

STATE OF ILLINOIS
88th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

92nd Legislative Day

January 12, 1994

Speaker McPike: "The House will come to order. The House will come to order. The House will come to order. The House will come to order. The House will come to order. The House will come to order. The Chaplain for today is Reverend Thomas Cross of the Oak Park United Methodist Church in Oak Park, Illinois. Reverend Cross is the father of Representative Cross. He was informed today that his son's a Republican. The guests in the gallery may wish to rise and join us for the invocation."

Reverend Cross: "As we prepare for prayer, I want to acknowledge my awareness that of all of you in the room today, there is probably a great variety of religious traditions and personal philosophies represented and I don't believe any single prayer could exclusively cover all of those values. But I do hope we could share the expectation that whomever is offering a prayer would offer that out of the context of their tradition but at the same time applying respect for all of those present. In that spirit, may we pray together. Holy and wise God, generous to us beyond measure or explanation, bless our Governor, the officers of our state, Senators and Representatives and all who serve. As we begin this year, help us to remember that we have been called out and set apart to serve. Help us to remember that everyone we meet is engaged in a life struggle. And help us to remember, perhaps above all, that what we do here is more than process. It is our declaration that we stand with and in the midst of all who are in those life struggles and we intend to offer to them a sign of hope and renewal. Amen."

Speaker McPike: "We will be led in the Pledge of Allegiance by Representative Cross."

Cross - et al: I pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United

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States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Speaker McPike: "Roll Call for Attendance. Representative Currie."

Currie: "Thank you, Speaker. The only officially excused Member on our side of the aisle is Representative Mike Curran."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Kubik."

Kubik: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. For our side of the aisle, Representative Brady and Deuchler are excused today."

Speaker McPike: "Thank you. Mr. Clerk, take the record. One hundred fifteen Members answering a Roll Call, a quorum is present. House Joint Resolution 93."

Clerk Rossi: "BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, that the two Houses shall convene in Joint Session on Wednesday, January 12, 1994, at the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of hearing his Excellency Governor Jim Edgar present to the General Assembly his Report on the Condition of the State, as required by Article V, Section 13, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Dart moves for the adoption of House Joint Resolution 93. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the Resolution is adopted. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk Rossi: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 2553, offered by Representative Erwin, a Bill for an Act to add Article 2A to the School Code. House Bill 2554, offered by Representative Salvi, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. House Bill 2555, offered by Representative Levin, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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Criminal Code. House Bill 2556, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act in relation to property. House Bill 2557, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2558, offered by Representative Weller, a Bill for an Act to amend the General Obligation Bond Act. House Bill 2559, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. House Bill 2560, offered by Representative Levin, a Bill for an Act to amend the Property Tax Code. House Bill 2561, offered by Representative Granberg, a Bill for an Act to amend the County Jail Act. House Bill 2562, offered by Representative Pankau, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2563, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. House Bill 2564, offered by Representative Granberg, a Bill for an Act to amend the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act. House Bill 2565, offered by Representative Santiago, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Purchasing Act. House Bill 2566, offered by Representative McAfee, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. House Bill 2567, offered by Representative McAfee, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. House Bill 2568, offered by Representative Novak, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. House Bill 2569, offered by Representative Meyer, a Bill for an Act to amend the Minority and Female Business Enterprise Act. House Bill 2570, offered by Representative Leitch, a Bill for an Act to amend the Joliet - Marquette Trail Act. House Bill 2571, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act. House Bill 2572, offered by Representative Krause, a Bill for an Act in

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relation to blood alcohol concentration. House Bill 2573, offered by Representative Giolitto, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2574, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2575, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2576, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2577, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2578, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2579, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2580, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities. House Bill 2581, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Regents. House Bill 2582, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Higher Education. House Bill 2583, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. House Bill 2584, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. House Bill 2585, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2586, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2587, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2588, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the

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Department of Energy and Natural Resources. House Bill 2589, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Employment Security. House Bill 2590, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the East St. Louis Financial Advisory Authority. House Bill 2591, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2592, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture. House Bill 2593, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Corrections. House Bill 2594, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of State Police. House Bill 2595, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Transportation. House Bill 2596, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act in relation to tax checkoffs and cardiovascular disease. House Bill 2597, offered by Representative Lang, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2598, offered by Representative Wennlund, a Bill for an Act to amend the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act. House Bill 2599, offered by Representative Weller, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. House Bill 2600, offered by Representative Novak, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2601, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2602, offered by Representative Murphy, M., a Bill for an Act to create the Equity in Education Law. House Bill 2603, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making an

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appropriation to the Department of Revenue. House Bill 2604, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the State Board of Education. House Bill 2605, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the State Universities Retirement System. House Bill 2606, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2607, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Central Management Services. House Bill 2608, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations. House Bill 2609, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. House Bill 2610, offered by Representative Daniels, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Conservation. House Bill 2611, offered by Representative Cowlshaw, a Bill for an Act to amend the General Assembly Compensation Act. House Bill 2612, offered by Representative Kotlarz, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of these House Bills."

Speaker Currie: "Representative Currie in the Chair. Speaker Madigan in the Chair."

Speaker Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Doorkeeper for an announcement. Mr. Doorkeeper. The Chair recognizes the Doorkeeper for an announcement."

Doorkeeper: "Mr. Speaker, the Honorable President Philip and Members of the Senate are at the door and seek admission to the Chamber."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Doorkeeper, please admit the Honorable Senators. As designated in House Joint Resolution #93, the hour of 12:00 noon having arrived, the Joint Session of the

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88th General Assembly will now come to order. Will the Members of the House and our esteemed guests from the Senate please take their seats. Mr. Clerk, is there a quorum of the House present?"

Clerk Rossi: "A quorum of the House is present."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. President, is a quorum of the Senate present in this Chamber?"

President Philip: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A quorum of the Senate is present."

Speaker Madigan: "There being a quorum of the House and a quorum of the Senate in attendance, this Joint Session is convened. We'd like to acknowledge the presence of several dignitaries today. Could we have some order, please. Could we have some order, please. We'd like to acknowledge the presence of Mr. Jim Reilly, the Chief of Staff of the Governor, and Mr. Mark Boozell the Governmental Liaison for the Governor. Also, we're pleased to have with us the Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra. The Comptroller of the state, the Honorable Dawn Clark Netsch. The Treasurer, the Honorable Pat Quinn. The Attorney General, the Honorable Roland Burris. We have with us six members of the Supreme Court. We have the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Michael Bilandic. We have Justice Ben Miller, Justice Ben Miller, Justice James Heiple, Justice Charles Freeman, Justice Moses Harrison, and Justice Mary Ann McMorro. We're pleased to have the Auditor General of Illinois, Bill Holland, Bill Holland and the Superintendent of Education, Mr. Bob Lininger. Also, the President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, the Honorable Richard Phelan, Richard Phelan, and from the United States Congress, Congressman Thomas Ewing, Congressman Ewing. We're very

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pleased that the First Lady of Illinois has joined us, Brenda Edgar. Brenda. Also the wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Kathleen Kustra. Kathleen. The Chair recognizes the Majority Leader, Mr. McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Clerk read the Resolution?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, read the Resolution."

Clerk Rossi: "Joint Session Resolution #3. Resolved that a Committee of ten be appointed, five from the House by the Speaker of the House and five from the Senate by the President of the Senate to await upon the Honorable Governor of the State of Illinois and invite him to address the Joint Assembly."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Pursuant to the Resolution, the following are appointed as a Committee to escort the Chief Executive. The appointments from the House will be Representatives Monique Davis, Monroe Flinn, Edgar Lopez, Margaret Parcells, and Terry Parke. Senator Philip."

Philip: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Senate Members are Senator Hasara, Senator Lauzen, Senator Syverson, Senator Hall and Senator Stern."

Speaker Madigan: "Will the Committee of Escort please convene at the rear of the Chamber and await his excellency, the Governor. Will the Committee of Escort please convene at the rear of the Chamber. The Chair recognizes the Doorkeeper for an announcement."

Doorkeeper: "Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Governor of the State of Illinois, Jim Edgar, and his party wish to be admitted to

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this Chamber."

Speaker Madigan: "Admit the Honorable Governor. Mr. Doorkeeper, please admit the Honorable Governor."

