

Speaker Blair: "The House will be in order. The invocation will be by Dr. Johnson."

Dr. Johnson: "We pray. You spared your servant, Jonah, O Lord, because you had work for him to do. Likewise you have work for us to do in this House of Representatives, work for your people. If your servants here give us ears to hear when you speak Your Will to us and eyes to see Your Hand as it would direct us in the way we should go. Give us minds that upon discerning your Will in particular situations and hearts be firm to let Your Rule dwell in our hearts. When the task before us seems to overwhelm us and remind us of another one of your servants, Moses, who though first responding to you by saying 'you've chosen the wrong man, I can't do it' nevertheless learned this Word of Our Lord, 'with you nothing is impossible'. Grant us now your blessing, O Lord, as we go about our work in your name. Amen."

Speaker Blair: "Roll Call for attendance. Let me...what the Chair intends to do, of course, is leave the Roll Call open now until obviously we'll be up to a quorum. In the meantime on matter that are of a perfunctory nature, I think we'll go ahead and get those done because reading Committee Reports and Messages and items that don't require any House action. Senate... you've got those in...Senate Bills First Reading. All right, do you have any standing committees? You got any introductions of First Reading of House Bills? All right, how about First Reading of Senate Bills?"

Clerk Selcke: "Senate Bill 1237. An act to enlarge corporate limits Metropolitan Sanitary District in greater Chicago. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1242. Amends act relating to transportation of



school children. Second Reading...First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1243. An act to provide for the reimbursement of mass transportation carriers and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1264. An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense, Illinois Racing Board. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1267. An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Law Enforcement. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1286. An act to amend Section 5.02 of ...Join Legislative Conference. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1324. An act to provide ordinary and contingent expense...Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1348. Appropriation for the Division of Waterways. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1461. Amends an act relating to State Police. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1561. An act to add section 21 to Article XIII of an act to revise a law in relation to township organization. First Reading of the Bill. "

Speaker Blair: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry. I missed the first Bills that the Clerk called. The first one I've got is 1267, could he give me the Bills before that?"

Speaker Blair: "He'll go back to those, Mr...."

Clerk Selcke: "We read 1237, 1242, 1243, 1264 and then 1267."

Speaker Blair: "How about...Fred, you got 1324, 1348 or... yeah, they're shown on the calendar. 2448. Oh, you've already read those. 1324, 48, 1461 and 1561. All right, if there are any Members that are here that are going to be sponsors...did you read 1286, Fred? Okay. All right. Oh, yeah, 1568 is Blair Collins."

Clerk Selcke: "Senate Bill 1568. Who is this? Blair, okay."



A Bill for an act to regulate campaign financing of any certain acts connected therewith. First Reading of the Bill. Vote your switch. We still have the voting switches open for the quorum."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, it's my pleasure to introduce in the Speaker's gallery, Marge Smith, who is the retired Assistant County Clerk and Laurel Van Higley, Director of Switchboard Operations and her daughter, Terry. And they're all from Lake County."

Speaker Blair: "Yeah, well, if we have...I would appreciate it if only those persons that are actually here would be shown as present now because I intend to start the Session and if we have a quorum call on 89 there might be some question. So...yeah, well, I'm going to clear the vote and let's everybody just get on there. I'm going to keep the Roll Call open all afternoon, of course, and people that are here can come up and get on it but I don't want to start the House up until we're sure that we've got a quorum situation here. So I'm going to dump these votes and, once more, let's get a Roll Call of all those that are actually here. All right, we're going to be starting up just shortly, just waiting for a few more Members to get here so we can get the attendance up slightly. We're over quorum now, as you can see. Committee Reports."

Clerk Selcke: "Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bill 2745 and 2760 were referred returned the same back in pursuant in Rule 23-E that were ordered tabled."

Speaker Blair: "All right, why don't we...why don't we start and we'll see whether we're able to make any progress with the attendance that...were here, we've got a lot of Bills ahead of us and I think it's important that we least start to see if we can get some of them resolved. The first...."



Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2133. Let's see it's Third Meeting, is he here?"

Speaker Blair: "You want that out of the record, don't you Mr. Totten? 2133, out of the record, yeah, okay."

Clerk Selcke: "2244..."

Speaker Blair: "That's Mr. Katz', he wants that out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "2407..."

Speaker Blair: "...You want yours out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "Deuster. 2522, Totten."

Speaker Blair: "Yeah, he wants that out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "All right. 2518, Fleck. Not here."

Speaker Blair: "Not here."

Clerk Selcke: "2654. Arnell. Is he here, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Blair: "No...where is that?"

Clerk Selcke: "All right."

Speaker Blair: "Oh, take that out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "Yeah. Arnell, out of the record?"

Speaker Blair: "Yeah."

Clerk Selcke: "2541, Grotberg. Not here. 2815, Fleck, not here. 2629, Juckett, you want to take Juckett?"

Speaker Blair: "Well, does Mr. Juckett want to go?"

Clerk Selcke: "2629."

Speaker Blair: "You want to take a run at it? Okay."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2629. A Bill for an act to amend the Park District Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I think we do have an Amendment up there that corrects the problem that Mr. Hart had with his local park district, so we'll have to take it back and table Amendment #...whatever we've got on there now..."

Speaker Blair: "What number is that?"

Juckett: "I think this...I think we adopted Amendment #3 and this will be Amendment #4."

Clerk Selcke: "Yeah."



Speaker Blair: "All right. Is there objection? Hearing none, take it back to Second, and the Clerk will read the Amendment."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #4. Juckett. Amend House Bill 2629 page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Juckett: "Okay. Mr. Speaker, I would then ask leave to table Amendment #3, and we've already had leave on that. Amendment #4 makes the following addition that the act would not become law until September 15th and it changes the time for referendum from 78 days to 30 days as it is in the Park District Code. So, with that Mr. Speaker, if we have tabled Amendment #3 I could ask for adoption of Amendment #4."

Speaker Blair: "Is there question? All right. Reconsider the vote by which Amendment #3 was adopted. All those in favor say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. Now, motion to table. Is there leave to table? Well, wait a minute. Where we are, technically, now is that we've reconsidered the vote by which #3 passed and #3 is back before the Chamber now. Motion's been made to table and now we're listening to you. Mr. Shea on 3."

Shea: "Well, is 1 and 2 on the Bill, or..."

Juckett: "No, 1 and 2 were tabled when 3 was put on. And 3 embodies what 1 and 2 had."

Shea: "So now we've got 4."

Juckett: "Now we have 4 to correct the problem that Mr. Hart had. And #4 embodies everything that was in 3, with the addition of the change of the effective date and the provision for referendum being filed 30 days prior to an election."

Shea: "All right, now, will you...as I read this Bill originally it was going to extend the term of some commissioners."

Juckett: "No, it would cut the term...the original Bill would consist of three. The compromise workout with the association and their attorneys was to cut it from six to



four and have the elections every two years rather than every year. And that is still in Amendment #4 with the addition of the effective date being September 15th so that we would not interfere with an organization attempt in the 59th District and also to change the referendum time from the Election Code of...we had at the original Election Code of 78 days but with the Park District Code it's 30 days. So we specified 30 days."

Shea: "All right, at the present time, how many Members do we have?"

Juckett: "Oh, the option on that referendum, Bill,..."

Shea: "What's the present law?"

Juckett: "Five."

Shea: "You want to increase it?"

Juckett: "To seven by option of the local park districts or by its voters."

Shea: "What are we doing...sort of the referendum with the five member board, that we change their..."

Juckett: "We change their time from six to four."

Shea: "Can we constitutionally reduce the term of an elected official like that?"

Juckett: "It would not affect...the Bill is written so that there are no terms affected...no six years terms that have already been elected. And there's a schedule for adding the new commissioners if they so do it and a provision whereby the term...the new commissioners would go in at four years. Jerry, no sitting commissioner would be affected at all."

Speaker Blair: "All right, have we got this resolved?"

Juckett: "I think we got it all resolved, we answered questions and I think the Assistant Minority Leader agrees with the answer."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Does the Gentleman then have leave to table Amendment #3? All right. Amendment #3 is



tabled. Now we're on Amendment #4."

Juckett: "Amendment #4 would embody everything in Amendment #3 with the addition that the effective date would be changed on July 1 to September 15th and there is a provision for referendum within...a petition being filed 30 days prior to the normal election. And I would move for the adoption of Amendment #4 to House Bill 2629."

Speaker Blair: "Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk."

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

Speaker Blair: "Yeah..."

Tuerk: "You comment, Bob, that you have a referendum procedure in here for increasing the size of the board. Now explain to me the referendum procedure. Can this be done by the board by ordinance or resolution?"

Juckett: "Yes, if the board desires to increase itself to 7, they may do that by ordinance. And if the people...if the district desires to increase it they may do that by referendum and they would have to file a petition as specified in the Park District Code of a minimum of 10%...the signatures required would be a minimum of 10% of those who voted in the last general election of the park district. And then that would be filed with the park district at least 30 days prior to the next general election...the next general election. And if they wanted to decrease the size of the board there has been an Attorney General's opinion that a board or council cannot decrease itself. So there is a provision for decreasing by referendum but only by referendum."

Tuerk: "Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce. Turn Mr. Pierce on."

Pierce: "Would the Gentleman yield to a question, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Blair: "Yeah, he will."

Pierce: "I'm not sure I heard as well as I should have, the original Bill, as I recall Bob, mandated an increase of five to seven of all the park districts in the state



of Illinois. Am I correct? What your Amendment does is no longer mandates it but the board can do it by ordinance or the people by petition or referendum. But no longer are they mandated to increase the size from five to seven."

Juckett: "That is correct and that was worked out with the Park District Association, to remove their objections to the Bill."

Pierce: "And the second big thing you do here is now on the terms instead of cutting down from six years to three years, you cut them from six years to four years with half the board, or approximately half the board, running each two years in a staggered basis."

Juckett: "That is correct."

Pierce: "It can't be half because there's five members, so there'll be three one two-year period and two the next two-year period."

Juckett: "Right. That would be similar to our city elections."

Pierce: "Well, I think you have some good Amendments here and I'm going to vote for the Amendment."

Juckett: "Mr. Speaker, I would move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "All right. All those in favor of adoption of Amendment #4 say aye; opposed no. The ayes have it. The Amendment's adopted. Are there further Amendments? All right, Third Reading. Now, you want to read it a third time? All right, has been read a third time. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett, to explain..."

Juckett: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think everyone knows...familiar with the Bill because it's essentially the Amendment and I certainly appreciate the support of the House for this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "All right. The discussion now on the Bill. The question is, shall House Bill 2629 pass. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed will vote no."



Have all voted who wish? Well, we can take it out. We can...well, you won't be able to get it out... Have all voted who wish?"

Juckett: "Mr. Speaker, we could keep it open a little bit more so that all the people that are here could hit their switches. We have worked this out with the Park District Association and it meets all of their objections to the original Bill and, as Sponsor, I was satisfied with it. We do make everybody responsible and we do give the people a choice and a chance. So if we could get a few more up there, I'd certainly appreciate it."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Ron Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a...important Bill in certain areas and would congratulate Representative Juckett for working out with the Association the terms of the individual park commissioners are quite lengthy set at six. And what Representative Juckett is trying to do is induce more expertise to go with the park district and help formulate the programs and the recreational facilities. And I think in certain of the areas the board should have the prerogative of expanding their board to encompass more than the regular five members. And I would solicit your aye vote."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just got here but if this Bill is in the same condition as it was before, the people in my park district are against it. They have a hard enough time with it...question, what is the Amendment, does it make it optional?"

Juckett: "It makes it optional for the size of the board and we increase the term from three to four years."

Londrigan: "But, when you say it makes it optional, can they



keep their present system, the ones that like their present system?"

Juckett: "Yes, they can keep the present system."

Londrigan: "All right."

Speaker Blair: "Have all voted...who wish? The Clerk will take the record. What purpose does Mr. Londrigan seek attention?"

Londrigan: "I had several, over here, request that I make the request we take this out of the record for a few minutes to see if we do have this matter clarified before we go ahead with it."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "After discussing it over, it seems to meet with our objections and we're willing to go ahead with it."

Speaker Blair: "All right. It's a little unusual procedure but considering the earliness of the day and the attendant situation we're extending a little more lenient... all right, the...on this question, then, there are 96 ayes and 4 nays, 9 present. Choate, aye and Londrigan, aye. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2615. McCormick. C. L., did: you want 2616? No."

Speaker Blair: "...Okay. Did anybody want...I'll take 2618. Here's 2743, Mr. Pierce. You want to try yours?"

Clerk Selcke: "2743. House Bill 2743. Pierce. A Bill for an act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Pierce: "Now, Mr. Speaker, House Bill 2743 is half along with House Bill 2744 of House Bill 805 which receives approval in both the House and the Senate during 1973 Regular Session and was vetoed, in my opinion, on incorrect grounds by Governor Walker. Later on, on a motion to override the veto we had over 90 votes here last fall. But we changed the Bill slightly in order



to try to respond to the Governor's objections and that's actually 2744 contains the part of the Bill that he objected to. What 2743 does is increase the aid available to handicapped, physically and mentally handicapped children, with extraordinary handicaps who need extra aid. This is a Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill this year which it wasn't last year. They've requested that I introduce this. It's endorsed by the administrators of special education and all the parent's groups and the coalition of the Illinois Association for the Retarded, and according to the Council for Handicapped Children, the Illinois Council for Exceptional Children, the Illinois Council for Children with Learning Disabilities, but the also by the administrators of Special Education including the statewide association and the various county administrators of special education. The Bill has really no impact on state finance, yet it requires the school district to pay the average cost of a nonhandicapped children ...child, every handicapped child, which they should do, and in my opinion the Bill shouldn't be controversial at all. It passed both Houses last year. It is part of the budget of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and therefore despite our low attendance here today, I ask that you approve House Bill 2743 which was basically approved last year in the form of House Bill 805."

Speaker Blair: "All right, is there any discussion?

Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question? What is the state impact on the state...Mr. Speaker, are we handling both Bills at this time or just one?"

Speaker Blair: "No, there was not a request, Sir."

Berman: "Just one. On 2743, Dan, you have the cost of what



will be for the state?"

Pierce: "Virtually no...virtually no cost for the state although it is in no...no cost at all of course in fiscal '75 because reimbursements will be made in the fall of '75. But no cost even then because the local school districts have been getting a break here for years and pay only 600, so a handicapped child when they pay about 1,000 towards the average child and the increase then on the other side is made up by the state. So Bakalis's office estimates no substantial increase to the state of any kind. There will be some increase to some local school districts but I think your Chicago man testified on that 2743, actually the package itself is a benefit to him. So this Bill is crazy enough...I try to understand but it doesn't increase the cost of the state because they're getting more ...they're paying less on the low side and more on the high side and there are more children on the low side of the reimbursement than there are on the high side of the reimbursement."

Berman: "You mentioned that there was some testimony by the Chicago Board, what is the impact in Chicago of this Bill?"

Pierce: "This Bill had a positive impact, the next Bill 2744, the nonpublic schools had a negative impact and but I think he said the two together were slightly positive."

Berman: "Dollar-wise, do you have a figure of what it will cost Chicago Board of Education?"

Pierce: "I don't, no...I thought you would...be from Chicago and being a very fine representative of that school system, I haven't been there since...school in '68."

Berman: "Do you have any figure on what it would cost any of the other school districts throughout the state?"

Pierce: "No, I don't. None of them have complained though about the Bill. It's a small amount of students involved here



Art. These are for extraordinarily handicapped children only. No public school people oppose the Bill in the Committee as you know."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, if I may address myself to the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Proceed."

Berman: "If...the subject of this Bill and the next Bill were looked into by a special Subcommittee of the School Problems Commission chaired by Senator Tom Hynes, they came back with the recommendation dealing with the whole subject of Special Education funding and they recommended that certain increased benefits be passed at this Session of the Legislature, and we did that last week on Representative Juckett's Bill. On the question of the definition of extraordinary...extraordinarily handicapped children,² the Subcommittee found that the definition was far from adequate, that there was an adequate follow-through, both on the local law and the state level, to properly service these children and also recommended that a greater in depth study be made of the whole question of Special Education funding. And that is exactly what the School Problems Commission intends to do between now and next Session. Now, on the question of what...this impact is, I want to point out that right now the school district is required to spend \$600 for these handicapped children, this Bill would change it to a per capita contribution and in some school districts that could be double the amount that they are spending for these children. No figures were supplied to me and the Sponsor indicates that he doesn't have any figure. And I think in this time when we are uncertain as to just what level of funding the school districts are going to have for their regular budget needs as well as a potential increase cost for special education and extraordinary handicapped children, I think that we are not acting in a fully responsible manner to vote on a Bill that is



going to have some fiscal impact for the school without knowing what that impact is going to be and for that reason at this point I'm going to vote present on House Bill 2743 and 44."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to take the same position taken by Representative Berman. A Subcommittee of the School Problems Commission has looked at this situation very carefully, have passed Representative Juckett's Bill out; we have a study underway to deal with some of the issues that are dealt with in this particular Bill. In terms of establishing priorities I think that we have come to the conclusion that full funding of the State Aid Formula which includes all the children, special and otherwise, and the second priority for Representative Juckett's Bill to change the level of funding for professional, nonprofessional help has to stand. And it seems to me that this is an opportunity for us to sort out our priorities and I would request that you not support this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Gibbs, did you want to..."

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

Speaker Blair: "He indicates..."

Gibbs: "Representative Pierce, when was the last time that this was increased?"

Pierce: "This Bill was passed in 19...I sponsored this original provision which passed into law despite the opposition of the School Problems Commission, I believe was four years ago, and everyone agrees it's worked pretty well since then. Dr. Mary Lakin of Springfield, by the way, Special Education District was strongly in support of this Bill. That was four years ago in answer to your specific question, where we are, now I see it...yeah."

Gibbs: "So we haven't had any increase in four years, then, in this area, is that right?"



Pierce: "That's correct, yes."

Gibbs: "And now at the present time to qualify to this you have to put in an application with your local school district, is that right?"

Pierce: "Yes, it has to be approved by the local school district before it's paid in by OSPI."

Gibbs: "Okay, and they then have to make a determination as to whether or not they're qualified. So they can determine how much money will be spent then, can't they?"

Pierce: "You're absolutely correct, you're...I can see you carefully analyzed the Bill."

Gibbs: "And they can set priorities?"

Pierce: "That is right, yes."

Gibbs: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, as legislation based on the fact that they do have the right to set priorities, I would certainly be in...strongly in favor of this Bill to help the handicapped children in this area because the Department, then, and also the OSPI can determine exactly where the money should go to help out the ones that need it the most. The amount hasn't been increased in four years and certainly should be entitled to an increase and we shouldn't have to wait until some Commission comes back with a report which might not be for several months or even years. Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Is there any further discussion? Mr. Pierce care to close?"

Pierce: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in the field of special education is a field where I've always had a little different philosophy from the School Problems Commission which is why we're here today. As excellent as that Commission has been in suggesting a little formula for the general aid of our schools and I supported that resource equalizer formula, and Mr. Berman also had an equally good formula a year ago, as wonderful as they've been in the field



of general education, the summary is they've always been on the slow side on special education. That truly is not that they're not interested in special education but the difference in philosophy. They feel the handicapped children can be taken care of through the general school aid and I have felt that when the poor school districts kept their money down the priorities are so high for teacher salary increases, and for other...for the general students, that the handicapped students come at the bottom of the barrel. And if you ever look at a Chicago school budget you'll see in Volume I what they want to do is general education. And Volume II, priority deferred tax is always special education because the demands are so great for the general money that there's just none left for special ed which is why we need some categorical aid. These Bills are not...these Bills are not radical in nature. OSPI has endorsed it. The House Education Committee, having heard very good arguments on both sides supported the Bills. And I ask that you support them. We have to set our priorities here in the Legislature for special education because the local school districts always have to give special ed the lowest priority; teachers come first, their demands. Teachers can strike, handicapped children can't strike. They can't walk out on strike. Some of them can't even talk and many of them can't walk. So they can't go out on strike. There are more parents of general education students than there are special ed. The special ed are always in the minority. We've mandated a statewide program, all I attempt to do here in a reasonable way is implement it. Now I served on the Subcommittee, a very fine Subcommittee, of the School Problems Commission. I was told when that Subcommittee was appointed last year that we're going to work out a way of getting your 805 that the Governor vetoed, getting that in an acceptable



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form so that'll pass and he'll sign it. I did that with OSPI and then I found the Subcommittee didn't say there was anything wrong with that Bill, they should let you study it some more and wait 'til next year because we need some more study on the subject. I don't agree that we need more study on the subject. I think we should pass this Bill so it'll be in effect for the 1974-75 school year. If we don't speak up for the handicapped children of our state, no one else is available to do it. The Bill is supported by OSPI and I ask that we support House Bill 2743 at this time. It is a very minor but needed correction in the help for handicapped children of the state, especially the most extraordinarily handicapped."

Speaker Blair: "The question is, shall House Bill 2743 pass? All those in favor will vote aye; the opposed vote no. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Walters."

Walters: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote, one of the Members of the School Problems Commission made a statement earlier about setting priorities. It's difficult for me to believe that we need to think of the handicapped children of the state of Illinois; how anything could receive more priority than the handicapped in the state of Illinois. We have had our problems and as Representative Pierce has stated so well, they've always been at the bottom of the ladder and I think it's time that the State Legislature in Illinois takes the lead in handicapped children. I urge you to vote aye."

Speaker Blair: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Gibbs."

Gibbs: "Are we voting on both Bills?"

Speaker Blair: "No, just one. All right, have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 104 ayes and 1 nay. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 2744."



Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2744. A Bill for an act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "House Bill 2744 is the companion Bill that's the other half of House Bill 805 that we passed last year only to have the very incorrect veto by the Governor. What it does is deals with those children covered by House Bill 2671 that we passed in the Legislature under my Sponsorship in 1969 and signed into law by Governor Shapiro. What the Bill does is provide reimbursement for those handicapped children, who because of the nature of their handicap can't be taken care of in the public schools and are sent to a qualified nonpublic school either within or without the state. Back in 1969 we provided for the local school district to pay the first \$600 for those children and the state would pay the balance up to a maximum of \$2,000 or tuition, whichever is less. What this Bill does, is raise that maximum up to \$2500. Last year you voted to raise it to \$3,000. I've cut that back to 2500 in order to satisfy the Governor and require the local school districts to pay their average cost per student. This is only right. Instead of \$600 per student they will be paying, as Representative Berman indicated, probably somewhere between a 1000 and 1200, which they should pay the same for handicapped students as the nonhandicapped. If they don't, they'll be encouraged to send these kids to nonpublic schools. Now I had hoped when we mandated special education that we wouldn't need to have any more children in nonpublic school programs by now but there are a few children who because of the severity of their handicap, because they're multiply handicapped, because they fall through the slots and don't fit any category or because they have a very low incidence handicap, where the school district doesn't have enough students for a class must



attend and approve private special education school and facility. But remember before the placement is made the public school district must approve it and OSPI must approve it and review it. When the Bill was first passed in '69 many felt there'd abuses of paying for this tuition at the nonpublic schools. Since that time, '69, there haven't been any abuses we had no testimony at all that this program is abused. It's a good program. It helps those children that fall through the cracks where there's no public school program for them, those who are very, very severely handicapped, multiply and areas with not enough teachers. So I ask you to vote for House Bill 2744. All it says is where the maximum tuition is over 2,000, it'll pay up to \$2500 or tuition, whichever is less. And it says public schools, public schools, you should pay the average cost per student...per capita cost and not get away with the \$600 that I put in the Bill back in '69 and that was about the average cost per student; that's how we got the \$600 originally. The Bill has virtually no impact on state finances. It's endorsed by the OSPI. It will cost the local school district a little more if they choose to send...to make...to approve the placement in a private school but they can't argue with that just, together with Representative Juckett's Bill that we passed, the Bill that was just a minute ago, 2743 and this Bill, the net effect is a plus for the local school district on state aid and really they're not here opposing, formally, and the school administrators, public school administrators strongly support it as do all the parents group. The Bill was approved in the House Education Committee and I ask that you support it."

Speaker Blair: "Is there any further discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 2744 pass? All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wish?"



Clerk will take the record. Have all voted who wish? On this question there are...Yourell, aye. There are 111 ayes, no nays. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Clerk Selcke: "Did he announce the vote? Okay. Yeah, he announced it. Is McGrew here. 1693, McGrew. 1833. Catania. House Bill 1833, an act provides for certain safety requirement in relation to school busses by amending certain act herein named. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the accompanying appropriations Bills for this Bill are House Bill 2822 and 2823. They are now on Second Reading and if I may, I would like to move them to Third so that they can be considered along with 1833. But first, I have to amend 2823 with a Committee Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Well, Mr. Clerk, what numbers are those?"

Catania: "2822 and 2823 are the accompanying appropriations Bills. 2823 has one Committee Amendment and I would like to amend that on Second and then I have to move 1833 back to Second and maybe I can move all three of them to Third? How do I untangle that?"

Speaker Blair: "Well, they've been read a Second time. Does the Lady have leave to have these heard as companion Bills? I'll have to go back to Second, address ourselves to them and so forth. All right. Hearing no objections go back to Second...Mr. Clerk, ascertain that both these Bills have been read a second time. All right, those three Bills have been read a second time. Have you amended your 2822?"

Catania: "Both 2822 and 2823 have Amendments. Now 2822 was amended in Committee down from \$200,000 to \$45,000 which is the amount of money that OSPI says that it needs to adequately educate drivers and pupils on the school



buses...in School Bus Safety Education. I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 2822."

Speaker Blair: "All right, read the Amendment."

Clerk Selcke: "Committee Amendment #1. Amend House Bill 2822 on page 1 line 5 and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Is there discussion? Question's on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. The Amendment's adopted. Are there further Amendments? Place that Bill on Third Reading. 2823."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2823 has been read a second time. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 2823, page 1 by deleting lines 1 and 2 and so forth."

Catania: "House Bill 2823 was amended in Committee to be 1.9 million dollars 'appropriatable' so that the Department of Transportation rather than the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction could administer money for retrofitting padding on school bus seat backs. I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #1 on House Bill 2823."

Speaker Blair: "Any discussion on the Amendment? All right. The question is, shall Amendment #1 be adopted? All those in favor say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. The Amendment's adopted. Are there further Amendments? All right, Third Reading. All right, now then, leave has been given to hear all three of these Bills, 1693,..."

Catania: "1833, is mine."

Speaker Blair: "Wait a minute. Oh, wait a minute, we're on 1833. Okay. All right, now you want leave to take that back to Second. Is there objection? Hearing none, take that back to Second."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #2. Gibbs. Amend House Bill 1833 as amended in the first sentence and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Gibbs."

Gibbs: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,



Amendment #2...is that right, Fred?"

Clerk Selcke: "This is Amendment #2."

Gibbs: "Amendment #2 is a very simple Amendment and it states that this Act shall be amended in the following respect, the seat belts, will be required on school buses after July 31, 1975. And it goes on to say that every school bus used for the transportation of school children must be equipped with a seat safety base belt or safety harness for each passenger. Now one of the big objections, of course, prior to this time, one was that they could not equip or put on safety belts and seat belts on the present equipment due to the construction of them. But now there is no reason at all that they can't put on seat belts after July 31, 1975 for all the new buses. I've got the hearings from the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance in Washington, D. C. and it lists about three pages of different sponsors, the IEA, of course, and the Parent-Teachers Association. And I'm not going through and read all of these but they give 22 complaints about it and the answer to 22...with answers. So if anyone has a question on it, I can give you an answer in that respect. Now we have required seat belts on automobiles since 1968, all new automobiles. And there's only one requirement that, or the reason that was put on was because of the fact that your tests overwhelmingly show that they are a safety device and they are much better to have on than not have on. And therefore I think that the school buses should have the same type of protection. And therefore I urge the adoption of this Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would have to oppose this Amendment because in the first place these buses for 1975, some of them will probably be on the assembly line now being made and I don't think they're going to be all of them properly equipped for seat belts."



Furthermore, the seat belts in school buses for the ...the hearings that have been held around over the state which have been held, and a lot of the people ...or I'd say a good...great majority of the people that when we had our hearings with the Illinois Motor Vehicles Commission, they were opposed to seat belts. There was...not only the parents but the people in the bus building business, the school bus drivers, and almost everybody was unanimously opposed to this seat belt in school buses because they...because no one... really in favor of these seat belts. Now this here has all come about here, this seat belts safety thing, seemed like here in recent months. But I want to say to you that have a pretty good safety record in Illinois in the school buses that we have today considering the number of children that have been hauled in these buses. So I personally would oppose, and ask others to oppose, this seat belt amendment to this House Bill 1833."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you know, we have in the audience today a group of people for which...for whom this Bill has very personal interest. Now the school children who are in the galleries are going to be the ones that are going to be asked to buckle up if we pass this Amendment. Now, I don't know how they feel, but I can relate to you what an eighth grade class in Marengo area told me when I suggested that we might pass a Bill requiring seat belts. These eighth graders told me in no uncertain terms that they would not buckle up. Now there's a question of school safety that you have to balance off against the question of cost. Now, as far as I know the cost for this has not yet been brought out in the debate and I hope the Gentleman who is sponsoring the Amendment will tell us how many millions of dollars it will cost to put seat



belts on every bus. But I think more importantly, will these seat belts be used if they get put on the buses. You know, I'd be tempted, if the Speaker would allow, to ask the students in the gallery how many of them would use seat belts if we put them on. And I would suggest that probably there wouldn't be many."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would have to oppose this Amendment. As Representative Craig brought out, there has been several hearings over the state in regards to...school bus safety. As most of the things that's in the present Bill, I think most of the people that's familiar with school buses are in favor of it, particularly padded seats and so forth. But we find, also, that the majority of people that understand buses that bus drivers meeting with them and talking to them and so forth say that with seat belts as a compulsory thing, it would never be enforced, it would be impossible to enforce it, the school children would get to playing with these belts, hitting each one other with one and other of it. It would cause more trouble on the buses. We had a little serious accident in our area near Nauvoo a couple years ago. If it hadn't been for a tree this bus with 45 children on it would have gone into the Mississippi River. And talking to those people afterwards they were real thankful that we didn't have seat belts and these children all tied in because they said they wouldn't have a chance. Although these same people that had children on there, they're very much in favor of passing laws for padded seats and...in such as in the Bill. So therefore I don't...I think you have something here that can't be enforced, it'll cost a lot of money to put in these buses and it will never be enforced and I think it would be rather ridiculous to adopt this Amendment."



Speaker Blair: "Mr. Kriegsman."

Kriegsman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise to oppose all these Bills that are pertaining to equipment on buses for children. I...we're discussing the Amendment, that's true, but I'm telling you to save time I'm not going to speak on every bus bill, but there's nothing that we can do in this Legislature that isn't already being done by the manufacturer of these buses. They're as concerned about the safety of the school children as we are. The fact is, they're probably more concerned because they want, in addition to safety, they want to sell buses and they've got to dream up new ideas to put on these buses in order to sell them. Now if we really are concerned with the health and safety of our children we should do away with the school buses in the first place and certainly we should let the kids walk for two, two-and-a-half miles to school rather than picking them up at a half mile and having them ride to school. This is the reason why the kids are popping pills, this is the reason why many of the ills of our children today. They have nothing to do. They get on a school bus, there's absolutely no energy expended, so after they get through school or in school is where they expend their energy. None of these Bills are attractive and I urge you to vote all these school improvements Bills down. If nothing more than a dollars and cents the added expense to putting them on the road. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield to a question? Joe, I haven't looked at the Amendment here but if I understand it, this is going to require school buses to be equipped with safety belts?"

Gibbs: "Yes, after the...all school buses manufactured after July 31, 1975, not the present ones."



Kempiners: "Would this require, for example, any municipal bus that is leased to a school district for transporting school children to include them within the provisions of this Amendment?"

Gibbs: "Yes, it would. Every school bus used for the transportation of school children would have to be equipped."

Kempiners: "In other words, any bus that is used for children between school and home?"

Gibbs: "The Amendment reads every school bus. So it would be just the school buses as such..."

Kempiners: "But it's not your interpretation that this would include, for example, a bus leased from a public entity for the purpose of transporting children."

Gibbs: "Unless it were on a fulltime basis. No, it wouldn't."

Kempiners: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Perry, Representative... Ralph, you want to get into this thing? The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, as the Sponsor of 1833, I would like to comment on this Amendment, if I may. A year ago when I introduced 1833, all it did was to require seat belts and safety harnesses on school buses and that's what I think you'll see in the synopsis if you look at it. During very extensive hearings by the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission, it was made very clear that the school buses on the road now in Illinois cannot accommodate seat belts but that the school buses that will have stronger floors that will be mandated at the September 1st by OSPI and the school buses that will have the highback padded seats that this Bill would require, could accommodate seat belts. So I told Representative Gibbs that I thought that this Amendment should go up or down according to the will of the House. It certainly would make school buses safer in Illinois."



Speaker Telcser: "...Doesn't want that...you want them now, Representative...Gentleman from Perry, Representative Dunn. Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor of the Amendment would yield to a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Dunn: "Representative Gibbs, does this just apply on new school buses as to the date that..July 31st, I... back here we didn't get that."

Gibbs: "I'm sorry, I couldn't hear your question."

Dunn: "Are the seat belts to be on new school buses as to July...manufactured after July 31st of '75?"

Gibbs: "Yes, the extensive testimony taken in Washington, D. C. said that the present school buses are not properly equipped, the floors aren't equipped properly to put on safety belts and that's where...it only applies to new buses manufactured after the July 31, 1975."

