

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEVENTY-THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

MAY 21, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Doorkeeper: "All those not entitled to the floor, will you please go to the gallery?"

Speaker Redmond: "The House will now come to order. The Members will please be in their seats. We will be lead in prayer this morning by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplin."

Reverend Krueger: "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen. O' Lord, bless this House to thy service this day. Amen. Third verse of the third Chapter of the Ecclesiastes: To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven. Let us pray. O' Lord, our heavenly Father, be present with us during these tedious hours of stress and strain as we endeavour to do Thy will for the good of this state. Make us every mindful of the needs of others without suffering the loss of Thy direction and purpose. May the arduous hours we spend labouring in legislation fulfil Thy will, and make us thankful for our efforts in this behalf. We ask this in the blessed name of the Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Senate Bills, First Reading. We're glad to welcome ah... former Representative Harold Stedlin."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 621."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I would like the record to show that Representative Dyer is absent due to illness, ah... total fatigue from the work load here."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 621. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 717. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act creating the Department of Children and Family Services. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 836. A Bill for an Act to amend the Metropolitan Civic Center Support Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "On the Calendar on the order of motions, appears House Bill 52, Mr. Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, I would say that right now I probably wouldn't have much of a chance, but I suppose you can't go to any other order



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and come back to this until there are at least 89 Members here?

Airight, we'll start in on ah..... on ah....."

Shea: "Mr. Schlickman on a point of order."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I filed with the Clerk the day before yesterday, a motion that I would appreciate being heard and acted upon at this time. The motion would suspend that provision of the rules, specifically paragraph (b) of Rule 58, that provides that each Member of the House shall have two minutes to explain his vote. My motion would suspend that right as to this order of business, motions to take from the table and place on the Calendar. The thought behind this motion is to insure that each of the motions can be heard time wise and that there would be an expeditious ah... consideration of these motions. I therefore move that pursuant to House Bill 73, that the provisions of paragraph (b) of House Bill 58, define the right of a Member to explain his vote be suspended in so far as that rule is or has been made applicable to the order of business at motions to take from the table and place on the Calendar."

Shea: "The gentleman has moved to suspend rule 58 (b). Mr. Clerk, have you taken the Roll Call attendance? Now ah.. on the gentleman's motion ah... would you read the motion, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "Motion, pursuant to Rule 73, I move that the provisions of paragraph (b) of House Rule 58 defining the right of a Member to explain his vote, be suspended in so far as Rule 58 (b) is or has been made applicable to the order of business of motions to take from the table and place on the Calendar."

Shea: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich on the question."

Matijevich: "Would the gentleman yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Matijevich: "Representative Schlickman, if we suspend that rule, then we have nothing and ah.. I'm not familiar with Robert's Rules ah.... does that put us anywhere with regard to explanation of vote. In other words, could there be an unlimited time for explanation of votes? If what you're doing is eliminating all together the explanation of votes as to this motion, I support you; but if by



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suspending this rule, we're left hanging...a...then I'm against you."

Schlickman: "Robert's Rules of Order provide that once the roll call has been commenced, there shall not be any explanation of votes. By this amendment, I intend that once the debate has been concluded, that's it."

Matijevich: "I would support this motion even if it went through all of our order of business. I support you."

Schlickman: "I should add that I have discussed this motion with the leadership and its my understanding that the motion is supported by the leadership."

Shea: "Is there further discussion, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Robert Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know whether this is exactly...a...in line with...."

Shea: "Mr. Mann, would you wait one minute please? Could we have some order in the chambers? Proceed, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know that this is exactly on point, perhaps I ought...I will hold my comments because its now exactly on point. It deals with this general order of business, and I just wanted to ask the Chair, maybe as long as I'm up, I'll ask the Chair. I have a resolution on this order. Resolutions are not bond by the May 23 deadline, I'll just ask when the resolution comes up to take it out of the order of business. Is it bound by this May 23 deadline?"

Shea: "I've asked to have the parliamentarian come out out here this morning. As I remember the rule, it only deals with bills and I want to be perfectly sure because I do not want to tell you something that is not absolutely correct. Is there further discussion on the Gentleman's motion? The Gentleman moves for the adoption of his motion to suspend Rule 58(b) for the purposes of the order of business on motions. Ready for the question? All those in favor will say aye; those opposed will say nay. The ayes have it, the resolution is adopted. We're doing a little housekeeping work, I'd like to go through the motions and make sure that the motions



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that I call, the people want to proceed. I noticed, last night, there were a great number of these motions that people wanted to go to interim study. Mr. Kelly, on your motion, do you want to proceed with that, sir? He indicates yes. Mr. Mugalian, on your motion on House Bill 60, do you wish to proceed with that today? Turn Mr. Mugalian on."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 60, which is on the order of motions, is a bill that would eliminate the General Assembly scholarship. In order to save the time of the House, I would ask leave to have that re-referred to the Executive Committee and placed on the Interim Study Calendar."

Shea: "Does the Gentleman have leave? The order with regards to House Bill 60 will be that it will be taken from the Calendar, returned to Executive, and placed in Interim Study. With regards to House Bill 95, Mr. Williams, do you wish to proceed with that today? With regards to House Bill 1...House Resolution 151, Mr. Mann, do you want to find out what the procedure is with resolutions? With regards to House Bill 208, Mr. Kelly, do you wish to proceed with that today? House Bill 217, Mr. Sangmeister, do you wish to proceed with that? House...House Bill 311, Mr. Schlickman, do you want to proceed? House Bill 321, Mr. Griesheimer, do you want to proceed with that today? Mr. Cunningham on 393, do you want to proceed...Mr. Katz, on 407. Mr. Skinner on 450 and 451, do you want to proceed with those, today, sir? Turn Mr. Skinner on, will you please?"

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, because both of these committees...or, both of these bills are now on the House Calendar, I would ask leave to table the motions on House Bills 450 and 451."

Shea: "Leave to table the motion is granted. Or is there objection? Hearing none, the motion is granted. Mr. Hirschfeld on House Bills... do you want to proceed? Mr. Griesheimer on 544, do you wish to proceed? Mr. Hoffman, you wish to proceed on your's. Mr. Duester, on 744, do you wish to proceed with that today, sir? Turn Mr. Duester on."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, last evening, I moved that that be taken off



and placed on the Interim Study Calendar, I thought that action had been taken to refer that back. That was taken, I know it was."

Shea: "All right, Sir. On House Bill 763, Mr. Cunningham, are we proceeding to victory with that? Hopefully. Mr. Leinenweber, on 794, do you want to proceed with that? Mr. Calvo on 887 through 880, do you want to proceed with those? Mr. Brinkmeier, on 1570, do you wish to proceed on those, sir? Turn Mr. Brinkmeier on, please."

Brinkmeier: "I requested that that bill be tabled last night."

Shea: "Pardon me, sir?"

Brinkmeier: "That bill should be tabled. 1570 should be tabled."

Shea: "Well, perhaps so we make the record perfectly clear, you ask leave to table House Bill 1570? Hearing no objection, that will be the order. House Bill 1670. Is Mr. Bluthardt in the chamber? House Bill 1864. Mr. D'Arco, I don't see him here yet. 1909, Mr. Calvo?"

Calvo: "Yes sir, I would like to proceed with that."

Shea: "Mr. D'Arco. Will you turn Mr. DiPrima's mike on please?"

DiPrima: "Would you table that motion, Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "The Gentleman moves to table the motion with regards to House Bill 1864. Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, it will be so ordered. Mr. Collins, on 2011, do you wish to proceed with that sir? Mr. Katz on...the Gentleman, with regards to House Bill 2055 ...regards to House Bill 2055, Mr. Katz moves that House Bill taken from the order of the Calendar, returned to the Transportation Committee, and placed in Interim Study. Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, it will so be ordered. 2116, Mr. J. M. Houlihan, do you wish to proceed with that? What committee was that in Mr. Houlihan? Mr. Houlihan moves that House Bill 2116 be taken from the Calendar, returned to the Committee on Elections and placed on Interim Study. Is there objections? Hearing none, it will be ordered. With regards to House Bills 2128, 2177, and 2696, Ms. Catania, is she here? Regards to House Bill 2271, Mr. Birchler, do you wish to proceed with that, today, sir? House Bill 2272, Mr. Madigan, do you wish to proceed with that motion today. Mr.



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Madigan moves that House Bill 2272 be taken from the table....."

Madigan: "I didn't make any motion, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Well, do you want that back in Interim Study?"

Madigan: "I'd like it right where it's at. On the order of motions."

Shea: "Do you wish to proceed with that today?"

Madigan: "No, I don't."

Shea: "All right. Ms. Catania.... she isn't here. Mr. Skinner, on House Bill 2877. Is Mr. Skinner here or is Mr. Bluthardt moves to table his motion with regards to House Bill 1670. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian with regards to House Bill 60."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, I previously asked leave to have House Bill 60 re-referred to the Executive Committee ah.... and with the leave of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, I am asking that that be re-referred instead to the Committee on Higher Education ah...; for Interim Study. May I have leave?"

Shea: "Ah... last night ah.... I want to make sure that the record is correct. Last night you asked leave of this House to take the Bill from the table and put in the Executive Committee."

Mugalian: "That was just about five minutes ago, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "All right, you wish to ah...."

Mugalian: "Amend that motion."

Shea: "The gentleman wishes to ah... reconsider the vote by which House Bill 60 was sent to the Executive Committee. Hearing no objections, the motion will be reconsidered. Now he moves to table that motion. Is there objection? Hearing none, Mr. Mugalian now moves that House Bill 60 be taken from the table and placed in the Higher Education Committee and placed on the Interim Study Calendar. Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, that will be the order."

Mugalian: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading ah.... for the purposes of amending some Bills, we'll go to House Bills, Third Reading and from the list placed on the well of the Clerk, we'll call some of these and try to get them back. On the order of House Bills,



Third Reading appears House Bill 1398. The gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd ask leave of the House to return House Bill 1398 ah... to the order of Second Reading and I understand that Mr. Hanahan has an amendment to propose to House Bill 1398."

Shea: "Does the gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, the Bill is returned to the order of Second Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Hanahan. Amends House Bill 1398 on page 1 by inserting between line 28 and 29 the following and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker, this is the amendment that would exempt from 1398 the Chicago Milk Shed, the seventeen north counties of the State of Illinois, from the provisions of reciprocity from this reciprocal Milk Act. I move for its adoption."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1398. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I was ah... my attention was adverted elsewhere with the ah... would the Sponsor of the amendment explain the amendment?"

Hanahan: "Yes, the amendment exempts seventeen counties, the list is on the Bill, it is ah... what we ah... legally call the Chicago Milk Shed, from the provisions of House Bill 1398, which is a reciprocity agreement Bill to allow milk products to be shipped in and out of the State of Illinois. This would exempt from that reciprocity, milk shipments or milk products, from the Chicago Milk Shed. They would not be part of this reciprocity agreement, if this amendment were adopted to the Bill."

Madigan: "So that.... Tom, your amendment would provide that the area served by the inspection by the Chicago Board of Health, would be in effect, exempted from the provisions of the Bill?"

Hanahan: "Right. I would further explain that the Chicago Board of Health has the highest standards and the best milk inspection in the United States. It's been a leader in the field of milk laws. Milk public health laws and ah... oh, you want to say that? Go



ahead, Mike."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, speaking to the amendment; I am in support of the amendment. As Representative Hanahan has just stated, the milk inspection standards of the Chicago Board of Health have long been recognized as the best in the State of Illinois and the best in the midwest. The Chicago Milk Shed has always been extremely well protected by the inspectional services of the Chicago Board of Health. I think this is an excellent amendment and I would urge its adoption."

Shea: "On the amendment, is there further discussion? The gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Rigney."

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I hope that we're all awake here this morning and realize what we're doing with the intention of this amendment. We're talking about isolating northern Illinois, the area that I represent and the area that produces most of the milk in this state and what we're saying is that reciprocity won't apply up in that area. Now we have already been placed on warning by some of the other states that if we don't accept their milk, they won't accept ours. We certainly do not want to be placed in this kind of a position as far as the milk market is concerned. Be well assured that the dairy farmers in northern Illinois are not in support of this concept. Now I know that the arguments can be made that Chicago was the leader as far as what they did in the area of milk inspection and they certainly were... if you want to go back to the year of 1935, however, I would point out to you that there is really no difference now as far as milk inspection is concerned. What we're talking about is keeping an isolated area in the north end of the state and protecting ah... what traditionally has been a surplus type of a market situation, where unfortunately for the dairy farmers in that end of the state, the milk has been the cheapest of almost any place in the nation. I hope that you realize that if we do pass this amendment, what you're doing to the dairy farmers in northern Illinois. This is a terrible amendment. It defeats the entire purpose of the Bill. We're out to create reciprocity. This will not do it for



most of the dairy farmers of the State of Illinois. I hope that you're going to soundly reject this amendment."

Shea: "On the amendment, is there further discussion? The gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think the former speaker explained this quite well what this amendment will do. I think the issue is very very clear here. It's a question.... this amendment obviously was put in by the request of the Chicago Teamsters Union. I understand that the downstate are in opposition to this and there's absolutely no question but what the dairy farmers of northern Illinois, as well as the rest of the state are in opposition to this amendment. So the issue is whether or not we're going to support the teamsters of Chicago or all of the dairy farmers in Illinois and the downstate teamsters and I think that is the issue, very simply."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Mr. Speaker, I ah... agreed to take the Bill back for ah... to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of the amendment and I ah... take no position and leave it up to the best wishes of the House concerning this amendment. I think ah.... we have ah.... we're in the middle here. I think the last speaker summed it up. The Chicago unions are for it and ah... the downstate is against it. I guess it just depends on where you sit, how you vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff."

Neff: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen. I ah.. think ah... that this amendment should definitely be opposed. I think it defeats the real purpose of the ah... original Bill. I see no reason why these people in Chicago and ah... we will agree as one of the speakers spoke, that they do have a good ah... milk ah... testing program, but also ah.. at this time, downstate also has the Department of Agriculture and therefore I think it would defeat the purpose of the whole ah.. legislation ah.. by adopting this amendment and I hope we'll all oppose it."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Marion, Mr.



Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would urge you to oppose this amendment. For years, Illinois has been in a bad position with other states because of lack of reciprocity and in southern Illinois, all the dairies have been run out of business because the Missouri milk kept coming over into Illinois and we couldn't sell Illinois milk over there. We now have an opportunity to make this thing equal. Milk is a very important commodity, which moves all over the United States in tankers and it's important that we be able to ah... have reciprocity with other states and it just plan won't work if we exclude part of the state. I urge you to vote 'no'."

Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this amendment as well. Illinois is a surplus area for producing milk and milk products and under this amendment, the following counties would be exempted: Cook, Lake, McHenry, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, JoDaviess, Carroll, Ogle, DeKalb, Kane, Lee,, DuPage, Kendall, Will and Kankakee. So basically 70% of the milk producing area of the State of Illinois is going to be exempted from this Bill. This is Bill should be ah... this amendment should be defeated because it's going to destroy the very intentions of the Bill itself. In this area in the part of the State of Illinois, is the highest milk producing part of the state. So this amendment ah... I feel, it detrimental to the legislation and definately should have a big 'no' vote."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I would hope that all of the friends of Tom Hanahan, who want to see him back here two years ago.... two years from now, would vote against this amendment. If it passes he won't be able to have a seat in the reviewing stand at the Milk Day Parade in Harvard, which is the milk center of the capital, at the first week-end of June. Unless we're going to meet that Saturday to take him off the hook, ah... we really ought to look out for his best interests and



defeat this. There're too many people in the 33rd District that say he represents only Chicago and certainly if this amendment passes, they'll be more."

Shea: "The gentleman from Moultry, Mr. Stone."

