bill, and it ought to be defeated."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I think Representative Totten is only part right. I don't think tax has every been approved by a referendum. I think it was approved by the Legislature. We gave local school districts the authority to levy a tax in order to build special education buildings. The tax would...was supposed to self-destruct after 8 years, and for some reason even though we killed three or four



versions, somebody snuck an Amendment on a Bill, and nobody noticed, and that's the only reason this tax still exists. If the tax...if there's a reason for special ed taxes, surely a referendum can pass all on its own, and you don't need this sneaky, little around the corner method of getting it."

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

Conti: "Well, mine is more in the form of a question. Representative McPike, if you have a bond issue...I have one particular school in mind...had a bond issue for \$400,000...\$470,000 and then when they went to bids they found that they couldn't build what they wanted to for \$470,000. They built a lesser building. They had something like \$170,000 left from the original referendum that was held for this construction. Now, that means that...that the additional \$170,000...remaining \$170,000 could be used for other than construction. It pay salary increases and other operations of the school."

McPike: "No, that's not correct. This only applies to the tax that was authorized for the special education fund. Some...I think it was in 1969. It only applies to that and nothing else."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Williams."

Williams: "Yes, a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I don't think we're talking about the Bill. This Bill had passed out of here by 108 to whatever it was, and it passed, you know, out of the Senate. I think we're talking about Senate Amendment #1, and that's where we should confine the remarks."

Speaker Matijevich: "I think you're right. In fact, I think you're the only one talking about the Senate Amendment from what I could hear. Representative McPike, to close."



McPike: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Since everyone has talked about the Bill, I feel it's only necessary now to review and see exactly what it does. A school district in my area levied a tax from 1970 until 1974. They have not levied that tax since. They accumulated \$135,000. They don't need that money for special ed. The money has been sitting in that fund since 1974. We would like to transfer it to the building and operations fund. This Bill provides that they can do that if they go to the voters first and ask permission. Second, if the ...if the local superintendent certifies to the state superintendent that there is no need for this money to be used in special ed in this particular school district. They cannot do it unless they have a deficit in their operations fund, and they cannot transfer over 130... more than \$135,000. So, all the previous remarks were inaccurate about a new tax, or no referendum, or why don't we do away with the tax. The tax is not in existence now. We're simply trying to use money that has been sitting in a bank account for the last six years. I would move to concur with Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative McPike has moved that the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 580. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. This is final action. The Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber, to explain his vote."

Leinenweber: "I would certainly join the chorus of those urging you to vote 'no' on this Bill. The Gentleman says that the school district has absolutely no use for this \$135,000. Well, I could suggest you ought to send them a message in the form of a request to give it back to the voters and the taxpayers from whence it came in the first place."



Speaker Matijevich: "I'm sorry. This is 608, not 580. I made an error. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 85 'ayes', 44 'nays', 2 'present', and the...Representative Bullock, you want to be recorded 'aye'? Bullock, 'aye', and Balanoff, 'aye'. Donovan, 'aye'. Huff, 'aye'.. Who? Farley...Farley's 'aye' already. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Totten, for what purpose do you rise?"

Totten: "Verification, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "On this issue there are...how many? 89 'ayes', 44 'nays', 2 voting 'present', and the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Totten, has requested a verification. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, looking around here I'm just not sure if we have enough bodies here. I'd suggest we just take it out of the record. It appears to be controversial."

Speaker Matijevich: "Could we have leave to take it out? No, we can't do it without leave. Representative Satterthwaite, for what purpose do you rise?"

Satterthwaite: "Just leave to be verified, if a verification's taking place."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. Leave to be verified if we ever get there. You want to put it on postponed, Representative McPike, or...? Postponed or post...?"

McPike: "Well, considering how many people are here, I think the only thing to do is put it on postponed consideration."

Speaker Matijevich: "Leave to put it on postponed consideration. Leave. We're going to revert back to two Bills. House Bill 450. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 450."



Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Steczo moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 450. Those in favor say...any discussion? Those in...the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Totten. This is the one we discussed earlier, and there was indication that you wanted to nonconcur rather than concur. Is that correct?"

Steczko: "Mr. Speaker..."

Totten: "Oh...he explain the Amendment? That he's nonconcurring it?"

Steczko: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Amendment #1 was placed out of the Senate. We just realized it was technically incorrect, so we're moving to nonconcur."

Speaker Matijevich: "All in favor say 'aye'. Opposed, 'nay', and the House does nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1. The next Bill, House Bill 580, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 580... House Bill 580 had some difficulties that became inherent with the passage of...or the adoption of Senate Amendment #1 to that Bill, and Representative Neff and I have discussed it, and the parliamentarian has ruled, I believe, that there is not one defect in the Senate Amendment but rather two. And, so I would now move to nonconcur in House Bill 580."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell moves to nonconcur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 80 (sic). If there's no discussion, the Bill...580, I'm sorry. If there's no discussion, those in favor signify by saying 'aye'. Opposed, 'nay', and the House does nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 580. Now, Representative Collins, on House Bill 153. House Bill 153. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 153 passed this House with a vote



of 132 to 10. The Bill was a Bill to give sales tax relief to senior citizens' organizations. However, there was some difficulty with the definition of not for profit organizations organized for the...for recreation of their members. Senate Amendment #1 as the only organizations that would qualify for this exemption would be those that have no compensated employees. It's a good Amendment. I agreed to it. As a matter of fact, I wrote it, and I would ask for concurrence."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Collins has moved that the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 153. There is no discussion. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. This is final action. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 112 'ayes', 5 'nays', 1 voting 'present', and the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 153. 662. Yourell, are you ready? Yourell-Ryan-Lechowicz-Bluthardt-VonBoeckman. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 62 (sic), as you know...as you know, is a new Act providing that the state reimburse units of local government and school districts for mandated programs. The sponsorship is nonpartisan, and Senate Amendment #1 to that Bill is a technical Amendment, and I move to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 662."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Yourell moves that the House do concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 662. If there's no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 662?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Final action. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the



record. On this question there 115 'ayes', 9 'nays', 1 'present', and the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 662. House Bill 676. Sam Wolf. Out of the record. 681. Betty Lou Reed. The Lady from Lake, Betty Lou Reed."

Reed: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 681 permits the sale of alcohol in the five state park lodges until midnight. Senate Amendment #1 permits the sale of liquor to be sold...or the sale of liquor at the Lakeview Museum in Peoria in connection with the service of food. I ask that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Lady from Lake, Betty Lou Reed, moves that the House do concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 681. If there's no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 681?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Final action. Have all voted? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from Will, Representative Davis."

Davis: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the Amendment, I think, is a clarifying Amendment and really doesn't do anything. This Bill passed the House overwhelmingly."

Speaker Matijevich: "Jim Rea, you want to get me 'aye' on that?"

Davis: "And, I'd like to see three more green votes up there. I think the Sponsor has adequately explained the Amendment, which really helps the Bill, and I don't know if anyone was paying attention or not. I'd sure think it's a good Bill and a good Amendment, and..."

Speaker Matijevich: "We've...we've."

Davis: "...I would urge you to get some more green votes."

Speaker Matijevich: "We've got myself and...Representative Piel."



Piel: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would you change me from 'present' to 'aye', please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Steczo, 'aye'. Representative Chapman, 'aye'. Representative Ben Polk, 'aye'. Betty Hoxsey, 'aye'. Winchester, 'aye'. Pete Peters, 'aye'."

Peters: "No, verification."

Speaker Matijevich: "What was that, Pete?"

Peters: "Verification."