Edgar: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Justices of the Supreme Court, my fellow constitutional officers, Members of the 88th General Assembly, and most importantly, my fellow Illinois citizens. During the last three years we have made dramatic changes in state government in Illinois. Instead of letting state government payroll continue to grow year after year, we have reduced it by thousands of employees while maintaining and even expanding essential services. We have reformed our welfare system by removing tens of thousands of single, able-bodied people from the welfare rolls, by helping those who were willing to work find jobs and by scrapping irrational rules that discouraged welfare families from staying together and the adults in them from seeking employment. We have dramatically increased the number of workers responding to child abuse and neglect, and we have fired those who did not do their job of protecting the most vulnerable people in our society. We have increased awareness of existing services to help children and their families through the First Lady's Help Me Grow program. Two years ago, we established in Illinois an Instant-Check program for the purchase of guns that already is doing what the Brady Bill is designed to accomplish for the nation several years from now. Under this innovative program, thousands of people have been blocked from purchasing guns because their criminal and mental health histories were checked before the gun could be sold. Drug kingpins now face the death penalty in Illinois. Penalties for gang-related crimes and drive-by shootings have been toughened, and police have

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been given authority to enter the dens of drug dealers without knocking first. In education, reforms that will hold schools far more accountable for the results they produce are being implemented by the State Board of Education as I speak. As part of our effort to enhance the quality of life in Illinois, we've acquired 15,000 acres of natural area in Cass County and are moving to protect 23,000 acres at the Joliet Army Arsenal for conservation and recreational initiatives. And we have retooled and re-energized our economic development strategy to focus primarily on helping those businesses already in Illinois grow and expand. In these last three years we have set a new direction for Illinois. We have adopted a new fiscal discipline that requires the state to live within its means and stop spending money it doesn't have. We have held the line on taxes despite an unprecedented budget crisis that we have been grappling with since the day I took office. And we have held the line on taxes despite increasing demands placed on the state and its taxpayers by monumental and catastrophic changes in our society, including the breakdown of the family structure. Now we must continue that new direction, we must continue to change state government so we can continue to respond to the challenges that can change as swiftly and drastically as the shorelines of our mighty rivers. A year ago, I told you that Illinois was moving forward. We were then and we still are today. We are economically stronger than we were a year ago and getting even stronger every day. The year-end stories in the newspapers last month contained welcome news about recovery, not the gloom-and-doom predictions we have heard in the past. Record numbers of Illinoisans at work, 5,846,000, the highest in the history

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of this state. A continued drop in unemployment in December to 5.6 percent, the lowest in Illinois in nearly four years, well below the national average and the second lowest among the largest industrial states in the nation. A rejuvenation of the manufacturing industry in Illinois, where we added manufacturing jobs while the nation as a whole was losing them. And 67,500 private-sector jobs were added to the payrolls of Illinois companies during 1993, a growth rate nearly double the increase of other large industrial states. Illinois has changed the way Illinois does business and Illinois is becoming economically stronger. By investing in our infrastructure, by helping companies train and retrain their workers for retooled assembly lines, by strategically targeting our assistance, state government is helping Illinois companies maintain their competitive edge and grow here in Illinois. By providing job training funds and establishing an enterprise zone, state government worked with the City of Chicago to keep Nabisco Company, the world's largest bakery, in Chicago where it is investing almost a half billion dollars in a modern new plant for thousands of workers. Chrysler Corporation, assisted by state job training funds, demonstrated its confidence in Illinois by also investing a half billion dollars to retool its assembly plant in Belvidere for production of the new Neon. Last spring American Steel Foundries in Granite City reopened a shuttered foundry and put hundreds of people back to work after the state committed job training dollars. In May, the state was involved in a decision by General Tire to build a new seven million dollar tire technological center in Mt. Vernon. Training grants in enterprise zone benefits to Tootsie Rolls enabled the long-time Chicago manufacturer

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to expand its plant on the Southwest Side, saving hundreds of jobs and creating hundreds of new ones. Nestle, with a commitment from us for needed highway improvements, constructed the largest facility built in Illinois last year, a new distribution center in DeKalb that will serve an eleven state region. And because of the determined work of this administration and the communities of Lake County, Great Lakes Naval Training Center is staying open and expanding in Illinois. This decision saved 8,000 jobs and added 9,000 more for what we believe was the biggest job gain at any one site in the nation last year. We have accomplished much, expanding Illinois' workforce by tens of thousands of jobs. But we must do much more, because despite the substantial gains we still have too many of our people who want to work and are not able to work. The Industrial Revolution, on the eve of the 20th Century, made Illinois a supplier of agricultural equipment, steel and automotive parts. Today, on the eve of the 21st Century, Illinois manufacturers are in the vanguard of a new revolution of high performance and high-tech where computers, robots and telecommunications help workers bend metal more efficiently, weld joints more precisely and boost productivity more rapidly. Illinois manufacturing jobs increased last year, bucking the national trend. We need to keep that momentum going, and we can because Illinois is blessed with world-class engineering and technical expertise at our universities and national laboratories. Our manufacturers can learn to beat even the fiercest competition overseas through COMPETE, the Coalition for Manufacturing Performance through Technology. This new partnership of universities, community colleges, trade associations and manufacturers of all sizes will give

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even the smallest factory access to world-class technical talent. We also will seize upon the tremendous opportunity for Illinois businesses and our agricultural community that have been created by ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement. Even without NAFTA, Illinois exports grew at twice the national average during the first ten months of 1993. With NAFTA, we are positioning ourselves to take advantage of the largest free trade zone in the world, selling our goods in international markets and creating 13,000 new jobs during the next two years. We in state government will help even the smallest of Illinois exporters develop expertise in trade with Canada and Mexico through new NAFTA Opportunity Centers that this administration will open up in Chicago and Peoria. And we are going to push ahead on other fronts, like transportation, that are vital to creating and keeping jobs in Illinois. This state's transportation network is one of its major economic development assets. We must preserve and expand it if we are to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. We must plan now for a third major airport in the Chicago metropolitan area. The federal government has backed off a commitment to fund the study needed to develop the airport that I and many, many others believe is needed in the south suburbs. I hope the Clinton administration will reconsider its illogical and short-sighted decision. But clearly we must move forward. We cannot wait until the year 2000 to plan a new airport for the 21st Century. We cannot wait to improve our efforts to reduce noise around O'Hare. And we cannot wait to improve safety at O'Hare by reducing air traffic delays. So today I am announcing that the state will use two million dollars of its money to begin the necessary study to prove that a new airport in

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the south suburbs is feasible. At stake are at least 46,000 construction-related jobs and at least 35,000 permanent jobs when the airport becomes operational. And tens of thousands of other jobs will be created if we take other steps to enhance a job-growth climate in Illinois that I believe has improved significantly during the 1990's. With the cooperation of labor and management, we have developed a stable unemployment insurance system providing benefit increases for workers while stemming the growth in payments by employers. And with the cooperation of labor and management through a task force we created last year, we can further change our workers' compensation system and overhaul its administration to ensure fair treatment for injured workers and fair competitive costs for Illinois businesses. And once again, once again, I renew my call to bring sanity to a tort liability system that generates far too many lawsuits and far too much money for a few millionaire lawyers who milk it. Those victimized by the neglect of others should be compensated. But the victims can and should be compensated without needlessly driving up costs for businesses, boosting health-care costs and other prices for consumers and without raising taxes for taxpayers. Changes in our workers' compensation and liability laws in Illinois will go a long way toward sustaining and even accelerating the job-growth momentum we are experiencing in Illinois. But those reforms must be joined by persistent unrelenting efforts to build on the progress we have made toward assuring Illinois continues to offer the high-quality work force that has made it an economic giant in the nation's heartland. We excel in educating college-bound students and our system of higher education does a good job, a job

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that is doing even better because of recent efforts by the Illinois Board of Higher Education to emphasize quality and cost-effective programs in our public universities and colleges. But Illinois, like virtually all other states in the nation, needs to improve its performance in preparing those students who are not college-bound for jobs that pay well for those who can do them well. The majority of the jobs in the year 2000 will not require a four-year college degree. But jobs with the potential for growth and advancement will require technical and analytical skills well beyond what are provided with a traditional high-school diploma today. Last year we initiated a pilot Student Apprenticeship Program modeled after the very successful German system that combines education in the classroom with hands-on learning in the workplace. But we must redouble our efforts. So today I am issuing an executive order appointing a school-to-work task force headed by our Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra. It will spearhead this state's efforts to assure that our children are exposed early in their lives to the connection between learning and earning. This is education reform that must happen. And there must be more of it throughout this state. I believe, as you do, that funding for education is crucial. Even during these tight times, as we have had to cut hundreds of millions of dollars in other areas, education has been a priority. We made the state income tax surcharge permanent, permitting us to provide the schools of our state with \$1.2 billion that otherwise would have been lost. And this year education is receiving \$200 million more than it did last year. But we also must make sure that the billions of dollars we are providing for education in Illinois each and every year are being spent