Dunn: "Thank you, Sir. Mr. Speaker, I think that on new school buses in July 31st 1975, this is a good idea. I agree with the previous speaker that you couldn't put them on old school buses. I happen to know something about school buses and I know you could hardly do that but on new buses manufactured after July the 31st of 1975, I think it would certainly be a good idea. I...contrary to what some of the other speakers have said, I've had some letters from school people in my district and particularly I had a letter from one parochial group of people who urged that we put the school buses...seat belts on our school buses so we can haul their kids. I'm going to vote aye on this Amendment. I think it's a good Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative North."

North: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I was the Chairman of the Subcommittee that held these hearings



throughout the state, and I think that the proposed Amendment #2 to this Bill would put in jeopardy the passage of Mrs. Catania's Bill. I would urge that the Membership vote against Amendment #2 and go with the Bill as the Sponsor has recommended it to you. I do think that there is a very serious question after these hearings that we have held, on whether seat belts are good at this time or not. I think that it would put in jeopardy the wealth of information that is in the Bill the good that it will do for the protection of the children throughout the state. I would think that by ...if there is some desire to have seat belts that it should be in a separate Bill so that question alone can be voted up or down. I would hate to purport 1833, as amended by the Sponsor, in jeopardy and I would urge your no vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Madison, Representative Walters."

Walters: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Walters: "Representative Gibbs, the question was brought up earlier about cost and I wondered if you had a fiscal note with this or could you tell us how much per bus we're talking about...the taxpayers are going to be paying this later on."

Gibbs: "Representative Walters, I don't have a fiscal note on it, of course, but I do know that the hearings that were conducted...the extensive hearings that were conducted in Washington, D. C. that was mainly the...one of the major factors that was brought out and it was stated at that time, that the cost per bus was around \$100... \$110, in that area."

Walters: "You said \$100 to put on 40 or 50 safety belts?"

Gibbs: "No, for a 22 passenger bus."

Walters: "Is that per set, is that each, or total?"



Gibbs: "No, that was the total per bus on an average 22 passenger bus...."

Walters: "I can't believe that's correct, Mr. Gibbs, but I'll take your word for it temporarily."

Gibbs: "I have the hearings here."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, Representative Gibbs...Gentleman from Kane, Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Friedland: "Representative Gibbs, to your knowledge, do you recall during any of the hearings, was any discussion or thought given to the possibility, or the idea or concept, of reversing the seats on the buses? I know that some military aircraft and vehicles are reversed because it's considered a...reverse seats are much more safer when any accidents or collisions are involved."

Gibbs: "Yes, there was some testimony on that fact and of course they say what they have...percentage-wise they have more rear-end collisions and therefore they thought it would be better to have the seats this way and not turn them around."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Gibbs to close the debate."

Gibbs: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there's been several arguments of course opposing this and all of these questions have come up before. Then there's nothing new. And no one likes to put on a seat belt, there isn't any question about that. And a lot of Members, I know right here, aren't using seat belts. But there isn't any question...there isn't any question throughout the country, that the tests show that seat belts are a safety factor. As a matter of fact, every automobile manufactured in this country after 1968 is required to have a seat belt on it and that's because of the...tests have been conducted on it and we know that



they are for the benefit for the passengers and the drivers. So this merely is the same principle that would apply to buses, not only school buses but every type of bus. Now, the question also came up as to these children would not buckle up if they were in the bus. This has come up, as well, in the hearings out in Washington, and they did, they had several weeks of hearings concerning the seat belts alone. And the question... or the answer that they had there that they have a monitor. A very simple light monitor where the driver sits. It doesn't disconnect the starting of the vehicle but it does show that it's not on. And some of the children, there isn't any question, will not be buckling up but by far the majority will. If we can save one or two lives with this simple device then I think it's worthwhile. They also said here that every day they have 20,000,000 children ride in the school buses and the testimony by the doctors, and by the doctor's organization, the Physicians for Automobile Safety, New Jersey Medical Society, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the New Jersey Chapter of New Jersey Dental Associations, the Independent Insurance Agents Association, and on and on and on, said they're all in favor of seat belts for school buses. There isn't any question it is beneficial. The cost as was brought up by Representative Walters was brought out at this as well, it's probably more expensive now. But maybe it will cost two or three or four hundred dollars. I think if we can save a life it'd be worthwhile. The other point was brought out that it might jeopardize the Bill. I don't think that it will jeopardize the Bill, I think that we can lead the way here and show that seat belts are a safety factor for the children and they should be put on. And if it goes into the Senate, if they want to take it off, they could try that over there. But they should have the opportunity



and I think that's what I would like to do at this time. And therefore, I ask for your support for this Amendment which is based on findings in Washington, D. C. and also the Chicago newspapers. Mr. Nicodemus for the Chicago Daily News has supported this concept for several years and is more or less an expert in this area and he is certainly espousing this cause. Therefore, I ask for your affirmative vote on Amendment #2."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman has offered to move the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1833. All in favor of adoption signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, there's 52 ayes, 38 nays, 6 answering present and Amendment #2 to House Bill 1833 is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #3, Catania. Amend House Bill 1833 as amended by deleting..."

Speaker Telcser: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #3..."

Speaker Telcser: "One minute, please. Representative Choate and Miller on the last one. I'm sorry, Representative Catania, proceed."

Catania: "Amendment #3 adopts deadlines that we heard indication from the school bus contract is, and from Members of the Motor Vehicle Laws Committee, in Committee, that they thought would be satisfactory. The highback padded seats, the safety gas tanks, the retrofitting would be mandated in school buses manufactured after July 31st 1975 instead of December 31st 1974. And it was felt by the people who testified in the Motor Vehicle Laws Committee that these would be reasonable requirements. I move the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 1833."

Speaker Telcser: "Any...(tape defective)...Lady has offered



to move the adoption to House Bill 1833. All in favor aye; opposed no. Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments? Third Reading. Now, the Bill... all three Bills have been read a third time. The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, as I said earlier this Bill was introduced last spring and precipitated hearings by the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission which was very extensive as the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Commission, Representative North, indicated. We heard from oral surgeons, school bus contractors, educators, parents, a wide range of people interested in the subject of school bus safety. And we 25 points, the recommendations of the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission. I would like to go through those recommendations for you, if I may, and then I'll be happy to answer questions. The first recommendation is that school buses be painted a color specified as national school bus chrome yellow meeting the federal standards for that color so that the familiar yellow school bus will be the same color and not variations of colors and we won't be seeing green buses that say school bus, so all have to be painted national school bus chrome yellow. The second recommendation which is adopted in this Bill, is that seats will have high backs, padded tops. They will extend 28 inches above the top of the undepressed cushion line. This is the federal standard that has been recommended and the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission felt that this was a safe kind of a seat for children on school buses to have. The next point that is adopted in this Bill is a specification on safety gas tanks. Now these gas tanks would be the same sort used on semi-trailers but they're smaller, they're outside of the bus, vented is entirely outside of the bus and they must meet federal safety test. A gas tank filled three-



quarters full with water and dropped from a height of 30 feet must not drip more than one ounce per minute. Dropped from a height of 10 feet on its nozzle, it must not drip at all. This is a safety requirement that has been spelled out at the federal level that would be adopted by this legislation. The next requirement is for retro-fitting padding across the back of school buses. And if you stop and think about school buses, you'll realize that the first surface that a child comes in contact with when there's a sudden impact is the hard metal handrail, or the hard metal top, of the seat in front of the child. Now a child riding a school bus does not have a hand or arm rest to hold onto, can't reach the floor with his or her feet and consequently if the driver has to suddenly stop the bus the child flies forward and hits his face on the metal surface right in front. So the single most dangerous parts of the school bus is on the road today and it could be on the road for ten more years since that's the average life of a school bus in Illinois, is this hard metal surface. So what the next provision of the Bill does is to require retro-fitting of padding across the back of that seat and House Bill 2823 appropriates 1.9 million dollars to the Department of Transportation to administer to owners of school buses so that they can turn in their receipts for up to a cost of \$320 per bus for retro-fitting this padding. This is the total cost of this retro-fitting. This is a good faith effort on the part of the state to show the school bus owners that the State of Illinois is interested in helping to pay for school bus safety. We aren't demanding that the school bus owners do this all by themselves. Now I should point out here that it was pointed out in the Appropriations Committee that the Governor's Highway Traffic Safety Fund would be a reasonable place to go to look



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for reimbursements from the federal level for these kinds of funds and we've been looking into that. We haven't got a hard and fast commitment from the federal administrator to the Governor's Highway Traffic Safety Fund saying that they definitely will pay this 1.9 million dollars back to the State of Illinois. But the experience to the state in the past has been that if we do come up with reasonable safety requirements that we do get reimbursed from the federal funds for this purpose. This is...the reason that there is not now a definite commitment to this is that retro-fitting is not just one of the items that's listed. A lots of other things are listed, you know, radios for the state police and things like that. What does not seem unreasonable that we would be able to get federal reimbursement of this 1.9 million dollars which we are appropriating for administration of this Bill. The next requirement is school bus safety training and this is the final requirement that the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission recommended. Driver and pupil education money would be appropriated in House Bill 2822, the original Bill as I said earlier, appropriated \$200,000. This was amended down to \$45,000 because the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction said that they could operate to educate drivers and pupils in school bus safety with an appropriation of \$45,000. Three children were killed just outside of school buses last year in Illinois and this is directly due to the fact that we do not now have statewide driver and pupil education. Those three children would be alive today if the drivers had been educated and the pupils had been educated so that the students knew that the proper procedure for getting off a bus was to walk three to fifteen feet in front of the bus at the side of the road, watch the driver until the driver gave a signal that it was safe to cross the road and then cross the

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road. We would have those three children alive in Illinois today if we had this kind of driver and pupil education. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has agreed to the provisions spelled out here, they say that they will be willing to administer this program. And I would like to point out four state agencies are involved in administration of school bus safety. The Secretary of State, the state police, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Department of Transportation. And all four of those agencies have agreed to the provisions in this legislation."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

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

Speaker Telcser: "She indicates that she will."

Skinner: "Susan, the appropriation for the retro-fitting items, is that 1.8 million about or is it higher now?"

Catania: "That appropriation is 1.9 million dollars."

Skinner: "Okay. Now, that means that the State of Illinois is going to pay costs for changing all the present school buses in use at public schools. Right?"

Catania: "Also private and parochial schools can apply. It says all school bus owners."

Skinner: "Okay. What we're saying is, that it's not going to cost local government anything to retro-fit buses, that is to raise the seats and to pad the seats. Right?"

Catania: "It won't cost them anything to retro-fit the padding across the seat backs. Now they will be required by the earlier provisions in the Bill to buy buses..."

Skinner: "Oh, okay, I understand that. In the future they'll have to pay for new buses. Now, to get to Joe's Amendment, how much is that going to cost the local districts to put...to put all these seat belts in all the buses?"

Catania: "The figures quoted in the Congressional Hearings



last spring was \$100 per bus."

Skinner: "Per what?"

Catania: "Per 66 passenger bus, 22 seats, 66 passengers."

Skinner: "All right, so what's your...we're not appropriating any money for that, right?"

Catania: "Right."

Skinner: "How much will it be statewide?"

Catania: "The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction says that there are about 6,000 public school buses and they think about 4,000 private and parochial school buses, so it'd be 10,000 times 100."

Skinner: "So we're talking about \$10,000,000? \$1,000,000. \$1,000,000. Okay, so what we're really saying is that the state is willing to pick up 1.9 million dollars of the cost for retro-fitting but thus far because you haven't yet amended the appropriations Bill to include the reimbursement for the cost of the seat belts that it's going to cost our local school districts and our local parochial schools about a \$1,000,000 to put in seat belts. Right?"

Catania: "I hope that you're going to advertise that according to the number of children that it's going to apply to."

Skinner: "I'm sorry, I didn't hear you."

Catania: "I hope you're going to consider the number of children that that's going to apply to and the cost per child while we're doing multiplication and division."

Skinner: "Oh, I'm not talking about...I here...I understand it's a low cost per child but the question is, who is going to pick up the money and thus far in your Bill you've been saying the state is going to pick up the money but with this Amendment you're saying the state is going to pick up two-thirds of the money and the local school authorities are going to have to pick up one-third of these monies. Now I wonder, and the question I would come to is whether you'd be willing to amend the



appropriations Bill to have the state pay the entire cost, which was the original principle under which this Bill was sold, at least to the Motor Vehicles Committee."

Catania: "Well, Representative Skinner, I did not say in the Motor Vehicles Law Committee that the state would pay the entire cost. The state, as I explained in the Motor Vehicle Laws Committee, would pay the cost of retrofitting and the cost of driver and pupil education. It would not pay the cost of the safety gas tank or the cost of the high back padded seats. In addition, I'd like to point out that OSPI's new, revised school bus manual which takes effect September 1st, has several requirements to safety equipment and the state is not paying the cost of those. Now, the feeling was that the 1.9 million dollars and the \$45,000 paid by the state would pay part of the expenses but it was never represented it would pay all the expenses."

Skinner: "All right, I...I'd like to make one slight correction, that is, there is a difference between the Motor Vehicles Committee and the Motor Vehicles Laws Commission. And I serve on the Committee."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Vermilion, Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, we had extensive hearings in Chicago in one place and Pat North chaired that Committee. And we sat up there, I don't know, I think somewhere between a half hour and an hour by looking at pictures by an orthodontist. He showed some of the bloodiest pictures that I've ever seen in my life on children with their nose torn off, their teeth mashed up, broken jaws, you name it...about the scenes. After he showed these pictures for about a half an hour and was through, I asked a question. How many of these children got hurt on a school bus? And



his answer was that he did not know and that was what we were up for, to study about the problems of children getting hurt on a bus, not some other way or some other means. Now when you talk about \$100 per seat belt for a bus, if you will just kindly remember when we passed the seat belt law here in this General Assembly and cars had to have them fixed to the front seats of that automobile some ten years ago, or better, it cost you then, it cost you then somewhere between 25 and \$40 to get those belts, for the belts in getting them installed. And when you talk about a \$100 for a bus you're so far out of left field that it's pathetic to even mention such a question because the cost that we have heard will be between a 1,000 and \$3,000 a bus because of the added seat belts and all of this together. Now when they talk about needs for the children of Illinois, I want to say this, we've had a pretty good batting average as far as safety in the State of Illinois and children riding school buses. I think we are going to debt in 1972 on a school bus and considering the hundreds of thousands of children hauled, I think that record is pretty good. Now where the biggest problem in Illinois are school children getting hurt, is not getting killed, is not on the bus it's after they get off the bus, they walk out in front of another oncoming car, or something of that nature. And I'm here to tell you the best bus you can build will not protect that child when he gets off of that bus and starts across that street and darts in front of a passing car. I think what they need to do, maybe the PTA people, should take a little more time and have a training program and some of those women should help at these various intersections, teach these children how to cross the street before they...right after descending from a bus. But I urge you a no vote on this Bill because of the million nine hundred thousand dollars it's going to cost



the State of Illinois and I would be afraid to guess the number of millions of dollars that it will cost the local taxpayers and your real estate taxpayers at the local level if this Bill passes. And I think that as bad as we need the things in education and the money that we need, we should put a little bit on priority. And I don't think at this time that the safety program we've got in the State of Illinois is riding buses but we need this at this time. And I urge a no vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative North."

North: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as Representative Craig has mentioned, under testimony, this installation with the purchase of seat belts will run around \$30 a bus...\$30 a seat, so rapid arithmetic which I'm not too good at, in a 64 passenger bus times that times 30 and then go into a complete fleet of buses and you're talking multi-millions of dollars that are going to cost our local educational institutions; our local boards of education. And this is going to be whether they buy the bus or whether they contract for the bus. These buses are going to cost at least three, four thousand dollars extra a copy. And I think it's an irresponsible act for this General Assembly to put that additional cost onto to our local boards of education, especially when we're having trouble even properly funding the formula that we now have in effect. I think that before this Bill could possibly be passed, I would suggest that we do get some accurate figures from the OSPI, in particular, Mr. 'Sardo' who is in charge of the safety area. And before we pass this Bill these figures should be told to the Membership so we have a clear cut understanding on what we are imposing upon our local boards of education. I would urge a no vote at this time on this Bill."



Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Harold Washington."

Washington: "Will the Sponsor yield for one question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that she will."

Washington: "Representative Catania, I'm at a loss. I have no conception of the number of accidents per year involving school buses, the number of deaths, the number of serious accidents if you can categorize. Do you have some statistics?"

Catania: "Yes, that's another part of the problem. The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction gets only the data from public school bus accidents that filter up to OSPI. But the figures from DOT are more complete. We don't have those yet for 1973 because their computer hasn't turned them out. But for 1971 there were 886 people injured in school bus accidents; 8 of those were fatal. In 1972, 787 injuries were reported; 10 people were killed in school bus accidents in 1972."

Washington: "Do you have any records, statistics on serious maiming, broken limbs, that sort of thing."

Catania: "We don't have degrees of damage to people, but as I said, the surface that the child hits is the hard metal seat top in front of the child, so that there's almost always some sort of damage to the face."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Craig, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Craig: "Point of order, now. I was told in Committee that there were two deaths in '72, not 10. Now you're considering those people outside the school bus when they 'descended' across the streets? But I was told 2 in 1972, in Committee."

Catania: "Representative Craig, in the background paper that I distributed to all the Members of the Motor Vehicle Laws Committee, it says on page 7, I believe, that in 1972 there were 10 persons killed in school bus accidents."



Craig: "Well, that...you're talking about school bus accidents, you're not talking about deaths in a school bus. Now there is a difference."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Lake, Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to rise to add my support to this very worthwhile Bill. And to those Legislators here that are complaining about the cost of this, it seems like we're willing to waste millions of dollars on all sorts of worthwhile projects when they only affect our own district but now when we're trying to save maybe one student, who is certainly very important to his parents and his family, we are now starting to worry about the money involved in this. About a year ago this entire situation was brought to my attention when I found out that the County of Lake had 42 accidents during the year of 1971 involving school buses. And I thought this was an horrendous amount of accidents and I went to work on this problem from a different angle. I found out that school bus drivers did not even require special education, and in fact he could go in and get a standard driver's license, or she, could get a standard driver's license from the Secretary of State's Office. This resulted in my introduction of House Bill 2063 which is pending on the calendar now. But I certainly think we should consider supporting this Bill as it will assist numerous children to avoid serious and maiming injuries. The statistics that I obtained from the Legislative Council were to the effect that in the year 1971 there was some 1200 accidents involving school buses. Now there's no way of telling how many students were hurt in these particular bus accidents but I think it can go without saying that if there were 1200 accidents involving school buses, certainly there were a great many children injured.



Certainly there were a great many children injured. My figures indicated that there were four students actually killed in school buses. I would just query each one of the Legislators in this room is that we're spending the millions of dollars to save one student's life and then I ask you, what if that student were your child. And then put a price tag on it. Of course it's worthwhile. This is a very worthwhile Bill. There have been seat buses and federal buses, United States Army Air Force and Navy buses since 1961. Of course they help. And for those people that are saying, 'we don't want to spend the money', I ask you again. What about your son your daughter, is it worthwhile to you?"

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Will, Representative Kempiners. No? Okay, the Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Clabaugh."

Clabaugh: "Mr. Speaker, in the interest of all the rest of the Bills on this calendar, I move the previous question."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying aye; opposed, no. Previous question has been moved and Representative Catania to close. Representative Schraeder, for what purpose do you rise?"

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, if I were to indulge the House for a moment after the Sponsor's...hold it for one minute I think maybe we can resolve some of the issues at hand. Just allow me one question of the speaker."

Speaker Telcser: "...That's up to Representative Clabaugh. Gentleman indicates...you want to persist in your motion to move the previous question, Representative Clabaugh? Gentleman wishes to persist, Sir, Representative Catania to close the debate."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, what we are talking about here is saving the lives of children both inside and outside of school buses. We are talking



about a cost of \$300 per bus for highback padded seats; \$200 to \$250 for the safety gas tanks; and \$100 for the seat belts. That's a total of 600 to \$650, that's per bus. For a 66 passenger bus that comes out to a cost of \$9.00 per child. Now \$9.00 per child for one year if you're talking about riding the school bus for only nine months comes out to a dollar a month and that works out to three to four cents a day per child. Now if you really think that three to four cents a day per child is too much to pay to keep them alive....three weeks ago at a foggy intersection in Duncan, Mississippi, under circumstances that could easily be duplicated any school morning in Illinois, a school bus was hit by a semi-trailer. One girl is dead, two are permanently maimed and 32 children had to have glass particles picked out of their faces. One girl would still be alive and two would still be very well and healthy if they'd had retrofitting and if they'd had seat belts to hold them in their padded seats. Now as I said when we talked about the Amendment, I wanted the seat belt amendment to go up or down according to the will of the House; and it went up, and it's on the Bill and seat belts certainly are the pinnacle of school bus safety. Now I fail to see any reason why we shouldn't have, here in Illinois, the safest school buses in the nation. I think that spending three to four cents per day to protect our children is really not too much to ask. I ask for your support of this Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall these three Bills pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. The Clerk will make two copies of the Roll Call. The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Schraeder, to explain his vote."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it seems to me that this Bill, and the series of Bills on school



safety in the buses is very critical. And while I support them, and I supported the Amendment, it seems to me that there's a possibility; in fact a very great possibility that these Bills may fail. And I'd just like to ask the Sponsor if she would consider, at my request and it may be too late now I don't know what the parliamentarian would rule, that we would be allowed to take these back to second and I would move to... since I was on the prevailing side to reconsider the Amendment so that this Bill may pass the House. And if that's in order I would like to make that request."

Speaker Telcser: "You want to answer, Representative Catania? Little leeway on this Bill."

Catania: "Well, I think that what I'd like to do is to get a vote on this and put it on postponed consideration if it looks it isn't the will of the House to pass it in its present state."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Gibbs."

Gibbs: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to explain my vote. And to start out with, Representative Craig... Representative Craig, I misstated the price. I read that again. It seems awfully low to me also and in the Washington hearings, it said that it cost a hundred dollars for the new buses that may be manufactured so that the floor would accept the seat belts. I want to apologize for you... I didn't read it carefully enough. But we have... we know that we have in the 20,000,000 students a day during the school year using these buses. We know to the extensive hearings in Washington, D. C. and also in the State of Illinois, of the tremendous safety factor here. They asked for further study. It reminds me of the Right Turn on Red Bill. It came over to the Senate, they said, 'well, we ought to appropriate \$200,000 for a



further study. They had the Bill, the Right Turn on Red since 1947 in California. They've got the best study in the country out there; we didn't have to appropriate one dime. We didn't need any more study and we don't need any more study for this now. We require our automobiles since 1968 to have seat belts. In addition to that, the high back seats, every dental association in the country says that this will protect the students. Now whether or not these students were actually injured in the bus accidents themselves they were connected with it. And if we could prevent some of these accidents with this type of a bus construction, we'd certainly be doing something for the State of Illinois and for our children in the State of Illinois."

Speaker Telcser: "Have you completed, Sir? Lady from Lake, Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to explain my vote, I just want to call one thing to all of our attention. I know we realize it sometimes, sometimes we don't, we cannot replace human life with material things. And therefore if we can help preserve human life in youngsters, I think we should help and vote for this Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Ogle, Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to speak in opposition to this Bill because, frankly, I don't believe with the seat belt provision included that it could be administered. I don't know how any other Members of this House that served as a school bus driver but I did when I supplemented my teacher's salary a number of years ago. And it would be almost impossible for a school bus driver to be sure that those seat belts were buckled. I wouldn't object to the cost if I thought they'd be used. But with the



provision of seat belts in there I think it's totally unworkable and I think it would be a tremendous waste of the taxpayer's money to insist that we put include that in. If we want to do something for these kids what we should be doing is getting these padded seats up front, we could protect the gas tank so it's not so explosive as it is now. But the seat belt provision, to me, makes this entirely unsatisfactory. And I'm going to vote present."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted who wish? Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

Skinner, "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave of the House to be recorded as present on 1833 and yes on the accompanying appropriations Bills, 2822 and 2823. And if we want to take the seat belt part out I'll vote yes on 1833, as I hope a number of other people would vote yes who are voting present."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it does appear that the will of the House is to pass this Bill without the seat belts provision, can I take it out of the record? Or..."

Speaker Telcser: "Nice try, Sue."

Catania: "Where should I go from here?"

Speaker Telcser: "You can put it on postponed consideration, poll the absentees or whatever you want to do. Representative Gibbs, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"
Representative Gibbs, what purpose do you rise?"

Gibbs: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, at this time I'd like to make...I'd like to move that this Bill be brought back to second for purposes of removing the Amendment and I'll put it in in a separate Bill because I hear from several people that this is the main objection and the Bill is such a tremendous thing to the State of Illinois I hate to see it fail because of that



factor. And therefore I move at this time either to put it on postponed consideration and bring it back to Second Reading, we'll remove Amendment #2."

Speaker Telcser: "All right. The Bill can go on postponed consideration, under the Rules, without putting a motion. And then as...and that's all three Bills. We're taking Roll Call on all three Bills. And then when we return to the order of postponed consideration Bills, then you can take the Bill back to Second and table your Amendment, if that's what you wish."

Gibbs: "Can we do that concurrently and simultaneously now?"

Speaker Telcser: "The Bill will go on postponed consideration, Representative Gibbs, and if you can get 89 votes to get me on to postpone, then we would. That...the success of that motion notwithstanding...I stay on Third Reading of the House Bills."

Gibbs: "You're telling me now that not postponed consideration will be brought up at another legislative day."

Speaker Telcser: "Right. Maybe later today, I don't know how long we're going to run or how much debate will take place on other Bills."

Gibbs: "All right. That's fine."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay? All right, those three Bills will be on postponed consideration. Now we have Giorgi...let's wait...Okay. I'd like to take a moment now to introduce some very distinguished guests who have given us the pleasure of visiting the House today. A very lovely young lady standing behind me, the 1974 elected state officers from the Illini Girl's State, and their names along with their offices are as follows: Governor, Gail D. Hilton from Waukegan. Lieutenant Governor, Andrea Smith from Harvard. Speaker, Nancy 'Beauhoff' from Warson. We'll hear from Nancy shortly. Attorney General Mary Ann Mayer from Antioch. Mary Ann. Secretary of State, Jonelle Angel from Marion. Comptroller,



'Sunny' Sundberg from Bourbonnais. State Treasurer, Sherry Lee from St. Charles. Superintendent of Educational Service, Nancy Ritter from Evergreen Park. And the party leaders are: the Federalist, Lisa Ragsdale from Carlock. And the Nationalist, Martha Rabbit from McHenry. And speaking on behalf of the elected state officers will be the Speaker, Nancy 'Beauhoff'.

Nancy: "Thank you. On behalf of the state officers and the citizens of Illini Girl's State, I'd like to tell you how much of an honor it is for us to be here. It is, indeed, a pleasure to be able to speak to you and I'd like to thank you very much for receiving us so warmly. ...Mr. Telcser, on behalf of the citizens of Illini Girl's State I'd like to present you with a textbook and a pin making you an honorary member of the 1974 Illini Girl's State."

Speaker Telcser: "Thank you from...(tape unintelligible). Mr. Clerk, can we go to the order of Resolutions for one moment?"

Clerk Selcke: "House Resolution 1035. DiPrima. Whereas the Illini Girl's State sponsored by the Illinois American Legion Auxiliary held its 30th Annual Session at MacMurray Park in Jacksonville, Illinois, June 11th, 1974. And whereas this four week session was a week for (unintelligible) and enlightened observations and debates dispelling all doubts as to the feminine ability to comprehend and resolve problems of public policy. And whereas officers elected to the 1974 Illini Girl's State includes Governor, Gail Hilton of Wheaton; Lieutenant Governor, Andrea Smith of Harvard; Secretary of State, Jonelle Angel of Marion. Attorney General, Mary Ann Mayer of Antioch. Comptroller Gail 'Sunny' Sonneberg of Bourbonnais. Treasurer, Sherry Lee of St. Charles. And Superintendent of Public Instruction, Nancy Ritter of Evergreen Park. And whereas



the predominant benefit that will be gained by the 527 junior high students participating in the 1974 Illini Girl's State Session will be their recognition of indispensability of silent judicious reasoning guided by dynamic uncompromising leadership. Therefore be it resolved by the Senate of the 78th of the... the House of the 78th General Assembly of the State of Illinois that we extend our highest extollments to these delegates who participated in this week-long citizenship training session. Be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be forwarded to Miss Mary Margaret 'Blackman', Director. Mrs. Dorothy Ward Beam, Mrs. William J. Stringer, Department President. Mrs. Mildred R. 'Noll', Department, Executive Secretary of Illini Girl's State Offices."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative DiPrima, offers to move the adoption of House Resolution 1035. All in favor signify by saying aye; the opposed no. Resolution is adopted. Representative Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you rise?"

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as a point of personal privilege,..."

Speaker Telcser: "State your point."

Geo-Karis: "Gail Hilton the Governor of Illini State is from Waukegan in my District 31, I'm very, very proud of her."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. And there's some more up in the balcony, I understand, from the Illini State Organization. Up in the balcony. Girls, thank you very much. House Bills Third Reading. Representative Beaupre, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Beaupre: "On a point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker. When we send such a pretty girl as Gail Sonneborg down here from Bourbonnais, we'd like for everyone to know how the name of our town is pronounced. And we'd appreciate it if you'd correct in the record."



Speaker Telcser: "Jack, I'm sorry about that, Sir. I'm sure I mispronounced a lot of names and a lot of towns. House Bill 2009."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2009. Giorgi. A Bill for an act to amend the Revenue Act of 1939. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "House Bill 2009 provides that the county assessor, supervisor of assessments shall mail Homestead Exemption forms to the address of persons who qualify for ... (unintelligible) exemptions for the preceding year. All it amounts to is the postage cost and the average per county is about \$300 and I appreciate support of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Any questions? The question is, shall House Bill 2009 pass? Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Get on those switches. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question 111 ayes, 1 nay, none answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2106. Choate, aye. Mr. Clerk, Choate aye on the last Roll Call. House Bill 2106."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2106. Randolph. A Bill for an act making appropriations American Appraisal Company. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Randolph."

Randolph: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 2106 appropriates \$34,000 for the American Appraisal Company for services which they rendered under a contract with the Department of Mental Health in 1970. American Appraisal was hired by the Department to appraise property of the Department located throughout the state and to enable the Department to receive greater federal



payment for Medicare and Medicaid. Due to the magnitude of the tab, the last phase of the work was not completed until after September 30th 1970 and consequently the remaining amount to be paid on the contract lapsed. This is a valid claim and I ask your support."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 2106 pass? All in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 101 ayes, and 1 nay; 7 answering present. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2146."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2146. Yourell. A Bill for an act to amend Sections 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 on title of an act to provide for privilege tax on mobile homes. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Members of the House, House Bill 2146 was a Bill that was originally designed to repeal Senate Bill 192 which put a fifteen cent per square foot tax on mobile homes in the state of Illinois. After reviewing the legislation and...in Committee, the Bill was sent to a Subcommittee wherein Amendment #1 was attached to House Bill 2146 which gave the county the...be in a position to opt in or opt out or to enforce the Bill or to administer the Bill. And that's all it does. And the money instead of going to the local governments would stay within the general corporate fund of the county so that it would help to replace some of the revenue lost by the...the collection fees lost by the county government to the local governments in the collection of fees. The Bill came out of Committee 15 to 5 and I appreciate your support."



Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Gentleman explained this Bill extremely well and I can't imagine how anyone based on that explanation could possibly vote for it. This removes the tax so that it would benefit all of the units of local government and confines the benefits to just the county. I suggest to you that that is not right because there are other units certainly who are providing services, such as schools, park districts, sanitary district, you name it and they're providing services to people who live in trailers. Now when this Bill was introduced it was advertised to those people who owned mobile homes as an attempt to repeal the state statute enacted last year. And it got considerable support from the people who owned mobile homes and I suspect that maybe they're still supporting it not realizing that they're going to have this tax imposed upon them by their county and there is just absolutely no doubt of that. They're being fooled. And unfortunately, so are the local taxing bodies, so are the taxpayers who are supporting those local taxing bodies who do not live in mobile homes. So this is the worst of all kinds of Bill, Mr. Speaker, it attempts to fool everybody. And I suggest that you vote no."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from DuPage, Representative LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this is one of a series of Bills that was faced in the Revenue Committee through a Subcommittee. And fortunately, or unfortunately however you look at it, we did not have the opportunity or the time to provide the proper vehicle for each one of these so we took the comprehensive Bills that were placed in the Revenue Committee in regard to the privilege tax facing most of the...the failures of



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of the privilege tax and tried to work some meaningful results from the Bills that we had and the answer that had been requested of the Revenue Committee. This is one of them and we feel, in the testimony that had been given, of the hardship of some counties of enforcing the privilege tax, that this would give them the opportunity to face this problem locally, and at home, and if it was beneficial to the county they could take the local option and they could use it and use it effectively. Also, as far as the tax flow money, we felt that somewhere along the line this was not harmful that it was not of that great monumental amount that was going to make or break any taxing unit. But it did, in some way tend to make up for the loss of the collector's fee and to give the counties a little benefit and a little flow of the money so that they could properly enforce a privilege tax. And I would urge each and every Member to vote yes on this measure as one of the solutions of the privilege tax in trying to rectify some of the ills that have come about in the operation of the past tax."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Whiteside, Representative Miller."

Miller: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as I think the Sponsor of this Bill stated, this Bill started out as a repeal of the Mobile Home Tax. I think the Subcommittee and the Revenue Committee did an excellent job. Unfortunately, I think they made a mistake in one regard and that is that the money now stays in the corporate fund of the county. In my district, in my district, it may be different in other areas of the state, but in my district many, many of these mobile homes have children living in them. To say, then, that the mobile homes will be taxed and part of that money not go toward schools is wrong, Ladies and Gentlemen, in my



district. And I'm going to be compelled to vote no on this Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Logan, Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Lauer: "Representative Yourell, is there any provision in this Bill which would put in a depreciation schedule in assessing the taxes on these mobile homes?"