Speaker Matijevich: "Tuerk. The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Well, I just wanted to explain my vote, Mr. Speaker. This is a very simple Amendment to this Bill. This Bill went out of here earlier in the Session, and the Amendment is an Amendment to accommodate us in Peoria, and the Sponsor of this Bill has been very cooperative in accepting the Senate Amendment. There's nothing wrong with the Bill nor the Amendment. It just brings it into conformity with the policy throughout the state. Particularly, the policy that was adopted two years ago to help the people in Chicago in an area where they wanted to...the opportunity to serve alcoholic beverages in their museums in Chicago. That's what... this Bill is an extension of that, and the Amendment is an extension of that, and it's pure and simple. That's all it does, and I would ask for your concurrence in the Amendment for this Bill."

Speaker Matijevich: "Since there's been a request for a verification, I believe we'd better take another Roll Call. Have all voted...those in favor of the concurrence signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Only your own switch. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Well, we're going through another Roll Call. I...that's why I thought it was late for that, but...all right. The



Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers, to explain his vote."

Borchers: "I want to point out something in relation to a museum. There's all sorts of valuable pictures, bronzes, all sorts of things there. If you're going to have liquor in a museum, there's always damn fools that are going to drink too much, and all you're doing is taking a chance of a possible...a terrible destruction of some valuable artifacts or whatever it may be. I think it should not be allowed in any museum."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this issue there are 85 'ayes', 22 'nays', and 8 voting 'present'. The Lady from Lake, Representative Betty Lou Reed."

Reed: "Mr. Speaker, may I request postponed consideration on this, please?"

Speaker Matijevich: "I got a better deal if you'll...if you'll..."

Reed: "All right. Then..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Let me state my deal...deal. If the House will allow leave for you to take it out of the record and Jim McPike's, why don't we take both out of the record? Well, if there's objections, all right. Postponed consideration. I thought I had a good deal for Betty Lou. House Bill 692. Marovitz. Out of the record. House Bill 698. Chapman-Macdonald. Ready, Virginia? Chapman's ready. I didn't see you there. The Lady from Cook, Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 698 is the Bill that Representative Macdonald and I have introduced to solve a problem of double taxation in our area relating to a territory that is both within a municipal library district and a township library district. It passed the House by a vote of 148 with only 2 dissenting votes. It's been amended in the Senate to provide an alternative method of solving the



problem. I do not believe that the Amendment hurts the Bill in any way. It simply permits the library...the municipal library or the township library to have a referendum to determine how the voters believe the tax ...double taxation should be handled. The solution Representative Macdonald and I have provided would split the taxes of the municipal library district 50-50 and would call for an...between the township and the village and would call for an abatement of the township taxes. It applies only to Cook County, and since there's only one township library district in Cook County, it applies only to the 3rd Legislative District and to Schaumburg Township."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Chapman has moved for the adopt...the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 698. If there's no discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate...the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 698?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'. Opposed by voting 'no'. Final action. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 128 'ayes', no 'nays', no 'present', and the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 698. House Bill 724. Frederick. Virginia Frederick."

Frederick: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I...I move concurrence on Senate Bill... Amendment #1 to House Bill 724. Amendment #1 merely protects the administration of the funds in the pension system. It passed the House...724 passed the House 150..."

Speaker Matijevich: "One moment. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty, for what purpose do you rise?"

Getty: "I wonder if the Lady would mind taking this out of the record for a couple of minutes? I have a question on it I'd like to discuss..."



Speaker Matijevich: "Out of the record. House Bill 751.

Steele. Everett Steele here or Kelly? Dick Kelly ready? All right. Out of the record. House Bill 828.

J. J. Wolf. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the Senate Amendment on House Bill 828 is a technical Amendment only. It... there was an error in drafting. Instead of being from 8 midnight until 8 p. m. it should have been from 12 noon until 8 p. m. That is the net effect, and I would ask for concurrence."

Speaker Matijevich: "Representative Wolf has moved that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 828. If there's no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House concur with Senate Amendment...?' The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty."

Getty: "I wonder if the Gentleman would go over that again. I'm not quite sure that I understand what the...is."