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wisely and effectively. Some school districts produce higher test scores than districts that spend more money per pupil. That suggests there is more to educational excellence than money. It also suggests that we need to look to reforms that will produce educational equity as well as financial equity. Last year I urged you to join with me in establishing a Learning Zone for the Chicago Public Schools, a set of schools where education innovation and reform could occur free of state mandates and rigid rules that champion the status quo and choke off change. With your help we are moving to implement that initiative. Soon we will receive recommendations from a blue-ribbon panel established to chart the way to true reforms, reforms that will help dynamic teaching overcome educational dogma and student learning overcome bureaucratic barriers. We must act on those recommendations quickly so we can move ahead with this bold venture in the largest school district of the state. But our education reform efforts should not stop at the borders of Chicago. There is need for innovation in education throughout Illinois. This year I will propose legislation to create at least a dozen charter schools throughout Illinois. These are schools that are organized from the bottom up, schools where principals, teachers, parents and, yes, even students can act to make education more responsive, more relevant and more exciting without having to answer to layers of bureaucracy and being shackled by overly restrictive mandates. Indeed Illinois is ready, I believe, to experiment with having the private sector manage some of our schools as it occurred in Baltimore and Minneapolis. Some reforms will work. Others may not. But we're not going to know the answers unless we try, and we do know right now that the status quo is not

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working in many schools throughout our state. So let us be innovative, let us pioneer charter schools here in Illinois. And as we make changes that will foster education excellence, we must continue to take advantage of new uses for our rapidly changing technology and invest in that technology. Last year the General Assembly approved my State of the State initiative to launch a \$15 million program using the latest in telecommunications technology to link students throughout the state with expert instruction located many miles away from them. We must accelerate the development of this new age learning throughout our schools. State government already possesses the backbone of one of the nation's largest telecommunications systems, a network that links 20 cities along 8,500 miles of fiber optic cable, a network that has the potential to reach the farthest reaches of this state. We must maximize the use of that information highway, linking it with new public and private investments that should, in the near future, reach every school building in Illinois. But just as we cannot use out-of-date technology of the past to connect those schools, we must use 21st Century teaching methods to implement the technology of the 21st Century. To formulate a long-range plan for our hardware and infrastructure needs and to equip our educators with the training and confidence to integrate this new technology into the classroom, I will convene in April the Illinois Summit on Education Technology. This summit, with the active involvement of the lieutenant governor, will provide a blueprint for bridging the communications gaps of the 1990s that prevent our educators from using high-tech teaching methods and denies our students access to the technology that will give them real

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educational opportunity. Education must respond to the changing needs of our students. We must experiment because education is no longer confined to the four walls of the classroom and because for far too many of our students, the real education they receive is what they learn on the streets of our neighborhoods. Last year in my State of the State address, I called for a program in which National Guard members would help disadvantaged high school drop-outs complete their high school education and learn new values and lifestyles so they can turn their lives around. Next month, I am pleased to say, the first members of the National Guard program will graduate. That program, called Lincoln's Challenge, is another investment in the youth of today. The price to society without it could be much greater if these young people are lost to unemployment, welfare, drugs, gangs and the criminal justice system. In fact, the approach we are taking to change young lives through the Lincoln's Challenge program should be duplicated for young people who have already run afoul of the law. I am announcing today that the State of Illinois will open a 100-bed boot camp for non-violent youths sent into our juvenile justice systems for property and drug crimes. Just as our adult boot camps have taught inmates new values and new ways of life, I want these juvenile boot camps, through physical conditioning, military-styled discipline and rehabilitative counseling, to give our youngest offenders another chance at life. We have done much to combat crime in the past few months in Illinois. In our prison system in the last year we have opened the new Big Muddy Correctional Center in Southern Illinois. We have opened new work camps in DuQuoin, Clayton and Paris and a boot camp in Greene County. And

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last year, working together, you and I approved the construction of a new prison in East St. Louis and a construction of a Supermax prison to corral our most unruly inmates. In addition to extending the death penalty to drug kingpins, we have increased the penalty for repeat offenders convicted of armed violence and we have raised the penalty to a Class X offense for possession of a loaded machine gun. In addition to boosting penalties for drive-by shootings, we have given prosecutors and police more authority to charge juveniles as adults for their crimes and raised the penalties for carrying weapons near schools, parks and public housing projects. Illinois' violent crime rate actually declined by five percent in 1992, according to the Illinois State Police, but we should take absolutely no consolation from those statistics. Our streets are still too violent. America gets an almost daily dose of violence from our television screens everyday, shootings in the shopping malls, random shootings in restaurants, devastating domestic violence as families rip apart, armed and often deadly robberies in our convenience stores. We are a society living in fear, none of us immune from violence and the effects of crime. We must stop the killings. We must take back our streets, the playgrounds of our schools and our city parks. Neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, we must band together and rebuild Illinois into safe communities with concerned and involved groups of neighbors watching out for each other. Making society safe again is a challenge we must all accept today before it is too late for our children, for all of us. And we can start this year as quickly as possible by banning the assault weapons that have no legitimate civilian purpose in a civilized society.

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Some individuals should not have the right to possess firearms, and there are some weapons that no one should have the right to own. These assault weapons have become the weapon of choice among too many of our youth, replacing the handguns as the weapon of murder and mayhem in too many of our neighborhoods. Willard Jackson, the deputy police chief of suburban Maywood, said a few weeks ago it was unbelievable what is going on in the streets today. He said, 'I've been in this business for 22 years, and I haven't seen a Saturday Night Special in at least 10 years'. What you find now are the kids with assault weapons. I am today proposing that we ban once and for all those kinds of weapons, just like we banned submachine guns years and years ago. I am proposing we ban, not the weapons of hunting and sport for law-abiding citizens, but the weapons of slaughter and destruction used by criminals. I am also proposing that we increase the penalty for unlawful possession of handguns from a misdemeanor to a felony, and that we raise the penalty for unlawfully selling concealable firearms to juveniles. I am today asking the General Assembly to act this spring so that our Instant-Check program, which has worked so well, does not sunset in December and we can continue to prevent dangerous people from illegally buying weapons across the counter. And I will urge the governors of our neighboring Midwestern states to join us in an information-sharing compact that will stop the sale of guns to others ineligible buyers through increased use of Instant-Check. As much as we can do to halt the legal sale of weapons to those who have given up their right to own them, there is also a flourishing underground market of gun trafficking that we must also attack. We will not win the war against crime

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unless we battle those illegal gun merchants who profit from selling death. Today I am announcing that my administration is creating a special Strike Force within the Illinois State Police to track and crack down on the illegal trading of firearms to gang members. I am asking the legislature to allow our MEG units throughout the state, which have battled drug dealing, to now move against gang crimes as well. And I will have legislation introduced this spring to expand our electronic eavesdropping statute and the authority of our statewide grand jury system to cover both gang-related felonies and illegal gun trafficking. But we need to expend just as much energy in addressing the root causes of crime and violence as we do in curbing crime. The problems facing children and families in this state are many, complex and inter-related, teenage pregnancy, violence, alcoholism and substance abuse. All too often we attempt to solve these problems in our offices in Springfield and Chicago. But we know that state government does not have all the answers and cannot solve all the problems. Last year, with a planning grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, I announced the creation of a human services reform task force that soon will be making its comprehensive report on our system of delivering social services to those who depend on our assistance. Soon that task force will recommend a proposal for early intervention and prevention in several communities of this state, from the Grand Boulevard on Chicago's south side to our seven southernmost counties. Building on the successes of Project Success, that have made one-stop social services available to families and neighborhoods, we propose to involve communities, churches, parents, local businesses, schools

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and community organizations, to break down the barriers that impede effective and efficient programs in their neighborhoods. Only through real partnership with the public and private sector will we be able to make meaningful changes in the lives of children and their families. During the last three years Illinois has been a leader in coming up with concrete solutions to move people from welfare to work. The innovative Earnfare program ushered in a new era of thinking about public aid in this state, providing former welfare recipients with a job, a paycheck and a chance to move from dependence to independence. Through our "Fresh Start" initiatives we got rid of old roadblocks that penalized welfare families if father stayed with the family and also penalized welfare recipients who took temporary jobs. And just last month the federal government approved our "Work Pays" initiative which provides real incentives for welfare clients to work by allowing them to keep more of their payroll earnings. And today I am charting the next step toward helping our welfare recipients bolster their self esteem and make that jump from the public aid rolls to private payrolls. There are, in Illinois today, nearly 9,500 teenaged mothers 18 and under receiving public aid for themselves and their children but who have not completed their high school education. We all know that education is key if those teenaged parents are to be successful in making the shift from welfare to work, ending long-term dependency and breaking the generation-upon-generation cycle of welfare. I am proposing today that as a condition for receiving AFDC benefits, those teenaged mothers be required to attend school and earn their high school diplomas. We will provide the necessary supportive services, such as child