Yourell: "Not in this Bill, Representative Lauer. Understand that is a provision of another Bill dealing with the same subject."

Lauer: "There is another Bill, then, that takes this up?"

Yourell: "Yes. Yes."

Lauer: "All right, is there any change in any of the other mechanics of the Bill...as I read the act that we ultimately passed last year, it seems to me that possibly if someone moved one of these mobile homes from one county to another county, conceivably, they could be subject to the tax, the privilege tax, twice in one year."

Yourell: "No, I'm not acquainted with any provisions in my Bill that would do anything one way or another with that. This Bill just gives the county the privilege of administering this tax, or not administering the tax. That's all it does."

Lauer: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Knox, Representative McMasters."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think you all recognize that on practically every occasion I speak in behalf of county government and county finances. Let me say that I also recognize the equal distribution of taxes both in collections and disbursements. I do not believe that this Bill approaches that concept. To say that property in the county can be assessed and taxed comparable to real estate and then not



be distributed to all taxing bodies in the county according to where the property is located, I feel, is a very great mistake. Certainly we must do something for county finances but I do not believe this is the proper Bill to do so. Therefore I would urge a no vote upon this Bill. I'm sorry, Bob."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Perry, Representative Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was a Member of the Subcommittee that worked on this Bill and I think that it's a good Bill. I think it would help the county governments. I know the county governments in my district would appreciate having some money back to take the place of the three percent that the counties lost when they lost the collection fee. And, incidentally, when they lost the collection fee, they didn't...the money went to the schools, the schools have gotten three percent more money ever since than they would have if we had kept the three percent collection fee. I think this is a good opportunity to do something for county government. We're telling county government you must have ambulance service, you must have the Animal Control Act, you build dog pounds and all the other things that they say that you need to do and we haven't given them any money. This is one time that we can give them some money. And I think we can pass a good Bill and I urge an aye vote on Yourell's Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any further discussion? If not, Representative Yourell to close."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to first comment on the unfair remarks by the Majority Leader when he indicated to the Members of this House that I had some kind of design that was different than what I originally intended



in the repeal of Senate Bill 192. I'm not fooling the people, Mr. Majority Leader, I'm quite sincere because in Committee testimony those people who were involved in the administration of, first, the Cook County ordinance regulating the tax on mobile homes and later on in the testimony on Senate Bill 192. Those officials testified they did not want to administer this tax because the amount of monies that would go to local governments such as you mentioned would cost more than they would collect. And to give you some figures, the total tax bills that were mailed in the County of Cook were 6,300 and the total items that were paid were 2,083 for a total of amount of revenue \$165,297. Now, according the Department of Local Governmental Affairs there are, at the present time, 56,450 units of local government in the state of Illinois and the total revenue collected of every body paid this tax in the State of Illinois would amount to \$4,513,200. Based on an average of contributions to local government that amounts to less than \$800 a piece. The County of Cook was the first county in the State of Illinois in an attempt to administer a tax of this kind and they found after they had seven different local governmental law offices administering the tax from the township assessor, the county clerk, the county treasurer, the county collector, the county recorder and finally, the state's attorney, and the collection of delinquent accounts that the monies collected would not in any way represent any boon to any local governments including school districts. So, Mr. Majority Leader, I do have the same purpose in mind as my original intent in introducing House Bill 2146 because the County of Cook, at least, has assured me that they do not intend to administer or place this tax on the people. So, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would



appreciate an affirmative vote on this very important issue."

Speaker Telcser: "(tape unintelligible)...Question is shall House Bill 2146 pass? All in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Gentleman from Johnson, Representative McCormick."

McCormick: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote, my aye vote. I think that there's a lot of people confused about this...the results of this Bill. I think that you ought to stop and think the cost of handling, the tax like it is now, there's not a county in the state that can even come out even on it. And another thing, the small counties down in southern Illinois are going broke simply by providing this tax service for the rest of the taxing districts. Now every taxing district in any county that I know of in southern Illinois pays nothing to the county for doing the services. Yet, the county has to do all the billing, all the collecting and all of the cost of every other part of operating this tax. And I think it'd be a tragic shame if this Bill would fail because, Ladies and Gentlemen, the counties need the money in order to continue operating. And you know as well as I do that there's not a school in this state, not one school, not one sanitary district, there's not one unit of local government that this would make one nickel's worth of difference in except the county government of Illinois. And I think you ought to, for one time in this House, one time, and if you do it this time it'll be...the second time I could ever remember in the 18 years that I've been here, that you've cared anything about county government. And that's when you finally put the money, the state's attorney surplus, in the county general fund. This belongs in



the county general fund, if the county makes the decision for the tax because they're the people that have to administer it, have to assess it, have to get it and collect it. And I would certainly appreciate it very much if you'd have compassion on county government just one more time before we finish this...this Session of the Legislature. Please vote aye on this Bill, it's a good Bill. And we need it terribly bad in all of the small counties, I'm sure the big counties would have the same proportionate trouble. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "No? Wish to explain your vote, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative LaFleur."

LaFleur: "I believe if everyone had the opportunity to sit in the Subcommittee and examine all of the questions we had asked in relationship to the privilege tax, I'm sure that they would all join us in supporting this because this is only a parcel, a piece and a part of what is necessary to create, to recreate, a privilege tax that is a workable and a viable tax and not something that is going to be a headache to the individual, the taxpayer and also the taxing body. And I would think everybody, if they would support House Bill 2146, in relationship to this. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Kankakee, Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have a great deal of respect for Representative McCormick who spoke for this Bill a few minutes ago and I notice...the vote total...by some 30 or 40 votes. But it seems to me as we have considered this problem in the last year, that is to say the problem of replacing income to counties, for the loss of the funds that they formally received for tax collection that there's one principle that we have and should have kept in mind and that is, that replacement of income ought



to bear some relationship to the job that the counties are doing. And what we have...we have considered several Bills which would have put money in the county coffers to replace the funds that they lost by virtue of the Constitution for collecting from the tax districts. However if you apply sound revenue principles, it seems to me, you have to reject the idea of using the privilege tax or an inheritance tax or some other tax that bears no relationship whatsoever with the cost of collecting those taxes. And I sympathize very much with the plight of the counties and the cost of collecting taxes and I think we need to find some way to replace those funds that they've lost. But, frankly, this isn't the way. This isn't following sound taxing principles, it seems to me, or sound economic principles. What's more, we're picking on an area of taxation where we're going to do great detriment to an industry, I think, that we need to keep alive. The increased cost of housing mounts every day in this state as in every other state in this nation. And one of the viable alternatives to that increased housing cost is the mobile home element. The mobile home element of the industry of housing. And the major objection that's recited by almost every taxpayer when you talk about putting a new mobile home park in any district is that those mobile homes don't carry their weight in paying for local school districts and our local parks and our local municipalities. This is not the way to solve the county tax problem and as much as I respect the opinion of my colleague, Representative McCormick, and I feel very dearly for the plight of the counties, I think there has to be a better way to do it than this way and I would encourage a no vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Schraeder."



Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I hate to rise twice in the same day, I believe I'm forced to on this issue and I would also add that the other speakers that have been opposed to this Amendment, that these...on this Bill, in particular, was heard in Revenue Committee a year ago; it was passed out. Now we come back this year, an Amendment has been added to it, allowing the counties to get the money. Well, I hesitate to speak against the county but in my district I have three counties and none of those three counties are willing to steal money from the other taxing bodies primarily because the counties themselves were given revenue sharing funds by the federal government. Millions of dollars. And none of this money was pushed onto the other taxing districts. And it seems to me that we have to be fair with the other groups. Our educational funds, our bonding issues, are all at the top level. We're trying to help education. And we haven't been able to do it. And I think we're in unison with the county government. They're not trying to hurt their local units of government, they want to help them. And this...by defeating this Bill that certainly will be a help for the local units of government. It seems to me that while we are very much aware of the plight county government, we're more aware of the plight of the taxing districts. And I ask those who haven't voted to declare against this Bill by voting red."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Marion, Representative Stedelin."

Stedelin: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very seldom I oppose any Bill but I happen to live in a trailer court. In that trailer court there is 100 trailers and I'm the only old man there that don't have from two to three children. And there's a school right



by that practically depends on it. Now this trailer court is inside the city limits. The city, for instance, the police protection, they keep up the roads and the schools. I've been a county official, I know the counties need it but I think this is a very, very bad piece of legislation at this time because we're taking money away from cities and counties but still we're getting the benefit. In Representative McCormick's district, quite a while ago I was president of the Illinois State School Board Association. When they built the Joppa Power Plant, he knows the trouble I had down there with trailers that moved in. They had to build a school but had no taxes. Now I think trailers should absolutely be taxed without a doubt. But I think it should be like all the other property tax be divided up between all."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question there are 92 ayes, 29 nays, 17 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2147. I'm sorry,...House Bill 2147."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2147. W. T. Simms. A Bill for an act to amend sections of an act to provide for the privilege tax on mobile homes. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Simms."

Simms: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2147 was a...is a Bill that pertains to the privilege tax on mobile homes that was referred to the Subcommittee and the Committee did report it out unanimous, do pass. Now what this does, basically, is extend the 20% exemption for disabled persons as the same as for senior citizens. Using the phraseology that is prevalent in the senior citizens and the disabled



persons property tax relief. Also, the Amendment the Committee placed on was for the purposes to exclude from consideration of the tax, the dimensions of the tongue and the hitch. I would urge a favorable vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? Question is, House Bill 2147 pass? Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? ...Get on those switches. Take the record. George, put Telcser aye, will you? Calvo and Telcser, aye. This question 105 ayes, no nays, 3 answering present. Neff, aye. And Choate, aye. Kempiners is aye. McMaster, aye. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2220."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2220. Tipword. A Bill for an act to amend sections of the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Christian, Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a trade secret Bill that was previously upon the floor of this House for assignment to Committee. This provides that the Environmental Protection Agency and the Pollution Control Board shall set up procedures to protect those trade secrets that are necessarily filed with those agencies when a request for a permit or variances is asked by any industry within the state of Illinois. Necessary that these be filed so that they may know whether or not these variances or permit might create an environmental hazard. But it'd be very, very dangerous to the economy of the industry and the area where its located and to the jobs in that industry. Should these trade secrets be inadvertently or intentionally released so that that industry would suffer



undue harm and...competition. I would suggest that this be passed. It provides that the regulations and the means of handling these matters would be left with the Pollution Control Board and the rules and regulations that they can set up. I would move that this Bill be passed."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 2220 pass? Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question 128 ayes, and 1 nay; none answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2350."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2350. Jaffe. A Bill for an act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Children and Family Services. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, this is the annual appropriation for the Department of Children and Family Services. I move its adoption."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will my colleague yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Juckett: "On the question of rates for the private facilities that are providing services, do you have any figure as to the amount? Total amount and the daily amount?"

Jaffe: "I don't know what you're talking about, Bob. You know, it differs from institution to institution."

Juckett: "Okay. For instance, we have a facility in our district called Maryville and this last year they had been receiving approximately \$16 per day per child. And it cost them considerably more than that to handle that



child and the state spends about \$35 per child but yet they're paying the private facility about \$16 ...\$16.50 per day...."

Jaffe: "Bob, I have to interrupt here and tell you that you're wrong because it varies from institution to institution and in some facilities they're paying \$30 and some they're paying less. I can tell you what they're paying Maryville in a second or two, if you want to know."

Juckett: "Well, Maryville was paid about 16 to 16-1/2."

Jaffe: "They are paid \$16.35 as of January '74 which is an increase of something almost double over what they were paid in 1971."

Juckett: "In.....well, in 1973 they were paid \$15.00."

Jaffe: "Yes."

Juckett: "It's been going up steadily and it's gone up in the last year."

Jaffe: "Now, the basis for that I really don't know. There are other institutions that receive much more money than that."

Juckett: "What are they going to be paid under this budget?"

Jaffe: "Now I have no idea, you're going to have to ask the Director with regard to that."

Juckett: "We asked the Director at the hearings that were held at Maryville and he didn't know because the Legislature hadn't passed the Bill."

Jaffe: "Well, let me say this. This \$4,000,000 has been included in the budget for residential care. \$4,000,000 over what he asked. So I think you're going to find that he's going to be spending more money than what you anticipated in spending. I don't think that before he went to the Appropriations Committee he knew what he was going to get. By agreement in the Appropriations Committee we upped it to \$18,460,000. So that's \$4,000,000 more than what he was asking. Now, what Maryville is going



I don't know, you're going to have to ask the Director on that."

Juckett: "Well, we did ask the Director and he knew how much he was asking for when he put in the Bill."

Jaffe: "Yes, I know, but you're not listening to my answer, Bob, he got \$4,000,000 more than what he asked for. So he's going to have more money to spend."

Juckett: "Well, if you would let me complete the question, he knew how much he was asking for in his budget. Even though he knew how much he was asking for in his budget, he either could not or would not tell us how much the institution would be getting. And he indicated that at that point he didn't know. Even though he knew what was in his budget, even though he knew what he was going to pay, he didn't indicate it. Now this was true for Maryville, this is true for the Park Ridge School for Girls, this is true for the Edison Home, this is true for every private facility. It's true for everything that the Department of Children and Family Services does. The Director will not give a straight answer to a well-meaning question. Now you're telling me that he's got \$4,000,000 but you can't tell us how much he's going to pay. Now how can we vote for a budget where we don't know how much he's going to pay?"

Jaffe: "Bob, if you want to I think you can talk to the Chairman of Appropriations. This budget went through after long debate and it's an agreed to budget. And if you have any questions I'll be glad to go to the Director for you if you can't get an answer, try to get an answer for you."

Juckett: "Could you hold the Bill until you get those answers?"

Jaffe: "No, I will not hold it. I will not hold it, Bob, for the reason that in this particular Bill, it went through much negotiation both on the Republican side and the Democratic side. And it's an agreed budget, agreed



by both the Republican side and the Democratic side ...party administration."

Speaker Telcser: "...Representative Borchers, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Here I got a new instrument that shows the decibels of sound. I want you all to know that this Assembly, at this moment is breaking by six points the laws...(tape unintelligible) ...the rules of the EPA in the State of Illinois in sound. And all of you should be arrested."

Speaker Telcser: "Get the state police....enforce the law... arrest the Members. Have you completed, Representative Juckett?"

Juckett: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I realize that the Sponsor of the Bill wants to pass this Bill. But I think that all of us who are concerned with the delivery of service to the people of the State of Illinois should be concerned with the amount of money that this Director is going to spend, that this Director is going to negotiate, and he has indicated by his past action that he wants to close up all these facilities. That he wants to put the kids all out on the street. That he wants to put them all in the foster homes and change them from month to month. I think it's incumbent upon us to learn how much we're going to pay per child in the facilities that he has had contracts with; that he's been making negotiations with. What are they afraid of? Why do they want to hide it? Don't they want us to know the amounts of money? He is very pious when he says we're going to spend more money. But where are we going to spend the money? How are we going to spend it? What facilities? His pet facilities? Or the long established well-meaning facilities that has had great success. I think there are a lot of answers to come from this Director. The only way we can do it is by holding the Bill and let's get the answers."



Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Ogle, Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question, please?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates he will. One minute please.

Representative Borchers, for what purpose do you now rise, Sir?"

Borchers: "I wish to speak on the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Oh, well, we have Representative Brinkmeier, now, we'll get to you, Sir."

Brinkmeier: "Representative Jaffe, I have one question and it's a matter of principle. It's a \$30,000 appropriation in here, Section 9, which provides that the Department will have at their disposal \$30,000 for the payment of bail for..."

Jaffe: "Let me just stop you right where you are and let me tell you that under...it's quite obvious that everybody is objecting to this Bill was not around when we had this thing on Second Reading when we adopted nine different Amendments. And they were not around in the Committee. I would like to direct your attention to Amendment #4 which deletes the purchase of bail bond money. So that's out of it, so if you have any objections on that basis it's completely out."

Brinkmeier: "I'm sorry to bother you, thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Gibbs."

Gibbs: "Representative Jaffe, would you yield to a question?"

Jaffe: "Absolutely."

Gibbs: "Could you just...I couldn't hear very well, but it's my understanding that the \$30,000 for bail bond was deleted..."

Jaffe: "It was deleted, yes."

Gibbs: "And that was deleted voluntarily by the Department wasn't it, when they were requested?"

Jaffe: "Yes, that's correct."



Gibbs: "Well, very briefly, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I worked with Director Miller on this and we had a Bill...I had a Bill put in prohibiting the state from putting up bail bond money for wards of the state. And I can say that I was very pleased and to get excellent cooperation from the Director, Director Miller, and I want to compliment him and this Bill, as such, the way that he worked with me on it. And I also worked with him on the School for Deaf budget here. And he was very...his group was very cooperative and I think at this time the Bill should be called, we should call for a vote because it is awfully important to the children of the state."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Kane, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to address the Bill if I may. We are not talking...maybe to answer some of Representative Juckett's question, you'll find that in this budget, Mr. Jaffe, there's...the results of a research of the cost of services by the private agencies themselves. They did a cost analysis by a firm of CPA's and they came up with a net made of some \$5,100,000 as 100% cost of their services. That's over and above what was in Doctor Miller's budget. Therefore, through the Appropriations Committee we were able to put in there that amount to reach the 100% spending item with varying costs of varying agencies to which Representative Juckett referred. And for the information of the House, I do believe and if Mr. Washburn can confirm this, there was a Subcommittee of Appropriations appointed to make sure that the \$5,000,000 goes in that direction of 100% of funding and you'll notice that Friday night we passed House Resolution 729 to help keep feet to the fire of the Department of Children and Family Services for some time to come, there are many strong Resolutions left yet to



act upon. I will say this, Doctor Miller, under some of this pressure has increased some of the contracts; he's headed our way a little bit but we all have skepticism about that Department and we would like very much to put all the controls on that we can. They broke up \$43,000,000 in purchase of care into seven line items which one of which is categorized and will be monitored along with the Director of the Department. And if that's helpful I offer it for information on this Bill would come as close to painting Doctor Miller into some line of responsible behavior on this as is fair, I believe, with any department director. Thank you."

Speaker Teicser: "Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, and I would appreciate a little quiet, if you will. I know that we are going to have to fund the the Department of Children and Family Services, that's obvious. But I think we should let Doctor Miller know that we are also observing the way he operates and the way he is handling this Department. For example, the Chicago Daily News, just this morning and here is the Chicago Daily News in my hand, and I want to read the headlines. It says 'How the State's Units Tangles Children's Lives'. Now this is true, so I would like to touch a bit upon the philosophical background of what is happening in this state. I have had my research assistant, I, myself, check out various homes in the center part of the state. These are, such as, 'Shattuck' Home for Boys, the Cunningham Home for girls, Urbana. The Quincy 'Shattuck' Home for Boys. 'Cammeron' Home in Assumption. In my own community, the Capitol Hall, Webster Hall. All losing...approximately losing one-third...losing one-third, approximately now of the children that were in those homes. All in danger of being broken, go broke.



Now in the paper, this morning, it named some of the homes in other parts of the State of Illinois that have already been forced to close as a result of the policies of this Department. I'd like to tell you just one incident going on in my legislative district right now that is the knowledge of Representative Keller, Representative Tipword, Representative Alsup, Representative Clabaugh, Representative Hirschfeld, myself and others. There's a little six year old boy, at this moment, whose future is at stake as a result of the negligence and the way this individual and this Department has handled his case. There...after two years in a family this six year old boy is ready as of July 8th, unless we can stop it, of being taken away from this family that wants to adopt, love him, because this Department will not defend him in court. Now we stopped them. They were going to take this little child away, about two months ago, but we...I've just stated, Members of the Legislature, stopped their actions. But it still is in court and undefended by a Department that's supposed...we set up to defend the rights of children first. The mother to whom he's being returned to was three times in Jacksonville, schizophrenic, married, divorced, married, this little boy was legitimized two day before...a week before he was born, the third husband...that's the third man she lived with was not her husband, et cetera. What's happening, now, I don't know. I just know that I'd feel what we...are needed, we have to support this agency, we should give them not one vote more than 89 to let them know...well, we know we need them, we are still watching them and something should be done to protect the interest of the children that they are not doing properly at the moment."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Logan, Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we



have here, the situation of a major funding Bill and unfortunately funding a Department, the Director, the policies of which are such that we should give an extremely careful scrutiny. There are many fine children facilities in this state that are not being used by the Department, these are nonprofit organizations, they're small, they're well run, they're well staffed, they're staffed by highly competent individuals who have been professionals for many years. At the same...time that Director Miller is attempting to destroy these nonprofit private facilities, he is perpetrating the setting-up for profit private facilities. Five of these are in my district. These are the so-called kaleidoscope homes. These are funded by funds from a Canadian corporation. We have not been able to get a handle on this outfit other than the fact that they are profit making and that the Morgan-Washington Home in Bloomington, and the Victory Hall in Bloomington, are being virtually destroyed by Doctor Miller in his desire to perpetrate these prices and to further the cause of these private profit making facilities. It seems to me that instead of a situation where a Department that is charged with the lawful care of children in this state is actually protecting these kids and protecting their interests, I'm beginning to wonder whether or not there might be a conflict of interest. Whether or not, perhaps, in pandering to a private, profit making organization, the future fates of these young people are perhaps being compromised. We have the situation of, and I have had many complaints from the neighborhoods in which these homes were set up, that they are not directed, that the kids are allowed to run all over town any time of the day or night, there's not a fulltime staff. Actually, there is one foster parent that is responsible for all of the kids in the five facilities in Bloomington-Normal. I realize that



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we cannot completely withdraw funding from Children and Family Services. But, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House and Mr. Speaker, this Bill is going to pass over my opposition."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, because of the duplication in part of the questions asked in our Appropriations Committee which were satisfactorily answered, I move the previous question."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman's moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying aye; opposed, no. The previous question's been moved. And Representative Jaffe to close."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, let me just say that this is an agreed budget, it's been agreed to by both sides of the aisle. We had a four and a half hour hearing in Appropriation. It was on the floor for a period of time, there were nine Amendments put on it, all by agreement. This is an agreed budget and I move its adoption."

Speaker Telcser: "Question...is shall House Bill 2350 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Davis, to explain his vote."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the best budget they've ever had in this Department. Now you know I was a part of that ad hoc team that conducted some extensive research and I tell you the amount of money they paid to foster care of homes was ridiculous. A lot of those people in foster care homes were taking their own money taking care of these children and I understand now they've increased the budget for foster care homes for...about \$7,000,000. And I hope they'll give these foster care mothers enough money to take care of those children because I'd rather



see them here in a foster home than to ship down to some state where they send them out on farms and put them in cages like the animals. I'd rather see them give it to the foster care and this is one of the fine ...best budgets I've...they've ever had. I see it's got enough votes up there to pass and I hope that they will give some attention to foster care homes. And I also hope they'll give some attention to keeping these children right here in Illinois. Some attention to diagnosing their cases. In many instances they didn't even diagnose the case of a child, they had no one look they just shipped him off someplace. And I would urge a yes for this because they're going to have enough money to help take care of these children."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question 118 ayes, 7 nays, 12 answering present. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2368. Huskey, aye. Representative Duff, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Duff: "Point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker. Perhaps this is a time...a timely moment to mention that in light of this last Bill, I was going to hold this announcement until later, but I've just received a film, a 29 minute film, which is a remarkable film called 'Children in Trouble' and I intend to set up a meeting where the Members of the Legislature can view...I intend to set up a room where the Members of the Legislature can view that film. And because of the intensity of the interest just expressed in this debate I surely hope when we're able to find a location that a lot of you Members will come and see it. You'll walk out of it either crying or angry."

Speaker Telcser: "House Bill 2368."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2368. Ralph Dunn. An act to promote the public health and comfort of persons employed by



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providing for one day of rest in seven. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, fellow Members of the House, I'd like to move we pass House Bill 2368. It amends the One Day Rest in Seven Act that was passed the first half of the General Assembly to exempt coal miners, employees employed as watchmen and security guards and employees who are executives, administrative and professional capacities, from the limits of One Day Rest in Seven. I move the passage."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Gentleman from Franklin, Representative Hart."

Hart: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. It's the Bill that we passed requiring the One Day in Seven works a great hardship on the coal industry not only from the operator's standpoint but from the union's standpoint. This is a matter that ought to be left to negotiations in the contract. And I urge the Members of this House to vote for this Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Further discussion? Question is, shall House Bill...Gentleman from Madison, Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Calvo: "Mr. Dunn, what...you said it exempts the coal industry and then you named some other things, I'm interested in knowing just what those are. You say executives? Would that be in every field of endeavor or only in the coal industry?"

Dunn: "No. No, this is in any field of endeavor. This was an Amendment that was added in the Industrial Affairs Committee. I was interested, as you may know, in coal



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mining and this was my Bill that we've amended to One Day's Rest to apply to coal miners. But the Members of the Industrial Committee....the Committee that originally passed the Bill, House Bill 1640, last year they saw fit to amend in the Bill that it would also exempt watchmen or security guards or employees who are employed in a bonafide executive, administrative or professional capacity; or in the capacity of an outside salesman and those employed in supervisory. Now this is in any field, Hart, and this would make it so that it wasn't mandatory to that regard to have that One Day Rest in Seven."

Hart: "All right. Well, I'd like to ask you, Sir, I realize that throughout this state, at least, that many security guards organized under the Teamster's Union, at least some of them are. And I would like to know if you heard anything from the Teamster's relative to whether or not they oppose this legislation or were for it."

Dunn: "No, I didn't. I talked to Stanley Johnson about it, about the coal miners and that's all I had to talk about."

Hart: "Well, I...I'd like to know, you know, if there's any other Members of the Committee or anybody on the floor to know what the Teamster's position is or the position of AFL-CIO where they have these guards and people organized relative to changing this One Day Rest in Seven to their employees, union members. Anybody know?"

Speaker Telcser: "Perhaps Representative Tuerk could answer. Gentleman from Peoria."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, no, I can't answer that question definitively, Horace, relative to your question but let me give you a little background as to why this Amendment was put on and it had no opposition. It was supported, both sides of the aisle, it had no opposition from any form of labor group. House Bill



1640 last year was addressing itself to this very problem with the One Day Rest in Seven. It inadvertently at that time omitted some of the exclusions that had been on the statute's for years and years. And there's been no opposition to putting these two categories back into the Bill with Representative Dunn's idea, the miner, that is, the plant guards and the management people. And that's all the Amendment does and as far as answering your question, I can't exactly but I've heard no opposition to it."

Calvo: "Well, all right."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the Gentleman the Sponsor a question."

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates he'll yield, Representative Dunn."

Jones: "Mr. Dunn, as I understand this, from your distinguished career as a Con-Con delegate and Legislator that this actually is the first Bill that you brought to passage stage?"

Dunn: "I beg your pardon? I didn't hear it, Representative Jones."

Jones: "Well, didn't you tell me the other day that this is the first Bill that you got to the passage state?"

Dunn: "No, I think we passed one...we passed one in the first half of the Session. This...it got lost over in the Senate. I said I think this is the first one I hoped that I get through both Houses."

Jones: "Okay, Ralph."

Speaker Telcser: "Lady from Cook, Representative..no: Representative Dunn to close. You wish to close the debate, Representative Dunn?"

Dunn: "I urge everyone to support House Bill 2368."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall House Bill 2368 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed



by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. Ginny Macdonald, aye. This question.... Phil Collins, aye. This question 124 ayes,...take the record. This question 124 ayes, 5 nays, 3 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2369."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2369. Craig. A Bill for an act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Vermilion, Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, 2369 was a Bill more or less at the request of Sam Maragos who the trade show people in Chicago and the areas that come around and they...a lot of these people especially in camping equipment. They bring their camper, their show over here and come into Illinois and they'll sell a lot of this equipment. They get no tax for it or anything like that. It's a kind of slipshod people in a very unfortunate situation because they won't charge a sales tax for a two, three, four, five thousand dollar item. This makes them that they've got to register with the Secretary of State and gives us an opportunity to raise some revenue as well making them be on an equal basis with our dealers over here in Illinois when they go to these trade shows. And I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 2369 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Ginny Macdonald, aye. Ginny's seatmate there, get her on. All voted who wish? Take the record. This question there are 129 ayes, no nays, none answering present. This Bill having received



constitutional majority is hereby declared passed.
House Bill 2425."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2425. A Bill for an act in regard to Attorney General and state's attorneys. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff, you wish to have this Bill called, Sir? 2425."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I was engaged in a conversation with Representative Macdonald, could you take this out of the record and I'll call it later or will I lose my place on the Roll?"

Speaker Telcser: "You'll probably lose your place, Sir."

Duff: "Well, let's take it now, then."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Proceed, Sir. Well, think of something to say quick, Representative Duff."

Duff: "I didn't have a light. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2425 is a modification of an effort that was made last year to extend statewide the powers of the Attorney General. What it has done, is that it limited those, that extension to financial crimes over \$25,000 by Amendment. And to...crimes involving the...misuse of state funds, governmental funds. And it has made a definition of jurisdiction whereby, in these occasions only, the Attorney General, may, at his option take primary jurisdiction. In all other cases, the State's Attorneys would have jurisdiction. I'd like to get a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, maybe the noise level in this House is too high or something, but I didn't hear a word of the Gentleman's explanation. At least it seems to me that this is an awful important Bill and it has wide reaching implications. I'd like to hear it one more time."



Speaker Telcser: "One more time, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as I say, this extends to the Attorney General the opportunity to commence and prosecute action in two specific and narrow areas, financial crime for the offense of more than \$25,000; or criminal activity involving the question of state revenues of the dispersment and misuse of state funds. And it defines the jurisdiction to say that the Attorney General consumption in those respects in a primary jurisdiction. And when he doesn't the jurisdiction is...and remains in the State's Attorney."

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

Wolf: "Sponsor yield for a question or two?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates he will."

Wolf: "Brian, does the Attorney General...has he requested this power?"

Duff: "You will...recall...a rather broader Bill, there's a strong disagreement between a number of parties back here on this subject, so rather than dealing at the request of either; I have dealt with the response of many. And there is no objection to this Bill that I know of on his part."

Wolf: "Okay. Well, I just wonder, you know we've got the IBI and we've got the Governor's spy force, undercover agents and now the Attorney General. I just wonder who's going to have jurisdiction of investigating what?"

Duff: "You'll recall the rather large financial crime of the equity funding of which there was a multiple county problem involved with millions of dollars involved. And a lot of Illinois investors as well as policyholders were deprived of their rights. And it was difficult at that time because of the major complexities of the case involving a great deal expertise, computer analysis,



computer facilities and so forth to be able to come to a conclusion of it. And it's at that kind the situation only that this is directed."

Wolf: "The only question I had on the thing was, I just wondered, they'll be going nuts up there. It's just somebody else going through our vouchers all the time. I think we've had about everybody but the PTA going through so far and I think they'll be next week."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Union, Representative Choate.

You're on...your light is on up here."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to, if I might, ask the Sponsor of this legislation two or three questions."

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed, Sir."

Choate: "Representative Duff, if I read this Bill correctly, it gives the Attorney General criminal investigatory and prosecution authority in probably three or more categories. If I read the Bill correctly, it says that 'shall be involved in the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving five thousand dollars or more'..."

Duff: "That's been amended, Mr...Representative Choate."

Choate: "25...Okay...(tape cutoff)...It's about the criminal activity and the collection and disbursement or misuse of state funds and it says 'that any offense arising out of a transaction involved in either of these could be handled by the Attorney General' or as it appears to me, that portion of the Bill is a catchall or umbrella type of thing."

Duff: "Well, that..."

Choate: "The first question I want to ask you, is there in your mind, any instance where the Attorney General would be superseding, or we would be delegating to the Attorney General, or transferring any of the powers now in the hands of these local State's Attorneys?"

Duff: "If the local State's Attorney had initiated an action



I would think not."

Choate: "I'm not asking about that, maybe the state's attorney isn't quite ready to initiate action. I'm asking you is there any attempt in this legislation to transfer the duties and powers of the State's Attorney to the Attorney General?"

Duff: "Not exactly. It's not a transfer of responsibilities, it's an addition. The State's Attorneys would not be... lose their opportunities or responsibilities of investigation or prosecution if they acted on it and if the Attorney General did not. The Attorney General could in these specific areas and there are really three, two. The third one refers only to powers already in this... in this section. The State's Attorneys could act in any one of those. If they didn't act, the Attorney General could. And the Attorney General could by the Amendment have the primary responsibility for the prosecution for which he assumes proper jurisdiction under this section."

Choate: "Well, I disagree with you because I think it transfers much, it transfers much of the duties of the...under the present statute to the state, or the State's Attorney to the Attorney General. Now, after your Amendment was adopted, as I understand by voice vote in the Executive Committee...on the floor rather, do you agree with me that under the auspices of that Amendment, what you have really done is give the Attorney General the discretionary powers to go in and do the things that he just might want to pick out as far as making a name, so to speak. Making good press. Making good headlines, or what have you, go in and handpick the cases in the county that he just might want to supersede the powers of the State's Attorney on, do you agree with that?"

Duff: "No, I don't agree that the Amendment broadens the Bill. I think the Amendment now, is a Bill by specifying juris-



diction more specifically."

Choate: "Well, under that I think as far as I'm concerned, that when the Attorney General asserts jurisdiction that he will take control of the investigation and the grand jury and the prosecution. And I think it's expressly spelled out in that portion of the Bill."

Duff: "I didn't follow that, Representative Choate."

Choate: "Is the Attorney General given primary responsibility, then, for the prosecution of offenses for which he takes under jurisdiction."

Duff: "As specified in the Bill."

Choate: "That's what I just got through saying, but you didn't hear me, Sir."

Duff: "Right."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, I want to address myself to the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed, Sir."

Choate: "...When it comes to the appropriate time."

Speaker Telcser: "Oh, okay, I thought you wanted to do it now."

Choate: "Let anyone else have any questions they might have..."