Wolf: "Okay. On...on registration day in the City of Chicago ...Cook County, the registration day formally was open from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m. ...thirteen hours. There was a poll taken by the...not a poll, but a study taken by the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners which showed there really was nobody coming there in the morning. There was an error in the original draft. We had intended it to be...have the polls open on registration day from 12 noon until 8 p. m. Senator Lemke, the Senate Sponsor, detected it. It was an error. It said from 12 midnight until 8 p. m., and it just changes it back to the original intent and makes it instead of 12: midnight it should've been 12 noon, and that's what it did."

Getty: "Is this the Bill that would cost about \$325,000? Is that the one?"

Wolf: "I can't remember what the cost is offhand, Mr. Getty."



Speaker Matijevich: "The question is, 'Shall the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 828?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye'. Opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted? Have all voted who...? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty, to explain his vote."

Getty: "Well, I just want to point out that in Senate Bill 80 we got a pay raise. Now, this would defeat that. Under 80 the state's going to pay for it. I think the appropriate vote here is 'no'."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "I'm having some difficulty following the rationale of the previous speaker. This Bill merely gives a \$5 salary increase for the judges of election and shortens the hours on registration day, and it also gives an increase in mileage to downstate judges to 13¢ a mile from a nickel, which it was. I don't...we had no problem in passing the House either in Committee or in the House or in the Senate. If you won't let it go down, I don't care. Let the Bill die."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted...?"

Wolf: "You go back and tell your judges you didn't want to give them a lousy five dollars. Go ahead."

Speaker Matijevich: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this...on this question there are 74 'ayes', 62 'nays', 3 'present', and..."

Wolf: "Speaker..."

Speaker Matijevich: "Yes. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "I'd like a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Matijevich: "Mr. Clerk, poll the absentees."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the absentees. E. M. Barnes. Beatty. Bradley. Brummer. Darrow. Dawson. Deuster. Domico. John Dunn. Ebbesen. Ewing. Giorgi. Griesheimer. Grossi. Hoffman. Hudson. Jaffe. Kane. Kozubowski.



Lechowicz. Leon. Marovitz. McBroom. McGrew. O'Brien.
Pierce. Schlickman. Schneider. Schraeder. Schuneman.
Stearney. E. G. Steele. Stuffle. Tuerk. VonBoeckman.
Sam Wolf. Yourell. And Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Matijevich: "And change Donovan and Pechous from 'aye' to 'no'. Ann Willer. Change Ann Willer to 'no', and Bianco wants to be recorded as 'aye'. From 'no' to 'aye', and also Margalus from 'no' to 'aye', and Grossi, 'aye'. Ray Hudson, 'aye'. What's the count, Mr. Clerk? There are 76 'ayes', 62 'noes', and the motion to concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 828 fails. Does the Gentleman wish to...? You don't wish to do anything. Hold still for one second. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker, you haven't announced the results of the last Roll Call yet."

Speaker Matijevich: "I...yes, I did. I said the motion to concur failed."

Meyer: "Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "All right. The...any announcements? Any announcements? Penny Pullen has one. The Lady from Cook, Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "Mr. Speaker, I...from talking to a couple of different Members of the House, I think that probably not all the Members are aware that our former colleague, Senator Roger Keats, had an emergency appendectomy on Friday. He is in St. John's Hospital, and I'm sure that he would like to get a lot of razzing from his former colleagues in the House. Thank you."

Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Katz."

Katz: "I just wanted to add a late report to Representative Pullen's comment. Senator Keats is doing well. He thinks he might be out of the hospital by Tuesday, and he is doing well."



Speaker Matijevich: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Taylor, moves that after 15 minutes for the Clerk to get the business in order that the House do stand adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow. All in favor say 'aye'. All opposed, 'nay', and the House does not stand adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow."

Clerk O'Brien: "Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in passage of Bills of the following titles, to wit: House Bills #14, 79, 89, 112, 142, 160, 163, 218, 326, 420, 456, 522, 604, 1098, 666, 838, 843, 909, 1025, 1071, 1123, 1253, 1269, 1350, 1510, 1541, 1593, 1574, 1847, 1921, 1945, 1951, 1990, 2023, 2126, 2207, 2287, 2328, 2485, 2637, and 2671 together with Amendments and the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House passed by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like the Journal to reflect that Representative Fred Schraeder is excused due to illness."