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care and transportation, that will enable these parents to complete their education while supporting their young families and becoming productive members of society. But we must do even more to combat the problems of society that too frequently make children the primary victims. In the past three years we have nearly doubled the funding for the Department of Children and Family Services. That has allowed us to drastically reduce the number of cases that caseworkers now handle because of additional caseworkers. But despite an increase, a huge increase in the number of cases for those caseworkers in the department. Last year I established the position of Inspector General to investigate cases where state workers may not have done their job in protecting abused and neglected children. We have, as I said earlier, fired workers who did not do their job. Moreover, we've enacted very significant legislation to assure that an abused or neglected child's interest comes first. But Illinois is still confronted by the enormous challenge of preventing the tragedy of child abuse and neglect. All of us, families, communities, churches, must become involved. This is not a problem for government alone to address. But we in government must make sure we make the best possible response and constantly seek ways to make improvements. We know, for instance, that substance abuse among parents in many cases is largely responsible for the horrendous abuse of innocent young children. So I am proposing that we double our ability to give those drug-abusing, child-abusing parents the treatment they need to become more responsible, more caring and more understanding parents. We must also act to alleviate one of the greatest concerns facing the working poor and our middle class. In the weeks and months ahead, the spotlight

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of political attention in our nation's capital will focus on health care reform. But we cannot wait to act here in Illinois while that debate rages on in Washington. Now, while we cannot tackle the monumental problem of comprehensive health care on our own, no state alone can do that, we can confront the real and constant fear of many Illinoisans that the health insurance coverage they have now will be lost some day. Most of us enjoy health coverage as a benefit from our jobs. But we fear we could lose that safety net if we lose our jobs, or if we change jobs, or if we are found to have a potential expensive, so-called pre-existing condition. Even though federal law provides access to post-employment continuation of our coverage, those policies are very expensive and for those who have lost their jobs, the cost is prohibitive. I want this General Assembly this spring to act on legislation that I will soon offer to address the problem of health insurance portability and coverage. I want the average Illinois worker, currently insured, to have the peace of mind that he or she will continue to have adequate and affordable health care coverage if he or she changes jobs or becomes unemployed. I will also propose legislation that expands the opportunity for small employers, who may not offer their workers any coverage today, to pool with other employers and significantly boost their purchasing power and ability to afford coverage for their employees. Meanwhile, for the sake of those small employers and for all taxpayers in Illinois, we need to bring into line what the state pays to provide health care to the poor. Throughout the nation, health care costs have been playing havoc with the budgets of families, businesses, and state governments. Illinois is no exception. A few weeks ago

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this administration outlined rate adjustments for hospitals and nursing homes that would rein in Medicaid costs which are exceeding even the \$140 million increase the legislature and I budgeted last year. At the request of hospitals and long-term care providers, we have been discussing various alternatives to deal with this problem. I hope those discussions prove fruitful because we would like to resolve the matter with as little disruption as possible to health-care providers. But it is clear that if we don't take decisive action as we proposed in December, the current rate system will drive Medicaid costs well beyond the \$4 billion we budgeted for this year, and weaken our ability to fund other vital programs, including education, next year. On another front, you and I should not stop with the ethics reform we enacted last year. Strengthening our lobbying laws through a proposal championed by Secretary of State George Ryan was a good first step. But we need another year of ethics in Illinois. I will have introduced again, my call for serious reform in our procurement laws. State leases and professional service contracts should be subject to a competitive review process to ensure they are needed and cost-effective. I am again asking the General Assembly to approve the ethics package I introduced last year to more closely regulate state employees who regulate riverboats. And I am asking that the powers of the Board of Ethics, which now governs employees only under the Governor, be broadened to cover all state employees including those of other Constitutional offices and the General Assembly. The authority of that board should also be expanded to give it greater power to review and investigate possible conflicts of interest, and to recommend both disciplinary action and

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legislative remedies. Nineteen ninety three was a year of great stress and tragedy for thousands of our Illinois residents whose life savings and livelihoods were washed away in flooding unequalled in the 175-year history of this great state. But the outpouring of support, the selfless volunteer efforts and the unbridled enthusiasm shown by neighbors helping neighbors made me proud to be an Illinoisan. And I know you were proud too. Today I am pleased to introduce three of the thousands of Illinois volunteers who fought the flood. Seated up in the gallery, I would like them to stand, are 68 year old Bob Culgrove who volunteered full-time along the Sny levy to coordinate volunteer efforts and 15 year old Melissa and 16 year old Jennifer Rick from Rochester who traveled to Pittsfield to fill sandbags. To all of you, to all of you and the thousands you represent, I say thank you. Senior citizens, teenagers, National Guard troops, townspeople, prison inmates, people from all walks of life and from every area of this state, all strangers to one another, worked shoulder-to-shoulder in stifling heat to stall the ravaging floodwaters. And once the floodwaters drew back, they opened their hearts and their wallets to help the victims of this devastating natural tragedy begin to rebuild their lives. That is the spirit of Illinois. That is our heritage, the gift and the obligation we inherited from our pioneer ancestors who built this state from a wilderness prairie into a land of opportunity for all. This year, 1994, let us not forget that priceless legacy, that great spirit. Let all of us, this year, work shoulder-to-shoulder until the job is done. Let us put partisanship aside and put the public interest first. Let us build on the solid foundation we have already built.

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Let 1994 be remembered as the year Illinois saw the challenges and met them decisively, courageously and forthrightly. Our people expect no less from us. And we should accept no less from ourselves. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Would the Committee of Escort please come forward to escort the Governor from the chambers. Would the Committee of Escort please come forward. Would the Committee of Escort please come forward, please. Would the Committee of Escort please escort the Governor from the Chamber. Would the Committee of Escort please escort the Governor from the Chamber. The President of the Senate is recognized for a Motion."

Philip: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move the Joint Session do now arise."

Speaker Madigan: "The President of the Senate has moved that the Joint Session do now arise. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; all those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Joint Session will now arise."

Speaker McPike: "Representative McPike in the Chair. Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk Rossi: "House Resolution 1615, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1619, offered by Representative Ostenburg; House Resolution 1622, offered by Representative Ronen; House Resolution 1623, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1624, offered by Representative Steczko; House Resolution 1604, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1626, offered by Representative Pankau; House Resolution 1627, offered by Representative Curran; House Resolution 1629, offered by Representative Frias; House Resolution 1630, offered by Representative Moore, A.; House Resolution 1631, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1631 (sic-1632), offered by

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Representative Novak; House Resolution 1633, offered by Representative Kubik; House Resolution 1635, offered by Representative Cowlshaw; House Resolution 1636, offered by Representative Hassert; House Resolution 1638, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1640, offered by Representative Blagojevich; House Resolution 1641, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1642, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1643, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1645, offered by Representative Younge; House Resolution 1646, offered by Representative Steczko; House Resolution 1647, offered by Representative Dart; House Resolution 1648, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1649, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1651, offered by Representative Hicks; House Resolution 1652, offered by Representative Prussing; House Resolution 1654, offered by Representative Jones, S.; House Resolution 1655, offered by Representative Deering; House Resolution 1656, offered by Representative Gash; House Resolution 1657, offered by Representative Saviano; House Resolution 1658, offered by Representative Stroger; House Resolution 1659, offered by Representative Dart; House Resolution 1661, offered by Representative Schoenberg; House Resolution 1662, offered by Representative Ryder; House Resolution 1663, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1664, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1665, offered by Representative Roskam; House Resolution 1670, offered by Representative Curran; House Resolution 1671, offered by Representative Hoeft; House Resolution 1672, offered by Representative Cross; House Resolution 1673, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1681, offered by Representative

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Novak; House Resolution 1682, offered by Representative Steczko; House Resolution 1683, offered by Representative Kubik; House Resolution 1684, offered by Representative Kubik; House Resolution 1685, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1686, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1687, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1690, offered by Representative Ostenburg; House Resolution 1693, offered by Representative Phelps; House Resolution 1694, offered by Representative Ostenburg; House Resolution 1695, offered by Representative Hicks; House Resolution 1697, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1700, offered by Speaker Madigan; House Resolution 1702, offered by Representative Moore, E.; House Resolution 1704, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1706, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.; House Resolution 1707, offered by Representative Wennlund; House Resolution 1708, offered by Representative Roskam; House Resolution 1711, offered by Representative Hicks; House Resolution 1720, offered by Representative Ryder; House Resolution 1730, offered by Representative Ryder; House Resolution 1714, offered by Representative Gash; House Resolution 1715, offered by Representative Pankau; House Resolution 1717, offered by Representative Steczko; House Resolution 1718, offered by Representative Ryder; House Resolution 1719, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1720, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1721, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1722, offered by Representative Persico; House Resolution 1723, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1724, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1725, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1728,