Speaker Telcser: "Yes, there are a number of Members who do. Gentleman from Christian, Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Would the Gentleman yield to a question, please?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Tipword: "Representative Duff, has there been any instances in the State of Illinois where State's Attorneys have refused to exercise the jurisdiction that is now given them in these financial crimes?"

Duff: "Representative Tipword, I'm sure you're aware of the fact that 99% of the cases which the State's Attorney chooses to prosecute, he can get what he wants out of any grand jury and statistics will demonstrate this to be true. As a matter of fact, because of the very problem we have another Amendment which...another Bill coming later which has been agreed to by the State's Attorney. Ninety-one percent of the time that the State's Attorney



wants a true bill for an indictment, he can get it. Eight percent of the time if he wants a no bill, he can get it. A State's Attorney, can, whenever he chooses and I know you recognize this to be true, hears, because of the peculiarities of the grand jury system, a case. Whether he chooses to dump it for political reasons, take the heat on himself for not prosecuting or lose it within a grand jury, we all know that that can and does happen. Now when it happens it is very often because of the ability of the State's Attorney to accomplish these things, not a matter of great public attention."

Tipsword: "...Well...is it not also true that would be exactly the same situation with an Attorney General in the future who would presume to exercise this discretionary power which you're giving?"

Duff: "The advantage..."

Tipsword: "...Exercise it, could he not, to bury an offense?"

Duff: "Well, the advantage we would have, Representative Tipsword, is that on those occasions where a State's Attorney did not function as he should the Attorney General, whomever he might be, would have the opportunity to do so thereby enhancing the probabilities of the State's Attorneys doing their job in prosecuting when they should."

Tipsword: "Are there not now provisions that provide when a State's Attorney does not exercise the powers of his office that special State's Attorneys may be appointed to prosecute those offenses?"

Duff: "I'm sure you are aware of the testimony given before the Constitutional Convention, including the testimony of some State's Attorneys to the effect that there were pretty sure that whenever they wanted to steer a bill through a grand jury and get whatever they wanted out of it, they could."

Tipsword: "Well, I would suggest to you that under this Bill,



there is absolutely no greater protection to the public by having it in the hands of the attorney general than in the hands of the State's Attorneys in each of the several counties. And if anyone would say, 'well, many the State's Attorneys do not have any of the facilities with which to make a full and complete investigation', I believe the law now presently provides that they can call upon the Attorney General for aid if they feel they do not have the adequate facilities to do so. So I would suggest to you that this discretionary Bill I think is the worst kind of means of addressing this kind of financial crime to the attention of the Attorney General whoever he may be now or in the future. Because it gives him the right to say, and State's Attorneys do not now have, 'well, yes, I'll take this case but that case I won't take because this is an easy case or this is a headline grabbing case, so that's the one I'll take. But if it's a run-of-the-mill case or one that's difficult, you down in that county, you better take care of that or I'm just going to blast you everywhere I may go because you haven't done a good job'. I would suggest that not just for today but in all the years in the future that this is a pretty bad precedent to be setting."

Duff: "Well, I'll take it that's a question, Representative Tipsword, and I can only comment to you that nobody at all from the State's Attorneys, to this very moment, has objected to me about this Bill."

Tipsword: "That's regrettable."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think we should note what we are attempting to do here today. We are attempting to change the historical role



of the Attorney General. The role of the Attorney General in the past has been as a legal advisor. There are two distinctions in the law, the criminal law and the civil law. And there's usually two distinctions among the lawyers, the barrister or trial lawyer and the office lawyer or counselor. The Attorney General has always been the counselor to all of the state offices. This has been his position. Now, by these Bills, and similar Bills, we are attempting to make the Attorney General a prosecutor of the criminal law. This we, historically, have not done or seen fit to do. This is an attempt by this sort of law to make the Attorney General a prosecutor. I do not think we want to change that philosophy of government to do that and I suggest that we keep to our historical concept of the role of the Attorney General as a legal advisor of state government and not as a prosecutor of criminal law."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, would the Gentleman from Cook respond to a couple of questions?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Matijeovich: "Representative Duff, in your reply to Representative Choate, you mentioned that there were only two cases, two instances, where the Attorney General, in effect, could commence and prosecute criminal action, is that correct?"

Duff: "Not exactly, it's close."

Matijeovich: "But that's..."

Duff: "...The fact that..."

Matijeovich: "Wait a minute."

Duff: "Well, hear me through, I'll answer your question."

Matijeovich: "I want to ask...my question was how you answered



of the Attorney General. The Attorney General in the past has been a legal advisor. There are two distinctions among the criminal law and the civil law. There are really two distinctions among the lawyers. There is the trial lawyer and the office lawyer. The Attorney General has always been the office lawyer. The Attorney General has always been the office lawyer of all of the state offices. This has been the case. Now, in these Bills, and similar Bills, are attempting to make the Attorney General's office the criminal law. This we, historically, have never seen fit to do. This is an attempt to use the law to make the Attorney General a prosecutor. We do not think we want to change that function of the government to do that and I suggest that we keep the traditional concept of the role of the Attorney General as legal advisor to the state government and not as a prosecutor of criminal law."

Speaker Telser: "Gentleman from Iowa, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I have even if the law would the Gentlemen from Iowa ask me a couple of questions."

Speaker Telser: "The gentleman from Iowa..."

Matijevich: "Representative from Iowa, you are only two cases, one instance. The Attorney General, in fact, could intervene in any criminal action, is that correct?"

Duff: "Not exactly, it's this..."

Matijevich: "But that's..."

Duff: "...The fact that..."

Matijevich: "Wait a minute..."

Duff: "Well, that is the question..."

Matijevich: "I want to know how you answer..."



Representative Choate. You mentioned there were only two."

Duff: "I'll answer it again."

Matijevich: "All right."

Duff: "And I think I'll use the same words. I said there are essentially. If you have A, B and C, there the third one relates to powers already under the section and only under the section. There are two extensions. As you know, Representative Matijevich, at the present time, and I could say this in response to the earlier question. At the present time, any Attorney General, if he wants to, and this has been demonstrated already in the last year, can use the facilities of a State's Attorneys office indicating for example the effort in DuPage County but a great difficulty..."

Matijevich: "Speaker...Mr. Speaker."

Duff: "...In terms of the ...ability to handle the case."

Matijevich: "Brian, you answered my question in the first sentence. Now, you said essentially there were two. And number three refers only to the section however the section is all of Section 4. Is that correct? And if that is true and it essentially refers only to 2, would you be willing to amend out Section 3? Because evidently you say it really doesn't do anything whereas Representative Choate believes it's a catchall and I have...I happen to agree with him that that could be interpreted as a catchall. Since you don't think it is a catchall, would you be amenable to amending #3 out?"

Duff: "Now, are you specifically concerned about..."

Matijevich: "I'm not concerned about anything but the whole Bill but I'm saying in reply to your answer since you've responded that really 3 doesn't do anything, essentially only A and B are the ones where he does have the authority to commence and prosecute these criminal actions."



Then why not go along amend 3 out of this?"

Duff: "Well, now, my answer, I'll try to say it again and try to be clear on it, is A and B do give an extension of the responsibilities under Section 4. Section C, it seems to me would be primarily a procedural aid to declaring his ability under these 11, 12 sections prior to this one. And that, while it is not a substantive addition to the matter it is definitely a procedural increase or enhancement of his authority."

Matijevich: "Well, I'll accept your answer even though I don't agree with it. Now, Representative Duff, you mention that where a State's Attorney has initiated an action, that the Attorney General would not have any powers, is that true or not?"

Duff: "If the Attorney General has not...do you have a copy of Amendment #1?"

Matijevich: "No, I don't ."

Duff: "Well, reading lines 8, 9 and 10 of Amendment #1, the Attorney General, and this would be on line 21 after the word 'offense', the Attorney General still has the primary responsibility for the prosecution for which he assumes proper jurisdiction under this section. And it's my opinion that if he did not assume it, you're right the State's Attorney would still have that power."

Matijevich: "Well, Brian, what would happen in this case a State's Attorney may...a State's Attorney may have initiated some action and then the Attorney General thought that it's a pretty hot case and he thought maybe he ought get involved in it and take it away. Who'd have..."

Duff: "I think...I understand your question. That would be double jeopardy."

Matijevich: "Oh. Oh."

Duff: "And the Attorney General would not bother to do it."

Matijevich: "Representative Duff, I think double jeopardy wouldn't start until the trial began."



Duff: "That's right."

Matijevich: "Well, in the jury of form, so I don't think
...I don't think you could..."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, could we...I can't hear him."

Matijevich: "I don't think...Representative Duff, could
classify that as double jeopardy because it could be
a case where the State's Attorney had just made an an-
nouncement that he was going to go into a, for example,
a grand jury proceedings of...of Act A, B, C."

Duff: "Representative Matijevich, if it would be that impor-
tant on that point I'd be glad to have this amended
either here or in the Senate to make it clear that if
a State's Attorney had assumed jurisdiction over a
specific case formally he would have it."

Matijevich: "Well, one more question, Representative Duff,
give me your definition of primary responsibility.
What is your definition of primary responsibility?"

Duff: "Well, specifically that if he started it he would have
it and would be in charge of the prosecution, if any-"

Matijevich: "I didn't hear that, Brian."

Duff: "Specifically, that if he assumed the proper juris-
diction he would have and he would have the right to do
it if the State's Attorney had not done it. But if the
State's Attorney had done it I would think that he could
not."

Matijevich: "What if he didn't assume it, who has it?"

Duff: "I would think, then, the State's Attorney would have
the responsibility to make a decision as to whether he
felt he should either investigate or prosecute."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the
House, I'd like to speak briefly to this Bill. First
of all...Ladies and Gentlemen, Representative Duff made
mention of the fact that no State's Attorneys are op-
posed to this Bill. Let me tell you as a practical
matter why no State's Attorney is opposed to this Bill.



Because I recall vividly the first statewide grand jury Bill that was introduced into this Legislature. Some of you may have been on the Executive Committee when that was presented to us, it wasn't this Session it was the Session before it. I believe every State's Attorney in the State of Illinois was opposed to it. All of them were opposed to it in principle and then after that there was an election and quite ironically, quite seriously, the next go around the State's Attorneys were for it. They're still opposed to it in principle, but as a political, practical matter of it because they fear that the Attorney General has so much power they don't light up, they don't tell you their convictions. They don't tell you what they believe in principles. Now, I'm quite surprised that a Sponsor of legislation which has been trying to protect the innocent, protect the innocent in grand juries; the Sponsor whom they believe as I do, for example, that grand juries ought to be done away with. Because they don't protect the innocent. Because all they are is a rubber stamp. That that type of individual could Sponsor a Bill that will only lead to confusion. None of really know what primary responsibility is. I think there may be some jurisdictional dispute. But above all, Ladies and Gentlemen, I think providing an Attorney General, any Attorney General, with this much power is no good. We all know that power corrupts. Now we know from the federal experience that a federal government, even though it may be in a point of position, we know the great harm, the great harm, that develops by putting that much power in an Attorney General. Now just because this was an elected Attorney General doesn't make any difference. It is too much power for anybody. And I know some of you are saying 'well, he's a good man, give him all that power'. We aren't giving this power to Bill Scott, we're giving



it to the office. To give that much power to an office that may someday be run by a crook, a common criminal, we don't know. But to give that much power to any individual is bad. And I think that all of you who are here responsibly and are here knowing that if your State's Attorney may not be good..doing the job that should be done, let's have a different law. For example, let our Attorney General...should prosecute for malfeasance or misfeasance of a State's Attorney. Or let's have a law where if a...State's Attorney calls for aid that the Attorney General assist. But not...let's not give all of this power in any person that could be corrupted or corruptible. And I urge a no vote on House Bill 2425."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative McAuliffe."

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

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor, aye; no? Want the Roll Call? You persist in your motion? You persist in your motion, Representative...Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? This is the motion to move the previous question. All voted who wish? Take the record. It's the previous question motion. Question is 52 ayes, 55 nays, 3 answering present. Gentleman's motion fails. Back to debate. Is there further discussion? Well, now, Lady from Lake, Representative Geo-Karis, is she on the floor? No one else now, you didn't want to move... Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Shea: "Mr. Duff, on page 2, lines 14 and 15, when...the second part about that 'any offense involving the criminal activity with regards to the dispersement and misuse of



funds' would that not put the Attorney General in every municipality, county, school, every place in this state...(tape unclear)..."

Duff: "Excuse me just a minute, Representative Shea, I had a visitor and I've lost my Bill. Now you're referring to lines 14 and 15 and you're saying 'would this put the Attorney General into every dispersement of any type of governmental funds', that would be no."

Shea: "Well, now, wait a minute..."

Duff: "...Not involve..."

Shea: "That was not what I said. It said 'any offense arising out of, or any offense involving criminal activity with regards to dispersement or misuse of state funds'. And my question to you is, every municipality in this state a receiver of state funds and income tax sharing money to get co-mingled with this general fund."

Duff: "If a municipality was receiving state funds and acted criminally, then the provision of jurisdiction which you find in Amendment #1 would pertain, that's true."

Shea: "All right. So that what would happen is that the Attorney General under the provisions of this Bill would have the right to really go into every school district, every municipality, every local government throughout the State of Illinois to insure that the state funds were not being misfunded, is that correct?"

Duff: "If you believe that every prosecutor whether he be an Attorney General or a State's Attorney is constantly engaged in a witch hunt."

Shea: "No, what I say, Mr. Duff, ...(tape unclear)...what you do is present that problem, not the people of the calibre of Bill Scott but any other man that might follow the office. And that, I think, we become fearful of."

Duff: "Let me give you an example of a situation that I think would be very..."

Shea: "No, why don't you...why don't you do that when you close



debate?"

Duff: "Well, in answer to your question, I would like to respond, or was it a question? Are you speaking against the Bill or are you asking me questions, Representative Shea?"

Shea: "I...you just answered my question."

Duff: "No, I didn't. Mr. Chairman, could we have some parliamentary procedure here, under the circumstances?"

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion?"

Shea: "Can I close? Can I finish now?"

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed."

Shea: "All right. Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I wish they'd look very carefully at this Bill because what it in effect does is take every time the state sends any money back to any unit of local government it gives the person that's in charge of this office an opportunity to go in and go through the books and records of almost every unit of government. Every time you make a dispersement out of your expense money it allows you to be, more or less, audited by this Department. And I think we ought to look and see what powers we're transferring from one prosecutive agency to another. The Attorney General is primarily the...responsible for the people and work in conjunction with the elected State's Attorneys throughout this state. Under the Amendments that I've read in this Bill and the clever drafting of it, it looks like we're going to make the Attorney General a co-responsible official with every elected State's Attorney. And I think it's much more than the Attorney General of this state wants, or should have."

Speaker Telcser: "Lady from Lake, Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, will the Sponsor yield to one question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Geo-Karis: "Brian, I can't find a copy of Amendment 1 and you



say that is the only Amendment on the Bill, is that correct?"

Duff: "Oh, Adeline, Amendment #1 is the only Amendment on the Bill and it's the one you just read at my desk."

Geo-Karis: "Yes, hold on just a minute. Thanks to the courtesy of Romie Palmer, I have it in front of me. Now, do I understand by the language, in Amendment 1, and do you understand it as I do, that the Attorney General will have the primary responsibility to prosecution of any offenses for which he assumes proper jurisdiction to mean that if he decides, and I'd like everyone to know, I think we have the best Attorney General. But I'm thinking of some unscrupulous Attorney General in the future, if he should decide to agonize someone he can step in and take over the functions of the state's attorney. Isn't that possible under that Amendment?"

Duff: "Adeline, in my opinion, in prosecutors, all kinds of prosecutors, can harass, can create indignities, can accomplish a lot of bad things which is precisely why, as you know, I have been fighting for a clear definition of what a grand jury is. But here we're talking about something in addition to that, we're also talking about jurisdiction. There is no question that any prosecutor of any kind, whether he be the United States Attorney, whether he be a state's attorney or Attorney General, federal or in Washington, can create through having the wrong man in office an harassment of the citizenry, to be sure. This is why this Bill is so...so very limited in its application to the areas where the ability of the Attorney General to enhance the ability to local prosecutors to their job was narrowly defined."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Sponsor, you have another section. In Section 5 you say that the state's attorneys duties shall be in...words to the effect, all such duties except as provided in Section 4 of this Act. In Section 4 of



of this Act, as I read, curtails the duties of the State's Attorneys, gives those duties to the Attorney General at his pleasure. Now, isn't that what your Amendment means to the Bill, with your Bills?"

Duff: "I didn't follow you specifically, Representative Geo-Karis, but Section, of the fourth section of Section 4 with lines 19 through 22 is already in the Act related to the powers of the Attorney General and I have not added anything there."

Geo-Karis: "No, but what you have added on page 2, line 26 and line 27 where...in Section 5 where the duties of State's Attorneys are enumerated you have added the words that they have the right to commence for example the word except the word that is provided in Section 4 of this Act, related to the duties of the State's Attorney."

Duff: "I then refer you to Amendment #1 which has the limitation that I referred to and makes it part of Section 4."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, one more question. The very things that you are asking for in this Bill are not possible, are they not for every State's Attorney?"

Duff: "Yes, they are."

Geo-Karis: "Then why should we have additional powers?"

Duff: "We have a procedural problem and an ability to prosecute problem. We have, for example, some small counties who are confronted with such things as the problem that I mentioned of the equity funding where you have assumed such a financial crime in a situation where your State's Attorney and your local county board did not have the funds to supply for an adequate prosecution of such an enormous case. In addition to that, and in answer to your question, let me...and perhaps Representative Shea would hear this point because it's pertinent to his statement also. We had a situation come before the Audit Commission, I would use as an example, where we



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a employee of the state who was engaged in the operation of a computer facility within one of the junior colleges and he was taking IBM cards which were used and had a monetary value and selling them. And he was further using state computers and state computer time to run a consulting service on the side where he was also using state employees who were under his jurisdiction to be his assistants in this consulting operation and doing that time on the side for personal gain. When that particular situation came before us it was very clear that because of the nature of the problem which not only could involve this specific situation but the use of computers in Illinois within the college system we wanted to refer it to the Attorney General or to the local State's Attorney. Because of the statewide complexities of that kind of problem it would clearly be best handled by an Attorney General with limited power."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to speak on the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed."

Geo-Karis: "I don't quite agree with the Sponsor's enumeration of his opinion on this Bill much as I love him. However, one thing I keep in mind, whether they're State's Attorneys or Attorney Generals, they're human beings. If one can make an error, or one can be false, so can the other. As I say, we happen to have the best Attorney General right now, I don't know what's going to come in the future. And I do feel that this Bill would curtail and limit the activities, the powers of the State's Attorneys and I don't think you should take a positive position at this time on such a matter. They have their duties and they have oath to follow. In the case that the Sponsor enumerated it could have been well handled in the county where it happened. And I don't see such complexities going all over the state, therefore, I



speak against the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff, to close."

Duff: "Well, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we're all familiar with the intensity of concern that was shown to this subject last year. Many of us felt that some kind of solution might be appropriate to it that would perhaps strike a balance between the feeling of the partisans on both sides of that issue. In order to accomplish this I talked to the principles, if you will, on this subject and have, I think, drawn a rather narrow application which, in the opinion of many people, does not even further, much further, extend the present responsibility to the Attorney General's Office. I've also drawn it in a way which would not limit the State's Attorney except in very specific situations and would, in fact, enhance the probability of prosecution of many cases where they would not otherwise be adequately handled. I recognize that people can look at a given Attorney General or they can look at a particular person in power and they can shudder with what that person could do his responsibility. I recognize that some people might even approach this on a partisan basis. Nevertheless, if you'll read this Bill carefully you'll see that it is a carefully struck compromise between two very strong points of view. I further point out to you that if there's anybody in this Body, if there's any person in this Body who is conscious and has demonstrated by the legislation he has sponsored, who was conscious of the potential difficulties of the grand jury system, it is I. We have all seen the lack of ability of the state or the counties to occasionally prosecute important cases. Note that we are defining here very carefully only financial crimes over \$25,000; we're not talking about your little embezzlement in a grocery store; we're not



talking about your little con artist on the state; we're talking about large financial crimes perpetrated by people who have enormous power to defend themselves against the prosecutor from a little county who has very little opportunity to cope with that kind of power, in terms of an adequate prosecution. One of the Gentlemen who arose in debate indicated that he felt that with some degree of trepidation he would feel that an Attorney General could go stalking into the innermost secrets of any municipality, be it little or small although I think he was primarily concerned with one that was large. The fact is, that this would not other than to make it more clear what the powers of the Attorney General should be in this regard create any kind of such witch hunt. We are not proposing a billion dollars or a million dollar or any kind of staff increase that is going to go beyond the powers to investigate that the State's Attorney might already have related to disbursement of state funds and to that extent I refer you to the earlier sections of page 4 which already relate to the Attorney General's ability to accomplish those investigations. This is the closest thing, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that you're ever going to get to a compromise from this issue. It's an important issue. It's one the people of Illinois want. It's one they're looking for. It's one that we didn't handle as well as we might perhaps have handled before and I propose it to you without one single State's Attorney having come before the Executive Committee to protest. Without one single witness coming before the Committee to protest. And without one single letter written, to my knowledge at least, to any Member of this House to protest. You have here an opportunity to enhance the ability of the state to insure in these days of lack of credibility in government the opportunity of our state to accomplish these purposes



within reasonable limitations and I do ask for a favorable Roll."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall House Bill 2425 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no.. Now does anybody wish to explain his vote so we can get this matter over with and go to the next...anyone wish to explain their vote? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question there's 31 ayes, 71 nays...Gibbs, aye...7 answering present. Representative Duff, what purpose do you rise?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I rise for two reasons. First, I'd like to ask for postponed consideration on this Bill. And I'd like to make a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. This Bill will be put on the order of postponed consideration. State your point, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I've not been in this House a long time but that's the first time I've ever heard the man with the gavel say 'does anybody want to explain his vote so we can get this matter over with' and I thank you very much."

Speaker Telcser: "I voted for your Bill, Brian, what are you so upset about? Huh? I'll know better next time not to vote for your Bill. House Bill 2428."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2428. Waddell. A Bill for an act making appropriation to the Department of Transportation for flood control, drains improvement in the Long River ...Fox River in Kane County. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Kane, Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that's kind of a hard act to follow. I would suggest to you at this time, those of you who have read the newspapers this past year are well aware of the flood conditions in the State of Illinois. And as far as this section of the Fox is concerned, I tell you that it is



also the worst flooding section in the State of Illinois having lost three lives in a short course of five miles along the Fox River. We had a drowning at Carpentersville. We had two drownings at Elgin; two members of the Elgin Fire Department, two young married men with families. This very same section of the Fox you last year supported in this measure to the tune of \$100,000 only to find that the Governor had been fitted in his expenditure of money and reduced that amount by 50. And then having had the engineering fact come about that those materials that had to be moved from the bottom of the Fox cost three times what had been estimated. Therefore, went back to the Department and upon their recommendation \$400,000 it would take to rectify this part of the Fox from Dundee to Elgin and in doing so you would then relieve the situation thereby in this past winter alone we have had in these homes and in the businesses along the Dundee area flood waters that came right up into the homes - and the waters were halfway up to the knees of those wives and families who have lived there for so many years and had yet not experienced this very same thing. I suggest to you that it is not going to get easier, it's going to get worse because with the terrific amount of building that we have in the area, that drop of water that normally settled on the farmland and took two weeks to get down to the Fox because of the new routes, driveways, streets, storm sewers, that amount of water is there in a matter of twenty or thirty minutes and therefore the flooding condition. I submit to you that this is a good Bill. I submit to you that it is humanitarian and I trust that you will give a favorable vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? Question is, shall House Bill 2428 pass? All those in favor signify



by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Neff, aye. This question...Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question 141 ayes, no nays, none answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2477."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2477. A Bill for an act to repeal sections and amend sections of the Animal Control Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Franklin, Representative Hart."

Hart: "Mr. Speaker...Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill amends the Animal Control Act to repeal a portion of the tax on dogs that we passed in the General Assembly last year. The Bill would make it optional within the counties whether or not to charge the tax and to have the registration. It would allow registration without a tax or up to \$4.00. I think the Bill is a very good Bill. There's been a lot of opposition to the Bill we passed last year by dog owners. They feel that they've been discriminated against and I would appreciate the support of the House on that. I think this is a very good piece of legislation."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 2477 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question 124 ayes, 3 nays, 2 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2500."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2500. A Bill for an act to amend sections of an act to create the Illinois Commission Atomic Energy. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Is Representative Maragos on the floor? Representative Hudson, could you take this? Gentleman



from DuPage, Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,..."

Speaker Telcser: "Is Hudson on?"

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I beg your indulgence and I have a throat condition, apparently today, as some of the other Members in the House have had but I'll do the best I can. House Bill 2500 seeks to amend the Illinois, the Act to amend the Illinois Commission on Atomic Energy. And what it does, briefly, one part of it adds one ex-officio member to the Commission. We are adding to the Commission as an ex-officio the Secretary of Transportation. Another part of the Amendment simply clarifies that the appointed Members who serve two years shall serve until their successors are appointed. This is not clear in the Bill as it stands. It clarifies the language as to chairman and co-chairman and their responsibilities and it clarifies the language as to the duties of the Commission itself. And, Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, my colleagues unless there are some questions, I will try to answer, I would ask for your support of this Amendment of this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Any questions? Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I see that our colleague on this side of the aisle, Representative Maragos, doesn't happen to be on the floor right now and I also know that he has worked a good deal with this Commission, what is his attitude towards this Bill?"

Hudson: "Representative Maragos is the Sponsor of the Bill."

Lundy: "...Chief...you're handling it for him, is that..."

Hudson: "...And asked me if I would handle it, I'm the chief



co-sponsor in his absence."

Lundy: "All right. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Any further discussion? Question is, shall House Bill 2500 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 143 ayes, no nays, 2 answering present. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2588."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2588. Getty. A Bill for an act to register and regulate collection agencies, provides for penalties for violation. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2588 is a Bill can be divided into three parts. The first part requires that a collection agency register with the State of Illinois with the Department of Registration and Education. It also requires that a surety bond in the amount of \$25,000 be posted for the benefit of the people and those who would become subject to abuse. Secondly, it adopts a list of unlawful practices by collection agencies which was the product of the Judiciary I Committee and Subcommittees worked for three or four weeks during this Session of the General Assembly. I have adopted their Subcommittee and Committee Reports in this regard. The third part of the Bill is a...creates a deceptive collection practices section of Chapter 38 and lists five categories of offenses which would be business offenses and also lists a sixth offense which would be a disorderly conduct offense. This Bill passed out of the Judiciary I Committee by a vote 13 to 1 and I believe the one who voted against it now supports. And I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."



Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Question is, shall House Bill 2588 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 139 ayes, no nays, 2 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2633. You want it out of the record, Cal? House Bill 2667."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2667. Washburn. A Bill for an act to amend sections of an act authorizing the Department of Conservation to provide for comprehensive development and management of the Illinois-Michigan Canal. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Grundy, Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2667 amends an act that we passed here about four years ago pertaining to the disposal of 36 lots in the City of Morris. If you will recall that these people had their backs against the wall. The EPA was on them on one side and the City of another for 'floating' the canal. Now that the state is in a position to sell this property, we find that two of the families are public aid families and if they are not permitted to lease the land until...for the remainder of the lifetime their homes will be sold out from under them. And that's just what this Bill does. It provides that the leasee of such land who is a natural...person may renew his lease of such lands until his death. And I would ask for your favorable support on this Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 2667 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Palmer."



Palmer: "To explain my no vote, Mr. Speaker, the...some four years ago this Legislature did pass a Bill which provides for the sale of canal land. Last year we made the Illinois-Michigan Canal a state park. In reference to the first Bill that passed, I would invite the attention to the Members of this House to the Congressional Act of 1947 which provides for a reverter in the case that lands are not used for public purposes as highways, recreational purposes and so forth. I believe that that act is still in existence has not...I know it has not been repealed and the State of Illinois, I think, at that time, four years ago, erroneously and perhaps illegally, set up a situation...not illegally, but set up a situation whereby Congress, the title of these lands could revert. I also want to explain my no vote for this reason. That the lands were set aside for canal purposes. It thwarts those purposes if we're going to have the sale of those lands and I have talked to the Sponsor of the Bill about it and although there are 34 tenants perhaps, or squatters might be the best way of saying it, along those land banks around Morris, up and down the 90 miles of this canal you'll probably find many more. I think it's a bad precedent for a number of reasons. And for that reason I'm voting no and I would urge my colleagues to take a good look at it and also vote no."

Speaker Telcser: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 128 ayes, 9 nays, 9 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2668."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2668. Juckett. Amends civil and administrative code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, there is House Bill 2669"



which is on Second Reading and I ask leave to have that considered. It is the appropriation Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Are there any objections to having 2669 heard as a companion Bill although it appears on Second Reading, and has been read a second time, could be read a third time today. Are there any objections? Hearing none, will the Clerk please read House Bill 2669 a third time?"

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2669. A Bill for an act making an appropriation to the Department of Services for the handicapped. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you very much...thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2668 is a Bill which creates a Department of Services for the Handicapped. House Bill 2669 is the appropriation Bill of \$100,000. Both of these Bills, of course, cleared Committee and the new department will coordinate and consolidate in one area of state government instead of many areas. The services and facilities for the handicapped under Section 19 of Article I of the State Constitution we, of course, are obligated not to discriminate against those who are handicapped, both physically and mentally. However, these people want to do something. They want to be constructive but everywhere they turn they find barriers. They find barriers in the various departments of the state, barriers in the cities and barriers in private industry. Now we have found that these people are best employees, the best work records, the least accident rates. And this is one way that we can to do insure that all these barriers will come down and we can take the people off the public aid roll, put them on... And I certainly ask for your support, not for me, but for those of the people of the State of Illinois who do have a handicap and do need a hand up,



not a hand out."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? This shall...
Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd only like to point out the fact that in spite of aiding the handicapped, services supporting handicapped, I want to point out the fact that this is, under this Bill, a creation of a new department. I'm going to vote for...against this Bill particularly because I think if we're going to open up state government and open up new departments even though the discussion in the Executive Committee gave me some indication that there are many departments who work with the handicapped and there might be some means to coordinate, yet I think that we ought to leave the prerogative within the Governor, any governor, I realize that we have an anti-governor Legislature. But I think if we're going to start changing departments that we ought to leave it in the hands of the Governor to change the departments to reorganize state government. And if anything we ought to start eliminating some departments. We ought to have less departments. I really think that although we do it in the name of handicapped which we all are for, I think that we are creating here another department that could add to the cost of state government and I don't think anybody is for that. Handicapped or those who are not handicapped. So I only want to point that out, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you may think that you're doing something for the handicapped. But I think there could be another vehicle whereby they could coordinate all of the services within the state government but yet not do it to the creation of a new state department because all that will lead to is heavier costs."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Harold Washington."



Washington: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I deeply regret that I must disagree with my distinguished friend and colleague, Representative Matijevich. But I was amazed when this matter came before the Executive Committee to find that no where in state government had we coordinated the very serious of problem of aid, comfort, education, concern for the handicapped people. I do not read Section 19, Article I of the Constitution as being prohibition against doing anything against handicapped people. I read it as a positive assertion that the state must do something to allay the plight of handicapped people. I think this Board, this Department, is designed to do that. It was a very interesting discussion that we had there. Everyone came and testified before the Committee, recognized the need that we did have...should have a department but no one wanted to take the responsibility for it. The net result is that they painted a pattern of total confusion as to just what is being done. And more importantly, as to what is not being done in this state for the handicapped. I think Representative Juckett is to be commended for coming forth with forthright legislation designed to coordinate this entire problem under one department. I urge your support of this House Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill and I heartily concur with the remarks of Representative Washington. When this Bill was heard in the Executive Committee, I think we were all amazed to learn of the proliferation of agencies who are involved in some area of services for handicapped or other. But in this testimony of all of these witnesses, it became apparent, as a matter of



fact, it was readily admitted that nowhere was there a coordination of effort in servicing the handicapped. So rather than expand state government as it has been suggested, the creation of this department may do, I think it's an opportunity to tie many existing agencies into one and perhaps affect the economy. But even if we do not, it will provide some necessary coordination that is long overdue and sadly lacking in our state government today. I would suggest, I would heartily suggest that we support this very excellent Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Lundy: "Representative Juckett, you indicated that one of the reasons for this Bill is the proliferation of agencies, departments, bureaus and so forth that now deal with problems of the handicapped. Could you give, if you have a list, what those various departments, agencies and bureaus are?"

Juckett: "Well, I don't know that I put it in that kind of terminology. What I indicated was that the services for the handicapped were not being delivered. Now we used to have the division...or the Governor's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped which was abolished by Executive Order. We have the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. We have the Department of Public Health who testified in Committee. Those, basically other than individual sections of the various departments are the ones who are supposed to be handling it. Department of Public Aid in their 'WIN' program and in some of their other programs are supposed to be handling employment portion. Department of Mental Health through disabilities and mental illness are supposed to be handling some of them."



Lundy: "All right. I have two questions, then. Number one, you indicated the Department of Public Health testified in the Committee on this Bill. Did they testify in support or opposition to it?"

Juckett: "They testified not in support of the Bill. They indicated that they were charged with making rules and regulations in regard to nursing homes, et cetera, which really do not go into the subject matter of this Bill."

Lundy: "All right, my second question is this. If one of the purposes of the Bill is to try to bring together, coordinate, unify the delivery of services for the handicapped, where in the Bill does it state that the existing agencies that you have just named, that are responsible for these...the delivery of these services will feed their functions to the new department of the handicapped? It looks to me as if all we're doing is creating a new department but not taking away from any of the existing agencies the functions that they now have."