Clerk O'Brien: "So recorded. Message...Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments to the following Bills. Senate Bills 58, 23, 48, 63, 71, 100, 122, 123, 136, 94, 142, 145, 147, 198, 289, 293, 294, 405, 407, 419, 536, 562, 567, and 552. Action taken by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments to the following Bills. Senate Bills #7, 486, 505, 930, and 932. I'm further directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has refused to



concur with the House in adoption to Amendments to these Bills. Action taken by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has refused to concur with the House of Representatives in their Amendments to the following Bills. Senate Bills #17, 185, 188, 418, 523, 563, 559, 636, 758, 811, 807, 955, 1099, 1114, 1117, 1125, 1325, 1202, 1335, and 1350. Action taken by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of Bills of the following titles, to wit: House Bill #1062 passed by the Senate June 22, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House of Representatives in the passage of Bills of the following titles, to wit: House Bills 1290, 1306, 1457, 1307, 1324, 1325, 1345, 1355, 1357, 1401, 1461, and 1459 together with the atta...with Amendments and the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House passed by the Senate as amended June 24, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of Bills of the following titles, to wit: House Bill #685 passed by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of Bills of the following titles, to wit:



House Bills #33, 49, 61, 69, 77, 85, 91, 95, 108, 111, 176, 205, 239, 263, 290, 291, 309, 340, 348, 356, 361, 369, 373, 379, 385, 407, 415, 446, 448, 459, 516, 546, 550, 553, 564, 566, 567, 589, 592, 594, 595, 607, 624, 628, 629, 630, 638, 652, 655, 674, 687, 688, 689, 704, 736, 764, 794, 795, 796, 804, 817, 823, 831, 835, 844, 869, 872, 895, 911, 916, 924, 964, 985, 995, 1023, 1026, 1028, 1032, 1058, 1067, 1069, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1082, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1100, 1110, 1111, 1142, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1157, 1159, 1165, 1197, 1229, 1270, 1271, 1275, 1301, 1302, 1308, 1315, 1328, 1349, 1422, 1423, 1425, 1438, 1466, 1468, 1479, 1496, 1501, 1511, 1516, 1523, 1554, 1559, 1573, 1574, 1601, 1676, 1680, 1687, 1699, 1717, 1723, 1734, 1753, 1766, 1781, 1787, 1812, 1850, 1851, 1860, 1908, 1919, 1931, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1958, 1963, 1964, 1969, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1981, 1982, 2003, 2042, 2089, 2128, 2186, 2203, 2234, 2303, 2325, 2331, 2335, 2356, 2365, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2375, 2386, 2387, 2389, 2393, 2394, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2401, 2421, 2539, 2546, 2597, 2615, 2632, 2645, 2665, 2683, and 2778 passed by the Senate

June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary, and Mr.

Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representa-

tives the Senate has adopted the following Senate Joint Resolutions and the adoption of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives, to wit:

Senate Joint Resolutions #29, 39, 44, 48, 51, 58, 59, 62, and 63 adopted by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr.

Wright, Secretary, and Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their

Amendments to Bills with the following titles, to wit: Senate Bill 210, 227, 228, 252, 256, 300, 303, 308, 313,



316, 325, 330, 344, 349, 402, 359, 421, 467, 479, 483, 568, 1163, 678, 688, 700, 701, 712, 732, 735, 752, 754, 764, 1162, 788, 793, 798, 809, 1142, 829, 844, 861, 882, 883, 907, 957, 963, 970, 974, 991, 994, 1001, 1002, 1019, 1034, 1047, 1049, 1061, 1107, 1120, 1140, 1166, 1203, 20...excuse me. 1223, 1251, 1259, 1314, 1334, 1341, 1344, and 1425 together with Amendments. Action taken by the Senate June 23, 1979. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. No further business. The House now stands adjourned."



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