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offered by Representative Turner; House Resolution 1729, offered by Representative Murphy, M.; House Resolution 1730, offered by Representative Morrow; House Resolution 1731, offered by Representative Dart; House Resolution 1732, offered by Representative Dart; House Resolution 1733, offered by Representative Prussing; House Resolution 1734, offered by Representative Prussing; House Resolution 1735, offered by Representative Prussing; House Resolution 1738, offered by Representative Granberg; House Resolution 1741, offered by Representative von Bergen Wessels; House Resolution 1743, offered by Representative Davis; House Resolution 1744, offered by Representative Skinner; House Resolution 1746, offered by Representative von Bergen Wessels; House Resolution 1747, offered by Representative Murphy, M.; House Resolution 1749, offered by Representative Mulligan; House Resolution 1750, offered by Representative Deuchler; House Resolution 1751, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1752, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1753, offered by Representative Novak; House Resolution 1754, offered by Representative Hicks; House Resolution 1755, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1756, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1757, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1758, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1759, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1760, offered by Representative Hughes; House Resolution 1761, offered by Representative Saviano; House Resolution 1763, offered by Representative Daniels; House Resolution 1764, offered by Representative Krause; House Resolution 1765, offered by Speaker Madigan; House Resolution 1766, offered by Representative Ryder; House Resolution 1767, offered by

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Representative Black; House Resolution 1768, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1769, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1770, offered by Representative Hoeft; House Resolution 1771, offered by Representative Giolitto; House Resolution 1772, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1773, offered by Representative Weller; House Resolution 1774, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1776, offered by Representative Black; House Resolution 1777, offered by Representative Cowlshaw; House Resolution 1779, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1780, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1782, offered by Representative Stephens; House Resolution 1783, offered by Representative Hoeft; House Resolution 1784, offered by Representative Kubik; House Resolution 1785, offered by Representative Moore, A.; House Resolution 1786, offered by Representative Cross; House Resolution 1787, offered by Representative Homer; House Resolution 1788, offered by Representative Currie; House Joint Resolution 90, offered by Representative Daniels; House Joint Resolution 91, offered by Representative Pugh; House Joint Resolution 92, offered by Representative Pugh; House Joint Resolution 94, offered by Representative Homer; House Joint Resolution 95, offered by Representative Dart; House Resolution 1660, offered by Representative Granberg."

Speaker McPike: "Representative McPike in the Chair. Representative Granberg moves for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Death Resolutions."

Clerk Rossi: "House Resolution 1617, offered by Representative Frederick, with respect to the memory of Barbara Wells.

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House Resolution 1618, offered by Representative Tenhouse, with respect to the memory of Ragan Knapheide. House Resolution 1620, offered by Representative Jones, L., with respect to the memory of Joseph Lockett. House Resolution 1621, offered by Representative Jones, L., with respect to the memory of Stanley Gapshis. House Resolution 1625, offered by Representative Stephens, with respect to the memory of Herbert Lochmann. House Resolution 1628, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of John D. (Jack) Donovan. House Resolution 1634, offered by Representative Black, with respect to the memory of Harry James Collier. House Resolution 1637, offered by Representative Black, with respect to the memory of Wilford R. Woodard. House Resolution 1639, offered by Representative Currie, with respect to the memory of Dr. Walter L. Palmer. House Resolution 1644, offered by Representative Capparelli, with respect to the memory of Dominick Dimatteo. House Resolution 1650, offered by Representative Novak, with respect to the memory of Clarence O. Bergeron. House Resolution 1653, offered by Representative Dart, with respect to the memory of Gerald Wright. House Resolution 1666, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of J. Wallace Rayburn. House Resolution 1667, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Clifford Dahl. House Resolution 1668, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Joe Calvin Greeson. House Resolution 1669, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Harold Rudy James. House Resolution 1674, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of V. Dale Cozad. House Resolution 1675, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim.,

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with respect to the memory of Vernon L Kretschmer. House Resolution 1676, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Thomas Paul Parkinson. House Resolution 1677, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Donald L. Kemmerer. House Resolution 1678, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Sammy Tyke Vriner. House Resolution 1679, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Edith Kech. House Resolution 1680, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Bill Kenzler. House Resolution 1688, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Otho Ford Bartholow. House Resolution 1689, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Robert E. Best. House Resolution 1691, offered by Representative Ryder, with respect to the memory of William P. Zachary. House Resolution 1692, offered by Representative Ryder, with respect to the memory of Edward F. Brennan. House Resolution 1696, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Richard 'Dick' Swope. House Resolution 1698, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Margaret Jenison. House Resolution 1699, offered by Representative Davis, with respect to the memory of Dr. William R. Jarrett. House Resolution 1701, offered by Representative Davis, with respect to the memory of Ramona Scott. House Resolution 1703, offered by Representative Turner, with respect to the memory of Ludie M. Weatherspoon. House Resolution 1705, offered by Representative Johnson, T., with respect to the memory of Robert W. Howell. House Resolution 1709, offered by Representative Jones, L., with respect to the memory of

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Edna Davey Moseley. House Resolution 1710, offered by Representative Turner, with respect to the memory of Thomas Phillips Sr. House Resolution 1716, offered by Representative Kubik, with respect to the memory of Louis (Speed) Menchetti. House Resolution 1726, offered by Representative Novak, with respect to the memory of Janet E. Hayward. House Resolution 1727, offered by Representative Turner, with respect to the memory of Barbara LeFlore. House Resolution 1736, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Heston McPherson. House Resolution 1737, offered by Representative Hoffman, with respect to the memory of Jerry LaVelle. House Resolution 1739, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Bertha L. Mank. House Resolution 1740, offered by Representative Johnson, Tim., with respect to the memory of Clyde W. Dunbar. House Resolution 1742, offered by Representative Currie, with respect to the memory of Gloria Simmons. House Resolution 1745, offered by Representative Capparelli, with respect to the memory of Harry Bell. House Resolution 1748, offered by Representative Flowers, with respect to the memory of Mrs. Pittman. House Resolution 1762, offered by Representative Stephens, with respect to the memory of David Bess. House Resolution 1775, offered by Representative Ryder, with respect to the memory of Jack C. Grissom. House Resolution 1778, offered by Representative Stephens, with respect to the memory of Carol Sue Hohn. House Resolution 1781, offered by Representative Flowers, with respect to the memory of Clarence Bradberry."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Granberg moves the adoption of the Death Resolutions. All those in favor say 'aye';

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opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Death Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk Rossi: "Senate Joint Resolution 82, offered by Representative Wojcik."

Speaker McPike: "Committee on Assignment."

Speaker Currie: "Representative Currie in the Chair. Representative Hicks, for what reason do you rise?"

Hicks: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. For those of you who would like to join me in a piece of birthday cake, today's my birthday and my staff is kind enough to bring a huge cake so everybody's welcome. Come on over and have a piece of cake."

Speaker Currie: "The Chair joins the rest of the Members in wishing you a happy birthday, Representative Hicks. There is cake at Representative Hick's desk. The Chair recognizes Speaker Madigan. For what reason do you rise? Speaker Madigan. Can we have some order, please?"

Madigan: "Madam Speaker, can we get some order please."

Speaker Currie: "A little order, order, order."

Madigan: "Could we clear the aisle of unauthorized people."

Speaker Currie: "Speaker Madigan."

Madigan: "Madam, could we clear the aisle of unauthorized people."

Speaker Currie: "Would all unauthorized people please leave the chamber. Can we clear the aisles. Will the Members please be in their individual seats. All unauthorized people please leave the floor now. There's still a jam-up in the center aisle. Speaker Madigan."

Madigan: "Madam Speaker, I would like to move to the Order of House Joint Resolution #20 and to an Amendment which has been filed to that Resolution. And, so, would the Clerk please read the Amendment to the Resolution."

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Speaker Currie: "We are now on the Order of Speaker's Table, House Joint Resolution 20. Clerk, read the Resolution. (sic - Amendment #1)"

Clerk Rossi: "WHEREAS, The Illinois Department of Public Aid proposed on December 17, 1993 a "Medicaid Plan" to reduce State Medicaid spending for Fiscal Year 1994 by more than \$280 million, and to extend the Medicaid payment cycle for providers of institutional medical services to achieve a cash flow savings of approximately \$351 million; and WHEREAS, The proposed "Medicaid Plan" endorsed by the Governor is in violation of the revenue and spending plans and the principles upon which the Fiscal Year 1994 Illinois State Budget was agreed to by the General Assembly and signed into law; and WHEREAS, Hospital and long-term care Medicaid providers endorsed the Fiscal Year 1994 Illinois State Budget when it was finally approved and enacted into law..."

Speaker Currie: "Clerk, I don't think we actually need to read the Resolution. I think that was an...not after there's an Amendment."

Clerk Rossi: "Floor Amendment #1 offered by Speaker Madigan."

Speaker Currie: "We're on the Resolution and there is an Amendment. Amendment #1 offered by Speaker Madigan. Speaker Madigan. Representative Black, for what reason do you rise?"

Black: "Yes, thank you very much, Madam Speaker. An inquiry of the Chair."

Speaker Currie: "State your inquiry."

Black: "Did the...has the Clerk read the Resolution and the Amendment?"

Speaker Currie: "We are on the Order of Amendment to this Resolution. The Parliamentarian informs me that we do not

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need to read the Resolution, as it is on the Speaker's Calendar. We are now on the Order of Amendment..."