Juckett: "That's a very good question and the answer to that is that you learn by experience from the General Assembly. One of the past Sessions I introduced a Bill that created the Department of Transportation and I did exactly what you are asking. I eliminated all the other functions when that Department was to be created. I had 65 companion Bills and the Bill got tied up because of 65 companion Bills. And the proper way, I found, was first to create the Department, give them enough money to start their operation, find out what is involved, where they are going and then come back and change the agencies and merge and consolidate."

Lundy: "May I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed."

Lundy: "Well, I understand the Gentleman's purpose in proposing the Bill. It is certainly a laudable purpose. But in light of the fact that the Bill makes no provision for



transferring to the new department of the handicapped, a code department, the functions of the many existing departments and agencies which provide services for the handicapped, I very much fear that what we may be doing if we pass this Bill is simply to add to the proliferation of services of agencies and adding to the confusion that already exists as the Gentleman points out, a very confused field. And for myself because I don't want to vote against the lawful intent of the Bill, but because I fear that we may be simply increasing and compounding the confusion, I will vote present."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "If the Sponsor will yield for a question."

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Palmer: "Representative Juckett, I don't see a definition of handicapped in here, is there any separate section or statute that the word is defined?"

Juckett: "There is a definition of handicapped in the State Constitution, in Article 19...Section 19 of Article I. And there is a definition of handicapped in the four Bills which implement that which this Legislature passed overwhelmingly in the previous Session."

Palmer: "But it includes, then, the physically handicapped."

Juckett: "Physically handicapped,...handicapped."

Palmer: "How about the mentally handicapped, does it make a distinction between those persons with mental disabilities, that is, these retarded children and those with other problems?"

Juckett: "All of them are included in that definition."

Palmer: "Is it the thought that at some point the Department of Mental Health will be phased out and then this Department will take its place?"

Juckett: "No, it is not that thought."

Palmer: "Then what is the need for that department?"



Juckett: "The department...the basic problem is, and I think it's really set out in Section A with the powers on page 4, line 25, is to identify, analyze and evaluate all programs and services for all handicapped citizens in the state. I think we've got to do that before we know exactly where we're going and..."

Palmer: "Well..."

Juckett: "...With that kind of information we will then know where we are going."

Juckett: "These are the words of a sociologist and not of the legal student or scholar. I just wondered if the ...we're talking about identification...if they... identification could not found in those departments, if the Department of Mental Health, now, does not identify, et cetera, evaluate and so foith, and then if that is true then all the rest of it is true. Then, again, I would ask what is the need for the department?"

Juckett: "Well, the Department of Mental Health, when an individual is referred to them for treatment or for service will of course identify the individual as to their handicap. As to whether they are developmentally disabled, mentally ill or schizophrenic, et cetera, but why...this is not so much concerned while that Department is servicing by treatment, we are concerned when they finish with the treatment that that individual will be able to take their rightful place. And the Department of Mental Health has no service for them after the mental illness, the mental retardation treatment is completed. ..Then be determined as cured and the individual goes on his way. The problem is they're over one million people in this state that are handicapped and there is very little that is being done for them."

Palmer: "Well, is this an exclusionary power? Is it exclusive to this Department, these powers and these functions?"

Juckett: "Yes, there is no...that is correct."



Palmer: "Then have they been deleted in the other Department, those words, or the powers given in the other Department."

Juckett: "Have they been deleted?"

Palmer: "Yeah."

Juckett: "No, because of the problem. If...I don't think another Department has these powers. They may share in some of the activities such as DVR but until we analyze what all of the problems are, what all the services that are being rendered, there is no purpose as far as I am concerned of eliminating all those powers until we have all the information available. Those agencies have not provided the information. Those agencies have not accomplished the things that were set for them to do and the only way that we can do it is start fresh, start with a clean slate, find a direction, do it and then pull the other groups together."

Palmer: "Well, I wonder if this will do it. I don't read it the same way as you. It would seem to me that if something else, the clear meaning of these words mean something else, it might mean what you say. But it also very well could mean, and does look...looks to me like it means something else too. And perhaps the motive is good, the follow through is necessary. But it seems to me that you're taking under one department powers now vested in several departments and I wonder, then, if that's the right way to go."

Juckett: "I would imagine that after the first year of operation and were the direction given to the Director to identify these areas that they then could come back in and further identify departments or agencies that would have to be changed and developed into this one department."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? If not, Representative Juckett to close the debate."



Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there are over one million disabled persons in the State of Illinois. They do need help. They need help in the form of a hand up and not in the form of a hand out. With this department we can coordinate, we can evaluate and we can make sure that these million people who are desirous of being able-bodied citizens will have that chance. And I ask for you to give them that chance now."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall these two Bills pass? All in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. The Clerk will make a copy of the first Roll Call. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 108 ayes, 7 nays, 20 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2676."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2676. An act making the Department of Transportation. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentlemen from Henderson, Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2676 is an appropriation to establish Amtrack between Clinton, Iowa and Chicago. This service was discontinued in 1971. The appropriation is \$424,000 and with what the federal government would pay, that should cost the state \$242,000. The figure was computed by adding 30% for inflation for...from the result of the 1972 study on the possibility of restoring rail passenger service on this route. The total cost figured was the fiscal year 1975 would have been have...would be \$380,000 which Illinois would pay two-thirds of the cost and the federal...Amtrack would pay the other third. The proposed Chicago-Clinton train would make seven stops."



Some of these stations would have to be repaired and we've estimated that it takes about \$10,000 for each station...to put it back in shape which would amount to another \$70,000. That's where we come up to the \$424,000. The stops that this train would make would be, Geneva, DeKalb, Rochelle, Dixon, Sterling, Morris and Clinton, Iowa. And I might say DeKalb University, the President of DeKalb University contacted me and said they had about 5,000 students that would appreciate and like to have this train to use."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? Gentleman from Lake, Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Griesheimer: "Representative Neff, can you tell me whether the Iowa Legislature has appropriated any money for this since this appears to benefit Clinton, Iowa as much as it will many of the stops along this route?"

Neff: "No. Of course, Clinton, Iowa as you know is just across the river from Illinois. We had tried to see if we could stop the train at the...problem is site, but there's no place to turn the thing around so we had to run to Clinton, Iowa. I might say this, that there is a group in Iowa...are working on extending this thing clear across Iowa. In fact, it goes much farther than that. They're working...a group is working on several states to establish...to try to get Amtrack service clear to the West Coast."

Griesheimer: "So does that mean that they have or have not participated in this?"

Neff: "They're not participating this is an Illinois project and certainly there'd be a little...in fact, Clinton, Iowa, but it's Illinois and the only reason we're running



to Clinton, Iowa, is there's no stopping-off place.
No place to turn the train around."

Griesheimer: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Further discussion? Representative Neff wish to close?"

Neff: "I would appreciate a favorable vote on this."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall House Bill 2676...I'm sorry, I'm sorry. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Would the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Jaffe: "Now, in the Digest it says that this for the Chicago and Northwestern, is that correct?"

Neff: "Yes, I believe that's right. I believe it's Chicago, Northwestern."

Jaffe: "In other words we're subsidizing the Chicago and Northwestern, am I correct in that or...just wrong or what?"

Neff: "I'm sorry I don't believe that is Chicago and Northwestern track at all and I can't tell you the name of the track. The track this is. There's a freight line that's been running through there for years only the fact that there's no passenger service and that was discontinued...I'm sorry, it is Northwestern."

Jaffe: "Well, the question that I'm asking, Clarence, are we paying to subsidize Chicago and Northwestern on that?"

Neff: "We're going through Amtrack, we would be subsidizing, yes, to bring this passenger train service back. That's the only way we can get the passenger service there."

Jaffe: "Well, my question still isn't answered. I want to know is Chicago and Northwestern that we're subsidizing?"

Neff: "This will be the first train, as I understand, that would be under Amtrack and Northwestern."

Jaffe: "My question is still...I just want to know if we're



subsidizing Chicago and Northwestern. And if we're subsidizing Chicago and Northwestern then I'd be compelled to vote no. I...I'm not getting an answer to my question."

Neff: "It...no, it doesn't go to...I appreciate your question there, Representative. It doesn't go to Chicago and Northwestern but Amtrack would be using that track just like they are on these other Amtrack trains. Be... see no money go to Chicago and Northwestern."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay...Representative Jaffe, has your question been answered? Are you..."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, my question has been answered but there's nothing I can do about it."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Deuster, do you...No. Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "If...one question..Representative Neff, evidently you had this service before and then it was taken away, is that it?"

Neff: "It was set up until 1971, Representative, and then the train was discontinued, like it was in several areas of the state where we have established Amtrack services back...since '71 there's been no passenger services on this here...through Sterling and DeKalb and so forth."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak briefly to this."

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed."

Matijevich: "I hate to oppose a Bill which I know is helping Representative Neff but I'm afraid Representative Neff, you're going to start a precedent because I'm going to be here quickly, as quick as I can because I didn't appreciate the fact that they took some service away from area. We used to have the Northwestern going all the way to Milwaukee, now we've got the Milwaukee Road but that's quite a ways from my area. And I really think that you're going to have a precedent. I oppose many



of these, taking away from services in many of the areas but I don't think that we ought to have state government obtain to provide the services back. I think somebody made a decision, and in some cases it was a wise decision, to eliminate some passenger services. Evidently the people weren't taking these trains, not enough volume and I'm just afraid of the precedent you're going to establish where all of us, all of us are in some area where they did eliminate some passenger service and I compliment you for being the first to come here in the Legislature, if they take care of my area, but it's going to be a tremendous cost to state government and I would hope that people realize that you're going to add to this cost. Throughout the week vote for a Bill because a Legislator is a good Legislator, he's trying to protect his area. Well, I'm telling you all I can see here today and quite a few days before is just adding to the cost of state government. And I would urge a no vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Whiteside, Representative Miller."

Miller: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it is true that this line is the one that used to have the famous Kate Shelly train, passenger train, that runs from Chicago to Clinton, Iowa. This train was taken off many of us up in that area and it goes through my city, my county and my district, never could understand why this train was taken off with the large number of passengers that did ride this train. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is practically a commuter train that runs...used to run from Clinton, Iowa to Chicago through Sterling, Rochelle, Dixon, DeKalb. People rode it in in the morning and back at night. The area involved was dismayed when this passenger train was removed. All this is is to ask that Amtrack now run this train and take care of the



passengers that are in this area. It's true, Representative Jaffe, that this is on the Northwestern Railroad's line. It's on their track. But it's like other Amtracks and this would be something that would be very great and useful to all northern Illinois. And I urge your aye vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Kane, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I believe the Gentleman from Lake would probably confess that he's ridden to Springfield a time or two on an Amtrack train and understands that this thing is in a growth position in some routes. This is merely a test to see whether or not the old Kate Shelly route is a viable one especially since the student population of...DeKalb Northern Illinois University, in particular, has grown tremendously since the train was removed. As an old commuter on that line, going both to Clinton and in eastern Chicago, I would urge that you reconsider any remarks that would cast a negative vote on this particular Bill. It's the beginning of the hope for a whole section of the northern part of Illinois that a viable transportation system can be evolved. All the mayors along this line are willing to put in local money and this is merely a matching kind of a thing for, I believe, a one year experiment with Amtrack to make go. And I would certainly urge an aye vote..."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would urge an aye vote, too. My colleague from Lake County suggested that Representative Neff was the first one to come in with such Bill...such a Bill. Well, that's not the case at all. The State of Illinois is presently contributing to the running of intercity passenger ser-



vice down to Quincy. Here to Springfield, down to St. Louis....(tape)...train to East Dubuque, to Rock Island. And this just supplements that service and runs it out westward. Also, it has not been pointed out that the students and the faculty of Northern Illinois University, I understand, would benefit from this, too. It does supplement and compliment the innercity network across the State of Illinois. I think it's a good Bill. It's nothing new. It's no precedent. It just continues what we've done in the past and it's a good addition to the train service in Illinois. I urge a yes vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall House Bill 2676...oh, question is, shall House Bill 2676 pass? All those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Lost track already of where I was. I believe we're ...Juckett's...Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 122 ayes, 2 nays, none answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Geo-Karis, aye. House Bill 2731. 2731. Maragos isn't here. No, out of the record. No, let's take it out of the record. 2770. Representative Bluthardt."

Clerk Selcke: "2770. Bluthardt. A Bill for an act to amend Section 8 of an act to provide for the matter of levying and imposing taxes for the Division of Special Services to areas within a boundary to home rule units and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is a most important Bill as evidenced to the fact that this is the only Bill I have that managed to get through Rules Committee. It got successfully through the House Rules on Assignment of Bills and then through my good friend, Dick Walsh, who handled the Bill in Revenue, did



come out with a Do Pass unanimously. And what it does, it changes the word 'a' to 'and' which is what's been requested by the attorneys handling the bond issue here. So I would appreciate it if you would give me an affirmative vote on this."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? Question is, shall House Bill 2770 pass? Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question 131 ayes, 1 nay, 2 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 2163."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2163. McGah. A Bill for an act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative McGah."

McGah: "I'd like to yield to Representative Barry on this... his Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Bureau, Representative Barry."

Barry: "I have two Amendments on this Bill that I explained last Friday. First Amendment makes the rate for men and women the same under Workmen's Comp as we intended last year. The second Amendment makes it clear that any Workmen's Comp recovery for a serious injury to us as to any other state employee or...if a death were to occur that Workmen's Comp recovery will not be taken from our pension, and we pay for our pension and Workmen's Comp recovery would be for an injury, of course. So I think it's a very good Bill for all of us and all state employees and I suggest a favorable vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there any discussion? Question is, shall House Bill 2163 pass. Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Gene Hoffman, aye. Take the record. Question, 153 ayes; 1 nay; none answering present. This Bill



having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2133. Totten. Doesn't want that. 2244...doesn't want that. No, he's not here. 2731, I think."

Speaker Telcser: "House Bill 2731."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2731. Maragos. A Bill for an act to amend Senior Citizen's Disabled Property Tax Relief Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the purpose of 2731 is to give the same relief that we are giving to other senior citizens in the form of a circuit breaker in the area of the mobile taxes...mobile home taxes. We are already giving it to renters, we have already given it to people who own property. However, this is a segment of the population and an area throughout the state, it's a very big segment of population, that deserves this relief as well as the others because it's unfair and it's not uniform for these senior citizens. I can state that these mobile homes that these people are paying are the only low cost homes which are not being subsidized by the federal government. So therefore I ask for your approval to House Bill 2731."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Question is, shall House Bill 2731 pass? Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question, 153 ayes; no nays; none answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority...Yourell and Capuzi, aye; Bob Dunne, aye; D'Arco, aye; I got it, Douglas, aye... this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2407. Deuster."

Speaker Telcser: "Want 2407, Don? Gentleman...has it been



read, Mr. Clerk? ...Been read a third time?"

Clerk Selcke: "Not yet."

Speaker Telcser: "House Bill 2407."

Clerk Selcke: "A Bill for an act to amend the Regional Transportation Authority Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "You don't...want that out of the record? Gentleman from Lake, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, an Amendment has been filed to that... it has not been prepared and distributed and so I...in view of that I'd have it taken out of the record."

Speaker Telcser: "Take it out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2522. Totten. Doesn't want that. 2518, Fleck?"

Speaker Telcser: "Nope, out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "2654, Arnell."

Speaker Telcser: "Nope."

Clerk Selcke: "2541, Grotberg. 2541. You want to pass it? Maybe this is...House Bill 2815, Fleck. You ready? House Bill 26...House Bill 2616, McCormick. Doesn't want it. 17 or 18, Phil? ...2743...that's it."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, let's go to Postponed Consideration and get the matter that Representative Catania and get ...wanted to get out of the way. Representative Gibbs on the floor? Okay. On Postponed Consideration, Third Reading, House Bill 1833. And we were hearing 2822 and 2823 which were also on Third Reading Postponed Consideration. The Lady...the Bill's been read a third time and the Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I would ask leave of the House to return House Bill 1833 to the order of Second Reading."

Speaker Telcser: "Are there any questions? Hearing none, House Bill 1833 is returned to the order of Second Reading. The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania... Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Gibbs."



Gibbs: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in reference to Amendment #2 which was just recently passed, having voted on the prevailing side, I move at this time to reconsider the vote of which it was taken."

Speaker Telcser: "Having voted on the prevailing side on which Amendment #2 to House Bill 1833 was adopted, the Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Gibbs, moves that that vote be reconsidered. All in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by saying aye; opposed no. The Gentleman's motion prevails. The Gentleman now moves to table Amendment..."

Gibbs: "At this time, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move that we table Amendment #2 to House Bill 1833."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman now moves to table Amendment #2 to House Bill 1833. All in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by saying aye; opposed no. The Amendment's tabled. Futher Amendments? Third Reading. The Bill has been read a third time as has House Bill 2822 and 2823. The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 1833 is the School Bus Safety Bill that was recommended by the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission in precisely the condition that the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission has recommended that we adopt all of these measures. House Bills 2822 and 2823 are the accompanying appropriations Bills which will appropriate 1.9 million dollars so that school bus owners can retrofit padding across seatbacks. These will be the school buses that are on the road now. And this will attack the single most dangerous aspect of those school buses. It will put padding across the hardback seat tops and the metal handrails. Will also appropriate \$45,000 to driver and pupil education. I ask for your favorable vote on all three of these Bills."



Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Lady yield for a question? This has probably been asked, Representative Catania, but what...is there a definition of school bus in this Bill?"

Catania: "Not in this Bill. The School Problems Commission also held hearings and Senator Glass' Bill which will be coming over from the Senate, which I think are over from the Senate, go into the matter of defining a school bus."

Leinenweber: "What I'm driving at is, the last time I was involved in the situation I ran into the question of whether or not many of the regulations concerning school buses would apply to private bus carriers who happen to participate or carry students at lower fares. In other words, some private bus companies will alter their regular route to accommodate schools, would this apply to any bus carrying a school child or only the school bus as hopefully will be defined in Senator Glass' Bill?"

Catania: "This Bill does not address the problem at all with defining a school bus. And we won't get into the question of how school buses are actually defined until his Bills do come up in the House. Now these Bills...am I understanding you correctly, you're talking about private bus companies?"

Leinenweber: "...Or as the Joliet Mass Transit District Bus Line which does a substantial amount of carrying of school children."

Catania: "Okay. Standard buses are not affected by this Bill but I believe there's some...I don't think they're now affected by his Bill either but those are the ones that originally had some dealing with standard buses. This Bill doesn't affect standard buses at all."

Leinenweber: "In others words..."



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Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Gentleman from Livingston, Representative Hunsicker."

Hunsicker: "Question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates he'll yield."

Hunsicker: "One question. What happens if the school bus break down and they get somebody with a private bus to run the route and there's no seat belts in it, are they going to be...different liability in it?"

Catania: "We've taken out the seat belts, so this doesn't have anything to do..."

Hunsicker: "What about the padding and other things that go in?"

Catania: "Now...(tape)...your question was what if the school bus breaks down?"

Hunsicker: "Yeah, the school bus breaks down and they have to get someone that's got a private carrier, maybe have two or three buses for charter service or one thing or another and the seats aren't padded just like they're supposed to be in a school bus?"

Catania: "Well, there again it gets into the matter of the definition of a school bus and if it's a carrier that isn't defined as a school bus in the statutes then they wouldn't be liable to meet the requirements of a school bus. And this Bill doesn't really get into the definition of a school bus, so in that particular problem there wouldn't be any insurance liability because they wouldn't be defined as a school bus."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Question is, shall these three Bills pass? Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Okay, now, have all voted who wish? Hirschfeld, aye. Hirschfeld, aye. Have all voted who wish? Well let's hit the switch. Stiehl, aye. Rayson, aye. Take the record. This question 137 ayes; 1 nay; 10 answering present. McLendon, aye. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared...these three Bills



have received the constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. Yourell, aye. And the Clerk will make an appropriate number of Roll Calls. Now, on the order of Postponed Consideration appears House Bill 1990. House Bill 1990 on the Order of Postponed Consideration, the Bill has been read a third time. The Gentleman from Cook, Phil Collins, is recognized in connection with that matter."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Telcser: "...Postponed."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ask leave of the House to return House Bill 1990 to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment."

Speaker Telcser: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, House Bill 1990...order of Second Reading. Will the Clerk please read the Amendment? The Bill is now on Second Reading, okay...are there any Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #1. Collins. Amend House Bill 1990, page 1, lines 5 and so forth."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Collins."

Collins: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1990 as drafted was a lump sum appropriation for the Legislative Intern Program at Chicago State University. The Amendment would break it down into a line appropriation and add an amount which was omitted which would include, now, the amount necessary for personal services. The total amount of the Bill now would be \$46,262 and I would move for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1990."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? The Gentleman offers to move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1990. All in favor, aye; opposed, no. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments? Third Reading. The Bill's been read a third time, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Collins."



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Collins: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1990 reflects the need for appropriation for the program for the Legislative Interns trained at Chicago State University and would appropriate the funds to the continuation for these young people who have been working with a number of us in the House as interns. This is a full nine month program in the university... (tape)... including the period of time in the last two months of the Session when these people come to Springfield and actually work with the Legislator of their choice. The program has been restricted to the Districts 22 through 30 for the first two years of the program, the idea being and the agreements already made in the consortium of Chicago college at the universities that it would be the desire to expand this program to all of the colleges in the area. Now the program previously has been funded by private foundations. The Field Foundation, primarily, has been the support of this program. They have supported the program for the first two years of the plan and now have indicated that they will no longer be willing to provide the private funding so therefore it becomes necessary for us to appropriate this money if we are to continue in the start of what I believe to be a very useful program. These interns are currently working with Representatives Ewell, Barnes, Washington, Catania, myself, Jones, if I'm leaving anybody out, I think there are seven working with us right now, and I would ask for the support of the House in funding this program."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Knox, Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Collins: "No."

McMaster: "Representative Collins, I fully support the concept of the legislative interns but I am a little bit concerned



are any of them involved in the Arts Councils or is this part of the...(tape)"

Collins: "If they are, I'll move to table the Bill."

McMaster: "Thank you, Representative Collins."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."
Representative Shea."

Shea: "Yeah, could you explain, as this proposed budget is as I read, you've got \$14,000 in here for a director?"

Collins: "That's correct."

Shea: "Well, what do you need a director for?"

Collins: "The director is the young lady who coordinates the programs throughout the school year. She is the chief instructor, she brings the students to Springfield on various trips throughout the year. She is...the responsible for accumulating and assimilating all the information and materials necessary. She is the one who has been running the program for two years and I believe in any such program you do need someone to coordinate the program."

Shea: "All right. Is this...is this her only salary or does she receive funds from another source?"

Collins: "I'm not aware of other funds. I...oh, Representative Epton informs me this is her total salary."

Shea: "Her what?"

Collins: "Her total salary."

Shea: "Well, could you tell me what this cost is per intern compared to the program run by the Legislative Council?"

Collins: "Your...you mean your total remunerations per intern?"

Shea: "Well, here, I see, Phil, about one-third of these, the grant going to...to the intern and two-thirds of it being used for some kind of overhead. And we have, at the present time, a program through the Legislative Council and the other universities and I'm just wondering what the cost is compared to the other programs? "

Collins: "I can't compare it to your costs because I don't know



what the cost is. I can only tell you of the...

I have a breakdown of the appropriation here and of these 46,000-some odd dollars, 19,000 is for personal services, the rest is all for the students and the materials that they use, and their expense."

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

Epton: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Epton: "And while I...after I receive his answer, Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed."

Epton: "Thank you, the first question, of course, is I'll support this Bill, Representative Collins but the next time you sponsor, would you consider an Amendment making it prohibitive for an intern to run against an incumbent?"

Collins: "I think that's an excellent suggestion."

Epton: "Good, I would like that. Now as far as the Bill is concerned, one of those who has been wounded greatly by the Bill, as a matter of fact if Representative Collins hadn't sponsored this group I could have saved \$9,000 last year which I would have been happy to contribute. But in any event I think in answer to Representative Shea's question this approach is a little bit different in that these individual students who otherwise would not become involved in politics, this Bill under the direction of this one lady director, she involves the Representatives in various districts and the students that come down here and see how we work, believe it or not, they go back with a desire to run for office and become involved in politics. And I'm all for it in 58 other districts. I vote aye on this Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Question... Gentleman from Cook, Representative Dee."

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

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."



Dee: "As I understand it, this Bill restricts the...or does not make available the interns to any Member of the House? Is that right, Representative Collins?"

Collins: "The program, as devised, was devised by the Chicago State University and it was extended to the surrounding districts, Districts 22 through 30."

Dee: "What happened to District 20? 19? 18?"

Collins: "They were omitted because, not only of lack of funds but lack of interns available. The thought, though, has been that it would be expanded to include all of the districts and even though the program might remain housed at Chicago State University they hope to work with the other Chicago universities and colleges, through their consortium to make this program available to all the districts and hopefully, hopefully, we will have the funds and the personnel to be able to expand it beyond the limitations that are now high in the program."

Dee: "Is that the purpose of this Bill, to extend it to all the other..."

Collins: "No."

Dee: "In the area?"

Collins: "No, there are only seven interns working right now we hope to expand it to fifteen. As a matter of fact, we just expanded it this year to include the Senate. It originally was the House program and it was set up by a legislative group from the districts that are in the Bill. This was a program that was devised by Legislators in these districts and that is why the limitation is in there."

Dee: "Well if this remains a special purpose Bill for some 8 districts that have been selected..."

Collins: "I would hope it would not."

Dee: "I certainly could not support it."

Collins: "Well, I would hope it would not however we're trying to fund this pilot project with the view that we will



expand it as rapidly as is feasible. We certainly would like you participating in this program with us."

Dee: "Thank you. May I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Telcser: "Proceed, Sir."

Dee: "Under the circumstances, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think this becomes a special...shall I say barrel deal for some eight districts in the city of Chicago? Cutting out districts which for one reason or another do not seem appropriate to this intern program and being one of them I can't see how I can possibly support this Bill and I urge a no on it."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from DuPage; Representative Hudson."

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

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Hudson: "Representative Phil, Phil, here I am. Can you tell me a little more about the director at 14,000, is he going to be doing something else besides..."

Collins: "No."

Hudson: "Will this be a fulltime job?"

Collins: "This is a fulltime job."

Hudson: "This would be a fulltime job."

Collins: "And it's not a he, it's a lady."

Hudson: "Could you...could you tell me, and it would seem to me on principle to be the only fair thing that eventually all the districts be equally treated in this respect, but if that came about, what would the cost to the state...of taxpayers to the State of Illinois be apt to be to support such a full, should we say, full funding of Legislative Intern Program be? Is there any estimate of cost on this?"

Collins: "I'm sure it would be readily obtainable although I do not have that figure. I might say, though, that this is not the only university who is offering this type of program at the present time. Sangamon State, also, had a program, I think it still...it is ongoing, but they had



the same concept out at Sangamon State University, the difference being that ours was legislatively inspired, theirs came, I believe, through their department."

Hudson: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, here is a program that I believe is a program that came out of a group of Legislators that had tried to devise a method by which young people in various districts back in the city of Chicago could include themselves and involve themselves in the legislative process. I would like to correct the Sponsor on one item that he mentioned, I do not have an intern myself but I was involved in the program from its original inception. The program has been expanded. There's, I believe two Senators, Senator Swinarski and Senator Daley that have the legislative intern at this time. But it's merely a question that it is the type of program from its inception in its first two years was a pilot program to involve young people in the legislative process. Now I believe someone mentioned the fact that it was a program set up for special needs. Well, I would like to correct that in the sense that the program that we already have here, that was set up at the University of Illinois for some many years that has been transferred to Sangamon State University is the same program that is set up for the needs of the Legislature and is available to students that participate in those particular universities. So it was the feeling of a group of Legislators that if this was a good program that it was a good program also for the various universities and the colleges back in the city of Chicago who have never attempted to involve young people at this level. I say what we have here is an ideal program to involve



young people in politics in a positive manner to insure that we can get the kind of participation from our young adults that are in our universities and colleges to try to bring about the kinds of people that we would like to see involved in politics. I think it's an excellent program. I think it was excellent from its inception. And the only problem that I see with it is that other universities in the Chicago area and some of the districts that are being served have not taken the initiative to try to adopt this kind of program. If there's anything wrong with it is a program that's simply good and everyone else should try to involve themselves in it. And I think that we should support this program and is now being conceived, hopefully, to expand it to the kind of program that we could involve young people and give them a positive direction on our politics should work and our politics can function for all of our young people. I think you should support this Bill. It's a good Bill. Thank you very much."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Clabaugh."

Clabaugh: "I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if the Sponsor would yield to several questions?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Clabaugh: "Phil, is this an additional program at an additional university? Additional to what we have now?"

Collins: "Yes, they have no program such as this in the university. This is one that was created through the efforts of the Representatives who are on the Committee. I was a late starter, I replaced Representative Ted Myer on the Committee, he and Representative Washington, Barnes and others, Epton, created this program."

Clabaugh: "Well is there a...there is a statewide committee that's looking after this program that is now in existence and will be looking after the ones if we create



this one, is that true?"

Collins: "No. No, it's not correct."

Clabaugh: "Beg pardon?"

Collins: "No."

Clabaugh: "Well, who is the major domo of this thing? Who decides who's going to be the interns and who is not?"

Collins: "Well, the interns are students at Chicago State University who choose to participate in the program. They are political science students. They choose to get into this program and it's rather unique in that not only do we choose the interns but they have to choose us. So whether we want to participate or not it really is in the hands of the students whether he or she wishes to participate in the program and work with a Legislator or Legislators."

Clabaugh: "Well, my question was directed at this whole facet of the intern, there must be some head to it. Is there a committee or does the council down here divide it up, or...I'm interested in the...I'm interested in knowing who is sending these people to us."

Collins: "Oh, Chicago State University."

Clabaugh: "Well,...speaking to this particular one, I'm speaking about the whole system of internship that we have here."

Collins: "Well, that comes out of the Legislative Council. This has nothing to do with the other interns that you're used to working with, they are employees of a Council if I understand it correctly. This program that I'm talking about is a course of studies for which a student receives college credits. It's not a fulltime program working here. They...these students are preparing at home, at the university, is the first seven months of this program working in school studying bill analysis, resource methods, legislative procedures, et cetera. Then they complete their course by coming down here the



last two months of the program and actually working with the Legislature in using the skills that they have learned in the classrooms."

Clabaugh: "Well, I guess what I'm really asking, do we ever have a Republican intern?"

Collins: "Well, I haven't asked my intern her politics but her philosophy is so close to mine that I think that she has to be a Republican."

Clabaugh: "Well, I'm serious in believing..."

Collins: "Well, Representative Epton tells me that one of them ran against him in the Republican primary so, yes, there's..."

Clabaugh: "Well, we don't exactly need that kind of Republican."

Collins: "No, you're absolutely right."

Clabaugh: "I think that...God knows that this student body has gone wild enough to the left and I think we ought to...we Republicans ought to take some concern here and see that for everyone of them there's one of us."

Collins: "Well, I think I took the label, Republican, and I have been working this program and I've been very satisfied with the students as representing a broad spectrum of the political philosophies from as conservative as you and me to liberal as others. So I think, I think we've got, I think we really have a cross section here."

Clabaugh: "Of course if they come out of the political science department of the university I checked some three or four years ago and out of 48 employees of students...I mean...graduate students and so on, there were three that were registered Republicans and that three out of 48, that's not exactly proportionate and I though universities really were supposed to be a place where people learned and not just one to be indoctrinated. And I think that you fellows that are going to be in charge of these things should...on this side of the aisle... should be looking a little closer at it. And I just



wonder if you are satisfied that you're ever going to get a Republican intern out of Chicago State."

Collins: "Well, I'm satisfied that we have and I'm also satisfied with the exception of Representative Epton's unfortunate experience, that these people are gearing themselves to work in government rather than in partisan politics, although they move into that from there. But right now it is strictly the governmental procedures that we're working with, not political philosophy."

Clabaugh: "Well when you get somebody from political science department to work and not work in politics, brother, he's not one of us."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. D'Arco."

D'Arco: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, my intention was to ask Representative Collins a question but Representative Maragos has more important matters to discuss on the Bill and I defer to him if that's permissible."

Speaker Murphy: "Well, Mr. Maragos had requested the floor, so the Chair will recognize the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Representative Collins, what are the students paid during the time they are studying their course?"

Collins: "They're paid \$600 a month."

Maragos: "For how many months are they paid this sum?"

Collins: "Two months."

Maragos: "And that's when they come down here to Springfield."

Collins: "That's right."

Maragos: "You figure out a committee to select and advise and work on this thing, how many Legislatures of the said districts that you have been consulted or advised that they, have been interviewed by these students the last two years?"

Collins: "Well, as a matter of fact, the only one I'm aware of that was not contacted is yourself. I'm surprised



at that because everyone...everyone was supposed to be contacted."

Maragos: "Was it also a fact that two years running, now, I wasn't contacted?" I know for a fact that Representative Giglio was not contacted...and...one other Representative from one other district was not contacted. And I haven't mine, no. (tape)...part, Mr. Speaker, I may speak on the Bill. It is a fact that I was one of the original proponents along with the others when it first came to pass and the fact that the original students who were interviewed didn't like the way I parted my hair and didn't want to consult with me and with no...Representative...as no...I understood and I commended them for who they wanted to work with. The only thing I do come up with is the administrator of this program plus the committee because they haven't taken the decency or the courtesy to having every state Representative in that district meet with these various students to say to them, 'do you want to work with us to meet to see what we look like, to see whether we have any programs that they might be interested in for the following year'. Another I don't understand and I haven't received yet is any input or quality control as to the work of the students that come down here, the programs that they work on. And the last...past two years in spite of it I did vote for...the green light to give them the vote for the appropriation. This year I'm going to vote present as a protest until this program gets on the proper track. I think it's a good program but I think it's administered is not the best way to...and it's no...personal Collins, Representative Collins, but I think the administrator herself. And that's all I have to say on the issue."