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

Shea: "The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan to close."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there's a lot of confusion on exactly what this amendment will do. Let me make everything as clear as I can. First of all, to answer Representative Skinner, ah... the Members of ah... and live and vote and reside within McHenry and Bonne County that happen to be members of the 753 are very much in favor of this amendment. Most milk producers are represented by the Chicago Teamsters Union, which happens to have his bulk of membership in our union. Now on this amendment, this is a reciprocity amendment. This would allow an invasion into the Chicago Milk Shed with higher prices and mind you ladies and gentlemen, there has never been any question about one fact; that that lowest price of milk in the United States is in the Chicago Milk Shed. Now you want to give up that low price with the highest standard, with the best inspection, with the best union condition, with complete labor peace, if you do not adopt this amendment, all that goes out the window. Nobody on this floor, nobody in the United States could challenge the fact that the milk produced and the milk shipped into the Chicago Milk Shed is the lowest priced milk in the United States with the highest standards, the highest standards of wage rates and I want to tell you ladies and gentlemen, why the unions, the teamsters union especially that represent the milk producers need this amendment. In these plants where the high benefits and the high wage rates for the teamster employee who works in the milk producing shed, they... they would love to not have..... they would love to have reciprocity. So that they can move those plants out of those seventeen counties and remove themselves from the high wage contracts that produce the lowest price milk. I think any member that lives in the seventeen counties of



northern Illinois that does not vote for this Milk Shed should certainly think twice, that this is going to work in reverse on the price of milk and the quality and the standards that the Chicago Board upholds in that seventeen county area. It's a good amendment and I might point out this; that the Teamsters Union both upstate and downstate, have talked to me yesterday and they have both said that this amendment is a must to be adopted to this Bill, otherwise they have to be totally opposed to House Bill 1398, which I agree and Representative Calvo and the rest of southern Illinois need some form of relief on reciprocity with Missouri, but to ah... not amend this Bill would mean that the total Bill would have to go down to defeat because of the adverse of the working conditions of the northern Illinois counties. I move for its adoption."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1398. All those in favor will say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the..... all those in favor of the amendment will vote 'aye' and the opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. Mr. Skinner, you are on the floor of the House of Representatives and I wish you would conduct yourself accordingly. On this Roll Call there are 48 'yes' and 78 'nay' and 6 voting 'present' and Amendment #1 to House Bill 1398 is lost. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. The gentleman from Moultry, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry."

Shea: "Yes, Sir?"

Stone: "Where will this Bill be placed on the Calendar?"

Shea: "It will be placed on the order of Third Reading."

Stone: "Now, Mr. Speaker, we're very much concerned about the ah... getting through our Calendar. Assuming that we do not get through our Calendar, this Bill would be just as well off on Second Reading because it will not be called ever in this Session of the Legislature. Now in reference to our Motion Calendar, we have the same problem.



Assuming that every motion on here were allowed this morning and these Bills were placed on the Calendar, they still would not be heard. There would have to be some disposal made of these Bills other than by passing them. Would it not be prudent if we were to continue the motion, put these Bills where they're going to have to go anyway and continue with Third Reading and see if every Member here could not have at least try and have his Bills passed?"

Shea: "Well, we intend to get there very shortly, Mr. Stone. The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Won't these Bills when they come back to Third, be in their regular place again, Representative Stone. They don't lose anything by... by going back to Second and being amended because their preference on the Calendar is bases on when they first came out of Committee on to Second Reading. So House Bill 1398 will be one of the first Bills called on Third Reading. It can't be today because it's been amended, but maybe tomorrow, unless we passed it tomorrow."

Shea: "Well, with regards to House Bill 1398, that Bill was not amended. It's on the order of Third Reading and I believe that it's the first Bill to be called on the order of Third Reading."

Pierce: "Oh, excuse me. I meant the Bills that are amended and then brought back to Third, ah... they don't lose anything. Their in the same place on the Calendar, am I right, Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "That's right. It takes.... if they are amended, it takes one day, under our rules, to have them go through Enrolling and En-grossing. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 988. I'm going out of order. I'm going right down the Calendar on this Bill for the simple reason that it must be disposed of today in order ah... on the thirty day rule. So call House Bill 988."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 988, Mudd. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd on House Bill 988."

Mudd: "Mr. Chairman ah... ladies and gentlemen of the House, this particular Bill came out of the Pension Committee ah.. with no



dissenting votes. It was highly endorsed by the Pension Commission and ah... what it attempts to do is change the ah..... it provides that a state policemen that withdraws from service, at least twenty-five years of credible service as a state policeman, he may receive retirement benefits upon such withdrawal if he is then age fifty. So it's cleaned up the provisions that it had in there, plus it raised the retirement allowance ah.. contribution of the state police into this fund to take care of this entire cost. So I would ask for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 988 pass. On the question, the gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, last week you'll recall we had various Bills before this Body concerning the role of the state police vis-a-vis the Members of the Legislature and many among you very correctly pointed out that we as Members of the Legislature should neither accept nor receive any favorable consideration whatever from the state police, but today we have the other side of the coin and I respectfully suggest to you that it is equally true that the Members of the state police should neither ask nor accept any special treatment. In that view they should blush when they present this particular Bill to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois. The state police would move upon a mountain of preferred treatment that is totally intolerable. It contemplates people who are fifty years old retiring with full pension. We must recognize that fact and if it were passed, the state police would have even better pension systems than the judges or the Members of the Legislature. God forbid that such injustice should happen. So let's remember as we resolve together in a high sense of public responsibility, that we would accept no favor. Let's let these blushing violets take that same oath in regard to their preferential treatment and then we will have absolute equality under the law. Vote 'no'."

Shea: "On the question, is there further discussion? The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms."

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



Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Simms: "Representative Mudd, isn't this basically the same ah.. provisions and the same opportunities as police officers on city police departments throughout the State of Illinois have?"

Mudd: "Yes, Sir it is, but these particular men contribute ah... at the minimum a 1½ more than any police officer in the State of Illinois."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation. We offer the same opportunity to the municipalities ah... to police officers who have that amount of time and service in and reach age fifty ah... they can choose to take their retirement benefits. I think that if we're going to attract good people to law enforcement and ah... to ah.. the state police force, we're going to have to offer similar types of programs, similar types of retirement benefits, which they'd be offered at the same time, if they were on the city police department in the various municipalities. I think that this is only fair, as Representative Mudd has pointed out. They have contributed a higher rate of their pension than what ah... the others do and I feel this will only serve to encourage good police officers to be ah.. part of ah... Illinois's finest police force and I urge a 'yes' vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill ah... actually they presently can retire at fifty; all this simply says is that if they have twenty-five years of service, which is the same as the firemen and other hazardous duty positions, is that they can retire at age fifty if they have at least twenty-five years of service. This Bill was heard in Committee. It was approved by the Pension Laws Commission and came out unanimously out of the ah... Pension Committee and I urge your support of this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will. Turn Mr. Mudd on, please."

Schlickman: "A fiscal note was requested and I assume filed. Would you mind advising us as to what the contents of that note are?"



Mudd: "Ah... the contents ah... just a moment. The Illinois Pension Law Commission has indicated that in all probability this proposal would call for an increase of individual contributions of $\frac{1}{2}\%$, bringing the total individual contributions from 9% to $9\frac{1}{2}\%$ and ah... it says that in all probability because of the $\frac{1}{2}\%$ ah..... current salaries ah... of a portion would be \$123,000 ah... $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ is \$369,000. They indicated that they thought it would cover the increase."

Schlickman: "Just one further question. We do have a Pension Law Study Commission and has that Commission reacted or commented with regards to this Bill?"

Mudd: "Yes, Sir. They favor the Bill very highly. It's one of the better Bills that we've had before the Pension Commission this year."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Shea: "Any further discussion? The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich on this question."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, somebody hit my button, but ah... I'll move the previous question."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd to close."

Mudd: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as I stated earlier this is probably one of the finest Pension Bills as far as funding and ah... aside for the presentation and support its had from everyone and I would ask for a favorable vote. Thank you."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 988 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 132 'ayes' and 5 'nays' and 3 'present' and House Bill 988 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1398."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1398. A Bill for an Act relating to reciprocal agreements in the sale and distribution in the state of milk and milk products. Third Reading of the Bill."



Shea: "The gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle on House Bill 1398."

Boyle: "Well, it's proper than to proceed with this Bill, Mr. Speaker? It was my understanding that if you take it back ah.... oh, I see. Well, Mr. Speaker, there's ah... been a lot of discussion concerning this and ah.... I think that ah... there are some problems with the City of Chicago and Cook County concerning this Bill and so in order to keep the Bill alive, what I would like to do, Mr. Speaker, is to ask leave to put it on ah.... to re-refer it to Agriculture and ah.. put it on the Interim Study Calendar with the hopes that some of the problems that we've had with the City of Chicago could be worked out and thereby I think we could save a lot of time here on the floor of the House and ah... probably over in the Senate if we could get it out of the House."

Shea: "The gentleman has asked leave to take the Bill from the Calendar and put it on the order of Interim Study in the Agriculture Committee. Is there objection? There's objection. I guess it takes 89 votes to do that then. The gentleman's motion is to take it from the Calendar, re-refer it to the Agricultural Committee and put it on the Interim Study Calendar. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay' on that. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this motion there are 109 'ayes' and 22 'nays' and 0 voting 'present' and House Bill 1398 will be taken off of the Calendar and re-referred to the Committee on Agriculture and put in Interim Study. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1399."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1399. A Bill for an Act relating to health standards in the production of dairy products. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 1399 has nothing to do with reciprocity. What this Bill does, it enacts the Wholesome Milk and Dairy Products Sanitation Act and ah... what it ah... it's a Department of Public Health Bill. It brings together various provisions ah.. that exists in different parts of the statutes and



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puts them together in a code. It's a codification of the ah... existing law ah... and it sets up procedures for hearings in event of violation of the Act. It's been amended now. I don't think that anybody has any opposition to the Bill and I would ask for a favorable Roll Call. If there is opposition, I would hope that we would take care of it in the Senate."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The question is shall House Bill 1399 pass. On the question, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, I'm just curious. How'd we get here?"

Shea: "We started to call ah..... the first Bill today we called, was House Bill 988 because that Bill expired today. I called that Bill. We stopped last night.... the first Bill to be called on the order of House Bills, Third Reading was House Bill 1398. We disposed of that and now I'm on House Bill 1399."

Collins: "Well, what happened to your announcement last night ah... that when we came back this morning the first order of business would be ah... motions?"

Shea: "The Speaker will be back in a few minutes and he will go to that order."

Collins: "Well, as I recall ah... it was your announcement, was it not that we would go to....."

Shea: "Yes, Sir and then the Speaker had to go someplace ah... I think he's down with Leadership from the Senate, ah.. discussing something and....."

Collins: "Well, why does that change the order of business?"

Shea: "Well, I'm on this order of business, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "Well, as I said ah... I'm puzzled and I wonder if you would explain why you're on it."

Shea: "We're trying to get House Bills, Third Reading out of the Chamber."

Collins: "Well, most of the Bills on motion on are on House Bills, Thir ah....."

Shea: "Ya, well, we'll be back to them very shortly, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "..... and House Bills, Second and you've got to get them out."



Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, in reference to Mr. Collins's inquiry, I think we were on motions ah... I recall making a motion on the order of motions. We did go to motions as the first order of business."

Shea: "I ah... we went there...."

Houlihan: "Maybe Mr. Collins wasn't here then."

Shea: "We ah.... Mr. Collins was here. We wanted to make sure which ones were called and which ones were tabled and we've got that list. On House Bill 1399 is there further discussion? The question is shall House Bill 1399 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 131 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 1 'present' and House Bill 1399 having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1401."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1401, Giglio. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Plumber's License Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Giglio."

Giglio: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1401 is similar to the Bill with regards to the Plumbing Licensing Law that ah... Representative Brummett had the other day, ah... 1093. What this does is it puts the Plumbing Licensing Law in perspective with the Department of Health, where it's now being supervised and where it's now being taken over; where we believe those in the plumbing industry feel that it should be. What it does, ah... it cleans up the language of the past three years that ah... has been going on between the department, the contractors, the plumbers and it also changes the board somewhat. However, there was a fiscal note request. There is no increase in the amounts of money and ah... it's somewhat of a clean up Bill and all parties concerned have been ah... working on this and we feel it is amended and is in its proper form to be passed."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1401 pass. On the question,



those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. On this question there are..... take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 130 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 5 voting 'present' and this question there are 130 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 5 'present' and House Bill 1401 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. The Assis..... the Minority Leader, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. The Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School of Jacksonville is represented in the Speaker's Gallery. Twelve students of the government class with their teachers Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Smith. Now the Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School is located in the 49th District represented by Representatives Rose, Boyle and Sharp. Would the students please stand and be recognized."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1405."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1405, Madison. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to currency exchanges. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1405 amends and Act related to currency exchanges. It authorizes mobile currency exchange service for senior citizens at housing projects for the elderly as approved by the Director of Financial Institutions. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'd like to be able to classify this as a merely Bill, but because of the enormous amount of mail that I know that the other Members of the House have gotten, as well as myself, suffice it to say that is at least a controversial matter. This Bill was put together at the request of senior citizens who were"

Shea: "Mr. Madison, excuse me for a minute. The Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Are we in order, Mr. Speaker? What about 1401, 1402, 1403?"

Shea: "1401 just passed the House, Mr. Walsh. I believe you voted for it."



Walsh: "No, I didn't, Mr. Speaker. I'd never vote for a Bill like that."

Shea: "1402 and 1403 are Representative Garmisa's Bills and Representative Garmisa has been ill and was off yesterday. I was with him last night and his first order of business today was to go to a physician. So I can't call a Members Bills who are not here."

Walsh: "All right, that explains it, Mr. Speaker. Thank you."

Shea: "Proceed, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This Bill was drafted as a result of several meetings with senior citizens who lived at the public housing ah... buildings in my district. These senior citizens have had difficulty in terms of getting their checks cashed because the nearest currency exchange to them is ah... as much as two or three blocks away from home and on several occasions in the process of getting their checks cashed and on returning home, they have been mugged or otherwise molested and so that is the reason for this Bill being drafted. It would simply allow community currency exchanges to establish mobile units to operate directly in front of senior citizens homes and I would ask for a favorable Roll Call. I will be happy to answer any questions."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of House Bill 1405. On the question, the lady from Lake, Ms. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Madi.... will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will, Ms. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Sponsor, the way that the synopsis is in the book, it says ah....' at housing projects for the elderly'. Now do you mean by that.... does your Bill say that these are simple mobile units that can go to the housing projects or does it mean that they can have a mobile unit.... somebody stationed there ah... at the pleasure of the Director of the housing project?"

Madison: "No, the idea of the Bill is not to have mobile units permanently established, Representative. It is to have mobile units go to the senior citizens homes on the days that the days that the senior citizens get their checks."

Shea: "The gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."



Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Friedrich: "I'd like to ask the Sponsor ah... who operates the mobile currency exchanges in Chicago?"

Madison: "I'm not sure if I understand the question, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Who operates ah... who are the owners of these mobile currency exchanges that you're talking about?"

Madison: "Well, I think we've got two sets of circumstances here ah... Representative. The statute as it is presently constituted specifically identifies two class of currency exchanges..."

Friedrich: "I'm aware of that, but who is the mobile currency exchange operator in your area?"

Madison: "Well....."

Shea: "Mr. Barnes, on a point of order."

Barnes: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I was wondering whether or not you would rule on the germaness of the question of the gentleman. He's asking who operates specific mobile currency exchange and I don't see how that's germane to the question that's presented before us. I have never heard that kind of question propounded to another Representative here."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Barnes, I think that Mr. Madison is handling himself pretty well there."

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Friedrich, as I was trying to explain to you; the statutes clearly set out two types of currency exchanges. The community currency exchanges and the ambulatory currency exchanges. Now when you say, 'Who operates the mobile units.'; if you mean the ambulatory currency exchanges then it's my understanding that they're operated by fill-ins and check casher and maybe devaluator, I'm not sure. If you mean mobile units for community currency exchanges ah... at the present time, I know of no such set up."