Black: "Amendments. Okay."

Speaker Currie: "...and I have called upon Speaker Madigan who is offering Amendment 1 to present that Amendment to this Body."

Black: "Okay. Can you tell me approximately the date and time this Amendment was filed?"

Speaker Currie: "It is date stamped January 12th, 1994."

Black: "But we don't have an approximate time it was distributed on the floor?"

Speaker Currie: "My copy does not so indicate. I believe you have copies of your own for this."

Black: "Well, yes, I...Madam Speaker, I've had a copy for approximately three minutes. So..."

Speaker Currie: "I believe that the...the Clerk informs me that it's been out a good deal longer than that. But in any case, with no further inquiry, let us move to Speaker Madigan to present Amendment 1 to House Joint Resolution 20. Speaker Madigan."

Madigan: "Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Amendment to the Resolution would be a recommendation to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; a recommendation to that committee that that committee suspend any rule filed by the Illinois Department of Public Aid that would implement what is referred to as the 'Medicaid Plan' proposed by the Edgar Administration on December 17th, 1993, on the basis that those rules violate legislative intent and constitute a serious threat to the public interest, safety and welfare of the people of the State of Illinois. I think we're all familiar with the background of this matter. All of us participated in

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budget negotiations last spring, a large part of which related to funding for the medicaid program. When we left Springfield at the end of that session, as Members of the Legislature we had every right to expect that the intent and the provision of that budget agreement would be implemented by the Department of Public Aid and the Edgar Administration. What has happened in recent weeks is that the Edgar Administration claims that there was some kind of a projection error in the Bureau of the Budget. The total amount of this quote 'error' is now in the neighborhood of \$700 million. And what the Edgar Administration proposes is that they unilaterally and arbitrarily reduce the rates of reimbursement under the medicaid program for hospitals and nursing homes all across the State of Illinois. My view, as recited in this Amendment to the Resolution, is that we ought to stick with the budget agreement of last spring. If there's a desire to renegotiate the budget agreement, fine. Let's all come in here, and let's all go to work, and let's determine how we can provide an adequate level of support for hospitals and nursing homes in this state which are providing health care services to people under the medicaid program. We just listened to the Governor's speech on the State of the State. Interestingly enough, this wasn't covered in the speech, this was left out. We can build an airport in Peotone, we can incarcerate everybody and their brother if they look the wrong way at somebody, but we can't deal with providing health care services to poor people. Mr...Madam Speaker, I recommend an 'aye' vote on the Amendment and on the Resolution."

Speaker Currie: "Speaker Madigan moves to adopt on Amendment 1 to House Joint Resolution 20, and on that Motion, is there any

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discussion? Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I listen with great interest as to the Speaker's comments because last year as you all recall, this Body delivered \$140 million more to hospitals in the state in order to meet what was perceived at that time and is in fact a very serious medicaid problem. Now what has happened in the interim is that there was an underestimation of the utilization of these services and some of the caseload. Now whether you're going to point at the General Assembly and say that we made the mistake because we ultimately have the total responsibility for all appropriations and that this Body shares in a mistake in underestimating some expenses, the fact still remains that we cannot afford the expenses that the substantive law is driving for our medicaid recipients in this state. Is there anyone amongst us for instance that would suggest that we aren't surprised by the level of usage of these services. Is there any Legislator in the United States of America in any state in this country that doesn't understand that the medicaid system is bankrupting every single state in this Union; and that the mandates coming out of Washington, and you've heard them over and over again where they continually send us responsibilities and deny us the funds to meet those mandates, are crippling us and our services. Now, when I cast my vote for this Bill last summer, as you, I was pretty proud of the system we devised. And I looked at that old system, and I think if I'm not mistaken, it was \$1.5 billion in total cost in medicaid services for the State of Illinois including nursing homes and other services, and I was staggered by the amount of money, because I looked at this and I said

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exactly what is happening to us in the case of medicaid expenditures; spiraling, increasing, and constantly causing us additional problems in this state to balance our budget. Now you know what's happened and I know what's happened. We cannot afford the system that we passed last year because of mistakes that this Body made. Whether it's Republican or Democrat or Democrat and Republican, this Body is controlled by the majority party, the Democrats. The Senate is controlled by Republicans and we share in this problem and it is now our responsibility to end this problem and to move forward for our people. What the Governor has proposed is a freeze in rates over a three-tiered period. Nursing homes have accepted that. Hospitals have not yet to date. What is it that you would suggest we do? Increase taxes for medicaid funding? Because there is no other alternative unless you cut spending or freeze rates and try to get through this year without crippling and handicapping our budget. You want to cut education? I haven't heard anyone in this group stand up and say they'll cut education funding. Do you want to cut other parts of the budget? Fine. Let's have your concrete suggestions instead of bashing, instead of making a partisan issue out of this when it doesn't belong in partisan politics because we moved last spring and summer to resolve this issue on a nonpartisan basis. Northwestern Memorial Hospital, that great hospital in the City of Chicago, that teaching hospital, a wonderful institution, got \$10 million more this year than last. Mount Sinai an increase. University of Chicago Hospital is an increase. Presbyterian St. Luke's Hospital an increase. Those of you from the suburban areas ask your hospitals if you got an increase. The answer is no, because you're paying the cost

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of it. Those of you in downstate hospitals from urban and rural areas that need assistance with medicaid funding; some of you benefited, some of you did not. The fact of the matter is we have a crisis right now and it is not the time to make a partisan issue on this or bash it around. It is time for the hospitals to sit down with the administration and negotiate a resolution to get us out of this problem, because if lawsuits are filed and if the rhetoric increases, it's only the poor and the people that need our services that will suffer. So, yes, go ahead and present the Amendment. Go ahead and have your rhetoric about the Governor and all this. Illinois knows that the General Assembly ultimately has the responsibility for paying and supporting appropriations, and it's our ultimate responsibility and it is ultimately our fault for having made the mistake. So let's get out of this jam and eliminate the rhetoric and go on with the Resolution and encourage our hospitals to settle on this issue."

Speaker Currie: "Further discussion? Representative Schakowsky."

Schakowsky: "Thank you, Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As that acting Chair of the Human Services Appropriations Committee just a few months ago, I had the opportunity to be at the budget table when we crafted this agreement, and I submit to you that either we were lied to or the budget projectors were too incompetent to present us with the facts. I certainly hope the Governor asks for and maybe got a new calculator for Christmas. I ask you if this is living within our means. We keep hearing that phrase and I think that's the biggest myth that's being perpetuated. This is...if these cuts go through, we will still roll over about \$800 million for next year in unpaid bills. So what this is more analogous to is a drowning man

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saying, that somehow it's better to drown in 20 feet of water than in 30 feet of water. To this Governor, living within our means is simply not paying our bills. That's what this proposal is about. And to this Governor, health care reform means simply cutting off children's hospitals that may need to close. Health care for the poor...this is a Resolution that we need to pass to guarantee that low income people in our state are guaranteed the health care. The Governor's proposal has nothing to do with fiscal integrity, and I urge an 'aye' vote on this Resolution."

Speaker Currie: "Further discussion? Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. Will the Sponsor of the Amendment yield?"

Speaker Currie: "He indicates he will."

Black: "Thank you. Speaker Madigan, is there anything in this Resolution that as the previous speaker said, guarantees anything to anybody?"

Madigan: "I'm sorry, Mr. Black. I missed your question."

Black: "I don't blame you. The company you were talking to is certainly better than mine. I understand that. But the previous speaker..."

Madigan: "She feels that way too."

Black: "The previous speaker on your side of the aisle said that we must do this so that we can guarantee that low income people in the State of Illinois receive their health care. In your Resolution, do you...are you telling me it's your intent to guarantee anything to anybody in this Amendment?"

Madigan: "No."

Black: "That's what I thought. The Speaker's Office still makes the Calendar for the Illinois General Assembly as to when we will be in session. Is that correct?"

Madigan: "Last time I checked, yes."

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Black: "Well, I thought so."

Madigan: "You know how things are around here."

Black: "And, let's see. If my Calendar was right for today's meeting, this was the State of the State address. Is that your understanding?"

Madigan: "Well, we listened to a State of the State address which failed to state the real state of the state."

Black: "Well, see, I thought that comes in the budget address. Perhaps we have a semantics problem though. I understand. But I would imagine that we'll hear something about this in the budget address. Let me, again, to the Amendment. There are an awful lot of whereases; on page one, two, three, and those whereases are, oh, some might say it's a little political. I on the other hand would say it's an awful lot political. But that's, you know, that's my role. But let's...let me get to...the heart of the Resolution must evidently be on page five where it says 'resolved'. Because that is what the Resolution says, 'someone should do something'. You've already answered one question. You aren't guaranteeing anything, anyone in this Amendment. Are...is it your intent that this Resolution as amended, if adopted, would then say, clearly, that regardless of what was budgeted in medicaid, we just automatically spend 200, 300, 600 million more than we budgeted. Surely, surely you're not...it is not your intent to say that."