Collins: "As I said I'm surprised that you weren't contacted and it either...I can't explain the mistake, Sam,



because obviously being in our district you should have been contacted. But as to what products you'd only have to look at any one of our files and see the research projects that these young people have 'masked' for us which are really, really would amaze you at the quality of the work. Or to look at the Bill analyses that they have provided for us; come into the Executive Committee and see some of the Bill analyses that I have and every Member of the Committee has for...(tape)...meetings and which our intern is working on. I...I think that the work product would be beyond any expectations you would have. They're well prepared when they come down here and they do an outstanding job and I can show you everything that I have as I'm sure every other participant in the program can show you the quality of work here."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the previous question."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say aye; opposed nay. The ayes have it. And the Gentleman's motion prevails. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins, to close the debate."

Collins: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am sorry that there probably are some misunderstanding with respect to this program but I can tell you as Representative Barnes has reiterated that this is a program, a useful and valuable program, this is a program where young people have become involved in the legislative process are learning the right way how government works and at the same time are providing a great service for the Legislature through the individual Legislators that they work with. Now the program, obviously, being a new program will



have some weaknesses. This is what we must work to clear up and this is why for the first time that the administrator of the program will be fulltime on this program only. Prior to that the coordinator of the program has been forced to shoulder other responsibilities within the department university. Now we will have a fulltime administrator pulling this program together so the mistakes such as those that Representative Maragos pointed out will not occur again. This has been a program that has been privately funded. It's a program that is truly in its infancy. I think now we're ready to take the first big step towards putting it on a sound basis, administering it properly and making sure that a valuable program works and works for the benefit of all, not only the Members of the General Assembly, but truly does work to help the people of Illinois through their elected Representatives. I would urgently solicit your vote."

Speaker Murphy: "The question is, shall House Bill 1990 pass? All those in favor will vote aye; and those opposed nay. Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers, to explain his vote."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I did not hear anyone say who was.....people that appointed this director. Another thing, I think this belongs under the proper heading of a...credit for a university, not proper for the Legislature to be going in this direction. I want to remind you we discussed a few days ago the Arts Council that started \$25,000 as I recollect and here we go 25,000. I'll bet you if we pass this within this coming years...going to over a million just like the Arts Council. So I urge everyone to vote no and keep our nose in our own business not in the university's business."



Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster, to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very briefly I would like to explain my no vote. I'm familiar with some very successful intern programs; one functioning on Capitol Hill are generally two principles or elements involved. I saw a lot of embarrassed Congressmen because they had an intern program that ran away. There are two principles you ought to have here. One, the General Assembly ought to control it. There's no control whatsoever. Secondly, it ought to benefit all the Members, not just some and I would wish that this Bill could be amended so as to broaden it because it is a good idea. It's an educational endeavor but it ought to be something that can benefit all of 177 Members, embarrass none, and be controlled by this House or this General Assembly."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer, to explain his vote."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I was one of those who had the benefit of an intern or a legislative aid in the Sangamon State University program. Quite frankly the thing that was taught to me in having his services for a six month period was that I don't know how I did without him last year. The idea is this though, there is a teaching both ways. In order for the student to receive the full benefit of the program the Legislator that he works for is going to have to take a little time in order to make sure that the student receives some direction as to the project that he's involved in. There also has to be a coordination with that student supervisor at the university. This is an extremely valuable program and actually will enable me to have some input into the Mental Health budget of next year because this is...has been the project he's been



working on for the last six months actually trying to get a secure handle on those things which make up the cost of the operation of the Department of Mental Health and a couple of specific institutions in a specific instance. I would strongly solicit a favorable vote for this good Bill and with the hope that it can be expanded another year where we will all be included."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Robert Holloway, to explain his vote."

Holloway: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I arise to explain my vote in the hopes that what once was will be again. And I refer to the fact that a Bill that was short votes the other day suddenly became quite acceptable to everyone. And I may speak ...some personal interest because it so happens that one of the current interns is working with me and I have found it to be an invaluable aid in understanding Bills; of getting research, of getting information. Now I think everyone agrees that this is a good program and if there is any objection I think most of it goes to the fact that there aren't more legislative aids. I agree there should be more legislative aids but as in any instance before a program becomes a general program one of this type and this value there has to be some spade work, some foundation raised. Now these youngsters are under the, as we say in law 'the care, custody and control' of a very, very fine young woman who is a faculty member of the Chicago State University. Now I don't think that this Bill should go down simply because there isn't a legislative aid for every State Representative. Now we conceive and we pass Bills for all those things that we consider to be important. You have on your desk, or at least it was put on your desk, a current capitulation of money appropriated by the



House for various commissions, advisory committees, study commissions, and I just ran a fast total and it came to over \$500,000 and we're asking here for a pittance in comparison to that amount of money. These are wonderful young people; they will go back into the community and be a credit to the community. And let all of them run against a Legislator and, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if there was a Bill deserved an aye vote, this is it."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, to explain his vote. You wish to defer to Mr. Taylor? All right, Mr. Taylor, to explain his vote, Gentleman from Cook."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, last year when this Bill came up I was opposed to it. but having talked to some of the students and understanding needs of our state to get more people informed and involved. Knowing that the Bill is not what it should be I'm going to support this Bill this time with the hope that in the future that it might be straightened out so that all of the Members of this Body and of the state of Illinois are properly represented and have an intern for themselves. So with that I would hope that all of my friends would give me an aye vote on this measure, please."

Speaker Murphy: "All right, the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg, to explain his vote."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my aye vote I'm tempted to do so in terms of the fact that it looks like this Bill may be in trouble but I would recommend to Mr. Collins and to some of the legislative interns who have been helpful to me that I have a legislative intern and I was able to squeeze it out of my \$10,000 expense account. And I believe she'll verify the fact that she's



being paid \$250 for a month's work and she cares and she's doing a good job, but should the Bill go down there are other ways for people to participate in this program. And I would urge each and everyone of you to look carefully to these young people to give you a hand in the last couple of months of the Session and it doesn't take all that much to do it. This is a good concept. I am for the concept. But I'm going to do it whether this Bill goes through or not. Thank you."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Tom Miller, to explain his vote."

Miller: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, looking at the board up there it's really a very decorative Christmas tree and possibly the lights are up there for various reasons. When we look at the overall picture of higher education in Illinois I think we are expending today about three-quarters of a billion dollars, I believe, for higher ed. And certainly we hand out freely thousands and thousands of scholarships every year without knowing exactly who is benefitting and how directly they are. Here we have a very specific case of 12 to 15 young men and women directly earning credits, I believe they earn 9 credit hours for participating in the program, but what is more important and seems to me they're learning about the process of government, not in the classroom but directly under the dome of the Capitol in Springfield. We learn lessons in life in a different way and it seems to me that the best lessons in life are learned through experience. This program may not be all that we wish it to but I would suggest to you that if we defeat it today we may very well totally kill the Legislative Intern Program. It seems to me with the number of complaints that were registered today we have an opportunity to re-work the present



program to make it more meaningful and potentially based on what another year's experience to expand it and to develop it even further for the benefit not only of the students, for the benefit of the General Assembly and, indeed, for the benefit of good education."

Speaker Murphy: "Have all voted who wish? Does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, desire to explain his vote?"

Ewell: "Yes, Sir."

Speaker Murphy: "All right. Proceed, Sir."

Ewell: "Well, very briefly, this is a very small Bill and I can't understand the reluctance of the Legislature to go along with it. I've heard in the past about all the sand, as they say, a little sand, a little asphalt here and a little more sand and asphalt there. And surely we're not opposed to any of the sand nor are we opposed to the asphalt but I want to say that here you're talking about a Bill that did have problems in the past. It's not perfect but nevertheless we think that it is a good start and we would really appreciate a little bit of support and a little effort toward trying to get something on the right track. In the past we've had our disagreements and we understand that there have been those Legislators who have been neglected. But part of our idea is to put it so we won't have Legislators neglected. So that everybody would be included. So if you Gentlemen can think of this Bill as just a small bit of sand and just a little bit of asphalt on our streets and alleys I'm sure that you'll let it go. It's a good Bill and how about giving it a few more votes?"

Speaker Murphy: "Have all voted who wish? The Lady from DuPage, Mrs. Dyer, to explain her vote."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my yes vote, I would like to just point out in about three sentences the advantages of this intern program not only to higher education but to the Legislators who are fortunate enough to have an



intern. And, finally, in this year of all years when there is sort of a wall between elected officials and the citizens this is one program that's a bridge to teach young people what the legislative process is all about and to help train the future leaders of tomorrow. I just can't think of a more important Bill and I would like to see more green lights up there."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, to explain his vote."

Barnes: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, to explain my vote and I hope many of you will take just a moment to listen. We have talked about here in this Bill an appropriation, I think, something like about \$45,000 that will help tremendously some young people to understand and get involved in our elective process. I hold here in my hand an appropriation of..."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes, just a moment, please. There's people taking pictures in the gallery and I... the red light is not on, I don't know that the Speaker of this House has given permission and I'd like to inform the people in the gallery that no pictures are permitted except with the approval of the Speaker. Mr. Barnes, I'm sorry, you may proceed."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. As I was saying, I hold here in my hand the analysis of the Governor's Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee. In that Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee for as long as I have been in here in the General Assembly which has only been four years, but I believe for much longer than that, they appropriate some \$27,000 a year to send three, three if you will, three state policemen to Northwestern University for nine months a year; \$27,000 a year for three people. Now if programs of that type is valuable, and I'm not saying that it is not, I think a program where we can involve innumerable amounts of young people



in the political process, should be just as valuable. It seems to me that we have here an opportunity to involve some young people in a positive program that we can get benefits out of that probably we cannot measure. They don't have the opportunity of being included in a four, five or six million dollar appropriation so you don't know where they're coming from or where they are at. It seems to me that if we can vote in all kinds of programs for twenty thousand, fifty thousand, a hundred thousand, a million dollars in various budgets that you don't know what benefits are being derived from them, it seems to me that we can at least take the opportunity to vote for a program that has been well discussed, well debated, that you can see by the kinds of analysis that are here involved, that you can see some benefit deriving from the tax dollars that we are spending. We spend many tax dollars on this House floor that we never know what happens to them or what is derived from them. We only need a few more votes. I think that we should show them some consideration and at least allow this program a start. If it does not work out we can always come back and do it again next year and ax this whole program. But I think we need these votes to get started."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton, to explain his vote."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I was one of the Legislators who was in the beginning of this program and I probably suffered the most from it. I seriously, one of the interns did become a candidate against me so that I was reluctant to see any more money to go into the program. The fact remains, however, and I think as most of the people spoke against this probably their arguments were justified. I am apprehensive about many of these points. The fact that Representative Maragos. The fact that Representative Giglio were not



invited. This is because we started initially in a rather sloppy, haphazard way. And Representative Collins is taking this as rather a labor of love rather than of any particular assist to him personally. He's trying to put this on a practical basis so that these Legislatives will not be ignored. And let me say, we are really not getting help from these Legislators...from these interns, I think in many cases, the Legislators have been extremely generous. Just the reverse is true with many of these individuals. They really, frankly, are a pain in the neck in many cases. But the fact remains that working with them, helping them to find their way in a way helps us and indirectly all benefit. And I speak to those of you who are uncertain, who have remained on defense in this particular case, I agree that this program should not be allowed to expand on and on and on. But I think they are entitled to one final year with one full term director who has knowledge of the students, has knowledge of the Legislators, and to those of you who are voting present, I hope you'll reconsider and give Representative Collins the vote that he needs."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos, to explain his vote."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, of all ayes...stated earlier that I would vote present on this Bill because of the misadministration of it, I please give notice to Representative Collins, Representatives Barnes, Representative Caldwell, Representative Washington, that if we're not going to give the...all of us are to be consulted in these districts that I would vote no and try to scuttle it next year. I like the program. I don't think it is anything against the students but the way it's administered, and that's why I'm saying to you, please take notice...there should be...fair for all Legislators and not just a few within the district. And I vote aye."



Speaker Murphy: "The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis, to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, I was going to explain my vote but I'm not going to bother right now."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Day, to explain his vote."

Day: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have under the direction and control of this Legislature a very, very fine research agency which also has an excellent intern program. And I'm referring to the Legislative Council which is run by a Committee of this Legislature and is supervised by it. This Legislative Council, as you all know, does an excellent job in research matters and providing assistance to the various Legislators. I would say that if there is going to be any expansion of any kind in any internship program it should be in that program. It should be an influx of additional money which will benefit all Members of the Legislature. Now if this Bill is going to pass, I'm sure that during the next Session we're going to see many, many other similar Bills which will come from all segments of this state for the purpose of setting up intern programs in all of the colleges and universities throughout the State of Illinois. We should have only one research bureau its capably handled by the director that we have, they know how to handle interns. They have the valuable assistance of Sam Cove and his University of Illinois Government ...Agency for Governmental Services. And that's the proper way, in my opinion, to run an internship program. And I would sincerely urge you to reconsider your vote on this matter and to see that this Bill does not pass."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rose on this floor last year and voted against this Bill. I thought it was a bad proposal then and I think



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its equally bad this time. As a matter of fact, it's even worse and I don't care whether the votes up there are 101 or a 176, I still have to say what I have to say and that is simply this. I think the taxpayer is already paying for what we're asking to be done here today and the contract they made with us when they elected us to serve down here, as far as involving people in the legislative process, they said 'we want you, Representative or Senator, involved in the legislative process' and they didn't go beyond that. They wanted those Representatives right here involved in the legislative process. And the taxpayers and the voters didn't contract for us to feather our nests and add to our staffs and add to our forces in this way. And this is a rip-off as far as I'm concerned on the taxpayer. It's something he didn't ask for and it's something that he already has paid for and I think this point needs to be made. I think these young students should involve themselves in the legislative process just as we did but not on the back of the taxpayer, not at the expense of the taxpayer. Let them involve themselves in other ways, there are plenty of other ways where the young student can become acquainted with government. And he should. But I don't think that I've...our taxpayer is called upon to support this. It's bad and it will grow. We're already on a legislative expense...is covering this and mind me, this is but a foot in the door. Simple arithmetic. All that he tells us is that if we extend this principle and if it should be extended to be passed throughout the State of Illinois we'll soon up be up close to \$200,000 on this Bill and that's just for starters. Two or three years from now it will be \$500,000, maybe six or seven or eight. Who knows? I don't know. But this is the way the expenses grow and here's a chance to cut back on it and go back to our



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taxpayers and say you didn't like to do it necessarily but here's a program that we can get along without and take that much off of the back of the taxpayer who's just about had it."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dee, to explain his vote."

Dee: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and especially my colleague, Sam Maragos, I am really upset and really surprised, Sam, that you should rise to change your vote because you feel the Sponsor of this Bill has given you consideration and will think of you the next time out. But how about Vince Molloy and how about Dee and how about the other Members of District 18, 19, 20. What's happened to us? This is nothing more nor less, everyone that has spoken, everyone that has spoken, everyone that has fought the hardest are people who have the interns are within this program. We're not against the program of internship. We have a program of internship under the Illinois Legislative Council. We'd like to expand that so every Member of this House can have it. But we cannot, I cannot, in good conscience support a Bill that is going to set up for seven districts, and seven districts only, \$50,000 to take care of interns for the Members of that district to the exclusion of the other 177...177 Members in this House and to set up \$46,000 to take care of seven interns as pointed out by the Sponsors is utterly ridiculous and an imposition on the taxpayers of the State of Illinois. And I ask you, Gentlemen and Ladies, to reconsider your votes."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Caldwell, to explain his vote. You want to move over to your right, Mr. Caldwell, and see if that mike is working?"

Caldwell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that the 100 votes on that Bill would have remained. Some of you



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may recall that during the closing Session last year this Bill came up and because there was a lot of misunderstanding it was put on Postponed Consideration. Mr. Speaker, could I just have a little attention for a moment? This is an idea that developed in the area of Chicago State University. In that university, about 75 to 80% of the student body is black. Those of us who were working closely with Chicago State University gave the political science department an idea that could develop into an experiment and the president of the university and the people in the political science department bought it. They came to Springfield. They discussed this with the Legislative Council. The truth of the matter was that our Legislative Council is doing a good job but it was very strange to me that there were no, perhaps one since we complained some six years ago, no black students and we felt that here was an opportunity to get these people involved the political process where all of the state would benefit. Representative Collins who is in the 30th District went along with the idea and we met several times and certain students were selected because of their interest. Now it is true and most unfortunate that Carmen Tico who was my legislative aid last year, I guess I trained him so well she decided to run against Bernie Epton, that was most unfortunate and wasn't in the cards. Many of these students have benefitted and very frankly as we indicated to the Legislature last year, this was going to be an experiment. The reason, Representative Dee, that you weren't included was that the Legislators in the Districts from 22 to 30 showed some interest and the program evolved around Chicago State. I think we'd had enough evidence already to indicate that this is a valuable program and that it can be expanded and should be expanded wherever Representatives have universities in their district and have

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the material I think that I have voted on pork barrel propositions for the last eight years down here. When somebody mentions the fact that \$46,000 is involved, as far as I'm concerned that's peanuts. And when somebody suggests that two years from now, four years from now it may be a hundred or two hundred thousand, I still say, so what? I think if we're going to meet our responsibilities and help to train young people we showed by getting a grant from the Field Foundation that this was a valuable program, that it did have tremendous potential for good for the entire state, I think that we are being nitpicking here in questioning a \$46,000 appropriation for a Bill that has tremendous possibilities for all of us. And I, for one, would hope that all of you who might have been voting for pet Bills all the time, I have no interest in this one at the present except for the general good of the state, the interns picked their Legislators. And it might be interesting to you that they didn't even pick me this year. But I still say it's a good program and I would hope that we'd get the votes."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Kriesgman, to explain his vote."

Kriegsman: "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, there's a lot of things about this place that I don't know a thing about but there's one thing I know about and that's paying taxes. And I've had as hard a time passing taxes as anyone in this room. And ten years ago, just ten short years ago and two years ago, the budget of this state was three-and-a-half billion dollars for two years. Today we're throwing around eight billion dollars in one year. The taxpayers are on their backs, they've got to have relief, we cannot possibly go on spending money without any regard for the taxpayer. I'll guarantee you, I've seen time and time again an innocent little



department started out at twenty or thirty thousand dollars...(tape)...ends up in the millions. I'll guarantee you that this will be the same case. We have 8,000,000,000 to spend a year, we've got over 6,000 Bills to spend it on. We...this is not a schoolhouse here. This is the Legislature and we are supporting the schoolhouses other places. I beg you to vote against this Bill."

Speaker Murphy: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins, to explain his vote."

Collins: "I'll yield to Representative Jacobs. To explain my vote, Mr. Speaker, I just would like to point out again that I think that some people misunderstand the program. You can't equate this program with our full-time Legislative Intern Program. This is a course of studies that was actually devised by Legislators and was adopted by a university. This was our idea and that is why it's been restricted in these districts. Now I'd like to point out to Representative Dee and others who have spoken on this Bill. He has the largest university in our area in his district and it would be, I think it would be quite proper if he believes in this program to sponsor such a program with Gentlemen such as Representative D'Arco who represents that district and expand the program as he suggests into other universities. So I am in complete accord with the Gentleman and I think it should be done. I would like to point out again this is not a professional program, these are not fulltime employees, these are students working for credits and they're working hard for credits and they're down here assisting all of us now, actually there will be more in the future. This is only \$46,000 and when I think in terms of the money we have poured into our universities in programs that all of us have been critical of in some instances this certainly is a



small, a drop in the bucket considering the benefits that are derived from this program. And I would urge everyone to join us in voting for this program."

Speaker Murphy: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer, to explain his vote."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm rather appalled at both sides of the aisle today have referred to this as a drop in the bucket and as peanuts. The whole problem with this House down here is that everything seems to be a drop in the bucket and peanuts. I think that Representative Kriegsman hit the nail on the head. We're supposed to be considering the taxpayers down here and not just spending money like a drop in the bucket. And if you think that \$45,000 is a drop in the bucket, why don't you talk to some of your constituents and see what they have to say about it. Now I would like to address my remarks mainly just to those Representatives from Lake County who are voting green and point out to you that if any of you check with Lake Forest College, the special new college set up to study governmental affairs, you can get a legislative assistance free of charge to work for credits and they don't ask the state for any money, they don't ask for any grant, all you have to do is call up the dean of the college, he will furnish you a legislative assistant. And maybe he'll run against you and maybe he won't but you'll have all that you need and it won't cost the state or your taxpayers or your constituents a penny."

Speaker Murphy: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. To what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dee, arise?"

Dee: "I would ask for a verification of the Roll Call."

Speaker Murphy: "You have that right, Sir. The Gentleman has asked for a verification and I'm sure the board shows



that there are 96 ayes, and 36 nays, and 25 answering present. What purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins, arise?"

Collins: "Yes, I ask for a poll of the absentees, Mr.

Speaker."

Speaker Murphy: "All right. All right. We'll call the absentees. For what purpose does Mr. Duff arise?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'm all in favor of explanation of votes, sometimes when some Bills are of some significance we don't spend much time on them, I guess we do when we're interested in it personally. But there's 96 votes up there on the board and we spent 50 minutes on this Bill already and I wonder if Mr. Dee, considering the fact that there's 96 votes up there, might consider withdrawing that motion?"

Speaker Murphy: "Call the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Brandt, Carter, Deavers, Ebbesen, Flinn, Hyde, Klosak, Kucharski, Laurino, Mann, McGrew, Schlickman, Sevcik, Soderstrom, Springer, Stedelin, Tipsword, Von Boeckman, Washburn."

Speaker Murphy: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt, arise?"

Bluthardt: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, it's been my observation in the four terms that I've been here that when a Bill is called off the Consideration Postponed Calendar that the debate is limited and the explanation of votes is limited. Now I'm going to suggest that we ought to go back to that policy hereafter. Or if we're not, then we ought to give every Member of this House the same courtesy and the same consideration of that my good friend, Phil Collins, got on this Bill."

Speaker Murphy: "I think your point is well taken and I'll discuss that with the Speaker of the House. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Taylor, arise?"

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, it appears that someone came by and



changed my vote from yes to no. I would like to have the vote recorded as voting yes."

Speaker Murphy: "Record Mr. Taylor as aye. All right. Verification has been requested. We ask all Members to please be in their seats. Those walking around the floor please take a seat. And Mr. Clerk, call the aye votes."

Clerk O'Brien: "Arnell, Barnes, Barry, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Bluthardt, Caldwell, Calvo, Capparelli, Capuzi, Catania, Chapman, Choate, Collins, D'Arco, Davis, DiPrima, Douglas, Duff, Ralph Dunn, R. L. Dunne, Dyer, Epton, Ewell, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Garmisa, Geokaris, Giglio, Giorgi, Grieman, Grotberg, Hanahan, Hart, Hill, Jim Holloway, Robert Holloway, Dan Houlihan, Huskey, Jaffe, Emil Jones, J. D. Jones, Keller, Kelly, Kempiners, Kennedy, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Krause, Lauer, Lechowicz, Leon, Lundy, Macdonald, Madigan, Maragos, Martin, Matijevich, McAvoy, McClain, McLendon, McMaster, McPartlin, Merlo, Kenny Miller, Tom Miller, Molloy, Nardulli, Palmer, Pappas, Patrick, Peters, Pierce, Polk, Porter, Randolph, Rayson, Redmond, Rose, Ryan, Schisler, Schneider, Schraeder, Sharp, Shea, Ike Simms, Skinner, Stiehl, Taylor, Telcser, Thompson, Wall, Walters, Washington, Yourell."

Speaker Murphy: "Will Mr. Clerk change Mr. Hanahan from aye to no. Mr. Hanahan. All right, are there questions of the Affirmative Roll? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Dee."

Dee: "Berman. Mr. Berman."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Berman on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "I don't see him on the floor, take Mr. Berman off the Roll."

Dee: "Calvo."



Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Calvo on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take him off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Douglas."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas on the floor? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take him off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Garmisa."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Garmisa on the floor? How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take the Gentleman off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Grieman."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Grieman is down in front."

Dee: "Mr. Hart."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Who?"

Dee: "Hart."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Hart. Mr. Hart on the floor? How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take him off the Roll. Just a minute, put Mr. Garmisa back on the Roll, he's just returned to the floor."

Dee: "Mr. Lechowicz."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Lechowicz on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take Mr. Lechowicz off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. McPartlin."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. McPartlin is in the center aisle, the side aisle. Is Mr. McPartlin recorded on this, Mr. Clerk?"

Dee: "Mr. Rose."



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Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Rose? Mr. Rose is down here in front on the left side, right side."

Dee: "Mr. Sharp."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Sharp is in his seat."

Dee: "Mr. Telcser."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr..."

Dee: "Oh, he's here, I see him."

Speaker Murphy: "Yeah, he's on the side of the hall."

Dee: "Mr. Pappas."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Pappas, he's down here in front."

Dee: "Mr. Keller."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Who?"

Dee: "Keller."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Keller. Is Mr. Keller on the floor? I don't see him. How is he recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take Mr. Keller off the Roll. Well, Mr.

Clerk, put Mr. Berman back on the Roll. And put Mr.

Douglas back on the Roll. All right. Proceed, Mr. Dee."

Dee: "Mr. Deavers."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Deavers? Mr. Deavers on the floor? How is he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as being absent."

Speaker Murphy: "He's not voting."

Dee: "Mr. Martin. Well, Mrs. Martin, I beg your..."

Speaker Murphy: "Mrs. Martin is in her seat."

Dee: "I see her. Kind of hard to see her behind the book. Mr. Hanahan."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Hanahan is..."

Dee: "Mr. Leon."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Leon. Mr. Leon on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take Mr. Leon off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Capparelli."

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Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Capparelli. Mr. Capparelli is in the center aisle."

Dee: "I see him. Mr. Thompson."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take him off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Krause."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Krause. Mr. Krause on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take Mr. Krause off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Matijevich."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Matijevich."

Dee: "Oh, there you are, sorry."

Speaker Murphy: "He's here on the floor."

Dee: "Herbert Huskey. Mr. Huskey."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Huskey on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take him off the Roll."

Dee: "Mr. Nardulli."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Nardulli. Is Mr. Nardulli on the floor? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Murphy: "Take Mr. Nardulli off the record. Off the Roll."

Dee: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Murphy: "No further questions of the Affirmative Roll. ...Give me a count, Mr. Clerk. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Davis, arise?"

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, before the count is announced, it seems to me that we need a few more votes but I'd like to explain my vote, the count...the count hasn't been announced. Mr. Speaker..."



Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker. Before the count is announced, before the count is announced..."

Speaker Murphy: "Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Yes."

Speaker Murphy: "I'm sure you recognize it's too late to explain votes at this time and I would have to declare it..."

Davis: "Well, the count hasn't been announced."

Speaker Murphy: "We haven't announced it yet."

Davis: "Well, wait a minute, I think we got two more votes if you'll just hold it a minute. That's what I'm trying to do..."

Speaker Murphy: "For what purpose...for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar, arise?"

Mahar: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Murphy: "How is Mr. Mahar recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting present."

Mahar: "Change my vote to aye."

Speaker Murphy: "Change the Gentleman to aye. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber, arise?"

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, vote me aye."

Speaker Murphy: "Record Mr. Leinenweber as aye. For what purpose does Mr. Craig arise?"

Craig: "Change my vote from present to aye."

Speaker Murphy: "Show Mr. Craig as aye. For what purpose does Mr. Caldwell arise? Mr. Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, at the proper time, I would like to poll the negative votes. Verify...verify the negative votes."

Speaker Murphy: "No, that's not...that's not the...in order, I believe, at this time. What...what is the count, Mr. Clerk? On this question...on this question there are 90 ayes and 35 nays and this Bill having received



the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. So that the Members know the plan here at the moment, on House Bills Second Reading, these Bills have been read a second time and it's the Chair's intention to call in numerical order the Appropriation Bills...the Appropriation Bills. All right, these Bills have been read a second time. House Bill 2007. Are there any Amendments, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Blair: "All right, we're...we're going to call a few more Bills here that are on Second Reading see if we can get them over to the House, Senate. As you know, these Bills have been read a second time. We'll verify that. We're going down the priority of calls. Take... yeah, that out of the record, 2007, right. Yeah, right."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2303, who's that? Washburn?"

Speaker Blair: "All right, this Bill's been read a second time...oh, we have some more Amendments? Okay. All... all these Bills, now, that are on Second Reading have been read a second time and we're going to try to pass them, I mean I'm going to get Second Reading action that needs to be done on it right now and then take them right to Third and pass them. They're...y'know or run them up or down, one way or the other. All right, can we get 2303?"

Clerk Selcke: "18...19 is next. Yeah. Mr. Speaker, we start on Amendment #19."

Speaker Blair: "All right. We're going to start on Amendment #19, who's is that?"

Clerk Selcke: "This is Mr. Boyle's Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Boyle."

Clerk Selcke: "Amend House Bill 2303 on page 1, line 30 by changing '30' to '40'."

Speaker Blair: "Where is Mr. Boyle? All right, Mr. Choate, this is the one that....examines of state institutions



that's an increase of 30,000 to 40,000. Is somebody here from that Commission that can handle it? Mr. Boyle isn't here, we'd like to get these moved on. Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this does as... as the Speaker adequately explained a \$10,000 increase for the Commission to visit institutions throughout the State of Illinois. Representative Boyle is unavoidably off of the floor of the House and I would move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Is there discussion? Oh, here, okay. Yeah, that's...that's right. No, Fred, it's not 2007, it's 2303. The Bill, 2303."

Clerk Selcke: "Yeah. Yeah. I'm sorry."

Speaker Blair: "Okay. All right."

Clerk Selcke: "23..."

Speaker Blair: "...03."

Clerk Selcke: "Yeah."

Speaker Blair: "All right, now we've got it. Is there any discussion...Mr. Wolfe has a question."

Wolfe: "How much did the Commission get last year? And was Mr...who got those figures?"

Choate: "The Commission received \$30,000 last year."

Wolfe: "And was the Appropriations Committee, was it justified the increase, Mr. Choate?"

Choate: "Pardon?"

Wolfe: "Was the increase justified before the Appropriations?"

Choate: "As far as I know it was."

Speaker Blair: "He said no. Well, is there further discussion? Question...Is there...is there further discussion? All right. All those in favor of the adoption of the Amendment say aye; opposed no. Well, try once again. All those in favor say aye; opposed no. Oh, dear. The ayes have it; the Amendment's adopted."



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Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #20. Schlickman. Amend House Bill 2303..."

Speaker Blair: "You want to go ahead with this? All it does is change the reporting date. Well, is there somebody here that can handle this Amendment for Mr. Schlickman? It's a change of reporting date or something. Mr. Fleck. Amendment #20 to 2303."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment does not change the reporting date."
Speaker Blair: "Oh."

Fleck: "What this Amendment does is that if a Commission is required by law to make a report of its findings during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June of this year they shall not receive any appropriations for the next fiscal year...or until the report is made. Now there are a number of...there are a number of commissions that haven't made any report on the dates that they were supposed to and they're in dereliction of their own legislation which created them. So Representative Schlickman asked me to handle this Amendment for him if he wasn't here. The rationale being that if, I imagine, if a commission is created by this General Assembly and the legal responsibility is placed upon it to report at a particular date and that commission fails to report, that commission is in derogation of its legitimate authority and therefore should severely be handicapped and I have the appropriation chart is exactly what Representative Schlickman decided they should have. I move the adoption of Amendment 20. Actually, there aren't that many commissions, the Election Laws Commission is prescribed a reporting date of March 1st of each odd numbered year and the last day it was reported was 1971. So the General Assembly is still waiting...a report for 1973. Another commission would be the Illinois Recreation Council..."

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Speaker Blair: "...Can we...just a second, Mr. Fleck.

I want to clear up, 19. Is there a question from... Trying to make sure that that last Amendment was for the Commission to visit the penal institutions. Fleck. ...Wrong line. All right, we've got that clarified, 19 was with respect to the Commission to visit penal institutions. So that Amendment then was correctly adopted...but last week we thought that was the Election Laws Commission. Now we're back on Mr. Schlickman's 20 which is being handled by Mr. Fleck and we're...or are you finished up..."

Fleck: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I was just going over the Commission which might possibly be affected by this. The Election Laws Commission which didn't report according to the Report from the Legislative Council last year, now these might be new councils or commissions. The Illinois Recreation Council, the Legislative Advisory Committee to Southwest Area Planning Commission, the Little Calumet River Flood Commission. And this was going to make me very popular. The Transportation Study Commission didn't have a report last year. So, if any are going to be...any of these Commission which I named according to Legislative Council would lose their appropriation for this coming fiscal year. And I move the adoption of Amendment 20."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Choate. Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the Sponsor a question. If I understand the Amendment correctly, we've got noise...well you brought it to me you ought to know the quality of it. If I understand the Amendment correctly it says that if the Commission has failed to report at the time that this was designated to the Clerk it can have no forthcoming revenue to...for further study, is that correct, Charlie?"

Fleck: "That's the way I read it."



Choate: "I don't really find any great fault with attempting to have a commission to report on time but there is one hangup that I do have with it also because you know and I know that especially in some of these investigative commissions it's physically impossible for them to have a report ready on the specific date that we have often set. And I don't know what's wrong with that thing down there but it isn't working properly. But anyway it's physically impossible for them to have the report ready at such time as we have set by...."

Speaker Blair: "...I think you have a little short there, could you try..."

Choate: "I've had one...still bad...give me Shea's mike. Oh, I've got a short most of my life."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Yes. Go ahead."