Friedrich: "O'okay. Now the other question. Of course these would not be confined to cashing checks for the elderly. They'd cash them for anybody else while they're in the neighborhood, wouldn't



they?"

Madison: "Well, the spirit of the legislation, Representative, is to have it available for the senior citizens in front of their homes."

Friedrich: "But what you're really doing is expanding the authority of the mobile currency exchanges?"

Madison: "Well, you see, I don't know what you mean when you say mobile currency exchanges. If you mean ambulatory currency exchanges....."

Friedrich: "No, let's say the fill-ins ones ah.. you'll understand that then."

Madison: "As I understand, the fill-ins ah... they're breaking in upon the ambulatory currency exchanges and my Bill does not effect them at all. My Bill has no relationship with fill-ins or check cashers or any of the ambulatory currency exchanges."

Friedrich: "O'kay, thank you."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise to oppose this Bill for the following reasons. At the present time there is only one company in the Chicagoland area that has trucks that could operate a facility of this nature. All other currency exchanges would have to purchase the equipment. Secondly, I think that we should consider the problem that we would have in policing this type of activity. If you were to have mobile operations in front of senior citizens homes, whether it be a project or an individual house, you would give the opportunity for criminals to act ah.... with greater feasibility. That is they would be able to go to the particular mobile location and it wouldn't be safe. Furthermore, at the time that the senior citizens cashed their checks, they would be a target for any robberies or any criminal that wanted to follow them too. I think we all know that there are a substantial number of checks and balances that we have in our savings and loans and banks and the vault sizes and the security that they perform. I think that the problem with this Bill is that we would encourage or even ah.. give a greater opportunity for greater criminal activity and consequently, I oppose this Bill."



Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines."

Gaines: "I wish to respond to the last gentleman. I sponsored a similar Bill and tabled it in order to give full support behind Representative Madisons Bill. This was ah.... has the agreement of the Chicago Police Department, the Community Service Division. In fact, they're the ones that requested me to file my Bill. The big problem is that these senior citizens are seen coming out of these currency exchanges and they are immediately set upon by young fellows and this is the safest way to have them cash their checks. There are many senior citizens that are ill and cannot get out and cash their checks for two or three days and they go without eating. This would give them the opportunity to have their checks cashed on their premises where the police could be there to protect them. The police would know when they'd be there and they'd be there to protect them. Otherwise, when they go to these local currency exchanges, up and down the streets in the City of Chicago, they are prey to the young gangs. This is the only way that the senior citizens are going to be protected."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Gaines stated that the Chicago Police Department, Community Services has endorsed this Bill. I would like to know the name and the rank of the official of the Chicago Police Department that made that statement."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison ah... I think is objecting to the question that ah....."

Madison: "No, I'm not objecting, Mr. Speaker. With leave of the Chair, I would like to be able to answer that question."

Shea: "Proceed, Sir. I think he was asking Mr. Gaines, but if you can answer it."

Madison: "Well, whoever he wants to answer it. My answer to the question would be this, Representative Madigan. I don't know about the Community Services Division, but just as late as last night about 7:00 pm, I talked to Commander Flemming, who is the Commander of the 15th District, Austin Police Station and I explained to him the nature of the Bill and asked him what his reaction was to it."



He indicated to me that several of the senior citizens homes have requested the police to give them escort services to and from the currency exchanges. Now his indication was that it would be much easier for the police department to handle those matters if there were a mobile unit that operated in front of the senior citizens homes. They would be in a better position to give those senior citizens protections at a stationary place and it would not take as much manpower as it would if they had to escort each senior citizen to and from the currency exchange."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think the whole thrust of this Bill is being overlooked....."

Shea: "Mr. Collins, would you wait a minute, please. Could we have some order in the Chamber and would the Members be in their seats? Proceed, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "In the first place, it would be a much safer method to have the thrust coming into these areas to cash the checks for a senior citizen. I think it is a well known fact in Chicago, I believe the Chicago Police Department could testify, that these thugs who do prey upon these people know when checks arrive and wait for them and the history of the currency exchange in Chicago is so deplorable in the matter of security that ah... it makes any question as to security, laughable. These things have been knocked over at an alarming rate ah... as the ah... as opposed to the ambulatory currency exchanges, which have a very good safety record and which in fact do insure the individual who cashes the check with them, that they will be reimbursed to the full amount of anything they cash, in the ambulatory currency exchange, from the time they leave there until the time they get home. Even beyond that, I think a misconception has been placed before this House as to a competitive situation here. This Bill does not authorize ambulatory currency exchanges to go into these areas to cash checks. I have a Bill on which I will move on a motion to discharge later in the day that would allow that. Representative Madison's Bill allows the community currency exchange to go into the ambulatory



business if they desire to go into these areas to cash checks for senior citizens. It's permissive, but it's not permissive for the ambulatory currency exchanges. It is merely permissive for the community currency exchanges and says, 'if you want to get into this business, if you want to compete, if you want to get ambulatory, go ahead'. So let's not confuse the issue. I can't imagine the community currency exchanges opposing this Bill as they have opposed other Bills that have had absolutely nothing to do with their competitive situation. This allows them to get more competitive if they desire. I think it's a good Bill. I think it merits our support and I'm ah...really at a loss to understand any opposition to this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McCourt."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would like to commend Representative Madison for an excellent Bill. Of the two complaints I've had from senior citizens in my district, the first has been their inability or questions they've had on their senior citizens tax relief and the second is their inability to cash their checks. I think this is an excellent way to help the senior citizens and I would hope that everyone would vote affirmative on this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for two brief questions?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Fleck: "Representative Daniels made reference to the fact that there's only one currency exchange presently in Chicago that had the equipment to provide this service. Is that true?"

Madison: "Representative Fleck, I'm not really...."

Fleck: "All I want to know is if that is true or not."

Madison: "The best way to answer that is to say that I don't know and that's what I was trying to explain. Further than that, my Bill has nothing to do with the currency exchanges that Representative Daniels mentioned."

Fleck: "These trucks ah.... I would imagine they're trucks, what's the cost to provide for each truck? I'm thinking of terms of a



currency exchange that might want to go into business."

Madison: "Well, I haven't researched the matter to that extent in terms of cost."

Fleck: "Do they charge any kind of percent or interest for cashing these checks?"

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

Fleck: "Do they charge anything for cashing these checks?"

Madison: "Community currency exchanges, yes. They do charge for cashing checks."

Fleck: "In other words, if there is just one currency exchange right now, they have the ah... they've got the market cornered and ah... on welfare checks and what have you in the Chicago area? Would that be a fair statement?"

Madison: "Well, it wouldn't be a fair statement because the premise on which it's based is incorrect, Representative Fleck. There is more than one community currency exchange in Chicago. There are thousands."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, if I may speak very briefly to the Bill. It seems to me if what Representative Daniels says that there is only one currency exchange company right now that could provide this service that this Bill appears to be of special interest Bill for that currency exchange company. If that company is going to be charging for the cashing of these welfare checks for the senior citizens ah... they seem to cement their position as a dominant factor in this area. Representative Collins said that it might be permissive for other companies to come into this business, but if they're going to have a capital expenditure of buying these trucks, I don't see how they'll ever to it. I think this is a bad Bill in that regard."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison to close."

Madison: "Well, thank you very much, Mr....."

Shea: "Wait a minute. I didn't see anymore lights, but I see another one on now. Mr. Caldwell, did you want to speak on this issue?"

Caldwell: "Very briefly, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Proceed, Sir."



Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen, there seems to be a lot of confusion here. As I understand Representative Madison's Bill, he has a problem in certain senior citizens areas where hundreds of people reside and have received monthly checks. His Bill address itself to a possible solution to that problem. He is not concerned about who is going to ah... cash these checks, but if his Bill ah... meets the need, then it could possibly interest some entrepreneur to progress itself to meet this service. Certainly, ah... there's a charge and I don't see where Representative Fleck's ah... really are relevant to this proposal. I think this is an excellent Bill and I think that we ought to pass it."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr..... is there further discussion? The gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, I would move the previous question."

Shea: "The gentleman moves the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it. Now to Mr. Madison, the gentleman from Cook, to close."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, in closing let me just say that it is evident to me from the conversation that has been given by those legislators that oppose this Bill, that the confusion about this Bill not only rests in terms of the public at large, at least those who have sent me thousands and thousands of pieces of mail opposing my Bill, but it obviously rests with the General Assembly itself, ah... at least those Members who have opposed it. Let me see if I can again try and make it clear. Number one, this Bill is not special interest legislation. This Bill has nothing to do with ambulatory currency exchanges. The ah.. statutes presently, makes two clear distinctions in terms of the kinds of community exchanges that are operated. There are community currency exchanges and there are ambulatory currency exchanges, fill-ins, check casher, and companies of that kind are regulated under the ambulatory currency exchange laws. The other currency exchanges are regulated under the community currency exchange laws. What my Bill simply seeks to do is to make a community currency



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exchange eligible to provide mobile service. It does not in any way suggest that fill-ins can operate their units in front of senior citizens' homes. As a matter of fact, the ambulatory currency exchange industry has tried repeatedly to get me to amend my bill to include ambulatory currency exchanges and I have consistently refused to do that. It seems to me that the problem that I've enunciated to senior citizens in my district can very amply be solved by allowing those community currency exchanges to operate mobile units if they so desire. It is permissive legislation. It is not special interest legislation and I simply ask for a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1405 pass. Those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham, to explain his vote."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting for this bill, not because it's a very good bill, but because it's a tragic public recognition that there are sections in Chicago that are unsafe for law-abiding citizens to walk from their home to the currency exchange, so society says in return we'll send an armored car out to their homes in the hope of thereby protecting their life and property. But I think that we, as members of the General Assembly, should recognize that this is just a band-aid approach to a social problem. What we should be doing is unhandcuffing the police that they might do their duty and make the streets safe for all the citizenry and the...and the hand-wringing liberals that dominate this House should keep that in mind when theirs is before us. It would protect society including the people that want to cash checks in Chicago. But until that time comes, I'm proud to support Representative Madison's effort to meet a problem."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines, to explain his vote."

Gaines: "In answer to Mr. Madigan's inquiry, the sargeant in charge of community relations in the district, the Prairie Avenue district, at a meeting at the senior citizens' facility, also



attended by Alderman Timothy Evans. So if you want to ask Alderman Evans, he can give you the name of the gentleman who made this request to me last year, an inquiry...a...about this bill. The misunderstanding appears to be, by many members of the House, that the security problem we have in Chicago. This would enable Chicago Police Department to know when the checks would be cashed to provide proper security. Where as now, the thugs on the street wait for senior citizens. Then you also have other senior citizens who cannot get out of their homes.A...these facilities, because of their...a...incapacity, and they have to send other people and pay...a...someone to go and cash their check for them. So this will provide a service for senior citizens who cannot help themselves in this...a... society that we have today of violence."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Raymond Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this House has no...will vote out bills to give the senior citizens tax relief and other things. This is one of the things that they need. They simply need to services of an agency which will cash their checks near their homes. Now the sponsor has repeatedly and clearly in the bill enunciated the fact that this does not apply to such peoples as fill-ins, puralator, check cashers, or any of the other mobile currency exchanges. It simply does not apply to them. The arguments and the smoke screens that come up are, in effect, not true. What it does is very simply says that the local currency exchange may, if they want to, provide the services in some mobile manner. This is a reasonable bill. Its a bill that will actually help the senior citizens. And yes, I ruled the fact that what Representative Cunningham said is partially true. It is true that there are sections of the City of Chicago where the senior citizens are unsafe. And I rule this and I, perhaps, some day, that we can do something about it. But in the meantime, all we simply ask is in the name of the senior citizens, if you want to help them, if you want to help people with problems, then help them solve it in this fashion. For I say to you, we do not turn a deaf ear to you when you



tell us about a few creeks overrunning; you tell us about the waters rising about your houses, your homes, your farm land. So what will we do; we'll send you any kind of survey you want. We'll build you any kind of dam you want. We help you everytime you ask for any bill, no matter what it is. If you want to repair your grandstands, we help you. Now we're saying to the people in the other areas, take a look at the problems of the City of Chicago. It does not cost the taxpayers of the State of Illinois a single dollar. And we ask, earnestly, that you help us and support some piece of legislation that does not cost the State a lot of money."

Shea: "Mr. McPartlin, would you vote me aye, please? On the question the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as a member of the Council on Aging, I rise in support of House Bill 1405. And only with this statement 'wouldn't it be a doggone shame if everybody hustled to create the business that this bill creates'. In the good, old-fashioned American enterprise way, I realize the currency exchange business in Chicago has been controversial for a half a century and I could care less if they went out there and started hustling for this market place and this bill might make it possible to bring mobile services to senior citizens at a profit for the guy that does it. Let them fight over it, get the bill out of here. Change some of those yellow lights to green and give the people a break."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from...the Lady from Cook, Ms. Catania. Have all voted who wished? Ms. Catania, you don't want to talk? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question, there are 95 ayes, 15 nays, 42 voting present, and House Bill 1405, having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, for purposes of an announcement, the...a... seventh and eighth grades from the Seneca School, with their teacher, Lorraine Lowery, which is located in the district represented by Representatives Fennessey, Grotberg, and Ewing,



and they're behind the...in the rear of the Chamber, the gallery in the rear of the chamber."

Shea: "On the order of House Bill's Third Reading appears House Bill...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I would like to know if we are officially going to have committee meetings next Tuesday, because posting time is very close to my committee and are we going to have two to 6 o'clock next Tuesday for all committees, Tuesday committees and so on, like in the past?"

Shea: "I would suggest that you post for your Tuesday Committees, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "At 2:00 P.M."

Shea: "Yes sir."

Maragos: "Thank you kindly."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 1408."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1408. Capparelli. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Capparelli."

Capparelli: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this bill amends the Chicago Firemens' Annuity and Benefit Fund Article of the Illinois Pension Code. It provides that a child disability annuity for a disability father and occupation disability increases the rate from \$20 to \$60 per month. This has the approval of the Pension Laws Commission and Representative Terzich. I would ask for a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of House Bill 1408. On the question, the Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Hirschfeld: "Representative, can you tell me whether there's a similar provision for the downstate firemen in the State of Illinois?"

Capparelli: "Yes they do, I understand."

Hirschfeld: "They do."



Shea: "Is there any further debate? On the question, shall House Bill 1408 pass? All those in favor will vote aye; those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the roll, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 133 'ayes'; 2 'nays', er, 133 'ayes'; no 'nays'; 2 voting 'present'. House Bill 1408, having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. White, aye. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, again, for purposes of an announcement, seated in the rear gallery on the Republican side of the aisle, a special education class from the Rock Falls High School, with their teacher, Mr. Bucky. There from the 37th legislative district represented by Representatives Mautino, Schuneman, and Ebbesen. Would they please stand and take a bow?"

Shea: "On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 1409.

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1409. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Capparelli."

Capparelli: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a Chicago Teachers Union bill, which I'm handling. It amends the Chicago Teachers' Retirement System Article, to provide that an automatic annual increase base begins at 56 rather than 61. If a teacher attains the age of 55, after retirement, the increase base pension shall begin in January of the following year of age 56. The teacher contributes one-half of 1 per cent. There would be no tax levy or State or local funds necessary for this. And I would ask for an affirmative roll call. This does not have the necessary approval of the Pension Laws Commission or Representative Terzich, but in the wisdom of the committee, they did pass this bill out."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "I'm doing this under the threat of bodily harm, by the way. But this bill did come before the Pension Code, and it does amend the Chicago teachers. Now the...a....it is estimated that liberalizing the benefits from 60 to 55, costs about



34.

30 per cent. The first year cost is estimated at \$225,000 and will increase thereafter, and also, the liability will be increased by 2.1 million. Now this bill was opposed by the Pension Laws Commission and also the Chicago Teachers' Retirement System was opposed to this bill, and I would urge a no vote."