Speaker Currie: "Speaker Madigan."

Madigan: "My intent is to express the sense of the House and to convey that to JCAR."

Black: "And that...basically the Amendment, if we can do away with the boiler plate, really just says that perhaps we should improve the budgetary process so that circumstances that gave rise to the proposed medicaid plan are not

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repeated. Would that be the heart of the issue?"

Madigan: "Well, the heart of the issue is that this is another broken budget promise. That's the heart of the issue. We have a record of this in the state. In 1991, the Edgar Administration broke its promise to the transit riders of Cook County."

Black: "Well, see, you have me at a disadvantage. I'm not privy to the meetings that the four leaders are in. So I would assume that anything you agreed to was a budget, and that we are going to spend every cent that was budgeted."

Madigan: "For my part, I would welcome you to come to the meetings."

Black: "I would like to. I would like...I'll take you up on that invitation."

Madigan: "Right."

Black: "Thank you very much, Speaker Madigan. Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House..."

Speaker Currie: "To the Amendment."

Black: "...this is a nice exercise and there's a lot of boiler plate and a lot of whereases. The bottom line if you read page five, is that it doesn't require anybody to do anything. We all know how the process works. If a mistake was made then there is enough blame to go around on your appropriations staff and our appropriations staff and on the other side of the rotunda. This was a bipartisan effort. So, if we're going to worry about who to blame rather than fixing the problem, there's more than enough blame to go around. But I appreciate the Speaker's patience in explaining this Resolution, that once you take off the hundred pounds of boiler plate, it doesn't weigh very much at all."

Speaker Currie: "Further discussion? Representative Ryder."

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Ryder: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, and to the real Speaker, let there be no doubt that simply politics as usual from that side of the aisle. The Governor of the State of Illinois was able to outline what he has done and what he wants to do, and because you didn't like the fact that he got the limelight, you throw this on our table. You tell JCAR how to vote. As the Co-chairman of that committee, I resent you telling us how to vote, and I suspect your Members resent it as well but they don't have the courage to say it. But let me tell you a little flaw in what it is before us. You've got the cart before the horse as we say downstate. There is no rule before JCAR. The Governor of the State of Illinois is doing the business of the State of Illinois while you're talking politics. He's solving problems. And because you weren't part of that and you weren't consulted and your feelings are hurt, you're telling JCAR to vote against a rule that hasn't even been filed. And if the Governor is successful at solving the problem, it won't be filed. What is it that we're not doing? We're spending every cent of the public aid budget that you and I negotiated and voted for. Every cent. What is your alternative? If we leave it at this level of spending, at this rate of spending, you're telling hospitals and nursing homes, do without for March, April, May, June, July. Is it your idea of coming together to talk, to throw this on our tables, telling a committee how to vote on a rule that's not even filed. Staff work wasn't as good on this one as it's been in the past, but then when you don't have the limelight I suppose it's...I suppose it's tough. Asking a...excuse me. Telling a committee how to vote is a very dangerous precedent. Those of us who enjoy this process understand just how dangerous that is.

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I, for one, prefer to do the business of the State of Illinois rather than to posture and politic. The people who have called me concerned about the way that their money is being spent, the folks in the nursing homes and the hospitals that are genuinely concerned about what it is the State of Illinois is doing, can see this for the sham that it is and will then realize what it is that is being done here today. If you want to solve problems, let's try to solve them. If you want to politic, then this is what you should have. I, for one, can't support this Legislature telling a committee how to vote. Thank you."

Speaker Currie: "Further discussion? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Let's pretend the Clinton Health Plan is already passed and you guys are in Congress, and it's the first year and you've passed a global budget. Guess what? There's not enough money there, and you are faced with the same choices we are faced with here today. Are we going to raise taxes, are we going to increase the global budget, or are we going to cut services? Now that's what we're facing here. So, I guess we're back to the future."

Speaker Currie: "Further discussion? Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Less than two hours ago the Governor of our state in the State of the State address said, and I quote, 'We must protect the vulnerable people in our society'. Now how can he...how does he have the audacity to stand before the General Assembly and the people of the State of Illinois and talk about protecting the vulnerable people of our state when he wants to do these kinds of cuts. When hospitals that serve poor people will either close or dramatically have to cut back their service to poor people. How...and then he, in the same speech he talks about health care for poor people. How

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does he mesh all these things in his brain? Doesn't he read all the pages of the speech before he reads them? Makes no sense whatsoever. Earlier, Representative Schakowsky referred to the fact that either we've been lied to or someone is incompetent. That's true. Either we've been lied to or someone is incompetent. When the budget was crafted, the Governor of this state sat the nursing home people and the hospital people and the budgeteers in a room and he said, 'You get your people to vote for this cigarette tax and you get your people to vote for this budget'. And here it is in writing. In writing, an agreement. We'll take care of this problem for two years. Well, three months into that two year agreement the paper is worthless. The plan is worthless, and the Governor's plans and promises are worthless. Now, if we're going to take care of people in this state we have to stand for something. We have to stand for something, and we cannot stand for incompetence, and we cannot stand to be lied to as a General Assembly. If the people that put the numbers together from the Governor's staff are incompetent, that says a lot about the Governor. If we've been lied to by the Governor, that says even more about the Governor. This General Assembly has the responsibility to call the Governor to task when he is either a liar or an incompetent. That's the facts before us. We have a responsibility to take care of the very same people the Governor was talking about, the vulnerable people in our society. This side of the aisle is going to stand for those people. I wonder if that side of the aisle will do the same."

Speaker Currie: "Further discussion? Representative Edley."

Edley: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the

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General Assembly. We just heard his State of the State address, and I have to tell you I've never heard one from a Governor more oblivious to reality than the one we just heard here a couple of hours ago. He took credit for a lot of the private sector improvement in this state which he has very little to do with and completely ignored the terrible fiscal conditions the state currently finds itself in. In 1991, in his budget address, he promised to tear up the credit cards, and yet, the last three years his budgeting can be characterized in two words. Charge it! Some of the Members here on the other side of the aisle claim that what we appropriate is what we spend. That is patently false to anybody that has a modicum of understanding about the state's budget. We're going to spend almost a billion dollars out of this year's appropriation to pay for last year's bills. We've been running this state on a credit card ever since Governor Edgar took office. It's time that he gets a dose of fiscal...fiscal responsibility and come up with a plan. One of the Members across the aisle claimed that we ought to wait until the budget address. In the last budget address the Governor didn't say anything about how to fund his medicaid program. Not a word. He leaves it to somebody else. It's somebody else's problem when the state can't pay it's bills. Well, the state's chief executive officer, it's his problem to submit a budget that is balanced, something that he has never done since he took office."

Speaker Currie: "No further discussion? Representative Madigan to close on Floor Amendment 1 to HJR 20. Speaker Madigan."

Madigan: "Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. One of the previous speakers said that one reason for this

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problem is that there was a mistake made somewhere in the budget office and that we ought to just treat this as a normal mistake in government and move on. I'm sorry, I cannot accept a \$700 million error as a simple mistake that ought to be swept under the rug. There is a pattern today where federal courts are assuming jurisdiction over state agencies. So the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services is in effect managed by a federal court in Chicago. The Department of Mental Health and the Department of Rehabilitation Services are both under federal lawsuit where the complainant is saying the people appointed by the Edgar Administration to manage these agencies are so incompetent that we want a federal judge to run these agencies, just as a federal judge runs the Department of Children and Family Services. And so maybe what we need here is a federal court to manage the affairs of the Bureau of the Budget. What this is is another broken budget promise. In 1991, the Edgar Administration broke it's promise to the transit riders of Cook County. In 1992 and 1993, the Edgar Administration broke a budget promise to every local government in the State of Illinois, and in the current budget they're attempting to break a budget promise to those hospitals and nursing homes that service people under the medicaid program. I think that it's incumbent upon us to take a position, to vote for this Amendment, to vote for the Resolution, and to express the sense of the House on this question. I move for the adoption of the Amendment and the Resolution."

Speaker Currie: "On the Amendment, all those in favor of Amendment 1 to HJR 20 please signify by saying 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Representative Madigan now

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moves for adoption of HJR 20, as amended. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the Resolution is adopted. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Could we have a Roll Call vote?"

Speaker Currie: "Let's have a Roll Call on the question of adopting...Well, you know the problem is...ever since...ever since...ever since the temporary Speaker flew down yesterday her left ear is a little plugged, and someone told me that the 'nos' were a lot louder than the Speaker thought. So, on the question, 'Shall the House adopt HJR 20, as amended?' All in favor vote 'yes'; all opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Representative Daniels to explain his vote. One minute."