Choate: "Adeline, I didn't mean it. And Hirschfeld don't get so cocky over there, tell a few things I've heard about you. What I was starting...what I was saying was simply the fact that many times on these investigative committees especially you and I have been around here, Charlie, long enough to see that...to know that seriously they are dedicated as far as attempting to bring about the reporting date. It appears that if we make this a part of the statute at least that we could circumvent in some instances a conscientiously working commission to the extent that we would cut their revenue off, so to speak, to the extent that they could not pursue the very activities that we charge them with doing. I, too, deplore the fact that too many times the commissions ask for an extension but I don't think that this is the way to get around it because of two or three hard working commission that I'm sure that you know about also that conscientiously do need more time as far as reporting date is concerned. I've seen it with the School Problems Commission and I know



they work hard. I saw it with the Legislative Investigative Commission, I know they work hard. I saw it with the Commission to Visit State Institutions throughout the state, I know that they make these visitations. And sometimes it's beyond their ability to really meet their requirement date as far as filing the report is concerned. I wish that we could do it on some but I don't think that we can afford to delete these appropriations for some simply because others are derelict in their duty as far as reporting dates are concerned. And I do have great concern as far as adopting this Amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Miller. Tom Miller."

Miller: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Representative Fleck referred to the Little Calumet River Flood Control Coordinating Commission. Was a Commission created by this Body and Senate last year, the Commission was finally appointed in about October or November of 1973. According to the statutes it has a reporting date of March 1st of each year. Well following the Constitution of the Commission we have held about five or six meetings over the last three or four months and they'll be...those meetings are beginning to bear fruit. I honestly believe that the Commission, by the time we come back in January, will have some definite recommendations for this Body to consider. I think there are times when I would subscribe to Representative Choate's remarks with regards to certain work being done in good faith for a deadline...aren't always that meaningful. By March 1st of this year we quite frankly could not have anything to report; that isn't the fact that we had an organizational meeting and begin to short our workload. If this Amendment is passed we're floating into concrete permanently a nonexistent situation or was without any funds it's



very difficult to work. In our particular case we have a \$5,000 appropriation; we've expended less than \$1,000, not a lot of money. But I'd ask if the Sponsor is not interested in withdrawing the Amendment that it receive a no vote."

Fleck: "Well, Representative Miller, this, as I said, is not my Amendment. I just told Representative Schlickman that I would handle it for him in case he were not on the floor, and that is exactly what I'm doing."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Are there further Amendments? Well..."

Fleck: "...Speaker, why don't we take...I move to adopt this, we're going to go another Amendment we haven't made any move on this one yet."

Speaker Blair: "Oh, I'm sorry, I thought somebody said take it out...oh, okay. Is there any further discussion? Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I, too, think that this is a bad Amendment. I think the thought behind it might be good and that in some instances it might work but this is a bad Amendment. You'd be penalizing as, Representative Choate pointed out, some commissions that do their job and do it well. I think that this Amendment should be defeated."

Speaker Blair: "All right. The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say aye; opposed no. No's have it; Amendment fails. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #21. Hirschfeld. Amend House Bill 2303 on page 2 by inserting between lines 12 and 13 the following..."

Speaker Blair: "All right, Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen



of the House, this Amendment merely clarifies a mistake made in the effective date on another Bill and it's been cleared with the Leadership on both sides of the aisle, with the Minority, Majority spokesman on the Appropriations Committee and I move for its passage."

Speaker Blair: "Discussion? Discussion. Question's on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it. Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #22. Catania. Amend House Bill 2303 and so forth."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, before I ask leave of the House to table this Amendment I would like to invite all of you to attend the next meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women which will be the second Tuesday of July at the State of Illinois Building in Chicago. And I would also invite you to participate to any extent you like in the activities of the Commission. I ask leave to table Amendment #22 to House Bill 2303."

Speaker Blair: "All right, Gentleman has leave to withdraw and table the Amendment. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #23. Dyer. Amend House Bill 2303 and so forth."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take that out of the record."

Clerk Selcke: "You want it tabled?"

Dyer: "I want leave to take it out of the record, please."

Speaker Blair: "All right, we have to table it. Leave to table."

Dyer: "Okay."

Speaker Blair: "Take it. Table it."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #24. Ron Hoffman. Amend House Bill 2303 as amended and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Hoffman, which one? Ron Hoffman."



All right, this is the Status of Women, is...Mr. Fleck, are you handling this for Mr. Hoffman?"

Fleck: "I've got a difference arrangement, I think some... should handle that."

Speaker Blair: "Where's Mr. Ron Hoffman so we can...see if we can get on here. Mr. Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in the absence of Ron Hoffman, Amendment #24 provides that the Commission on the Status of Women will have an appropriation \$15,000. And I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #24 offered by Mr. Ron Hoffman."

Speaker Blair: "Mrs. Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, in deference to some of the other conversations that took place, I would move to table this Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Lady's move to table. All those in favor of the motion to table say aye; opposed no. All right, holy mackerel, you got stopped. There are more votes not to table, Mrs. Dyer, than there were to table. Now we're back on the floor. Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Point of parliamentary inquiry, I don't know where we are with the last Amendment insofar as the amount is concerned on the Status of Women, if we could..."

Speaker Blair: "All right, maybe we...(unintelligible)... of the Clerk."

Clerk Selcke: "Nothing's been adopted."

Palmer: "What's my number?"

Speaker Blair: "All right, objection's been raised to the TV people from shooting other than in the designated area. If they're up behind they're going to have to move. There's been no authorization given to using TV cameras other than in the designated areas. The TV light is on for the designated area but that is back in the north balcony. All right, now, I'm



advised by the Clerk that we're still at the original \$10,000 that there...as far as the Status of Women is concerned there's been no Amendment adopted, up or down. Now, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the Bill, originally, is for ...what's...for \$35,000. Amendment 1 adopted the amount of \$10,000. Now, my question is as to any incompatibility insofar as the amount is concerned that...or the right of this House to proceed insofar as the amount is concerned without the reconsideration of the question of the vote by which Amendment #1 was cast. There was a number of Amendments in Amendment #1 but it did cut it down to \$10,000. I pose that as a question."

Speaker Blair: "Yeah. Right. Well, we're working from the Enrolled and Engrossed Bill now and there's no problem as long as the additional Amendments say they're amending the Bill as amended. And the Bill, as amended, is \$10,000. Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "The question is, as to the ability, then, of the House to continually change that amount without some in the Amendment #1 which reduced it to \$10,000. In other words, the House determined at that time that there would be a \$10,000 appropriation. Now, can the House keep going on this thing all day long and next week, if you please..."

Speaker Blair: "Yes."

Palmer: "By insofar as the amounts are concerned without some previous factions, or..."

Speaker Blair: "It's not...it's not a question of reconsidering what the House did before, it's what the House wants to do now and the House before determined, as you say,..."

Palmer: "10,000."

Speaker Blair: "Yeah. And now the House wants to further



address itself to that question by later Amendment."

Palmer: "All right. The question was one of incapatibility insofar as the amount was concerned.."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Now, Mr...is there further discussion on the \$15,000 Amendment? This is...Mr... no, Mr. Matijevich wants recognition. Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, only a suggestion to Representative Dyer, Chapman, the two Hoffmans and Fleck and Hudson and Terzich and I don't know who else has got an Amendment on this. I thought maybe that we might put each amount into a hat and have Representative Giorgi hold a lottery and we'll probably be just as responsible doing that in trying to get this thing ended once and for all."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Ron Hoffman closing? Or Gene Hoffman closing? Mr. Ron..."

Hoffman: "The Amendment provides for \$15,000 and it's at its present 10,000. This is in...this is an increase of 50%. However, I think that this Amendment in all honesty was prepared at the time they were talking about a considerably...considerably larger figure, so that's where it stands. I move for the adoption of Amendment #24."

Speaker Blair: "All right. All those in favor of the adoption of Amendment #24 say aye; opposed, no. All right, the no's have it. The Amendment fails. Now...further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #25. Juckett. Amend House Bill..."

Speaker Blair: "All right. He asks leave to table 25. No objections? It's tabled."

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #26. Hudson. Amend House Bill 2303 and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Hudson. On your Amendment #26? Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Table, Mr. Chairman."

Speaker Blair: "All right, Gentleman's asked leave to table."



Objection? None. Tabled. Further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #27. Fleck. Amend House Bill 2303..

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when this original Amendment for 65,000 came up you might remember that I was persistent in my objection to it. However, I'm not one to believe in crippling a commission just for the sake of crippling it. And I think that a fair and reasonable amount for any commission of this type would be \$25,000. And that's what this Amendment does, appropriates \$25,000 for the Status of Women Commission. And I move the adoption of Amendment 27 to House Bill 2303."

Speaker Blair: "Mr...Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "I wonder if the Gentleman would yield to a question?"

Fleck: "No."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Mr...Mr...Mr...wait a minute, now. Okay, Mr. Fleck is exercising his privilege."

Fleck: "No. No. I will."

Tipsword: "Well, I...I just wanted to ask you, Mr. Fleck, you made an interesting observation about four or five Amendments back and I was wondering does this figure now somewhat represent your arrangement, and if so, how was it arrived at?"

Fleck: "I take the Fifth Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Mr...Mr. Hunsicker."

Hunsicker: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't have a question to ask but I just wanted to make a remark, if I may, about this Amendment. You know they've been bouncing around here like a yo-yo on this particular Bill and on this particular Commission, up and down. Last Friday it was stated that \$65,000 was needed in spite of all that was...that you could do...you just couldn't get by with any less than



that and now we've got an Amendment on here that's going to cut it in two and everybody seems to be satisfied. You know last week we passed an Ethics Bill in this General Assembly declaring campaign expenditures before we are elected. I think the public would be very interested in knowing what we appropriate, when and why as far as this Study Commission is concerned after we are elected. There's a little ethics connected around here, I think also, that needs clearing up. That's all I have to say."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Chairman, may I speak to the Amendment?"

Speaker Blair: "Yeah."

Kosinski: "Originally when this Bill was amended at \$65,000 I voted against it, for fiscal austerity. In the four years in the Appropriations Committee I've attended a 'Weight' Commission and their values and needs. It is my conclusion that this Amendment as presented by Mr. Fleck is in accordance with the weight of the Commission and I would move its adoption."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Choate, you want to try it again with that one?"

Choate: "No, I'm not going to try it again, I just want to remind the House, even with due respect to my good friend Representative Kosinski who heard the debate in the Appropriations Committee, that with a \$5,000 appropriation there was still just barely a \$1,000 expended...\$10,000 that since '71, '72, '73, and '74, no time can you look at the activity indulged in by this Commission and warrant this kind of an appropriation."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Is there further discussion? Does the Gentleman, Mr. Fleck, care to close?"

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, I just move the adoption of Amendment 27 to House Bill 2303."



Speaker Blair: "All right, the question's on the adoption of Amendment #27. All those in favor say aye; opposed, no. All right, the no's...the nays have it. Is there ...you want a Roll Call, I'll give you a Roll Call. You want a Roll Call, Mr. Fleck? All right, the... they're...they're entitled... Question is, shall Amendment #27 be adopted. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed...yes. Have all voted who wish? All voted who wish? The Clerk will...Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "Well, I think we need some help here and I...Representative Hanahan suggest that I talked about the 'Dance of the Seven Veils'. Well, I'm not asking for 'Seven Veils' like Representative Shea did, this is a much smaller amount and I gotta dance for two veils. Now, if we're going to have commissions which are going to operate, I don't think we should...live it...like a 747 taking off with a rubber band for an engine. To me \$25,000 was a fair and reasonable amount for the type of work that these ladies wanted to do. And I see no reason why for some other collateral reasons that we should not look at this as a commission in a very objective fashion. And I urge the Members to reconsider their votes, those who are voting red and at least give the Commission an opportunity to function at a reasonable appropriation for the work they intend to do."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, once again I would like to make a pitch in behalf of these ladies that are working so hard on this Commission. I've mentioned to you before, I served in this Commission now for three or four years, and I probably had an attitude very similar to most of you when I went on it. As a matter of fact, I didn't ask to serve on that Commission, but I've learned a great deal over the



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years and one of them is that there's a great need for the type of work this Commission and these gals particularly that are on this Legislature are doing a tremendous job as well as the others. And I would urge you to reconsider and give them the amount that we're appropriating at this time."

Speaker Blair: "Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm sorry that we have to waste the time of the House talking about this matter. We voted a great deal of money for a lot of other commissions without anything like this degree of discussion. Now we've submitted our budget to you, everyone has a copy, we submit that in all honesty. This is what the Commission by a unanimous vote requested. Obviously there's no way that we can say we will agree to accept anything because we have to accept whatever this Body wants to give us. Now I do invite all of you to attend any of our Commission meetings to see what we do. We would be delighted to have a lot more interest from a lot more male Legislators in what this Commission on the Status of Women is trying to accomplish. We would like to supply information on women's rights and on any other aspect of women's legislation that you think is important. We invite you to screen anything that we send out. We'd like to be able to send out more information. We can't without more money but we will be happy to try to do what we can with \$25,000. And I earnestly solicit your support for this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "All right, have...well, I'll be happy to introduce you and recognize you right after Mrs. Geo-Karis. Okay."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to explain my vote, when the Amendment was for 60,000 I did not vote for it. I do feel that 25,000 is a

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reasonable amount. I will not do the 'Dance of the Seven Veils' like Hanahan says I should do for it. However, if this Commission does a good job there will be an accounting anyway...the funds to be spent and I think it's worth giving it a try. So I ask your solicitation of the vote if you'd like to vote."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Explanation of my vote, it was brought out quite correctly on this floor that previous funding of this Commission lapsed. But still it is my understanding from the Ladies of this Commission that their work this year has just begun. ...(tape)...Want this Commission to have any root...(tape)...keep something worthwhile hence I vote yes."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Make it just short and sweet. It's about time even in a small matter like this that this House begins to think of their responsibility to the taxpayer. And I haven't seen any evidence yet that anyone has seriously considered them."

Speaker Blair: "All right. Have all talked who wish? Have all voted who wish? All right, the Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 76 ayes and 66 nays. And Amendment 27 is adopted. Is there further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #28. Terzich. Amend House Bill 2303 as amended and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #28 reduces the amount to the original \$10,000 and I urge your support. And if there's any hanky-panky around I'd like to request a verification of vote if this Bill should go down...this Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "All right, is there further discussion with respect to 28? Is there further discussion of 38 or



of 28? All those in favor of the adoption of the Amendment say aye. Opposed, no. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Mrs. Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to explain my no vote and I would like to ask you Gentlemen and Ladies of the General Assembly just to think for one moment what you're doing. We presented a very reasonable documented budget. We had hoped, really, to get an executive director and really do the job this Commission was designed to do. When the figure of 60,000 was not accepted, we were willing to cut it to 25,000 and not get an executive director and just use part-time talent. Do you realize that this Commission is charged with the job of conforming the Illinois Statutes to the new Illinois Constitution? Just look at the charge of this Commission and it is going to take some legal talent and some staff to do this. We have two or three projects all set that will make a big difference to this General Assembly. It's a good Commission, it's a hard working Commission. We were willing to cut our budget to 25,000. We will report back to you periodically, progress reports on what we're doing, we urge a no vote on this frivolous Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of order."

Speaker Blair: "Yep."

Beaupre: "I would ask for a ruling from the Chair as to whether this Amendment is in order in view of the fact that the Sponsor did not move to reconsider Amendment #27 the subject matter of which is the same as this Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Yeah. Mr. Palmer raised that same question earlier and I answered that subsequent Amendments, as



long as they're amending the Bill as amended, would be ruled to be in order with the Chair. Now, vote Collins, no. Now, Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Chairman, I think the previous speaker's arguments were the best arguments I can think of for an aye vote."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would suggest if the Commission does need some legal advise we have enough talent in the Legislature, the Legislative Council, the Reference Bureau, the Department of Insurance, the Pension Laws Commission. Many of the departments have very high qualified, efficient staff to assist the Commission in their research. And in addition to this, they've got a 500% increase in the previous budget. And all...also that if they do run over this amount I suggest they put in for a deficiency appropriation and give a little explanation as to what work they did do...and substantiate it."

Speaker Blair: "Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "You know, Gentlemen, we have gone on...into this long enough. I'm sure that my friend over there doesn't need to be a little bit nitty-gritty about this, I'm sure he doesn't. And I would love it if he'd just show me how great he is and move to table his Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "All right, Gene Hoffman, no. Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I wonder if you'd just stop and consider a moment what you're doing. What you are in essence doing is telling all Commission members that what you should do is go and spend every penny that is allotted to you whether you need to spend it or not. Now the members of this Commission have been very frugal. They spent the money only as was absolutely needed, we know that they have



many projects in the making and I'd urge you to reconsider and table this...vote to table this Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Miss Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think that we've probably spent between five and ten thousand dollars just generating Amendments and discussing them. And I hope that we're not going to start subtracting that from the amount that we're appropriating for the Commission. I really do wish that we could have a good no vote on this Amendment and end this discussion."

Speaker Blair: "Palmer, no."

Clerk Selcke: "Who? Who, no?"

Speaker Blair: "Palmer, no. Mr. Huskey."

Huskey: "Mr. Speaker, like...I change my vote with the persuasion of Geo-Karis, I'll have to change my vote from yes to no."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Huskey, no. Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as one who's opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment and has long alledged that women ought to pursue their rights through statute and enforcing their rights, we certainly ought to, as we reject the Equal Rights Amendment once again, we also...we ought to allow the Legislature to be equipped to identify areas which women are being discriminated and to..."

Speaker Blair: "The Lady knows she can only be recognized if she's speaking from her seat."

Deuster: "Now that Representative Murphy has danced the dance into the men's room, I think we ought to consider properly funding this Commission so they can pursue the proper route, and that is the statutory route to pursue their grievances. And I therefore explain my no vote."



Speaker Blair: "Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, would you have the real Republican Whip, Mr. Murphy, to please stand up?"

Speaker Blair: "All right. Mr. Alsup, no. Mr. Stone... wait a minute. No. No, no, Mr. Stone, I'm doing it...yeah, but then I didn't say anything more after that. Mr. Stone, no. And Mr. Schisler, no. And Mr. Hill, no. Mr. Hill goes from aye to no. Mr. Davis...Hill, no. Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Clyde Choate, the Majority Leader...Minority Leader put me on this Commission and I said to him, 'you put me on a Commission, there's nothing but Ladies on the Commission', and he said, 'well, you're a preacher and you're a saint, that's why we put you on the Commission'. Well, let me tell you something, we have in this House and I think all of you will agree with me, some of the finest Ladies that God ever put breath in, every last one of them. And I hear you talking about saving money but you're starting in an awful small way. You're going to save 25,000 on a Bill a few minutes ago and now here's another where you're going to save. I have no quarrel with you saving money. But I think, as a tribute, as a tribute to these fine women and the work they are doing, I think you ought to give them this \$25,000 because they deserve it. They're doing a great work and I'm...huh? No...no is the vote that will give it to them. Huh? Well, if they got it that's my place to sit down."

Speaker Blair: "Right now we're at 67 nays and 62 ayes. Mr. Neff."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, I change my vote from aye to no."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Neff votes no. Now, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Blair: "...You explained your vote yet?"



Terzich: "Well, I would just like to ask for a verification of vote when we're finished with this. We'll chase a few people around..."

Speaker Blair: "Well, that's your prerogative. Mr. Kozubowski."

Kozubowski: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to change my aye vote to no."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Kozubowski, no. All right, now all have explained their votes. Where are we on the Roll Call now, Mr. Clerk? Mr. Don Arnell, no. Mr. Arnell votes no. Mr. Bradley votes no. Mr. Lechowicz...Bradley changes from yes to no. Mr. Lechowicz goes from yes to no. Mr. Polk goes...Mr. Polk is...votes no. Mr. Sevcik goes from aye to no. Mr. McMaster goes to no. Mr. Sangmeister votes no. Mr. Dan Houlihan votes no. Mr. Garmisa...Mr. Dan Houlihan from yes to no. Mr. Garmisa votes no. Mr. Fary votes no. Mr. Gibbs votes no. Mr. McAuliffe votes from aye to no. Now what have you got, Mr. Clerk? There are 80 no's and 53 ayes. The Chair recognizes Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I hope everyone who voted no on this will see Adeline do the 'Dance of the Seven Veils' right outside the House Chamber right after we adjourn."

Speaker Blair: "Yeah..."

Terzich: "I with...(tape)...motion, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Blair: "Very timely. The...Amendment #28 fails. Are there any further Amendments? No further, okay. Third Reading. Read the Bill a third time."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2303. An act making an appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expense... "

Speaker Blair: "Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Clerk Selcke: "Third Reading of the Bill."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, after 28 Amendments let's vote aye and get rid of this Bill."



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Speaker Blair: "Question is, shall House Bill 2303 pass?"

All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no.

Have all voted who wish?"

Clerk Selcke: "This is a passage."

Speaker Blair: "This is passage. The board's still open.

The board's still open. All voted who wish? Board's still open. All right, the Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 142 ayes, 9 nays, 4 present. And House Bill 2303 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Well, just a minute. All right, next one is 2117. Mr. Shea says no. 2196, Mr. Dave Jones. Read it...let's see, we've been a second time. You want to put an Amendment on it, Mr. Jones?"

Clerk Selcke: "There's an Amendment on it."

Speaker Blair: "Oh, we've got an Amendment on it. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk Selcke: "Amendment...we're back on..."

Speaker Blair: "We're on Second."

Clerk Selcke: "Yeah. Amendment #1. Committee Amendment #1. Amend House Bill 2196 page 2 and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "This is corrective date for the time which this appropriation will cover. I move its adoption."

Speaker Blair: "Discussion? Question's on...is there question? Okay. Is there a question? Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "What does the Bill do?"

Clerk Selcke: "This is Committee Amendment."

Jones: "This is reimbursement...Reimbursement Bill for the student transportation."

Palmer: "That downstate? Chicago?"

Jones: "No, this is the...this is the legislation that we need. It was not passed in the last day of the last Session. This is for the...all the discounts given the school children by mass transit agencies."



Palmer: "How much...(tape)...involved?"

Jones: "About...all together? About \$19,000,000."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Further discussion? Question's on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say aye; opposed no. The ayes have it. The Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments? Third Reading. Now read the Bill a third time."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2196. A Bill for an act to amend Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of an act to provide for transportation of school children in certain metropolitan areas and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Dave Jones."

Jones: "I solicit your affirmative vote."

Speaker Blair: "All right. The question's on the passage of House Bill 2196. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? All right, the Clerk will take the record. This question there are 142 ayes, no nays. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 297."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 297."

Speaker Blair: "Wait a minute. Mr. Hart here? Mr. Dunn is handling for Mr. Hart. Mr. Ralph Dunn."

Clerk Selcke: "Got Amendments on it. Amendment...Committee Amendment #1 was tabled in Committee. Committee Amendment #2. Amend House Bill 297 page 1 and so forth."

Dunn: "Mr. Chairman, Representative Hart asked me to handle this Bill. And Amendment #2 adopted, in the Revenue Committee, because of the wording, because the Department of Revenue wanted to change it just a little bit, I'd like to ask that Amendment #2 be tabled And Amendment #3, I guess it's been distributed, do you have that, Fred?"

Speaker Blair: "All right, the Gentleman's moved to table



Amendment #2, the vote by which it was amended."
Clerk Selcke: "Amendment #3. Hart. Amend House Bill 297
and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Amendment #3 is the same as
Amendment #2 adopted in Committee except that it takes
out the Department of Revenue in determining who ad-
ministering the Department...Local Government Affairs
and Illinois Veteran's Commission to certify who meets
the requirements of the section. This is a Bill that
is endorsed by and put in at...Representative Hart
put in for the benefit of handicapped people and war
veterans. And it gives a real estate exemption for
prisoner of war and those permanently disabled...This
Amendment #2."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

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

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates he will."

Shea: "Under this Amendment will you make up the money lost
to local government...through the Department?"

Dunn: "Through the Department of Local Government."

Shea: "In other words, under the Bill as it will now be amend-
ed there'll be no loss to local governments, that the
state will pick up the tab?"

Dunn: "That's right."

Shea: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from McHenry, Representative
Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes. Will the Gentleman yield for another ques-
tion?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Skinner: "Is this to include the original \$15,000 that those
who have specially built houses and are now exempt
from real estate taxes, will that amount be reimbursed
to the various local governments?"



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Dunn: "As I understand it, Cal, that's right."

Skinner: "So what we're talking about is every exemption that the state is granting for disabled veterans will be paid for by the state and the counties and townships and cities and schools won't have to lose any money, right?"

Dunn: "Will not lose any money, that's right."

Skinner: "Thank you."

Dunn: "I move the adoption of Amendment #3."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Palmer.
Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "In reading, if the Speaker will, or if the Sponsor will yield for a question. In reading this, it indicates that the money paid by the state for reimbursement purposes goes back to the county treasurer."

Dunn: "For distribution to the various taxing bodies."

Palmer: "All right. All right, then the next question is, how much money are we talking about?"

Dunn: "Well, we have a fiscal note that was asked for by someone on the Committee. It's a million, six on it annually."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Juckett: "Is this for veterans who have been totally and permanently disabled or is this for anybody?"

Dunn: "No, it's totally and permanently disabled or those who were prisoners of war, while they are prisoners of war, or totally or permanently disabled while serving...from injuries sustained while serving on active duty of the Armed Forces."

Juckett: "And the prisoner of war one applies while they're prisoner or..."



Dunn: "While they're prisoners or a year thereafter and that wouldn't be anyone now. This would be..."

Juckett: "And so then after that year, then it runs out and would no longer be applicable?"

Dunn: "That's true. Right."

Speaker Telcser: "Further discussion? Gentleman has offered to move the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 297. All in favor aye; opposed, no. Further Amendments? Third Reading. The Bill's been read a second time. The Clerk will now read it a third time."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 297. A Bill for an act to amend the Revenue Act of 1939. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Perry, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Passage of Third Reading of House Bill 297, move it..."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall...is there any discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Representative Richard Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, just briefly explaining my vote, I was, I believe, the only negative vote on this Bill in Committee. As the Gentleman explained, this would cost the people of the State of Illinois \$1,600,000 annually. Furthermore, this benefit goes to people notwithstanding financial need. We could have very wealthy people who have been prisoners of war for a relatively short period of time who would have real estate taxes on their house, no matter how big, no matter how small, paid for by the state. And I would urge a no vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "I'd like to respond to the Gentleman's question... and ask him to read 'a' and 'b'. You've either got to be a current prisoner of war, under this new Amendment, or have been a prisoner of war within the last 366 days. So that it's only if you are now a prisoner of war, or have been within the last 366 days."



Walsh: "That...that's correct but that doesn't alter the statement I made which was not in the form of a question."

Shea: "Well, what...am I understand that you said that if you were a prisoner of war for a very short time some years ago you'd be eligible?"

Walsh: "Well, it's beyond the last 365 days, I think it is."

Shea: "No, here, it says and maybe I read it wrong, Dick, so if you get the Amendment let's see if I understand it like you do. 'Is a prisoner of war' which means currently or 'was a prisoner of war within the 366 days preceding the date on which the application for the exemption granted by this section is made' so that if you have not...if you are not currently, that means if somebody in your family if you're a current prisoner of war or have not been within the last 366 days you would not be eligible."

Walsh: "Well, Jack, I don't know what the Amendment means, then, because presumably nobody is a prisoner of war now. I don't know of anyone who would...who is."

Shea: "There are a number of people from the Korean War, or I mean not the Korean but the Viet Nam War who are still either missing in action or are considered prisoners of war on the government's rolls whose families are still trying to make it."

Walsh: "Well, again in Committee the problem was, y'know how broad it would be and then quickly looking at the Amendment here which was a floor Amendment, to me it opens up the door toward extensive...extensive granting of exemptions. And a prime objection I would have, number one, is certainly would be nice to do something for people who are prisoners of war or totally and permanently disabled but regardless it has no bearing on the individual's need. And it doesn't seem to me that this is the way to give any kind of relief. And



I would still urge a no vote."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Would the Gentleman yield to a question, please?"

Speaker Telcser: "He indicates that he will."

Duff: "I'm just still trying to get a clarification, I can understand the one part about the prisoners of war and the 366 days but does it also apply to other people who are permanently and totally disabled?"

Dunn: "That's true. There would be for...Mr. Houlihan, Administrator of the Illinois Veteran's Commission, estimated that this would apply to about 4488 people in the State of Illinois who are totally and permanently disabled."

Duff: "All right. In other words it applies...I just wanted to get a clarification. Not just to the prisoners of war but it's to veterans who are permanently and totally disabled."

Dunn: "That's right."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I...I feel that it's important that we try to do something to help the veterans who are permanently and totally disabled but I'm inclined to agree with Representative Walsh that if we're to do it we should do it in a direct way, in a simple way. And it's necessary with an outright grant which would cost no less money. This Bill is amended to be entirely at the state expense to which I would have no objection either. But I think that when we enter into a special exemption on a real estate tax we not only do what Representative Walsh pointed out and benefit people who have no financial need, in some instances, I mean I have a relative, a senior relative, who is permanently and totally disabled and surely not in need of anything like this. I feel that the more important thing is the method



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and the cost involved in exemptions to real estate. Now somebody wants to put in a special Bill to benefit financially totally and permanently disabled veterans I'd be delighted to join with them in it. But I would agree with Representative Richard Walsh on this and think that it probably isn't the best method."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Rock Island, Representative Polk."

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

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Polk: "Now, it's my understanding that this is a may, it's not a must in relation to my distinguished colleague, Mr. Duff in the First District, a person may apply for this but it's not mandatory. Is that correct?"

Dunn: "That's correct, Representative Polk, this is not mandatory. Anyone who didn't want to apply or felt they weren't qualified they wouldn't have to."

Polk: "Fine. Thank."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Telcser: "Indicates that he will."

Lauer: "Representative Dunn, I've become totally confused in here. Is it only those who are disabled because of war service or who are veterans or is it just anybody in the state who's totally disabled."

Dunn: "It's only veterans."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Kane, Representative Friedland."

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

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor aye; opposed, no. Previous question's been moved. Representative Dunn to close the debate."

Dunn: "Thank you. I'd ask for a favorable Roll Call on House Bill 297."

Speaker Telcser: "Question is, shall House Bill 297 pass?"



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Those in favor signify by voting aye; the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. This question there are 114 ayes, 10 nays, 5 answering present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority...Peters, aye. Jim Houlihan, aye. Grotberg, wait a second. Fred, is somebody writing these names down? Okay, now we've got J. J. Wolf. Oh, you can come up here when George returns and get yourselves on his Roll Call. This Amendment having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Okay. Announcements. Agreed Motions. Right now? Committee Report. And then we'll read those Bills a second time now and then we'll go to you, Clarence, on the other..."

Clerk Selcke: "Mr. Harpstrite on the Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources to which House Bill 2052, 2734, 2763, and 2764, were referred, returned and ordered tabled. Mr. North from Cities and Villages to which House Bill 2485 and 2486 were referred returned the same back and ordered tabled. Mr. McMaster from County and Township to which House Bill 2758 was referred returned the same and was ordered tabled. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bill 2677 was referred returned the same and was ordered tabled. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bills 2148, 2684 and 2685 were referred returned the same back and were ordered tabled. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Resolution 561, 631, 646, 660, 661, 691, 692, 722 and 739 were referred returned back and were ordered tabled. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Joint Resolution 77, 88 and 95 were referred returned the same and were ordered tabled. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 5, 23, 24, 25 and 26 were referred returned and ordered tabled. Mr. Capuzi



from Human Resource which House Bill 2110 was referred, returned the same and was ordered tabled. Mr. Capuzi from Human Resource which House Resolution 45 was referred, returned the same and was ordered tabled. Mr. Randolph from Revenue to which House Bill 1614, 2008, 2100, 2183, 2695 and 2776 were referred, returned the same and were ordered tabled. Mr. Washburn from Appropriation to which House Bill 2715 was referred, reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and Bills, as amended, Do Pass. Mr. Washburn from Appropriation which House Bill 2716 was referred, reported the same back with recommendation the Bill Do Pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which Senate Bills 1502 and 1527 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the...with Amendments thereto with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill, as amended, Do Pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bills 2208, 2736 and 2834 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills Do Pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which Senate Bills 1503 through 1526 and 1638 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills Do Pass. Okay, now where are we? Yeah, now I wonder if...Senate Bills First Reading. Let's get the Senate Bills first. Yeah, then they've got to suspend the Rules."

Speaker Telcser: "Senate Bills First Reading."

Clerk Selcke: "Senate Bill..."

Speaker Telcser: "One minute, please, Representative Cunningham, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire as to the basis on which the esteemed Chairman of the Executive Committee returned House Bill 561 without any kind of a hearing whatever to have it marked tabled. You will



all remember that that's the Bill that says 'God Bless Richard Nixon'. And out of a due regard for the sensitivities for my fellow...out of the due regard for the sensitivities of my fellow Members who do not wish to get right with history, we had postponed calling it for...hearing it in Executive Committee, no hearing was ever had. It would appear that the Chairman had engaged in unconscionable license with the procedures. We asked him to confess to error and return it to Executive Committee where it belongs."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative, very serious charges have been levelled against the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Representative Collins, do you wish to respond, Sir?"

Collins: "I confess only to the fact that the Bill, the Resolution was tabled by rule."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Cunningham wishes you to spike the rules, Sir, immediately."

Clerk Selcke: "23."

Cunningham: "Wait a minute, Mr...wait a minute, Mr. Speaker, we have repeatedly demanded that he set down for hearing and our last demand was made publicly on Thursday when we met on the 13th of June 1974, Room C-1. He should blush and return it to Committee."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, the Gentleman is not blushing nor indicating he wants to return to Committee, Sir."

Cunningham: "Well, then, the Speaker should do justly."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Shea, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, you've got a Committee Chairman reported out the Resolution, the Gentleman knows full well under our rules you've got two days to object to it. File a written motion and go."

Speaker Telcser: "I can only answer to one speaker at a time. Perhaps he's been anticipatory but I do not see how



the Minority Leader, the Assistant Minority Leader is involved in this particular exchange."