Shea: "On the question, all those in favor will vote aye; those opposed, will vote nay. The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld, on the question."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker, a number of us have had the question raised in this House as to whether or not the Pension Laws Commission favored a proposal. And every time we've been told the Pension Laws Commission did not favor a proposal, its gone down in resounding defeat. I see no particular reason to favor the Chicago Teachers' Retirement System over the rest of the pension systems. And I'd like to point out to the downstate members that the downstate teachers do not have this break and there's no way that I see that they're going to get this break, and I don't think the downstaters, particularly, should be supporting this bill, with all due respect to the sponsor."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Capparelli, to explain his vote."

Capparelli: "I can thank Bob Terzich for this, I guess. As I told you before, this bill has no tax levy. Its not going to hurt the downstaters one bit. And if they want a bill like this, I'll support it also in the Pensions Committee. Its not going to hurt the tax levy one bit; its not going to increase the tax for the State of Illinois; its comin out of the pension and I would appreciate your vote. Thank you very much."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines, to explain his vote."

Gaines: "As a member of the Pension Committee, this is thoroughly gone into, and as Mr. Capparelli stated, most of us from Chicago would be happy to cooperate with the downstaters for their pension fund to give the same privileges. We're not asking something that



we would want to deny downstate. Just come up with a bill and we'll put it through, if you help us put this one through. That's all there is to it."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question, there are 93 ayes, 21 nays, 38 members voting present. House Bill 1409, having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 1418."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1418. A Bill for an Act to require consolidation of administrative decisions. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1418 is a new Act that establishes a procedure whereby any person who requires a decision by two or more administrative agencies of the State on the same subject shall have all of the decisions rendered by one administrative agency. And I don't, I really don't know if there's anything to this or not, except when the word 'person' means artificial entity or created, or another agency, if they require decision, the Governor has the right to say 'well, the decision shall be rendered by the appropriate agency'. I move for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1418 pass. On the question all in favor will vote aye; those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder, did you seek recognition sir? Your light is flashing, that's why I was curious. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question, there are 143 ayes, 1 nay, 8 voting present, and House Bill 1418, having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 1420. The Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1420. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Moultrie."



Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this bill was handed to me by the...a...Illinois Community College Board. It does exactly what the digest says. Presently the Community College Board is required to designate where non-community college areas will be assigned. This bill provides four new ways where the people, the non-community college people can petition to get into a community college district. I think there's no opposition to the bill and I would appreciate your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1420 pass. On the question, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter."

Porter: "Would the sponsor yield for a couple of questions?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Porter: "Paul, I've read the bill, I think, fairly carefully. I can't find any size limitation on the amount of territory that can be annexed to the district. Could this apply to an area as small as one precinct?"

Stone: "Yes, if they wanted to petition to get in. If the people in the dis...in that area wanted to petition into a junior college district. Yes sir."

Porter: "Now, this provides for elections under certain circumstances on petition. Can more than one election be held in a year, for example?"

Stone: "This makes no change in the present provision of the Act in reference to how many or how often elections can be held."

Porter: "You could have a petition every six months and have an election every six months, is that right?"

Stone: "I believe that's correct."

Porter: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on the bill, we passed, yesterday, House Bill 1396, and that bill had a limitation on it in respect to these elections. It said that one could be held only every two years. It seems to me that this bill, which is vastly more complex than Representative Skinner's bill, I think does less of a good job in presenting the issue to the voters. Its very complicated procedurally and I think we've passed a good bill in this area and really don't see

any need for this one. I would urge a no vote."

Shea: "Is there further debate. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, on the question."

Duff: "Well, yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I want to endorse and support what Representative Porter said. This procedure, if you were one of these areas that were subject to annexation, I think you could see that it could result in a piece-meal and rather harrassing, uncertain, continual gobbling-up of a district with minimum numbers of petitions from voters without any certainty as to whether or not that area would ever be entirely put in. You could have accidental gerrymandering, not even deliberate, by the haphazard selection of areas or precincts. I do think the bill that was passed out yesterday was stronger and more apt to the situation that districts, like ours, are confronted with. I might add that there are quite a number of other districts that should be equally concerned about this, and this is not a statement in opposition to what I know what Mr. Stone wants, which is to make us all go into the districts whether we want to or not, but it is in opposition to the method that is being suggested here."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone, to close."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe that we're...we've had a few red herring dragged over the trail, here. This bill repeals the section that required the Illinois Community College Board to designate new community college districts. And it provides for ways of annexation. Now I've been involved, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, in this area for many, many years. I, as you know, believe that all areas of the State should be in a junior college district. However, this bill weakens that position that I've always held and it repeals a section that requires the Illinois Community College Board to bring these areas into the junior college district. Now the one organization in the State of Illinois that has objected..."

Shea: "Mr. Stone..."

Stone: "I hadn't finished yet, Mr. Speaker, I...apparently, no one's



paying attention."

Shea: "Proceed sir."

Stone: "I have been concerned about the Illinois Agricultural Association and their concern over the way that we have been trying to force areas into a junior college district. I met with the Illinois Agricultural Association in Bloomington in February with Dr. Harten, who is Executive Secretary of the Illinois Community College Board. We discussed this bill with them and tried to meet all of the objections that the Illinois Agricultural Association had. I believe that they are now in favor of this bill and I would certainly solicit your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1420 pass. All in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Vote me aye, please, Mr. McPartlin. Have all voted who wished? Mr. Deavers to explain his vote."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I think the legislators in this House who have land that's not now presently annexed or want to be annexed to their community college district, this gives us a little bit more leeway, and I think Representative Stone explained that. And for that reason I feel that it is a good bill and wholeheartedly support it."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 98 ayes, 26 nays, 16 present, and House Bill 1420, having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Bradley in the Chair."

Bradley: "House Bill 1421."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1421. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this bill does, again, exactly what it says it does in the digest. It amends the Community...Public Community College Act by authorizing districts outside of the City of Chicago to be



increased, without referendum, tax rates for educational purposes from 12½ per cent to 17½ per cent, and I would appreciate your support."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Well the sponsor told me that when I opposed a bill, that I ought to just stand up and say so and not give the sponsor a chance to answer, except in the closing. And I would really ask those of you who are at all worried about local taxpayers, local property taxpayers, in raising rates without referendum... referendums, to take a look at the digest on House Bill 1421. Let me read it into the record 'authorizes districts outside Chicago to increase, without referendum, tax rates for educational purposes, to 17½ cents per hundred, and for buildings and grounds to 5 cents a hundred. That means, absolutely excluding any bond money you may be paying back, a minimum tax rate for every junior college in this State can be 23 cents per hundred dollars assessed valuation. Now anybody that's under that that votes for this deserves anything that they get from the voters the next time they go to the elections."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, on the bill, as I understand it, if there is anything that the taxpayers in my particular district find abhorrent, it is to find their tax rates escalating, going up and up and up, with no chance whatsoever for any input on their part. As a follow up to Representative Skinner, it would seem to me that the people, at least, should have the opportunity by referendum to approve or disapprove these escalating tax levies. And I would urge my colleagues, here, to consider this. This effects the districts outside of the City of Chicago. Certainly, its going to effect our suburban communities, and I would urge my colleagues to give this their very, very careful consideration before they vote, and I would urge them to disapprove of this particular bill with all due respect to the sponsor of the bill for whom I have a great deal of respect personally."



Bradley: "Is there further discussion? If not, the Gentleman from Moultrie to close, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, the bill does exactly what I said it would do. I read the...the a...digest the same as Mr. Skinner and it does exactly what he says it would do, it does one additional thing. It puts downstate Illinois on the exact same basis as Chicago is now in and I would appreciate your support."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 1421 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye, those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 32 ayes, 67 nays, and 10 voting present. This bill having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. House Bill 1422."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1422. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create a Universities Civil Service System in Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this bill amends the University Civil Service Act by doing two things. It authorizes negotiations for university...for union security check off and it provides that rates agreed upon by negotiation become effective on the expiration of the old union contract. I passed this same bill for the last five years in this General Assembly and it has always been killed in the Senate. I would appreciate your vote, once more again, in the House. Thank you."

Bradley: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it is not saying much for the House to say that this bill had to be beaten in the Senate. This is a check-off system where the taxpayers are paying for the unions to require that people pay their dues and they get it in one big bundle instead of soliciting from the people individually. The State should not be involved in this kind of activity and we all know it. There's



no reason on earth for the State to be withholding union dues and paying it to the union in one big lump sum. I suggest to you that the people that belong to unions ought to pay their bills as they come due and that the State should not be involved. And I urge a no vote."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Isn't that a commentary on the other day when we had a bill allowing deductions for insurance premiums and I didn't hear the Gentleman from Cook objecting that insurance companies be allowed to have deductions at State expense. Its very odd that when it comes that it needs your reaction to any good bill, that pertains to labor unions, that we immediately have to hear his objections. I think this is a good bill, it has passed, and the commentary that I make that this House has been very wise in the last five years in passing this bill and hopefully, passes it again today."

Bradley: "The question...er...the Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone, to close."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, again I believe that this is a good bill. It deserves the support of every member of the House. I would appreciate that support. Thank you."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 1422 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed, by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 122 ayes; 24 nays; 2 voting present, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1423."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1423. A Bill for an Act to amend the Community Mental Health Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, last year, we amended the Community Mental Health Act, which commonly known as 708 Boards, for the first time since the bill was passed several years ago. We neglected, however, to add to the Act



the word 'developmentally disabled'. This bill goes through the Act and adds 'developmentally disabled'. Now it also provides...presently, the counties that have the 708 Board can levy a rate of 1 per cent. This bill provides that they can levy .15 per cent if there is a referendum. There are some counties that would like to have this..a...a..additional power because they do need more money. I could go into why they needed that length, but I would appreciate your support. I think there is no opposition to the bill.

Bradley: The question is shall House Bill 1423 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 139 ayes, 3 voting nay, 2 present. This bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1426.

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1426. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses for the Department of Agriculture. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Schisler."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1426 is the Department of Agriculture's..."

Bradley: "Pardon me, Mr. Schisler. Mr. Lundy, on a point of order."

Lundy: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker. I do apologize for interrupting the sponsor. I tried to get your attention before he began. I'm not going to make an issue out of this, but I would just bring to the Chair's attention that there are some 45 or 50 Appropriation's bills on the order of Third Reading, none of which will expire on Friday and which may well take us a good deal of time to consider it, we go through the calender. I just wondered if it would be appropriate to pass over those until we've completed the other bills by the deadline on Friday."

Bradley: "If the sponsor is not here, we'll take it out of the record, otherwise, the Chair feels that every sponsor has a right to have his bill called the same as anybody else regardless of whether



its an Appropriation bill or not. We're practicing that and we will continue to do so. The Gentleman would like to address his request to the sponsor of the Appropriation bills, Mr. Lundy, if you would like to respond, or request, individually, that these Gentlemen who have bills that do not fall under the deadline, to take their bill out of the record, as a courtesy to the rest of the members, I think that you could do that, however, I think it is not the Chair's prerogative to skip over those particular bills. Mr. Lundy."

Lundy: "Yes, well thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think that, probably, is an excellent resolution of the matter. All of us are aware of the time pressures on the House, I think it would be appropriate to leave it to each sponsor individually, each individual sponsor of an Appropriation's bill, knowing that his bill will not expire on Friday, midnight, as well as some 550 other bills that are on the calendar on Third Reading. I'd be perfectly happy to leave it to the individual sponsors to use their own discretion on the matter."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh, are you seeking recognition, sir?"

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would prefer to pass them up and I think we could do that pretty expeditiously. If you could talk to the Speaker and get his feeling on it. Because the problem is the bill is already read when we decide not to consider it and that is time consuming. I think we ought to..."

Bradley: "I'll call that to this attention, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "And in the meantime, why don't we just pass them up."

Bradley: "I don't think that I have the prerogative to do that while I'm in the Chair, Mr. Walsh, we're going right down the order, we don't have another Appropriation's bill for another page and a half, and by that time, I'm sure that the Speaker will be back and can make that decision. The Gentleman from Fulton... the Minority Leader, the Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I made that suggestion to Speaker Redmond, yesterday, that



exempt bills could, perhaps, could be excluded from the list. In his estimation, there were 60 or 70 of them on the remaining on the calendar, so he has had time to consider that and he won't be caught surprised by that suggestion."

Bradley: "As I say, there's only one bill on the next page and a half. If we have leave to take this bill out of the record with the permission of the sponsor of the bill, and if the opinion of the Speaker, when he returns to the Chair, is such that these bills should be called, Mr. Washburn, could we come back and pick this bill up, then? Mr. Schisler, could we take this bill out of the record? Do we have your permission?"

Schisler: "Take it out of the record, Mr. Speaker."

Bradley: "Take it out of the record. And we appreciate your taking it out of the record. I know he sat there as long as anybody else to have his bill called. House Bill 1427."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1427. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Broker's Salesmen's License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. D'Arco."

D'Arco: "House Bill 1427 limits the liability of the Real Estate Recovery Fund arising out of the activities of a single licensee to \$50,000. It also includes broker salesman and types of licensees covered by the firm, and it also removes provisions waiving recovery fund fee with initial application when fund exceeds \$500,000. I would appreciate an affirmative vote on this bill. Thank you."

Bradley: "Further...a...any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman, prior...Mr. Schlickman, we have an announcement. We have a firm schedule for the rest of the day. The Speaker plans to break at 12:30 for lunch, from 12:30 to 1:15, a 45 minute break, and get back immediately and get to work. Dinner, we'll break at 6:30; we'll be back at 8:00 o'clock and continue to work. Mr. Schlickman...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"



Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "It appears that by your bill, you're working at cross purposes, or possibly, having impritable conflicting approaches. On the one hand, you are restricting the amount of recovery from this fund by an agreed purchaser to \$50,000. The goal of that, I assume, is to maintain the integrity of the fund. And then on the other hand..."

D'Arco: "Gene, can I interrupt you because your first statement in regards to the amount of money that we are lending to the agreed purchaser is incorrect, we are not limiting it to \$50,000, there's already a statutory limitation of \$10,000."

Schlickman: "Well, I'm sorry, I'm looking at the digest and the digest says 'limits the liability of the Real Estate Recovery Fund arising out of the activities of a single licensee to \$50,000. Are you increasing the present law from \$10,000 to \$50,000?'"

D'Arco: "No, there is already a statutory limit of \$10,000 that any one claimant can recover from the recovery fund per occurrence or incident in regard to his involvement with the real estate broker."

Schlickman: "Was that statement that I just read incorrect?"

D'Arco: "Yeh, your statement is incorrect."

Schlickman: "What is the...a...may I continue, Mr. Speaker?"

Bradley: "For one or two more questions, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "I addressed my question to you."

Bradley: "Pardon?"

Schlickman: "I would just like to get a clarification."

Bradley: "Fine, get your clarification."

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. What is the present limit on claims arising from the activity of one licensee? Presently."

D'Arco: "There are no present limits."

Schlickman: "The sky's the limit, presently?"

D'Arco: "Right, the sky's the limit."

Schlickman: "And this bill establishes a \$50,000 limitation?"

D'Arco: "That's right."

Schlickman: "Thank you."



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Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell. The question is shall House Bill 1427 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Bradley, aye. On this question....the Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 107 ayes, no nays, 23 voting present, this bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1428."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1428. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmans' License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1428 makes an amendment to the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmans License Act. It restores to the Act the brokers salesman to the classes of licensess that are required to pay the fees into the Real Estate Recovery Fund, which we just addressed. This bill passed out of committee unanimously. I know of no opposition to it and I ask for a favorable roll call."

Bradley: "Is there further discussion? If not, the question is shall House Bill 14...I'm sorry, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the sponsor yield for one simple question?"

Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Schlickman: "What is the present balance in that recovery fund?"