Daniels: "Well, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I don't mind having a roll call vote on this because everyone voting in favor of it is supporting increased spending in medicaid, bankrupting this state, and admitting to the fact that you in the General Assembly whose ultimate responsibility for appropriations have made the error. So it's your problem, your fault. Go ahead and do it if you want. Frankly, I'll take my 'no' vote and campaign with the people I represent and tell them I can't have this state spending more money on medicaid when we don't have the sums. I'm not going to take away from education, a criminal justice program, yes, welfare reform, in an effort to meet the increased spending that you on that side of the aisle, the majority party, has foisted upon this state because of the errors you made in the appropriation process. I'll defend my 'no' vote anytime."

Speaker Currie: "Representative Ryder, I believe you spoke in debate. I don't believe that you're entitled to a minute

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to explain your vote. Nor are you, Representative Black. Nor are you, Representative Edley. Representative Black, for what reason do you rise?"

Black: "Well, thank you very much. It's surprising..."

Speaker Currie: "For what reason do you rise, Representative? Inquiry of the Chair. State your inquiry."

Black: "Yes, thank you. It's remarkable how your hearing has improved in the last 30 seconds. I don't know why you persist in this. This passed and you recorded it on an Oral Roll Call vote. Now you're going back and do a Roll Call. What are you going to do in the journal, show it's passed twice?"

Speaker Currie: "Representative, there was a confusion over the question whether it passed on a voice vote..."

Black: "No, there wasn't any confusion."

Speaker Currie: "That's why we're doing a Record Roll Call vote."

Black: "There was politics as usual whenever you're in the Chair. No, there wasn't any confusion. That's the way you choose to run things."

Speaker Currie: "The answer to your parliamentary inquiry is that we're on...we are on a Roll Call. Are there further people who wish to explain their votes?"

Black: "Is your hearing going bad again? Maybe next time we can get you an airplane that's pressurized."

Speaker Currie: "Representative Morrow, one minute to explain..."

Morrow: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm alarmed at what I just heard about one of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that said he can defend his vote to his people. Well, I can defend my vote to my people also, who happen to be not the rich and the wealthiest people in this state. I happen to represent a district that does have some well-to-do people. But I also

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represent a district that does not have well-to-do people, and I thought the job that I was sent down here was to represent those who aren't able to help themselves. I thought that's what we were all sent down here to do. But in the last three years I see that it's...and what the Governor said in his address was, those who are well off and rich, you can sleep tonight cause we're going to take care of you, but those who are poor and not well-to-do, you better stay awake cause..."

Speaker Currie: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 64 vote...65 voting 'aye', 25 voting 'no', and the House does adopt House Joint Resolution 20, as amended. Speaker Madigan, for what reason do you rise?"

Madigan: "Madam Speaker, to advise the Body that we have finished our work for today. Lee, I refuse to do that deal. I don't want to take Skinner on this side of the aisle. And that we plan to return at 11:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. In the meantime, the leaders and the Governor's Office...meanwhile, the leaders and the representatives of the Governor's Office will be meeting this afternoon in an attempt to develop some agreed legislation that can be considered tomorrow, permitting us to leave tomorrow. I'm advised that there is a Resolution to be considered. Madam Speaker."

Speaker Currie: "There is. Clerk, are you ready to announce the Resolution?"

Clerk Rossi: "House Resolution 1801, offered by Speaker Madigan."

Madigan: "Would the Clerk read the Resolution?"

Speaker Currie: "Yeah, read the Resolution."

Clerk Rossi: "House Resolution 1801. BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE

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OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that Lee Arthur Crawford is hereby elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives for the remainder of the Eighty-Eighth General Assembly."

Madigan: "Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a procedural matter, a Resolution appointing the Doorkeeper replacing the person who retired. I would move for the adoption of the Resolution."

Speaker Currie: "Is there leave for the Attendance Roll Call on House Resolution 1801? Representative Black."

Black: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. Will the Sponsor of this Amendment...Resolution yield?"

Speaker Currie: "Indicates he will."

Black: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, how many times is Mr. Koehler going to retire? He retired a year ago. I've seen him almost every day. I feel sorry for the man. Can we trust you to do what's right by this Resolution?"

Madigan: "Emery deeply regrets leaving our company and in particular you. He told me that he really enjoyed your speechmaking."

Black: "Well, thank you."

Madigan: "But he said the time has come to move on."

Black: "Well, I think he deserves that chance. He has a greenhouse and he wants to work this spring. But I...my gosh, we had his retirement party a year ago and your side of the aisle keeps bringing him back, and I don't think that's in the interest of good human relations and all that's right. So I'm hoping that this time you'll abide by this Resolution and let this Doorkeeper retire. Let him retire, Mr. Speaker."

Madigan: "Very well."

Speaker Currie: "By leave of the Attendance Roll Call the House

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Resolution 1801 is adopted and Mr. Koehler is retired and Mr. Crawford now takes that post; and allowing some perfunctory time for the Clerk, Representative Madigan now moves that the House stand adjourned until 11:00 tomorrow, Thursday, January 13th. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed, 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and this House stands adjourned until 11:00 a.m. tomorrow."

Clerk Rossi: "Introduction and First Reading of House Bills. House Bill 2613, offered by Representative Burke, a Bill for an Act to amend the Naprapathic Practice Act. House Bill 2614, offered by Representative Dunn, a Bill for an Act concerning license fees. House Bill 2615, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act in relation to Necropsy. House Bill 2616, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2617, offered by Representative Prussing, a Bill for an Act to amend the Nursing Home Grant Assistance Act. House Bill 2618, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act to amend the Fish and Aquatic Life Code. House Bill 2619, offered by Representative Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. House Bill 2620, (offered by Representative Laurino), a Bill for an Act concerning Lloyds plans of operation. House Bill 2621, offered by Representative Hartke, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. House Bill 2622, offered by Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 2623, offered by Representative Ostenburg, a Bill for an Act relating to the office of regional superintendent of schools. House Bill 2624, offered by Representative Kaszak, a Bill for an Act relating to criminal justice. House Bill 2625, offered by Representative Kaszak, a Bill for an Act concerning legal

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remedies. House Bill 2622 (sic - House Bill 2626), offered by Representative Steczko, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. House Bill 2627, offered by Representative Currie, a Bill for an Act concerning county taxes. House Bill 2628, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act concerning health care. House Bill 2629, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act to amend the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. House Bill 2630, offered by Representative McPike, a Bill for an Act concerning county health departments. House Bill 2631, offered by Representative Hannig, a Bill for an Act to amend the Fiscal Note Act. House Bill 2632, offered by Representative Dart, a Bill for an Act concerning the criminal justice system. House Bill 2633, offered by Representative Lopez, a Bill for an Act to amend the Crime Victims Compensation Act. House Bill 2634, offered by Representative Lopez, a Bill for an Act to amend the Charitable Games Act. House Bill 2635, offered by Representative Lopez, a Bill for an Act in relation to emergency medical licensing. House Bill 2636, offered by Representative Homer, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. House Bill 2637, offered by Representative Santiago, a Bill for an Act in relation to migrant labor camps. House Bill 2638, offered by Representative Brunsvold, a Bill for an Act relating to education. House Bill 2639, offered by Representative Santiago, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 2640, offered by Representative Levin, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. House Bill 2641, offered by Representative Giglio, a Bill for an Act to amend the College Student Immunization Act. House Bill 2642, offered by Representative McGuire, a Bill for an Act to amend the

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School Code. House Bill 2643, offered by Representative Steczo, a Bill for an Act to amend the Liquor Control Act. House Bill 2644, offered by Representative Homer, a Bill for an Act in relation to domestic violence. House Bill 2645, offered by Representative Homer, a Bill for an Act in relation to campus security. House Bill 2646, offered by Representative Flinn, a Bill for an Act to amend the Property Tax Code. House Bill 2647, offered by Representative McAfee, a Bill for an Act to amend the Private Detective, Private Alarm, and Private Security Act. House Bill 2648, offered by Representative Turner, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to South Africa. House Bill 2649, offered by Representative Giglio, a Bill for an Act to amend the Toll Highway Act. House Bill 2650, offered by Representative Flowers, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Parentage Act. House Bill 2651, offered by Representative Lopez, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code of 1961. House Bill 2652, offered by Representative Lawfer, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Plumbing License Act. House Bill 2653, offered by Representative Dart, a Bill for an Act to create a Safe Neighborhoods Law. House Bill 2654, offered by Representative Phelps, a Bill for an Act in relation to mental health. House Bill 2655, offered by Representative Noland, a Bill for an Act to amend the Kaskaskia River Watershed and Basin Act. House Bill 2656, offered by Representative Balanoff, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. House Bill 2657, offered by Representative Black, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act. House Bill 2658, offered by Representative Granberg, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. House Bill 2659, offered by

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Representative Lindner, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. Introduction and First Reading of these House Bills. Being no further business, the House will stand adjourned until Thursday, January 13th, 1994, at the hour of 11:00 a.m."

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