Speaker Telcser: "Well, in view of the fact, Representative Cunningham, that the Chairman of the Executive Committee is neither blushing nor rushing to resurrect the Bill, perhaps you should file an objection and have the objection placed upon the calendar and take it up on the Order of Motions at a suitable time."

Cunningham: "I'm...(tape)...in your counsel."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Senate Bills First Reading."

Clerk Selcke: "Senate Bill 1212. An act to vacate, extinguish, abandon and release an easement for highway purposes in Peoria County. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1218. An act to vacate, extinguish, abandon and release an easement for highway purposes in Stark County, Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1244. An act to vacate, extinguish, abandon and release an easement in Clark County, Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1296. An act to vacate, extinguish, abandon an easement in Vermilion County, Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1314. An act to amend an act relating to Township Organization. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh, moves to suspend the provisions of Rule 33-A, right, Bill...so he can read these Bills a second time?"

Walsh: "Yes, I move to suspend the provisions of Rule 33 so that the Bills appearing on the First Legislative Day may be read a second time today."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Supplemental Calendar's been printed. Will the Clerk please read those Bills a second time now."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill...Okay, well, I'll start on the regular calendar. House Bill..."



Speaker Telcser: "Representative Shea, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Shea: "What is the Gentleman asking, or did he get leave under 33-A to read the Bills First Legislative Day a second time, now?"

Speaker Telcser: "Right. The ones that were just read in the Committee Report."

Shea: "All right. Now, he's asking for both the Bills on the Calendar and that would be House Bill 2212, 2213, 2347, 2361, 2568, 2774, 2782, 2881 plus the one on Supplemental Calendar?"

Speaker Telcser: "Yes, Sir. The Gentleman wants to have those Bills that are on the Calendar and on the Supplemental Calendar."

Shea: "And the ones on the Supplemental Calendar, 2208, 2715, 2716, 2736 and 2834."

Clerk Selcke: "Right."

Speaker Telcser: "Now, leave to use the...Representative Shea, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Shea: "So there's been leave granted to read those, advance them to the Order of Second Reading, Second Day. They're going to be read and be left on the Calendar but they'll be..."

Speaker Telcser: "Second Reading."

Shea: "They're going to have a Second Reading today and be in a position to pass tomorrow, so we all know that."

Speaker Telcser: "That's correct, Sir. Is there leave to use the Attendance Roll Call of the Affirmative Vote on the Gentleman's motion? Hearing no objections that'll be the Affirmative Vote. The Clerk will please read the Bills a second time."

Clerk Selcke: "House Bill 2212. A Bill for an act to create a Township Government Laws Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2213. An act making an appropriation Township Government Laws Commission. Second



Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2347. A Bill for an act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. 2364. An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent and distributive expense of the Department...2361, correction, 2361. A Bill for an act to provide for the ordinary and contingent and distributive expense of the Department of Agriculture. Second Reading of the Bill. 2568. An act to amend Section 3 of an act in relation to contest and exhibitions of various classes of livestock and so forth. Second Reading of the Bill. 2774. A Bill for an act authorizing the Director of Conservation to convey certain real property. Second Reading of the Bill. 2782. A Bill for an act to amend the Agricultural Fair Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2821. A Bill for an act making appropriation to the Department of Transportation. Now on the Supplemental Calendar, House Bill 2208. A Bill for an act authorizing the Department of Mental Health to convey certain real estate. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2715. A Bill for an act to amend Section 4 of the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Law Relief Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2716. An act making an appropriation, the Department of Revenue. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2736. An act to amend...an act concerning fees and salaries. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2834. An act to amend the Illinois Securities Law of 1953. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay. Want yours now...Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to suspend the provisions of Rule 18-B, the six-and-a-half day Posting Rule so that the following



Bills may be heard in the Revenue Committee tomorrow. They're House Bill 2686, House Bill 2831, and Senate Bill 1541 and this request has been cleared by Representative Randolph with the Leadership on both sides."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Gentleman...Gentleman has moved to suspend the provisions of Rule 18-B for the purposes of posting in the Revenue Committee, House Bill 2686, 2831 and Senate Bill 1541. Are there any objections to using the Attendance Roll Call of the Affirmative Roll? Hearing none that will...the Roll Call. Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the provisions of Rule 36-D relative to House Bills expiring in the House so that instead of today they may be given one more day of life and go through tomorrow."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea. You're on, Jer."

Shea: "Bill, what Bills are we talking about? Those on the Calendar and those on substantive Committee?"

Speaker Telcser: "Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "No, we're talking...actually I should have included in that, and I'm glad you called my attention to it, I should have included Bills, Resolutions and Motions which will expire on the Calendar and extend the Rules to more than 36 days so that this will apply to the two-day rule in the Rules Committees; the 30 days on the Calendar and the May 25th expiration of House Bills in the House so that all of these may have...through tomorrow."

Speaker Telcser: "Any discussion? Is there leave to use the Attendance Roll Call of the Affirmative Vote to the Gentleman's Motion? Hearing no objection, that will be the Affirmative Vote. Okay, now, the Gentleman from Henderson, Representative Neff, has an Agreed



Motion."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,
I move to take House Bill 2880 from the Committee
on Rules pursuant to Rule 31.1. And I might say,
this is a Bill that just came out of the Subcommittee
Investigating the train extent...protect the L-train.
And this is a Bill that would put...penalty for
driving any train or any other type of public trans-
portation, there would be a penalty on it."

Speaker Telcser: "Representative Neff, is this Bill going
...then go to the Assignment of Bills? The Committee
on Assignment of Bills, is that your motion, Sir?"

Neff: "This...I would like to have a second motion put to
it, to move this...advance it to the Order of Second
Reading."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I think this has been cleared with both
sides. What he wants to do is take it from the Rules
Committee and put it on...it's been read a first time,
went to Rules, move it to the order of Second...Reading
without reference..."

Speaker Telcser: "Yes, that's...my point."

Shea: "...Second Reading, Second Legislative Day."

Speaker Telcser: "Right. Have it read a second time today.
Representative Garmisa, for what purpose do you rise?"

Garmisa: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,
the Subcommittee was in complete agreement that this
is a Bill that is very necessary for us to pass into
law at this Session, we found that the driver of a motor
vehicle under the influence would be subject to pen-
alties but not a driver of fixed rail. This is a
good Bill, we would ask that this Rule be suspended
and this be advanced to the Order of Second Reading."

Speaker Telcser: "Okay, pursuant to Rule 31.1, Gentleman
from...Representative Barnes, are you seeking recognition,



Sir? Gentleman from Cook, Representative Barnes, are you..."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Is this the Bill that came out of the Subcommittee on Transportation concerning the employees of the CTA that was involved...originally in some accident or other?"

Neff: "You're correct. This came out of the Subcommittee, yeah."

Barnes: "Now, let me get it clear in my mind. What...what is the motion in terms of the Bill itself?"

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman wishes to take House Bill 2880 from the Committee on Rules and have it placed on the Calendar on the Order of Second Reading, Second Legislative Day and have it read a second time today."

Barnes: "I object."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman has objected. Objections have been heard. Now we better separate the Motion. The Gentleman has now moved, okay, to take...has now moved pursuant to Rule 31.1 to take House Bill 2880 from Committee...Representative Shea, for what purpose do you rise?"

Shea: "Can he hold that until tomorrow, we'll see if we can work it out?"

Speaker Telcser: "The Gentleman...all right, he indicates he'll hold 'til tomorrow see if he can work it out. Representative Capuzi, for what purpose do you rise?"

Capuzi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move to suspend the appropriate Rules so that I can post from here House Bill 2718 and 2399 and...2399, that's it, those two Bills. Inadvertently they were...something went wrong and they weren't posted."

Speaker Telcser: "...Posting. Is there any discussion? The Gentleman has moved the...Senate...please relate change for the purpose of having House Bill 2718 and 2399 posted to the Human Resources Committee, are there any



objections to using the Attendance Roll Call as the Affirmative Roll Call? This Wednesday, right. Right. Six-and-a-half day Posting Rule being heard this Wednesday? Hearing no objections that will be the Affirmative Roll Call. Are there any other motions or announcements? Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh. Oh, I'm sorry, Representative Washburn, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Washburn: "For the purposes of an announcement, Mr. Speaker. The Appropriations Committee will meet at 8 o'clock, 8 o'clock tomorrow morning in Room 400. Thank you."

Speaker Telcser: "Are there any other announcements? Or motions? Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move that the House now stand adjourned until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman moves that the House do stand adjourned until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow morning. All in favor signify by saying aye; the opposed no. House stands adjourned."



Speaker Telcser: "The First Special Session will now come to order. Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh, asks leave to have the Attendance Roll Call of the Regular Session to be used as the Attendance Roll Call for the First Special. Hearing no objections that will be the Attendance Roll Call. Committee Reports."

Clerk Selcke: "Mr. Collins from the Committee on Executive to which First Special Session of House Bills 22 and 23 were referred, returned the same back in pursuan to Rule 23-D. They were ordered tabled."

Speaker Telcser: "Anything else, Sir?"

Clerk Selcke: "That's it."

Speaker Telcser: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh now moves the First Special Session do stand adjourned until adjournment of the Regular Session tomorrow. All in favor signify by saying aye; the opposed, no. First Special Session does now stand adjourned."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1		Speaker Blair	House to order
1		Dr. Johnson	Prayer
1		Speaker Blair	Roll Call for Attendance
1		Clerk Selcke	S.B. 1237. 1st Reading S.B. 1242. 1st Reading S.B. First Readings on: 1243. 1264. 1267. 1286. 1324. 1348. 1461. 1561.
2		Speaker Blair	
2		Shea	
2		Speaker Blair	
2		Clerk Selcke	
2		Speaker Blair	
2		Clerk Selcke	S.B. 1568. 1st Reading
3		Walsh	Introduction
3		Speaker Blair	
3		Clerk Selcke	Tabled 2745 & 2760
3		Speaker Blair	
4		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2133.
4		Speaker Blair	Out of record.
4		Clerk Selcke	2244
4		Speaker Blair	Out of record.
4		Clerk Selcke	2407
4		Speaker Blair	Out of record
4		Clerk Selcke	2522
4		Speaker Blair	Out of record
4		Clerk Selcke	2518
4		Speaker Blair	Not here



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
4		Clerk Selcke)	2654
)	
4		Speaker Blair)	Out of record
)	
4		Clerk Selcke)	2541. 2815. Not here. 2629.
)	
4		Speaker Blair)	
4		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2629. Third Reading
4		Juckett)	
)	
4, 5		Speaker Blair)	Back to 2nd for Amendment
)	
4, 5		Clerk Selcke)	Amendment #4. H.B. 2629
5		Speaker Blair	Reconsider vote on #3? To table.
5		Shea)	
)	
5, 6		Juckett)	Discussion
6		Speaker Blair)	
)	
6		Juckett)	Amendment #3 tabled. Amendment #4-moves adoption.
7		Speaker Blair	
7		Tuerk)	
)	
7		Speaker Blair)	
)	
7		Juckett)	
)	
7		Pierce)	
)	
7. 8		Speaker Blair)	
8		Speaker Blair	Amendment #4 adopted.
8		Juckett	
8		Speaker Blair	
9		Juckett	
9		Speaker Blair	
9		Hoffman, Ron.	
9		Speaker Blair	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			3.
9		Londrigan	
9		Juckett))	
9, 10		Londrigan)	
10		Speaker Blair)	
10		Londrigan)	
10		Speaker Blair	Passed. (2629)
10		Clerk Selcke	
10		Speaker Blair	2743
10		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2743. Third Reading.
10		Pierce	Explanation
11		Speaker Blair)	
11		Berman)	
12		Pierce)	
12, 13		Berman)	Discussion
14		Speaker Blair	
14		Hoffman, Gene	
14		Speaker Blair)	
14		Gibbs)	
14		Gibbs)	
14, 15		Pierce)	Discussion
15		Speaker Blair	
15, 16		Pierce	To close
17		Speaker Blair	
17		Walters	Explanation of vote
17		Speaker Blair	
17		Gibbs	
17		Speaker Blair	2744-passed



4.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
18		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2744. Third Reading
18		Speaker Blair	
18		Pierce	
19		Speaker Blair	2744 passed
20		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1833. Third Reading.
20		Speaker Blair	
20		Catania	Move companion bills 2822-23 to Third.
20		Speaker Blair	
20		Catania	
20		Speaker Blair	Back to Second
20		Catania	Amendments to 2822-23.
21		Speaker Blair	Read Amendment
21		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1 to H.B. 2822.
21		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted.
21		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2823. Amendment #1.
21		Catania	Discussion
21		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted.
21		Catania	
21		Speaker Blair	1833 back to 2nd. So ordered.
21		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #2-H.B. 1833
21		Speaker Blair	
21		Gibbs	
22		Clerk Selcke	
22		Gibbs	
22		Speaker Blair	
22, 23		Craig	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
23		Speaker Blair	
23		Skinner	
24		Speaker Blair	
24		Neff	
25		Speaker Blair	
25		Kriegsman	
25		Speaker Telcser	
25		Kempiners)	
25, 26		Gibbs)	
26		Speaker Telcser	
26		Catania	
27		Speaker Telcser)	
27		Dunn)	
27		Gibbs)	
27		Dunn)	
27		Speaker Telcser	
27		North	
28		Speaker Telcser)	
28		Walters)	
28		Gibbs)	
28, 29		Walters)	
29		Speaker Telcser)	
29		Friedland)	
29		Gibbs)	
29, 30		Speaker Telcser)	
31		Speaker Telcser	

H.B. 1833-Amendment #2. Adopted



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31		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #3. H.B. 1833
31		Speaker Telcser	
31		Catania	
31		Speaker Telcser	
31		Catania	Explanation
31		Speaker Telcser	Amendment adopted. Third Reading.
32, 33, 34, 35		Catania	Explanation
35		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
35		Skinner)	
)	
35		Catania)	
)	
35, 36, 37		Skinner)	
)	
37		Speaker Telcser	
37, 38, 39		Craig	
39		Speaker Telcser	
39		North	
40		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
40		Washington)	
)	
40		Catania)	
)	
40		Washington)	
40		Speaker Telcser	
40		Craig)	
)	
40		Catania)	
41		Speaker Telcser	
41		Griesheimer	
42		Speaker Telcser	
42		Clabaugh	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
42		Speaker Telcser	Previous question moved
42		Schraeder	
42		Speaker Telcser	
42		Catania	
43		Speaker Telcser	
43		Schraeder	
44		Speaker Telcser	
44		Catania	
44		Speaker Telcser	
44		Gibbs	
45		Speaker Telcser	
45		Geo-Karis	
45		Speaker Telcser	
45		Brinkmeier	
46		Speaker Telcser	
46		Skinner	
46		Speaker Telcser	
46		Catania)	
46)	
46		Speaker Telcser)	
46		Gibbs)	
46)	
47		Speaker Telcser)	All three Bills postponed consideration. Introduction.
48		Nancy 'Beauhoff'	Ill. Girl's State
48		Speaker Telcser	
48		Clerk Selcke	House Resolution 1035.
49		Speaker Telcser	Resolution adopted
49		Geo-Karis	Point of personal privilege



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
49		Speaker Telcser	
49		Geo-Karis	
49		Speaker Telcser	
49		Beaupre	Point of personal privilege
50		Speaker Telcser	
50		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2009. Third Reading.
50		Speaker Telcser	
50		Giorgi	
50		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2009 passed
50		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2106. Third Reading.
50		Speaker Telcser	
50		Randolph	
51		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2106 passed.
51		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2146. Third Reading.
51		Speaker Telcser	
51		Yourell	
52		Speaker Telcser	
52		Walsh	
52		Speaker Telcser	
52		LaFleur	
53		Speaker Telcser	
53		Miller	
54		Speaker Telcser)	
54		Lauer)	
54		Yourell)	
54		Lauer)	
54		Speaker Telcser	



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54		McMurrer	
55		Speaker Telcser	
55		Dunn	
55		Speaker Telcser	
55, 56		Yourell	To close
57		Speaker Telcser	
57		McCormick	
58		Speaker Telcser	
58		LaFleur	
58		Speaker Telcser	
58, 59		Beaupre	
59		Speaker Telcser	
60		Schraeder	
60		Speaker Telcser	
60		Stedelin	
61		Speaker Telcser	2146 passed
61		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2147. Third Reading.
61		Speaker Telcser	
61		Simms	
62		Speaker Telcser	2147 passed
62		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2220. Third Reading.
62		Speaker Telcser	
62		Tipsword	
63		Speaker Telcser	2220 passed
63		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2350. Third Reading.
63		Speaker Telcser	
63		Jaffe	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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63		Juckett)	
63		Jaffe)	
63, 64, 65		Juckett)	
66		Speaker Telcser	
66		Borchers	Point of order
66		Speaker Telcser	
66		Juckett	
67		Speaker Telcser	
67		Brinkmeier	
67		Speaker Telcser	
67		Borchers	
67		Speaker Telcser	
67		Brinkmeier	
67		Jaffe	
67		Brinkmeier	
67		Speaker Telcser	
67		Gibbs)	
67		Jaffe)	
68		Gibbs	
68		Speaker Telcser	
68		Grotberg	
69		Speaker Telcser	
69		Borchers	
70		Speaker Telcser	
70, 71		Lauer	
72		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
72		Kosinski	Move previous question
72		Speaker Telcser	So moved
72		Jaffe	
72		Speaker Telcser	
72		Davis	
73		Speaker Telcser	Passed
73		Duff	Point of personal privilege
73		Speaker Telcser	
73		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2368. Third Reading.
74		Speaker Telcser	
74		Dunn	
74		Speaker Telcser	
74		Hart	
74		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
74		Calvo)	
)	
74		Dunn	
75		Hart	
75		Dunn	
75		Hart	
75		Speaker Telcser	
75		Tuerk	
76		Calvo	
76		Speaker Telcser	
76		Jones	
76		Speaker Telcser	
76		Jones)	
)	
76		Dunn)	
)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
76		Speaker Telcser	
76		Dunn	
76		Speaker Telcser	
77		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2369. Third Reading.
77		Speaker Telcser	
77		Craig	
77		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2369. Passed.
78		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2425. Third Reading.
78		Speaker Telcser	
78		Duff	
78		Speaker Telcser	
78		Duff	
78		Speaker Telcser	
78		Duff	
78		Speaker Telcser	
78		Shea	
79		Speaker Telcser	
79		Duff	
79		Speaker Telcser	
79		Wolf	
79		Speaker Telcser	
79		Wolf)	
79, 80) Duff)	
80		Speaker Telcser	
80		Choate	
80		Speaker Telcser	
80		Choate)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
82		Speaker Telcser	
82		Choate	
82		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
82		Tipsword)	
)	
82		Duff)	
)	
83, 84		Tipsword)	
84		Speaker Telcser	
84		Londrigan	
85		Speaker Telcser	
85		Matijeovich	
85		Speaker Telcser	
85		Matijeovich	
85		Duff)	
)	
85, 86, 87		Matijeovich)	
88		Duff)	
)	
88, 89, 90		Matijeovich)	
90		Speaker Telcser	
90		McAuliffe	
90		Speaker Telcser	
90		Shea	
90		Speaker Telcser	
90		Shea	
91		Duff)	
)	
91, 92		Shea)	
92		Speaker Telcser	
92		Shea	
92		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
92		Shea	
92		Speaker Telcser)	
92		Geo-Karis)	
93		Duff)	
93, 94		Geo-Karis)	
95		Geo-Karis	
95		Speaker Telcser	
95		Geo-Karis	
96		Speaker Telcser	
96, 97		Duff	
98		Speaker Telcser	31 aye, 71 nay, 7 present
98		Duff	Postponed Consideration
98		Speaker Telcser	Order of Postponed Consideration
98		Duff	
98		Speaker Telcser	
98		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2428. Third Reading.
98		Speaker Telcser	
98, 99		Waddell	
99		Speaker Telcser	2428 passed
100		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2477. Third
100		Speaker Telcser	
100		Hart	
100		Speaker Telcser	2477 passed.
100		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2500. Third Reading
100		Speaker Telcser	
101		Hudson	
101		Speaker Telcser	



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101		Speaker Telcser	
101		Lundy)	
)	
101		Hudson)	
102		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2500 passed
102		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2588. Third Reading.
102		Speaker Telcser	
102		Getty	
103		Speaker Telcser	2588 passed
103		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2667. Third Reading.
103		Speaker Telcser	
103		Washburn	
103		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2667-vote
104		Palmer	Explain vote
104		Speaker Telcser	2667 passed
104		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2668. Third Reading.
104		Speaker Telcser	
104		Juckett	Hear 2669 together
105		Speaker Telcser	Granted
105		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2669. Third Reading.
105		Speaker Telcser	
105		Juckett	2668 & 2669
106		Speaker Telcser	
106		Matijeovich	
106		Speaker Telcser	
107		Washington	
107		Speaker Telcser	
107		Collins	



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108		Speaker Telcser	
108		Lundy	
108		Speaker Telcser	
108		Lundy)	
)	
108, 109		Juckett)	
109		Speaker Telcser	
109		Lundy	
110		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
110		Palmer)	
)	
110		Palmer)	
)	
110, 111, 112		Juckett)	
112		Speaker Telcser	
113		Juckett	To close.
113		Speaker Telcser	Passed
113		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2676. Third Reading.
113		Speaker Telcser	
113		Neff	
114		Speaker TELcser	
114		Griesheimer	
114		Speaker Telcser	
114		Griesheimer)	
)	
114		Neff)	
)	
115		Speaker Telcser	
115		Neff	
115		Speaker TELcser)	
)	
115		Jaffe)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	17.
115		Jaffe)		
)		
115		Neff)		
)		
116		Speaker Telcser		
116		Jaffe		
116		Speaker Telcser)		
)		
116		Matijevich)		
)		
116		Neff)		
)		
117		Speaker Telcser		
117		Miller		
118		Speaker Telcser		
118		Grotberg		
118		Speaker Telcser		
118		Deuster		
110		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2676 passed.	
110		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2770.	
119		Speaker Telcser		
119		Bluthardt		
120		Speaker Telcser	2770 passed	
120		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2163	
120		Speaker Telcser		
120		Speaker Telcser		
120		Barry		
120		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2163 passed	
121		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2133.	
121		Speaker Telcser	Out	
121		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2731. Third Reading	



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121		Speaker Telcser	
121		Maragos	
121		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2731 passed.
121		Clerk Selcke)	H.B. 2407.
121		Speaker Telcser)	
122		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 2407
122		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2407 Third Reading
122		Deuster	
122		Speaker Telcser	Out of record
122		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2522.
122		Speaker Telcser	Out of record
122		Clerk Selcke)	
122		Speaker Telcser)	
122		Speaker Telcser	Postponed Consideration
122		Catania	Return H.B. 1833 to 2nd Reading.
122		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 1833 returned to 2nd
123		Gibbs	Move to reconsider the vote
123		Speaker Telcser	Motion prevails.
123		Gibbs	Move to table Amendment #2
123		Speaker Telcser	Tabled #2 to H.B. 1833.
123		Catania	
124		Speaker Telcser	
124		Leinenweber)	
124		Catania)	
125		Speaker Telcser)	
125		Hunsicker)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	19.
125		Catania)		
125) Hunsicker)		
125		Speaker Telcser	Passed	
126		Collins		
126		Speaker Telcser		
126		Collins	Return H.B. 1990 to 2nd	
126		Speaker Telcser	Place on 2nd Reading	
126		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1 to H.B. 1990	
126		Speaker Telcser		
126		Collins	Move Amendment #1	
126		Speaker Telcser	Amendment adopted. Third Reading	
127		Collins		
127		Speaker Telcser		
127		McMaster		
127		Speaker Telcser		
127		Collins		
127		McMaster		
128		Collins		
128		McMaster		
128		Speaker Telcser		
128		Shea)		
128) Collins)		
129		Speaker Telcser)		
129) Epton)		
129		Collins		
129		Epton		
129		Speaker Telcser		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
129		Dee	
129		Speaker Telcser	
130		Dee)	
&)	
131		Collins)	
132		Dee	
132		Speaker Telcser	
132		Dee	
132		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
132		Hudson)	
)	
132		Collins)	
)	
132		Hudson)	
)	
133		Hudson	
133		Speaker Telcser	
133		Barnes	
134		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
134		Clabaugh)	
)	
134		Collins)	
)	
134, 135, 136		Clabaugh)	
137		Speaker Murphy	
137		D'Arco	
137		Speaker Murphy	
137		Maragos)	
)	
137		Collins)	
)	
138		Maragos	
139		Speaker Murphy	
139		Hoffman	
139		Speaker Murphy	



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139		Collins	
140		Speaker Murphy	
140		Borchers	
141		Speaker Murphy	
141		Deuster	
141		Speaker Murphy	
141		Lauer	
142		Speaker Murphy	
142		Holloway	
143		Speaker Murphy	
143		Taylor	
143		Speaker Murphy	
143		Grotberg	
144		Speaker Murphy	
144		Miller	
145		Speaker Murphy))
145		Ewell)
145		Speaker Murphy	
145		Dyer	
146		Speaker Murphy))
146		Barnes)
147		Speaker Murphy	
147		Epton	
148		Speaker Murphy	
148		Maragos	
149		Speaker Murphy	
149		Geo-Karis	



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149		Speaker Murphy	
149		Day	
149		Speaker Murphy	
149, 150		Hudson	
151		Speaker Murphy	
151		Dee	
151		Speaker Murphy	
151, 152		Caldwell	
153		Speaker Murphy	
153		Kriegsman	
154		Speaker Murphy	
154		Collins	
155		Speaker Murphy	
155		Griesheimer	
155		Speaker Murphy	
155		Dee	
155		Speaker Murphy	
156		Collins	Poll of the absentees
156		Speaker Murphy	
156		Duff	
156		Speaker Murphy	
156		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees
156		Speaker Murphy	
156		Bluthardt	
156		Speaker Murphy	
156		Taylor	
157		Speaker Murphy	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	23.
157		Clerk O'Brien)	Verification of Affirmative	
157) Speaker Murphy)		
157, 158, 159, 160		Dee)		
160		Davis)	Explain vote	
161) Speaker Murphy)		
161		Mahar	How recorded	
161		Speaker Murphy		
161		Clerk O'Brien	Voting present	
161		Mahar	Change to 'aye'	
161		Speaker Murphy		
161		Leinenweber	Vote 'aye'	
161		Speaker Murphy		
161		Craig	Vote 'aye'	
161		Speaker Murphy		
161		Caldwell	Poll negatives	
161		Speaker Murphy	Not in order. Bill passed	
162		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
162		Speaker Blair		
162		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2303	
162		Speaker Blair)		
162) Clerk Selcke)	Amendment #19	
163		Choate		
163		Speaker Blair)		
163) Clerk Selcke)		
163		Wolfe)		
163) Choate)		
163		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted	



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164		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #20
164		Speaker Blair)	
)	
164		Fleck)	
165		Speaker Blair	
165		Fleck	
165		Speaker Blair	
165		Choate	
165		Fleck	
166		Choate	
166		Speaker Blair	
166		Choate	
166		Speaker Blair	
166		Choate	
167		Speaker Blair	
167		Miller	
168		Fleck	
168		Speaker Blair	
168		Fleck	
168		Speaker Blair	
168		Washburn	
168		Speaker Blair	Amendment fails
168		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #21
168		Speaker Blair	
168		Hirschfeld	
169		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted
169		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #22
169		Catania	



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169		Speaker Blair	Amendment tabled
169		Clerk Selcke)	Amendment #23
169		Dyer)	
169		Speaker Blair	
170		Fleck	
170		Speaker Blair	
170		Hoffman	
170		Speaker Blair	
170		Dyer	Move to table.
170		Speaker Blair	Motion to table fails
170		Palmer	Parliamentary inquiry
170		Speaker Blair	
170		Clerk Selcke	
170		Palmer	
170		Speaker Blair	
171		Palmer	
171		Speaker Blair)	
171		Palmer)	
171		Speaker Blair	
172		Palmer	
172		Speaker Blair	
172		Matijevich	
172		Speaker Blair	
172		Hoffman	
172		Speaker Blair	Amendment #24 fails
172		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #25
172		Speaker Blair	Tabled



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172		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #26	
172		Speaker Blair		
172		Hudson	Table	
172		Speaker Blair	Amendment #26 tabled	
173		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #27	
173		Speaker Blair		
173		Fleck		
173		Speaker Blair		
173		Tipsword		
173		Fleck		
173		Speaker Blair		
173		Fleck		
173		Tipsword		
173		Fleck		
173		Speaker Blair		
173		Hunsicker		
174		Speaker Blair		
174		Kosinski		
174		Speaker Blair		
174		Kosinski		
174		Speaker Blair		
174		Choate		
174		Speaker Blair		
174		Fleck		
175		Speaker Blair		
175		Fleck		
175		Speaker Blair		



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175		Brinkmeier	
176		Speaker Blair	
176		Catania	
176		Speaker Blair	
176		Geo-Karis	
177		Speaker Blair	
177		Kosinski	
177		Speaker Blair	
177		Borchers	
177		Speaker Blair	Amendment #27 adopted
177		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #28
177		Speaker Blair	
177		Terzich	
177		Speaker Blair	
177		Dyer	
178		Speaker Blair)	
178		Beaupre)	Point of order
179		Lauer	
179		Speaker Blair	
179		Terzich	
179		Speaker Blair	
179		Geo-Karis	
179		Speaker Blair	
179		Brinkmeier	
180		Speaker Blair	
180		Catania	
180		Speaker Blair	



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180		Clerk Selcke	
180		Speaker Blair	
180		Huskey	
180		Speaker Blair	
180		Deuster	
180		Speaker Blair	
180		Deuster	
181		Speaker Blair	
181		Choate	
181		Speaker Blair	
181		Davis	
181		Speaker Blair	
181		Neff	Change to no.
181		Speaker Blair	
181		Terzich	
181		Speaker Blair	
182		Terzich	
182		Speaker Blair	
182		Kozubowski	Change to no.
182		Speaker Blair)	
182		Terzich)	
182		Speaker Blair	Amendment #28 fails
182		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2303.
182		Speaker Blair	
182		Clerk Selcke	
182		Washburn	
183		Speaker Blair	



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183		Clerk Selcke)		
183		Speaker Blair)		
183		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1 H.B. 2196	
183		Jones		
183		Speaker Blair		
183		Palmer		
183		Clerk Selcke		
183		Jones)		
183, 184		Palmer)		
184		Speaker Blair	Amendment #1 H.B. 2196 adopted	
184		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 2196. Third Reading.	
184		Speaker Blair		
184		Jones		
184		Speaker Blair	2196 passed	
184		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 297	
184		Speaker Blair		
184		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1-tabled Amendment #2	
184		Dunn	Table #2	
184		Speaker Blair		
185		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #3	
185		Speaker Blair		
185		Dunn		
185		Speaker Telcser)		
185		Shea)		
185		Dunn)		
185		Shea)		



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130	Clerk Selcke	
130	Speaker Blair	
130	Huskey	
130	Speaker Blair	
180	Deuster	
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Deuster	
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Choate	
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Davis	
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Neff	Change to
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Terzich	
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Terzich	
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Kozubowski	Change to
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Terzich	
180	Speaker Blair	amendment
180	Clerk Selcke	E.B. 2303
180	Speaker Blair	
180	Clerk Selcke	
180	Washburn	
180	Speaker Blair	

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185		Speaker Telcser	
185		Skinner	
185		Speaker Telcser	
185		Skinner	
186		Dunn)	
186		Skinner)	
186		Speaker Telcser	
186		Palmer)	
186		Dunn)	
186		Speaker Telcser	
186		Juckett)	
186, 187		Dunn)	
187		Speaker Telcser	Amendment #30-H.B. 297. Passed
187		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 297. Third Reading.
187		Speaker Telcser	
187		Dunn	
187		Speaker Telcser	
187		Walsh	
187		Speaker Telcser	
187		Shea)	
188		Walsh)	
189		Speaker Telcser	
189		Duff	
189		Speaker Telcser	
189		Duff)	
189		Dunn)	



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190 Speaker Telcser))
190 Polk)
190 Dunn
190 Polk
190 Speaker Telcser
190 Lauer
190 Speaker Telcser
190 Lauer
190 Dunn
190 Speaker Telcser
190 Friedland
190 Speaker Telcser
190 Dunn
190 Speaker Telcser
191 Clerk Selcke
192 Speaker Telcser
192 Clerk Selcke
192 Spaker Telcser
192 Cunningham
193 Speaker Telcser
193 Collins
193 Speaker Telcser
193 Clerk Selcke
193 Cunningham)
193)
193 Speaker Telcser)
193 Shea
193 Speaker Telcser



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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194		Speaker Telcser	
194		Cunningham	
194		Speaker Telcser	Senate Bills First Reading
194		Clerk Selcke,	
194		Speaekr Telcser	
194		Walsh	
194		Speaker Telcser	
194		Clerk Selcke	
195		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
195		Shea)	
195		Clerk Selcke	
195		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
195		Shea)	
195		Clerk Selcke	
196		Speaker Telcser	
196		Walsh	
197		Speaker Telcser	
197		Walsh	
197		Speaker Telcser	
197		Shea	
197		Speaker Telcser	
197		Walsh	
197		Speaker Telcser	
198		Neff	
198		Speaker Telcser	
198		Neff	



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198		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
198		Shea)	
)	
198		Garmisa	
198		Speaker Telcser	
199		Barnes	
199		Neff	
199		Barnes)	
)	
199		Speaker Telcser)	
199		Shea	
199		Speaker Telcser	
199		Capuzi	
199		Speaker Telcser	
200		Washburn	Appropriations Meeting
200		Speaker Telcser	
200		Walsh	House adjourn
200		Speaker Telcser	Ajourned.
<hr/>			
1		Speaker Telcser	First Special Session
1		Clerk Selcke	House Bills 22 and 23
1		Speaker Telcser	
1		Clerk Selcke	
1		Speaker Telcser	Adjourn