Houlihan: "Gene, the Department indicates that it indicates that its approximately \$500,000, maybe a little bit less."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 1428 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Stubblefield, aye. On this question there are 129 ayes, no nays, 13 voting present. This bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1429."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1429. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmans' License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. D'Arco."



D'Arco: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. House Bill 1429 changes references to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act to refer to the Illinois Office of Education. It also provides that one year of the Real Estate License Sales Experience requires certain applicants for brokers' licenses must have been within the last seven calendar years before application. There was an amendment added to this bill on Second Reading because the bill originally deleted the citizenship requirement for a person who wishes to be...apply for a license as a real estate broker, but that deletion was omitted by amendment on Second Reading, so you do have to be a citizen in order to qualify to be a real estate broker and I would appreciate an affirmative vote on this bill. Thank you."

Bradley: "Is there discussion? If not, the question is shall House Bill 1429 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question we have 127 ayes, no nays, 11 voting present. This bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 1430."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1430. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan. Mr. Houlihan, are these bills, do you wish to take these as a series or one at a time?"

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I might ask leave to take them as a series. I know of no objection, they were 14 to nothing in the committee."

Bradley: "The Gentleman ask leave to hear House Bill 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, and 1434. Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, the Clerk will read the bills."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1431. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1432. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1433. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1434. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."



Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, each of these bills attempts to address itself to some problems in the Real Estate Code. They're really technical amendments which are clearing up language. In 1430, what it does is refers, returns language to the Act, which was left out inadvertently last year. In 1431, it provides a change of business location without notification to the Department and the grounds for revocation of a license. In 1432, what it does is provide that the Commissioner of Real Estate, since he is the Chairman of the Examining Committee which hears and determines the matters pertaining to real estate licenses shall cause such matters to be investigated rather than to conduct the investigation himself. It tries to separate those two functions, so he is not the prosecutor and the judge. In 1433, it requires six months between successive examinations of an applicant. And in 1434, it amends the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen's License Act to require all fees pertaining to the initial application for license to be submitted at one time. It merely requires that they get their fees all at once and I would urge the adoption of these amendments. I might add that these were all passed out of committee unanimously."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Washington."

Washington: "Will the sponsor yield to one question?"

Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Washington: "Mr. Houlihan, in 1431, the present laws requires an automatic cancellation of a license if one moves without notice to the Department. Now why are you changing that? What hardships have been rendered to brokers in this field because of the present law?"

Houlihan: "Harold, we would...we would not want to have the question of constitutionality raised by not, by denying them the right to a hearing at least to determine whether there was some mitigating circumstances in this regard. It merely gives them the right to present their case and then the Board can rule on that."

Washington: "Has this been a prevalent violation of the Code or the law



or is this something that seldom happens?"

Houlihan: "It happens, I guess, occasionally and in some instances, it merely was an oversight and by having the hearing they can address themselves to whether there was any intention in getting around the Code, around the license aspect and then proceed in that fashion."

Bradley: "The question is shall these bills pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting nay. Have all voted who wished? Bradley, aye. Ebbesen, aye. The Clerk will take the record. On this question, we have 130 ayes, 2 nays, 14 voting present. These bills having received the constitutional majorities are hereby declared passed. House Bill 1435. Daniels, aye."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1435. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmans' License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. D'Arco, do you want to take these two bills together, Mr. D'Arco?"

D'Arco: "Yes."

Bradley: "The Gentleman asks leave to have House Bill 1435 and 1436 heard together, does he have leave? No objection being heard, the Clerk will read 1436."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1436. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmans' License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. D'Arco."

D'Arco: "House Bill 1435 changes the definition of broker from buying and selling to buying or selling real estate and House Bill 1436 specifies requirements for licenses for associations, partnerships, and corporations, and I would ask for an affirmative vote on these two bills."

Bradley: "Is there further discussion? It will be just a second while we're taking the roll calls on that series, 1430 through 1434. While we're waiting...do you want to be recorded as aye on those bills? Mr. Schlickman is aye on these series of bills, 1430 through 1434. The question is shall House Bill 1435 pass. All



those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed by voting no. The Lady from Cook, Ms. Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Would the sponsor yield for a question please?"

Bradley: "One question, I think its past that time, but we'll, will the Gentleman yield for one question?"

D'Arco: "Johnny will yield."

Bradley: "The Gentleman will yield."

Macdonald: "Representative D'Arco, in changing the wording, buying and selling, to buying or selling, what is the significance of the changing of and to or."

D'Arco: "What it does, it clarifies language as many of the Appellate Court decisions in the State of Illinois have interpreted the word 'and/or' to be interchangeable so that by providing...by providing the word 'or', by substituting the word 'or' for 'and', it would have the effect of the interchangeability that the Appellate Court has said is desirable in rewording the statutes."

Macdonald: "Well, would this by any chance mean that license would have to be issued for both categories, one for buying and one for selling?"

D'Arco: "Not at all, no. Not at all."

Macdonald: "Thank you."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, to explain his vote."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry that you didn't see my light and my hand up here a bit before. I'm not troubled at all by 1435, but I am somewhat troubled by 1436. I'm not sure what the reason or the rationale is to require everyone who wants to become a member of an association, partnership, or corporation, which sells or buys real estate, that he's got to hold that license. Now do I misread it, Representative D'Arco?"

D'Arco: "A...Peter, it only provides that those who are actively engaged in the business of real estate are required to have licenses, not every member."

Peters: "Well, what if I am a partner having business interests in a corporation that buys and sells real estate, but do not hold a license myself? Am I not precluded from being in that business?"



D'Arco: "Yes you are. If your main business is to buy and sell real estate, it provides that every partner who actively engages and that business must have a license. And that only seems to be equitable."

Peters: "Well, Representative D'Arco, we might have some differences in what equitable is and what equitable isn't, but I certainly think that any individual should have a right to buy stock in a corporation, to become a business partner in a corporation, which deals in real estate in leasing and the buying and selling of property without being required by the State to have a license."

D'Arco: "I think we're misunderstanding each other."

Peters: "Well, I hope we are, yeh."

D'Arco: "The business partner who is not actively engaged, himself, in the buying or selling of real estate does not have to have a license. The corporate shareholder who is not actively engaged, himself, in the corporation's activities in buying or selling real estate does not have to have a license."

Peters: "Last question. This would not preclude me as a non-real estate, as an individual who does not have a real estate brokers license from investing in an association which deals in real estate?"

D'Arco: "Not at all, Pete, not at all."

Peters: "Alright."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On these questions there are 116 ayes, no nays, 16 voting present, and these bills having received the constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. House Bill 1437."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1437."

Bradley: "VonBoeckman, aye."

Jack O'Brien: "Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create a Commission on the Status of Women. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "Lady from Cook, Ms. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, this bill used to be on the consent calendar, but it was removed by a Gentleman who had a problem with an amendment that was put on in committee. What this bill does is to decrease the number of people necessary

for a quorum at meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women. The total membership of the Commission is 16; statutorily, our quorum requirement is now 12, and its very difficult to get 12 people present from all parts of the State out of 16, and in addition, its an expense to the taxpayers to transport all of these people, so we ask for a reduction to 8, there was objection to that so we raised it to 9, which is one more than half of the membership. We also asked for subpoena power. In committee it was suggested that this be severely restricted and we agreed to that because we had no intention of having that unlimited power in any way. That is not limited to matters of credit, finance, and pensions, for Illinois women and I would point out that currently the Legislative Counsel tells me that 6 legislative commissions have had subpoena powers; 17 State commissions and boards have had it, and 18 of our State executive boards have had it. They did not include in their search local government offices and the like, but this is not seen to be unreasonable and in view of those in committee, it was not unreasonable after it was restricted. That was when they put it on the consent calendar. The third provision is that the commission will be able to accept grants from other sources that are other than the Illinois legislature. This is, again, a provision which exists in several commissions' statutes. I have a list of them here if anyone's interested. And I would ask for your support of House Bill 1437."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I reluctantly rise to oppose this bill, but I do not believe that commissions, except for the Legislative Investigative Commission, I've said this before, should have the right to subpoena witnesses. And it doesn't make any difference to me, and I have Amendment No. 1 in front of me, that this subpoena power is reserved to credit, finance, and pension problems. I think its an unreasonable and unconscionable approach to require people to attend these hearings if they choose not to. And I don't think the commission, with the exception of the Legislative Investigating Commission, should have



subpoena power. Now I'm even more alarmed in light of the amendment that was put on that permits this commission to accept gifts from a reputable source. We have had large and long arguments on the floor of this House as to what is and is not the proper funding for this commission. And I remember it, in the last two years, the commission has lapsed a significant amount of money, and so when they asked for more money, we chose not to give it to them, and so this, of course, as last time, I think they spent most of it. But who is going to decide who is a reputable organization that can give money to the womens' commission, the Status on Womens' Commission. I think its a very poor approach. On the one hand, they are allegedly receiving all of the funds they need from the State of Illinois through our appropriations. And they told us this was satisfactory and after a long floor fight, we gave them the money. Now they're going out and saying under this bill, they have the right to receive any type of gift they want from any other source as long as its reputable. I think its an extremely poor approach. I oppose it on any commission and I oppose it on this one. I suggest,with the bill in this particular format, it should be defeated."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten, and we'll use the clock."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the General Assembly. I rise in opposition to this bill for several reasons. One, if you can remember, just yesterday, we spent over three hours on a series of bills that this commission came up with. Now we're making three changes in the mode of operation of this committee...of this commission. One, we are reducing the quorum so that less members will be able to decide what to do. Two, we are allowing them more money through these...a...for the opportunities for more money through federal grants, and I think that all that we can expect from this commission in the future, is additional changes in the statute, such as were recommended yesterday, that we spent over three hours on the floor on, and by changing the provisions of this commission and in the manner that the sponsor wants to, we can anticipate further tactics that delayed this House for over three hours yesterday, and

I would request a no vote on this bill."

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Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McAuliffe."

McAuliffe: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I noticed by reading the digest, that my name is listed as a co-sponsor of this bill. This was before the amendment was put on to allow them to subpoena people, and if I could ask the sponsor a question..."

Bradley: "She indicates that she would yield."

McAuliffe: "Sue, would this allow the commission to subpoena the records of the Police Department and the Fire Department Pensions?"

Catania: "Well, Representative McAuliffe, to clarify your point, I would like to point out that in the original bill, which you agreed to co-sponsor, it did say subpoena power did not spell out limitations, but two members of the committee which heard the bill asked what we wanted it for specifically, and we had no objection to saying that we wanted it to investigate matters of credit, finance, and pensions for Illinois women. Amendment No. 1, which is the Committee Amendment, which we accepted before the bill went on the consent calendar, said that we would limit it to those areas and that's what it says right now. Its only credit, finance, and pensions for Illinois women."

McAuliffe: "I'd like to disassociate myself from this bill."

Bradley: "Are you asking that your name be removed?"

McAuliffe: "Definitely."

Bradley: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave being granted, his name will be removed as a co-sponsor of House Bill 1437. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, this issue has been adequately debated, I move the previous question."

Bradley: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed, say no. The ayes have it, the Lady from Cook, Ms. Catania, to close."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the House, just to attempt to answer a couple of the points that people sought to make, I would like to say that yesterday there was no intention on



the part of the joint sponsors of those bills to tie up this House in lengthy discussion. I would like to point out, also, that the only bill in that package that was defeated went out in almost identical form under male sponsorship on the consent calendar a couple of weeks ago. I think that's an interesting point to make. During the discussion of our request for a deficiency appropriation, I made it very clear that the commission has received funding through the Continuent Education Center at Western Illinois University for a conference which was held last week and in Peoria from the Illinois Humanities Counsel. It never occurred to us to ask for funding from sources other than that type of foundation. Now, as I pointed out before, unrestricted subpoena power is held by many commissions of the Legislature and the State, as well as several State executive departments. We are asking for very severely restrictive subpoena power, which was unanimously agreed to in committee, and the bill was put on the consent calendar. The other provision in this bill, as it now stands, is that we can accept money from other sources and here again, several legislative commissions have this power now. It is in no way a subversive sort of thing. It saves the taxpayers money and I will certainly be willing to divulge at any time any sources of funds other than the money we get from the Illinois General Assembly. I do ask for your support of this bill."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 1437 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye; those opposed by voting nay. Mr. Schlickman to explain his vote."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. With respect to this bill, I first want to acknowledge the responsibility for having the bill, for having taken the bill from the consent calendar. And contrary to the representation made by the sponsor, I didn't take it from the consent calendar because of an amendment, I took it because of the bill as it was originally introduced. Now in addition to the other reasons that have been sighted by other legislators for objection to this bill. I should like to sight



to the membership two, I think, rather important deficiencies in this bill. Number one, on page 1 of the bill, the language that now makes it permissive, with regard to this commission establishing offices, or maintaining offices, in any city or cities in the State of Illinois, has been changed. This bill would make it mandatory that offices be maintained in a city or cities in the State of Illinois. I don't understand that. But the great deficiency in this bill lies on line, or in line 18, on page 2, which says that, in part, 'that this commission shall concern itself with matters with respect to equality of rights under the Constitution'. I'll point out to the sponsor of this bill, the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, nowhere, nowhere contains the phrase 'Equality of Rights'. What the United States Constitution and the State Constitution provides is equal protection of the law. Now I respect the right of every citizen or group of citizens to change the State Constitution or Federal Constitution in the prescribed manner. But I very much object to their failing in that respect and then trying, through other means, to change the Constitution. This is a bad bill and should be defeated."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 62 ayes, 51 nays, 13 voting present, this bill having failed....the Lady from Cook, Ms. Catania."

Catania: "I respectfully request postponed consideration."

Bradley: "Does the Lady have leave to put it on postponed consideration? Leave has been granted. House Bill 1437 will be on postponed consideration. House Bill 1438."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1438. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, 1438 is a very simple bill, it just expands the number of people eligible to be candidates and office holders for the Education Service Region.

It does that by removing the administrative certificate and
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requiring only that 20 hours of graduate credit in that area be required. I would ask for its adoption."

Bradley: "The Gentlemen from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, in my opinion, this is an exceedingly bad legislative proposal for those of you that are really concerned with education in the State of Illinois. I'm not so naive as to believe that we can totally separate politics from education. I'm not sure that we should do that totally. But what we are doing here is we're making this office into a political football, because it would mean that teachers who have some political clout are going to be running for this office without any regard as to their expertise or any administrative experiences that they may have had. And the children in the State of Illinois are the ones that are going to suffer as a result of this if we are so stupid as to pass this bad piece of legislation. I would urge you to take a real, good hard look at this bill because it is a bad bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer. You are on sir."

Palmer: "If the sponsor would yield for a question? Previously, I recall as a member of the Education Committee, a number of years ago, where in order to get the best administrator that we could and to make certain that they were administrators and not politicians, that we set up a number of things in this bill that you have not stricken by...in 1438, am I correct on that?"

Bradley: "Are you asking the sponsor a question?"

Palmer: "The sponsor a question, yes."

Bradley: "He indicates that he will yield."

Schneider: "I wasn't there when the original legislation was created.

I would say we do not remove the thing that relates, for example, good character, masters degree, educational requirements in terms of hours. All we're talking about is the certification requirement. And the reason the bill is drafted is that, very simply, in many counties that are not as populated as the ones up North, you have a limited number of individuals that are eligible to run for office. So what it amounts to is that it becomes an elite corps of individuals



who are eligible. You might wind up with two or three from the downstate counties that are only eligible to run and no other individuals. So what this does is hopefully expand it without damaging the capabilities. Its interesting to note that the previous speaker is the same person who is, not you Romie, but Bob Brinkmeier, is the same person that says it should not be a political football and he advocates keeping it at a narrow base. He's the same person that says yes and never does anything. In fact, he's introduced a commission to study what in the world the E.S.R. does. Now we ought to be serious about this thing whether or not this a political or non-political office, and I would say that what this does is make it less political by making more people eligible, so we haven't damaged the qualifications."

Palmer: "Well, that may be another way of saying...but you do leave them there, that you've had four years of teaching."

Schneider: "That's correct."

Palmer: "So then you perhaps had widen the door to a lot of people that we would not be...a...would not be sufficiently experienced to take over this job. In other words, he's got to have a master's degree and have at least twenty hours of professional education, or four years of teaching. Is this...who requested this bill? The I.E.A.?"

Schneider: "I was talked to by a group, including the I.E.A., to present the bill, but that doesn't mean its their bill. They endorsed that."

Palmer: "Well they endorsed the bill don't they?"

Schneider: "Well there's nothing wrong with that."

Palmer: "Well it depends on how you look at it. Well, okay, thank you very much."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very briefly, what we're doing is we're covering the requirements that are presently within the statute. And in my opinion, you are lessening the professionalism that's involved in these respective offices. I know, as far as within the County of Cook, the candidates that were presented for the Cook County Superintendent of



Public Instruction, they had to meet this requirement and, in turn, what this bill does is eliminates the administrative certificate for supervisory experience. And I, for one, like that in the statute because I think its the requirement, especially when we're talking about education, and I think this is a lowering of the requirements and this bill should be defeated."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I join with Representatives on the aisle in opposing this bill. I think Representative Palmer got to the heart of the issue by his incisive questions. I think it does lower the requirements. I think the requirements for this job, as Representative Schneider pointed out, he'd have to have some teaching experience, but it could be forty years ago. I don't think this is a good bill and I think it should be defeated."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hoffman, R."

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Bradley: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye; those opposed by saying no. The ayes have it. The question is shall House Bill 1438 pass. Pardon me, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider, to close."

Schneider: "Well, just in closing, Mr. Speaker, I would think it moderately naive of the Gentleman from Cook to talk about restricting the professionalism after seeing the kind of candidates that they've put up in the past. What I would suggest is that this makes it more likely that you get more qualified people. There's no assurance, under any circumstances, that you're going to get the right kind of superintendent for this kind of position simply because he's qualified on paper. That's mostly naive and nonsense. He knows it. I think most people know it who are members. What we're looking for is qualified people who can present themselves to the public. Its interestingly, also ironic, that we previously never even required the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Illinois to have these qualifications. So if you want to



change the elitism, if you want to really make it democratic, you want to make more people eligible for educational service for the children of the State of Illinois, I think you'll vote for this bill, 1438, I suggest an aye vote."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 1438 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan, to explain his vote."

Hanahan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, members of the House, right now, we don't make any mandatory educational requirements or any kind of background requirements for county auditor, for county treasurer, for county recorder, for and the coroners don't have to be pathologists and yet, we trust the political parties to seek the best candidate to put...be put forward to handle these administrative qualities in our counties. Now, as a county chairman, I could say maybe in Cook County you don't have a problem trying to bring out a person with the kinds of background that is called for now to the a regional superintendent of education. But, to me, just because you have that education and the background that the statute now calls for, doesn't mean that the kids, or education is going to be benefitted anymore than putting up a well-intentioned good person that wants to be a regional superintendent of education. Let's face it, what do these men do and what are their responsibilities? Its an administrative office, the functions under the Office of Education and I think to have these superficial barriers requirements that really are not necessary for a person to be a candidate and dedicate his life in the office of education in a region, it is superficial and this bill is a good bill and I urge an aye vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion."

Jack O'Brien: "Speaker Redmond in the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers. Representative Byers."

Byers: "Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to add to Mr. Hanahan's list of requirements, the General Assembly is also included in that list. I vote aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."



Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, very briefly, to add, also, to Representative Hanahan and Representative Byers, in terms of the response that I and many of my constituents have been able to get from the current Superintendent of Public Instruction up on Cook County if that's any indication to the kind of people that we have in those offices, I think we should do something about getting some people in there that are sensitive to the people that there supposed to be serving. And if we do not have that kind of requirement for us, here, who is acting in the General Assembly, I don't think that we should put those kind of prerequisite for other people that are supposed to be serving constituents of ours that simply do not respond when you try to get through to them. I think we need to send them a message. This is a good way to do it, you should all vote aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "I pass, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "In explaining my vote, I just want to tell Representative Palmer that this is being pushed by the...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone, for what purpose do you rise?"

Stone: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Stone: "If the Gentleman wants to tell Representative Palmer something, his seat is right over here and he can come and tell him. I think the rest of us are not interested. The yes and no votes have been tied up there for a long, long time. I think its very unlikely that this bill is passed, and I would hope that we can get on with the next one."

Borchers: "In explaining my vote, I happen to know that this bill is being pushed by some of the professors at Sangamon State University and its not logical, that's when a supervisor's certificate is required of any principal of a high school. I think we can elect people that have less knowledge in relation to these affairs than they, so I vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."



Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to point out that General Eisenhower was President of Columbia University, that was a rather demanding post for a person with a non-educating background. I think we could point to other examples, note worthy examples, across the country where men of outstanding ability from private industry and from government have gone in and become presidents of large educational institutions and done a very good job and I just think this is a good bill and deserves your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I would like to call your attention, really, to the history of the Act at the present time. The present law was really written for one particular individual who is not in office at the present time. And I think that when the law was written, it was ludacrist and I think its ludacrist now and I really think we ought to take a look at this particular bill and not be hung up by who's sponsoring it. You know, under the present law, let me tell you...let me tell you that the President of Harvard University...let me tell you, under the present law, the President of Harvard University could not run for this office. The President of Notre Dame could not run for this office. The head...the head...the head of any religious school system in this particular State could not qualify for this office because they were not engaged at least two years prior in public schools. I think that these prerequisites are ridiculous at the present time. I think this is a good bill, I think we shouldn't get hung up and I think we should give it 89 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I would like to remind the members, here, that in addition to the qualifications on paper, here, we are still expecting these people to stand for election. If there is anybody who can be nominated under this process who is not qualified, we leave it to the voters to decide whether or not they should have this office. As it stands now, neither political party finds it an easy job to find a qualified purpose who can become a candidate. And under these restrictions



we are getting a less-qualified selection for the electors than we could otherwise have. And I hope that because of this deficiency, because of the lack of candidates that can be presented for the electorate to choose from, we need to be able to have this loosening of the legislation, allow us to choose to put people on the ballot who are qualified for the job and then let the electorate decide which ones they will choose. I think we can give them a far better selection with these minimal requirements than we can with the very restrictive ones we have in the law now."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I hope those people who are voting no on this to limit...to keep the restrictions so high that even people with master's degrees in business administration from the University of Chicago couldn't possibly run for this office, will remember their position when I come forward with a position requiring the increasing of qualifications for the local assessor."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, just very briefly, I think we ought to take notice that even running for office for the General Assembly, nobody asks you to have qualification, nobody ask that you have three years of law school, or two years of administrative experience. I think this bill is very reasonable. There's no reason under God's green earth why we have to have offices that are elective with special qualifications. If you allow special qualifications on offices, you are saying to the public, you don't know what you're doing, you're making bad choices. I dare say one day we may look up and find that a janitor has made the best head of its Department that its ever had and we'd all rejoice and say aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "At the appropriate time, I'm going to ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Just so that the...I have the highest esteem for the sponsor of this bill, I think he's a great contribution and has been to the General Assembly, I just disagree with him on this particular bill. Now if you're going to reduce the qualifications of those persons who might run for this office, the teachers, then why in God's



name can't we put in engineers, lawyers, or anybody else. Put em all out and let anybody run, but that was not the intent. What we wanted in the beginning in this particular law, now, which she seeks to amend is to get the most qualified person possible who could run for that office, and that means persons in a supervisory capacity in the schools. That has not been cut out here...a...insofar as the statement that was made. Supervisory capacity personnel in schools can be found in every county of this State. To say that they are not available is...just isn't so. This is an incredibly bad bill. It'll lead us into more nothingness than what we have right now. Let's leave it like it is, get some more years of experience at it and see where we stand."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, number one, I want to correct a statement made earlier by Representative Schneider stating that I didn't have confidence in the E.S.R. people. I have the greatest confidence in them; that's why I'm trying to get this commission established to see if we can expand their responsibilities and possibly, consolidate some more. To those people who say that they can't find candidates, let me remind you, that we are down now to 78 regions, and by 1979, we'll be down at least to 54. And I'm sure they'll be plenty of qualified candidates at that point. I supported legislation in the past quite regularly and I'm proud that I've done so, but I think you are totally and completely wrong on this issue. And those of you who are really interested in good quality education for your youngsters, you better be sure that the man that heads up this region is a qualified man with the expertise and the experience of administration that this job requires, and I certainly hope you vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative...my goodness."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. It seems to me that there's something rather paradoxical about the theories that you have stringent requirements for an office and, yet, that office is elective. You're saying on the one hand that the people should



decide, and then you're saying on the other hand, the people don't really understand and so we better restrict it so they don't really have an opportunity to decide. Now if these restrictions are absolutely necessary and I think that the General Assembly in its wisdom would have deemed this position appointive rather than elective. The very fact that it is an elective office, this is an indication to me that the electorate ought to have a choice in who shall hold this position. And I suspect that...a...to give you an example, in Cook County, the State's Attorney has a requirement for running for that office. It requires that you be an attorney. It doesn't say that you have to be a good attorney or a bad attorney or you have practiced for forty years or five months; it simply says you have to be an attorney. And the people are left, then, to decide among those who are attorneys who should be State's Attorney in Cook County. I think that it is reasonable to ask that there be minimal requirement; those requirements being one that are necessary for that person to have some definite relationship with the job he's holding. But beyond that, the people ought to decide and its the kind of position that the people do not...cannot intelligently decide, then it ought to be appointive. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 87 ayes...Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Poll the absentees please, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has asked for a poll of the absentees; the Clerk will poll the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Brandt. Capparelli. D'Arco. Dyer. Farley. Fleck. Garmisa. Huff. J. D. Jones. Klosak. LaFleur. Laurino. Cornowicz. McAvoy. Palmer. Shea. Telcser. Terzich. Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "No changes. Representative Berman."

Berman: "Change me from no to yes, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from no to yes. Berman. On this question there are 88 ayes, 57...56 noes, the bill having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. 1439. Representative Hirschfeld, for what purpose do you rise?"



Hirschfeld: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Hirschfeld: "While you were off the floor and the distinguished Majority Leader was taking your place, Representative Collins, who is not in his seat now, asked whether we were going to hear motions, which we had been told, last night, was going to be the first order of business, and I believe that the distinguished Majority Leader said that as soon as you returned to the Chair, we would revert to the order of motions, and I wonder if that is your intention."

Speaker Redmond: "As soon as we come back from lunch."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1439. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "We'll try to get 89, Mr. Speaker, but first of all I do want to thank Representative Jaffe for his kind remarks about the sponsor and I want you to disregard the sponsor and give some thought to the notion of 1439, which very simply removes that... indicates that temporary mental or physical incapacity is not a reason for teacher dismissal. I, again, would ask for support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this bill pass. All in favor vote aye; opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I have some concern about this vote.

I consequently voted present, now after having read it, I vote no. The bill provides that temporary mental or physical incapacity to perform teaching duties as found by a medical examination is not a cause for dismissal. Number one, there's no definition as to what constitutes temporary. Number two, it seems to me there's a delegation to some authority outside of the school administration to make that determination and, consequently, not because I think the bill's a bad idea, but the language that is used, to me, is defective, and therefore, I am voting no."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Duester."



Duester: "Just briefly, I served on the committee that heard this and it occurred to me that some doctor might feel that if you were disabled for about forty years, but had some chance of recovering, that might be temporary, and that a lot of problems could be solved eventually, and the doctors are all optimistic and I would feel that that might not be careful enough and cautious enough to legislate, so that's why I'm casting a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "The provision refers to the same one we used in the Retirement Code. It does require medical examination and its very simply defined there, and I think what we ought to consider is that.... there are temporary disabilities that allow a teacher to return to work and this does not jeopardize his job. I think its a very reasonable, very simple concept."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, as I look on the board, all we need, really, is three more votes and this is really a very simple concept and I can't really understand why anybody would hesitate on it. All it says is where a person has temporary mental or physical incapacity as found by a medical examination, that they can't be dismissed. What would happen would, of course, be that they would be removed for awhile, and then when their temporary mental or physical incapacity was over, then they would be put back on. This would preserve their job, certainly nobody has any control over a mental or a physical incapacity that they may suffer, and I can't see what's the big hang-up on this particular bill is, and I would appreciate three more votes on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McCourt."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when this bill came before the committee, it sounded as possibly a meritorious bill. But after it was described to us before the committee, it turns out that this is just another example of taking away powers from the elected School Board, and it would seem to me that this bill should be defeated and that's why I'm voting no."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the



record. Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Poll the absentees, Mr. Speaker, for the record."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will poll the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Beatty. Beaupre. Brandt. Capparelli. Carroll.

Collins. D'Arco. Ralph Dunn. Dyer. Ewell. Farley. Fary.

Fleck. Flinn. Garmisa. Gene Hoffman. Ron Hoffman. Dan Houlihan.

Huff. Jacobs. Klosak. LaFleur. Laurino. Cornowicz. Madigan.

McAvoy. McLendon. McPartlin. Meyer. Peters. Rigney. Rose.

Schoeberlein. Sevcik. Shea. Stone. Telcser. Terzich. VanDuyne.

Waddell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne."

VanDuyne: "Mr. Speaker, would you please record me as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "How is he recorded now?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as aye. Representative Hoffman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Hoffman: "Vote me no."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman no. Representative Rigney, how is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman aye. Representative Washburn, how is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as aye. Representative Dan Houlihan."

Houlihan: "How am I recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Houlihan: "Vote me aye, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman aye. Representative Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre. Representative Beaupre. Vote him 'aye'. Representative Collins. Vote him 'no'. Representative Telcser. Vote Representative Telcser 'aye'. Representative Stone, 'aye'. Representative VonBoeckman, 'aye'. Representative Peters, 'aye'. Representative Brinkmeier, 'aye'. Record Representative Brinkmeier as 'aye'."



Representative Richmond, aye. On this question there's 96 ayes, 20 nays, 28 present, the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. The break for lunch now, we'll be in perfunctory session for five minutes to permit the Clerk to take care of his homework. We will be at lunch. 1:15. We'll go on motions when we get back."

Jack O'Brien: "Messages from the Senate from Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has adopted the following Senate-Joint Resolution to the adoption of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate-Joint Resolution No. 40 adopted by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles, passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills 32, 45, 90, 91, 99, 100, 101, 161, 314, and 1493, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills, 54, 55, 57, 188, 201, 214, 302, 353, 355, 406, 438, 484, 560, 596, 636, 641, 778, 800, 801, 808, 818, 834, 850, 852, 854, 857, 858, 859, 865, 870, 881, 882, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles and the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills No. 193, 220, 221, 209, 210, 247, 234, 235, 248, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a bill with the following title and the passage of which I am instructed to ask



concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bill 335 passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker

I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles and the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills Nos. 8, 84, 887, 894, 900, 901, 911, 943, 944, 945, 946, 951, 953, 965, 968, 969, 970, 978, 981, 983, 984, 985, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills Nos. 986, 987, 989, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1009, 1032, 1042, 1048, 1057, 1058, 1063, 1065, 1066, 1070, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1090, and 1092, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills Nos. 1105, 1106, 1108, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1118, 1119, 1121, 1122, 1125, 1131, 1147, 1152, 1153, 1156, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1165, 1173, 1177, and 1178, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles and the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bills Nos. 1180, 1181, 1186, 1257, 1260, 1282, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1297, 1325, 1381, 1387, 1392, 1447, 1460, 1478, 1489, passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed a bill with the following title, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of



Representatives that the Senate has passed a bill with the following title and the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bill 1288 passed by the Senate May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed the bills with the following titles, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence with the House of Representatives to wit Senate Bill Nos. 1369, 1377, 1382, 1384, 1395, 1468, 1486, 1485, passed by the Senate, May 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Shea: "Mr. Washburn, do you have a moment sir?"

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bills' First Reading. Senate Bill 647. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 662. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 709. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 725. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 750. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 789. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 874. A Bill for an Act to amend the Nursing Home Shelter Care Home and Home for the Aged Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 935. A Bill for an Act relating to remedies upon default of certain sales agreements. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 957. A Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 993. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1007. A Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1034. A Bill for an Act to amend the Personnel Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1049. A Bill for an Act to provide for the development and construction of public docking in Madison County. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1050. A Bill for an Act to amend the Tri-City Regional Port District Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1056. A Bill for an Act relation to probation systems. First Reading of the Bill.



Senate Bill 1089. A Bill for an Act to amend the Construction... Conservative Education Act. Conservation Education Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1133. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1495. A Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriation for certain expenditures for the Department of Public Aid. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1292. A Bill for an Act to promote the welfare of wage earners regulating the assignment of wages, prescribing of penalties for the violation thereof. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1489. A Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriation to the State Board of Education. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order and the members will please be in their seats. I suggest that all of the members repair to the floor of the House because the doorkeeper is distributing the vouchers. I've been advised that the Treasurer's office closes in ten minutes."

Bradley: "The order of business will be House Bills' Second Reading while we're waiting for all the members to return. As soon as we have all the members here, we'll proceed with the motions. The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew, for what purpose do you rise?"

McGrew: "Mr. Speaker, we're on House Bills' Second Reading, does this include the list that you had us sign on the podium the other day, House Bills that are on Third Reading that we want taken back to Second."

Bradley: "No, we have an agreement with the leadership on the other side, while we're waiting for all the members to return, we'll just try to move some of the House Bills' Second Reading on page 3 that do not have amendments, to Third Reading."

McGrew: "When does the Chair plan on going...the ones that were on Third that we want to amend?"

Bradley: "You'll have to wait and ask the Speaker when he comes back to the rostrum, I don't know what his intentions are. I know he intends to go with the motions and he'd like to move with the Third Readings



I know that he intends to move those from Third to Second for the members and I assume that we will get to that sometime today."

McGrew: "Well this bill was reported out of committee over two weeks before the deadline and I think, with that fact in mind, we ought to have some way to move it rather expediently. Its been on the calendar ever since that day."

Bradley: "Which bill are you referring to?"

McGrew: "I'm referring to House Bill 2173."

Bradley: "House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 171. Take it out of the record. Second Reading appears House Bill 235, Mr. Brinkmeier, in the chambers? Take it out of the record. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Williams, arise?"

Williams: "I have a point of inquiry here. These bills that are on Second that will be moved to Third, if they have a lower number than some of those that have been on Third, are they going to take precedence now on the calendar when we do get to that point in Third Reading? In other words, there have been bills on here for a couple of weeks, that maybe the sponsor wasn't there, or there weren't enough people here, and they've been by-passed, and its possible that some of these bills that are just going from Second to Third now, could be heard before those of us that have had bills on there for about two weeks."

Bradley: "Well, the ones that we are getting to right now are the lower numbers and we are at 1439 and...a...its the intention of the Chair to continue with 1439 and go right straight through the calendar and so some of them, most of them will not be given any special attention."

Williams: "But they will fall in place in a numerical sequence, then, if we're going to be going down the calendar...a..."

Bradley: "Are you objecting to us going to Second Reading? If you're objecting, we'll just wait until wait until the..."

Williams: "Well, I have no objection to doing that as long as we have some idea if those of us who have had some bills, here, that are....are we ever going to get back to those bills, say underneath, say, the 1400 now?"

Bradley: ~~"I think probably the best question to ask is are we ever going to~~



get to all of the bills on Third Reading? And we're going to certainly try to do that Jack."

Williams: "Alright, thank you."

Bradley: "On the order of Second Reading appears House Bill 415".

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 415, Cunningham, a bill for an act making appropriations for the Illinois Medical Schools Administration Study Commission. Second Reading of the bill. No committee amendments."

Bradley: "Committee amendments, amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Bradley: "Third Reading, House Bill 339. Mr. Schlickman indicates he is the co-sponsor."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 339, a bill for an act to make an appropriation for the Land Resources Management Study Commission. Second Reading of the bill. No Committee Amendments."

Bradley: "Are there Committee, are there amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Bradley: "Third Reading. House Bills on Second Reading 680."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 680, a bill for an act in relation to the property tax relief, Second reading of the bill. This bill has been read a Second time previously and held for a Fiscal note, the Fiscal note is now filed."

Bradley: "Amendments from the floor."

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Bradley: "The gentlemen from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "For the record I would like to note that only one agency has re...complied with the Fiscal uh.. note act, and it did so at least five to ten days later than the law specifies the Department of Revenue has yet to get its Fiscal note to me, to the best of my knowledge."

Bradley: "Third Reading. House Bill 725. Mr. McMasters?...is he in the chamber? Representative VonBoeckman appears as a co-sponsor of House Bill 725, on Second Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 725, a bill for an act making appropriations for the Township Government Laws Commission. Second Reading of the bill. No committee amendments."

Bradley: "Are there amendments from the floor?"



Jack O'Brien: "None."

Bradley: "Third Reading. House Bill 732. Is Mr. Jones on the floor? Take it out of the record. House Bill 1128. Mr. Keller was just here. Take it out of the record. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Farley rise?"

Farley: "Uh...did you pass 954, Mr. Speaker?"

Bradley: "They have the ones we've passed over is indicated in the Calendar they have amendments, we are not taking any of them with amendments."

Farley: "Well, will we get back to that?"

Bradley: "We certainly will, we are just trying to move as many as we can till the membership return, we'll go to motions then. The gentlemen from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "If I understand you correctly uh...you will come back to these that your by-passing at the present time, like 1064 and 954, when the membership does get here. Is that right?"

Bradley: "We certainly intend to do that, yes sir."

Choate: "And this will be before you go to the motions, is that correct?"

Bradley: "No, no sir, we have an agreement with the minority leader that we could uh...move some of these bills on Second Reading, and I think it was the intent of the chair, the Speaker indicated that as soon as the membership all returned he would go to motions as he had indicated."

Choate: "Then I would suggest Mr. Speaker, that uh...it isn't totally fair to Representative Farley and others who have bills that have been amended, and your by-passing them because they are on a much later schedule as far as the deadline is concerned than the ones who is now on Third and coming back on a motion for amendments."

Bradley: "Your point well taken, and I think we will go to motions."

Choate: "No thats what I was talking about, the motions in accordance with the schedule is much farther along than the ones that are on Second Reading, Mr. Speaker. What I'm suggesting is that by going to motions before advancing these bills that are on Second Reading its a, a... actually more time consuming as far as these bills that are on Second Reading is concerned and they will not be advanced as rapidly as maybe they could be, and should be."



Bradley: "Uh...the chair would agree with that, but I think that the Speaker has made a commitment to the members that he would go to motions, and we were just trying to move the uh...bills along the best we could with the permission of the minority leader."

Choate: "Well, I...I don't see the minority leader."

Bradley: "We had talked with him earlier."

Choate: "But what I still suggest to the Speaker, that these bills that are on Second Reading, and there's some very meaningful legislation on Second Reading. Some of it has been held simply because of different members wanting to have some input, but they're getting in a very dangerous position by being on Second Reading this late in the day today. And if we do not move them along as rapidly as we can, there's certainly an excellent chance that these bills will never be called. You and I both know it. Now as far as going to the motions, if I understand it correctly the bills that you're going to the motions on are already in the position of being on Third Reading and your bringing them back for the purpose of amendments and leaving the ones that are in the position of Second Reading to languish there, and I think that it's a dangerous procedure."

Bradley: "The reply to Mr. Choate, the motions that we're going to address ourselves to are bills that uh...will...or the request is, the motion is to place them on the calendar on Second Reading to take from the Speakers table. So they're really not on Second Reading as yet, the motion is to place them there."

Choate: "Is it bills that have been defeated in Committee? Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker?"

Bradley: "I would assume they've uh, been defeated or...yes, in Committee."

Choate: "Well then I think that the point that I made Mr. Speaker, is still a very substantive point and I think that it's a very valid point, uh.. because like I said, these bills that are on Second Reading at the present time are in danger of not being called."

Bradley: "I quite agree and these bills that on the motions were going to die also if we don't give them a chance. The gentlemen from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker, is it your intention to go to Second Reading immediately after motions."



Bradley: "I'm not at liberty to say, I'm...I'm not sure what the Speaker intends to do but..."

Duff: "I would suggest Mr. Speaker, that perhaps Representative Choate would find that an acceptable uh...understanding and...if we're going to motions because things are going to die and we can go to Second because things are going to die, would you perhaps indicate to us that you would go to Second immediately after motions?"

Bradley: "You know Mr. Duff, that I am the temporary Speaker and I can't speak for what he intends to do, he said we would go to motions when we came back from the break and thats where I intend to go."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I would say that I'm apparently the temporary Republican member over on this side that since at the moment we can't have everybody on the floor, but we could solve the Representatives problem it seems to me, in a fair and equitable way if however temporary it might be to move the order of business along right now, we indicate to the Representative from Anna, that we would go to Second Reading immediately after motions."

Bradley: "Well, I'll take it up with the Speaker. The gentlemen from Cook Mr. Meyers."

Meyers: "Yes Mr. Speaker, I object to your going to second...going to motions, when you were on the order of Second Reading."

Bradley: "We were on the order of Second Reading only with the permission of the minority leader, until the membership all return so that we could go to motions."

Meyers: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the rules provide that you can't go out of order without leave, and I object. Why don't we finish the Second Readings Mr. Speaker, we were at full compliment?"

Bradley: "Because we had promised we would go to motions when we had ... and...that's where were going, were going to the House Bill..."

Meyers: "I object, Mr. Speaker, you know the rules you're provided, the parliamentation is, whispering in your ear."

Bradley: "We're going to rule you out of order, if you want to change the order of business you can make that motion, if not, then it takes eighty-nine votes to change it, we'll go to House Bills on motion as the Chair promised. The gentlemen from Cook, Mr. Meyers."



Meyers: "Mr. Speaker, your going out of order, you were on Second Reading."

Bradley: "We got leave to go out of order, sir."

Meyers: "No sir, I objected."

Bradley: "Do you want to make a motion, Mr. Meyers."

Meyers: "I don't have to make a motion, Mr. Speaker, your on the order of Second Reading."

Bradley: "Well an objection won't get you anyplace sir."

Meyers: "Well, you asked for leave Mr. Speaker, to go to motions, I objected."

Bradley: "The opinoin of the Chair, the gentlemen is out of order, the rules do not provide for an objection such as you are making but it does provide that you can make a motion to object the going out of a... to go to a different order of business."

Meyers: "Mr. Speaker, I would make the appropriate motion that we objecting your going out of the order of, and going to motions and that we continue on in Second Readings and dispose of those bills that are in Second Reading. And I so move...ask for a roll call vote."

Bradley: "The gentlemen from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well I...uh.. apologize for my distinguished colleague from this side of the aisle, but if he'll check rule 10, he'll find out that it states in rule 10a that any order of business may be changed at any time by the Speaker, it doesn't require leave of this membership or anything else. So I think any objection is out of order and I think the Speaker can go anywhere he wants at any time."

Bradley: "The gentlemen from Cook, Mr. Lundy."

Lundy: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I believe Representative Hirschfeld is right that rule 10a says that the Speaker may change the order of business at any time. Rule 10b provides however, that upon motion of any members supported by eighty-nine votes the order may also be changed. I would suggest that the way to resolve Representative Meyers objection might be for the Chair to go to the order of business he feels is proper for Representative Meyers to make a motion pursuant to rule 10b, to change back to second reading and we can take a roll call on it."



Bradley: "The gentlemen has moved that we go to the order of Second Reading. For what purpose does the gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate arise?"

Choate: "Well, I find that in the position of doing the very thing that we should not and I don't think want to do, and that's talking about legislation and about the activities of the House, rather than devoting our times and efforts to the passage of these various bills that are on the calendar. And I want to say this to you. I can find nothing wrong in you as the temporary Speaker in the absence of the Speaker simply advising this House that you will return to the order of Second Reading after dispensing with the motions that you have. There's nothing wrong in that at all, Jerry, because that's nothing more than advising the membership of the intention of the Chair. And I can't find anything wrong in you making that commitment or advising us that that's what you wish to do."

Bradley: "Your point is well taken, and that's what the chair wishes to do. Mr. Meyers, do you persist in your motion?"

Choate: "Mr. Speaker...I wasn't finished...I wasn't finished I was going to ask Representative Meyers to withdraw his motion and let us get to the work of the House and then we'll go back to the Second Reading."

Bradley: "He's so...He's done that. On the order of motions appears House Bill 52, with respect to which Mr. Kelly has...Representative Kelly is recognized."

Kelly: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. House Bill 52 is a bill which I filed a motion on to discharge Judiciary II Committee. This bill is one of the strongest drug control bills which has ever been brought before this body. I introduced a similar bill to this last year, however, this bill is more lenient than the one that passed out of here by a sizable vote during the 78th General Assembly. The bill in its present condition calls for a life imprisonment sentence to be administered to anyone who is convicted twice of trafficking in or possessing dangerous drugs. This is only for a conviction and not for any other reason. Now the bill as it stands right now would provide for a mandatory life imprisonment sentence, however, there is a minimum time for parole of 10 years to be served. This is much more lenient than the bill that passed last year."



Bradley: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook Mr. Lundy arise?"

Lundy: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Bradley: "State your point."

Lundy: "I apologize for interrupting Representative Kelly, my understanding has always been that on motions to discharge and take from the table, the maker of the motion is required to direct his remarks to the need for the motion in this case for example, the reason the bill was not fairly heard in Committee and so forth, and not to the merits of the bill, which are properly addressed on Third Reading."

Bradley: "It's been the policy in the past that the Sponsor give a brief description of the bill and then speak to the merits of the motion. And I wish that the Sponsors would do that. Pardon me, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, for what point do you rise?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, with the agreement of the minority leader and the Speaker, earlier today he made the point that on motions we would follow the customary practice and I think the majority leader made a motion to this effect, that the maker of the motion would speak for two minutes, that the chairman of the Committee would speak for two minutes, and the minority spokesman would speak for two minutes and that would be the limitation of the debate on the motion to discharge. And also I believe that there is no explanation of votes, and that we wish that the members would concur. That was the understanding as I recall."

Bradley: "Fine. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kelly to continue."

Kelly: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I uh, this particular bill."

Bradley: "Pardon me. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz arise?"

Katz: "A point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Was the motion to take from the table matter, timely filed?"

Bradley: "Yes. For what purpose does the gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Brinkmeier arise?"

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the first time in nine years, I am rising on a point of personal privilege."

Bradley: "State your point."

Brinkmeier: "I don't understand whats going on here, very obviously there's something that I don't understand. But I can't for the life of me



understand why we're going to bills who've had..had the proper hearing in Committee and were defeated, and giving them preferential treatment over bills that are on Second and Third Reading, including those bills that are in Post-poned consideration which did come out of Committee with a do-pass record. Now I'd like an explanation of why this is being done and what your basis for it is."

Bradley: "There were requests of members and it was the agreement made with the Speaker that he would go to motions."

Brinkmeier: "This is in no way related to what happened last night then?"

Bradley: "Not to my knowledge. Let's continue with House Bill 52, Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Thank you. House Bill 52, does create a new classification for crime. This is a very serious problem as you know the increase in drug related deaths have skyrocketed in Cook County, and I had passed out a release from the Cook County Coroners Office which showed there were four hundred and sixty, mostly young people that died from drug related deaths last year and the year before that it was two hundred and sixty four. This is almost a double in the amount of deaths in the drug area. We have a great and serious problem and I feel that this mandatory bill will put a big hurt upon the drug pushers in the State of Illinois. And I'd ask for your favorable support of this motion."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Yes, uh, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The matter was heard before the Judiciary II Committee at some length. There are a number of bills that are already on the Calendar that deal with the problem of mandatory imprisonment, indeed mandatory life sentences. Those are already on the Third Reading and will be heard at considerable length and in view of the fact that a full hearing was had on the matter and that other matter are on the floor which will involve the question of mandatory sentences for repeated crimes, it would seem to me that we would be well disposed to direct our attention to those matters that are on the Calendar and to leave this matter where it stands. Now, Mr. Speaker, I did make a point of parliamentary inquiry with regard to House Bill 52 only because the digest reflects that an assertion that the matter of the filing of the motion was 8 days



after the Committee action, now I just want to make doubly sure that there is a mistake in the Digest. And that the response to the point of parliamentary inquiry was well and properly taken."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Bradley: "The previous question has been heard, the previous question is shall the main question be put, all those in favor say aye, opposed no. The ayes have it. The question is. For what purpose does Mr. Madison...the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison rise?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, was my understanding of the Speakers decision on this matter, that in addition to the Sponsor of the bill, the Committee chairman and the minority spokesman would also have a chance to speak on these motions."

Bradley: "Are you the minority spokesman?"

Madison: "No, I am not."

Bradley: "Is he seeking recognition?"

Madison: "I don't know but...I...think it's."

Bradley: "Mr. Palmer...the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer. And Mr. Hart, would you withdraw your motion?"

Hart: "Only for Mr. Palmer."

Bradley: "Only for Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I am the minority spokesman on that Committee. The bill on a do not pass motion received eleven ayes, seven nays and one voting present. I will concur with much of what Mr. Katz has had to say about it, it's an area of course that is of some importance, in so far as the problem goes in Illinois. And in trying to solve the problem. But I do feel that there are other vehicles that propably can do this job in the way that the sponsor of the bill would like to do it, and because of the work load that we have here, although I voted no against a do not pass, I would urge a no, I will urge a no vote here on the bill...on the motion."

Bradley: "What purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman arise?"

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order."

Bradley: "State your point."

Schlickman: "The rules provide that the sponsor of a bill has ten minutes



in which to present the bill, then, I just want to go into this so that we have an understanding, Please let me finish. Then each member of the House is entitled to ten minutes and then the sponsor of the bill is entitled to five for closing. The rules also provide that during the roll call, there...each member has two minutes for explanation of vote. Now, last night the majority leader moved that the procedure with respect to these motions be that the sponsor of the bill have two minutes, the Committee chairman have two minutes, and that the minority spokesman have two minutes. Period. That motion was not acted upon. This morning, there was a motion that had been filed that was offered and adopted suspending the right to the explanation of votes, so that we're, we've taken care of that part formally. The only thing I suggest is that adhere to the traditional parliamentary procedure that the sponsor have the right, I don't care if it's for thirty seconds, I don't care if it's for forty-five seconds, at least he have the right to close. And that's the only thing I suggest."

Bradley: "The chair will recognize the Sponsor to close if he wishes to at the proper time. Now, Mr. Hart has moved the previous question and it is passed. We were at the point of taking a vote on the issue now if Mr. Kelly, the gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "In all cases where the previous question has been moved the sponsor always has the right to close."

Bradley: "Correct, and Mr. Kelly, to close."

Kelly: "Very short closing. All I would like to say is that the Judiciary II Committee has had five bills go down the drain that came out of Committee by over one hundred and ten votes. This one got seven votes, I think that's a pretty decent vote. I'd ask for your favorable support."

Bradley: "The question is to take from the Speakers table and place on the Calendar under the order of House Bills Second Reading, First legislative day, on House Bill 52. All those in favor will signify by voting aye, those opposed by voting nay. It will take eighty-nine votes. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The clerk will take the record."



Bradley: "The motion is adopted and the bill will be placed on the order of Second Reading, First legislative day. House Bill 60. I understand that motion has been withdrawn. House Bill 95. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Williams."

Williams: "I'll only take about a half a minute here, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I feel this should be brought to the attention of the full body at the time this was heard in Judiciary II it received a nine to seven. The subject matter was misconstrued an identical bill that was sent to another Committee certainly showed the feeling of the House. It passed out of here one hundred and thirty-five to nothing and I feel that the uh..that the bill merits the attention of the full body. I ask your favorable vote to bring this out on the floor. Thank you."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "As the sponsor has indicated, this House has already passed and sent to the Senate a bill relating to this same subject. There is, in addition, another bill that is pending already on the House Calendar dealing with the same subject. This bill has had a hearing we're in the situation of having many bills on Third Reading that may not be reached apparently, it does seem to be a little extraordinary when the sponsor himself acknowledges that a bill like this has already passed the House, not to leave this bill in its present state. I don't know why we need duplicate treatments of subjects when it does not look like we're even going to have a hearing on all matters that have not been treated by other bills. And I would urge that the Committee process be sustained."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I have no further comments on what has already been expressed."

Bradley: "Representative Williams to close."

Williams: "Yes. I'd just like to add that the, a bill number on this was 95 and it was only because it's been on the calendar so long that another bill was, you know, introduced with subject pertaining to this and it was assigned to a different Committee and it did pass out of here. But I feel as the sponsor that I was the first one in with a bill like this. I felt that the House was in need of this type of, at least



addressing this and I would ask for a favorable vote."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 95 be taken from the Speakers table and placed on the Calendar under the order of House Bills, Second Reading, First legislative day. All those in favor will signify by voting aye, those opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The clerk will take the record. Meyer, aye. On this question there are eighty-nine ayes, forty-one nays, one voting present, for what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe rise."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, you know I would really hate to ask for a verification on something that we've already heard. I mean it's a little bit, you know, ridiculous, and I don't think that we have the votes up there anyway. Before I ask you for a verification I think maybe we ought to look at the board again and maybe have a new roll call."

Bradley: "Ebbesen, aye. We're going to take another roll call, and let's just vote our own switches here and we won't have to deal with verification and we can move through these motions. Now all in favor of the motion will vote aye, and those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The clerk will take the record. On this question. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Williams arise?"

Williams: "I'd just like...I'd just like to poll the absentees."

Bradley: "Mautino, aye."

Williams: "I withdraw my request."

Bradley: "On this question there are eighty-nine ayes, thirty-seven nays, none voting present. This motion having been adopted, this bill will be placed on the order of Second Reading, First legislative day. House Bill 151...208...House Bill 208? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I am informed that that's not subject to the deadline so I'll just leave it on that order of business."

Bradley: "House Bill 208. The gentleman from Moultry, Mr. Stone on a point of order. State your point sir."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, my point is simply this. Every motion on page 46, of the motion calendar down to the middle of page 47, of the motion calendar pertains to bills that there is absolutely no chance of hearing before the deadline. If they are put on the calendar they will die."



just as surely as they'll die if they're left here and it is my judgement that this is...that hearing these motions is an imposition on the membership of this House and I would like a ruling as to whether or not that is correct."

Bradley: "Its the intention of the Chair to publish a supplemental calendar so that these bills can be heard."

Stone: "How in the world are you going to publish a supplemental calendar and get to...but you can't get to these bills, Mr. Speaker. There's no possible way to get to them because they are below the other bills in order....in numbers, sir."

Bradley: "We hope...we hope to accommodate the members. That's all we're attempting to do, Mr. Stone, the Chair agrees with you, but we've said we will do this and we're going to make every effort to do that. The membership has requested that."

Stone: "Then I think the membership should vote all of these motions down quickly so we can get on to the proper order of business."

Bradley: "Mr. Kelly on 208. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Simms, for what point...purpose do you rise? Pardon me, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "For the purpose of an introduction, Mr. Speaker. Very rapidly, the students from Central Junior High School from Zion, Illinois, are here with their principal, Mr. Frank Walker; their teachers, Mr. Vallerugo, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Fouce, represented by Representatives Geo-Karis, Griesheimer, and Matijevich."

Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier arise?"

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and I mean this in all sincerity, in the interest of saving some time and going on about this business of the House, it really has some substantive meaning, I would like to move, in the proper manner, if you will advise me, that we advance all of these bills on motion, to the order of Second Reading and then proceed from there."

Bradley: "I believe that motion is out of order. House Bill 208, Mr. Kelly. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I think the House has been very patient in trying to accommodate the Speaker's word, but I, at this time, move that we



change the order of business to Second Reading. We've got some Second Readings that have to be moved in order that they won't die by Friday."

Bradley: "The Gentleman has moved that the order of business be changed that we go to Second Reading. All those in favor will signify by saying aye; those opposed, no. The noes have it. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich, arise?"

Matijevich: "That motion takes 89, I'm going to vote for it, but I think we have to vote aye or nay."

Bradley: "Alright, all those in favor of the motion will vote aye and those opposed will vote no....for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, arise?"

Duff: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Bradley: "State your point."

Duff: "Well now this subject has come up before this House now three times. There has been an agreement made; there was a motion made by the Majority Leader as to what we would do in this regard. It is anticipated that we would take the order of motions. I think the motion is out of order and dilatory."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? On this question there are...take the record. On this question there are 37 ayes; 16 noes, none voting present. This motion having failed, we will return to Mr. Kelly on House Bill 208. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Since that motion failed, I now move that the next order of business be Third Reading, Mr. Speaker."

Bradley: "The Gentleman has moved that we go to....is he supported by five members? Let's give him a vote and see if he's got the votes. Alright, the Representative from Cook, Mr. Ewell, for what purpose do you rise?"

Ewell: "For a point of order."

Bradley: "State your point."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, the rules provide that all of these motions should be in writing if any, Mr. Speaker, any member demands. I demand that all of these motions be in writing because what we're getting is



people just rising on the floor making spontaneous motions."

Bradley: "Your point is well taken, we'll go to Mr. Kelly on House Bill 208."

Kelly: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, the motion on House Bill 208 concerns itself with the aborted fetus. The bill specifically prohibits anyone from using a living fetus for experimental purposes. This legislation was drafted at the cooperation of Dr. Eugene Diamond, who is a noted authority and a...the Director of Pediatrics at Loyola University. The present law does not define what is and what is not living. This bill would, and it would have a great impact upon the establishing that life...that life is established at the early stages of pregnancy. In conclusion, I'd just like to point out the the House Human Resources Committee voted down this bill very heavily by a 17 to 1 vote. But it was based upon the claims of the testimony of the witness who was there who said that this would hold back our society from medical advancement. That fetus experimentation was used to discover such diseases as German Measles and other blood diseases. I dispute this claim because the cure for German Measles occurred before the Supreme Court decision in 1973..."

Bradley: "Would you confine yourself to the motion?"

Kelly: "Okay, in conclusion, I would just like to say that this a motion, I'd appreciate your support on and that's it. And I'll just conclude it."

Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Kelly tells you, this bill was defeated on a 17 to 1-1 vote. I would like to yield to Mr. Holewinsky, the Chairman of the Health Services Subcommittee, who would speak as to why one should oppose this motion."

Bradley: "I don't think that we can yield when the suggestion has been that the Chairman speak."

Chapman: "Well, there has been a resolution...he's the Chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. Speaker, but I'd like to call to the attention of the...a...House that there is a resolution that is on the calendar right now, House Resolution 229..."



Bradley: "Ms. Chapman, the Chair feels that you are out of order in not speaking to the motion. Please confine your remarks to the motion."

Chapman: "What I'm suggesting is that this matter is currently under study by the Human Resources Committee because its a complex matter and the bill needs a lot of work before it can be in the proper shape for passage."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would remind the House that, again, on this wonderful Human Resources Committee, when it does anything 17 to 1, its quite the second coming and a miracle of the first order, and I would not, this is not to disparage what the fine sponsor of this bill is about, except that I would oppose this motion as almost everyone in committee, that its a simplistic approach to a complicated medical problem, and there's federal research and legislation being worked on this subject. Its really a subject beyond the realm of State legislation and its so complicated that if we should start legislating on such matters, the motion to put us back on this House floor would undoubtedly tie this House up for the rest of the session, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I oppose this motion, speaking for the minority of the House Human Resources Committee."

Bradley: "The motion is to take House Bill 208...I'm sorry, Representative Kelly wish to close?"

Kelly: "I'll just close by making a very short statement that this bill is directed towards protecting a living human fetus and I'd ask for those, or any of you that believe in pro-life activity to give me a yes vote."

Bradley: "The question is shall House Bill 208 be taken from the Speaker's table and placed on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading. All those in favor of the motion shall vote aye and those opposed shall vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 71 ayes, 49 noes, none voting present. This motion fails. House. Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino. Representative Mautino."



Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I have submitted my motion in writing that the next order of business shall be House Bills' Third Reading in order to expedite the business of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "He's already submitted the motion. I, similarly, submitted the motion that all the bills on this order of business be taken from the Speaker's table and be put on the order of what? Second Reading? First legislative day, which one...which one was first to the podium?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos. Representative Cunningham, for what purpose do you rise?"

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, if you'll check the time clock on it, you'll find that Representative Susan Catania, Representative Webber Borchers, Representative Sangmeister, Representative Van Duyne, and I, had the prior motions to the same effect. We don't want to be pushy about it, but we ought to...we ought to observe certain rules of orderly procedure."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised that the motions that are on the calendar were received first, then Maragos, then Susan Catania, Cunningham, and Skinner. 217. On motions, appears House Bill 217. Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the House, nice to arise when there's no controversy on the floor to present a very simple bill. Those of you that are following these motions in your digest, I suggest that you look in your digest on House Bill 217 because it is entirely accurate. The digest properly states 'and this bill would allow a county or township to disconnect from the R.T.A. by action of the county board or the town board of auditors with a referendum'. In directing your attention to the reason why we should discharge the committee on this, with all due respect to the committee, I think everyone in this House knows that on certain bills, there are certain people on the committee who have no room for an independent decision. This bill went down in the Transportation Committee by a 10 to 6 vote, and yet, in that committee hearing, as the committee chairman can tell you, there was not one single bit of testimony that



was presented against this very good bill. This bill certainly deserves the full consideration and debate of the House. And remember this vote doesn't pass it, it merely brings it out on the floor of the House. Now as far as this bill is concerned, I don't know of any other governing body in the State of Illinois that doesn't have some means of disconnection from it. You talk about school districts, fire protection districts, municipalities, mosquito pavement districts, you name it. Everybody can disconnect from these governing bodies, but not the R.T.A. And I would say to you that, conservatively, at least a million and a half people have an interest in this piece of legislation and it certainly should be heard. In this past year, their greatest fears have been realized. The C.T.A., by almost a 5 to 1, siphons off the general revenue tax dollars. It is only a matter of time until we subsidize more with funds from a gas tax and a parking tax..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Farley, for what purpose do you rise?"

Farley: "Would the Gentleman confine his remarks to the motion, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Please confine your remarks to the motion."

Sangmeister: "Mr. Speaker, I did...I did that and the previous speaker that was up there said after we explained why it should come out of committee, we would have something to say on the bill, and that's all I'm doing is following what the previous speaker said. We all know that when we debated this issue...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "I'd like to know what ruling, you said there's three motions. One ahead of my motion, Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "We're on the order of motions and the ones that are on the printed calendar come first and then, after that, your's is the next one."

Maragos: "The question is, who gave you the order of motions? Who gave you that order of business?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well that's the...that's the...Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Maragos' motion is to change the order of business, and I would think that that motion ought to have



precedence, it can be made at any time. And since it is a motion to change the order, I don't know how we can proceed with the business unless we act on his motion. Now, I'd like to address myself to that. I really feel, Mr. Speaker, that we ought to take the business of the House in the order of precedence. And I think that when we're on the motion...a...when we're considering these motions, we ought to first consider the bills that have been heard in committee. These bills have already been heard in committee; they've been turned down, and I think that everybody has addressed themselves to the business of the fact that we can't complete all the business of the House, so as far as I'm concerned, Second Reading and Third Reading ought to have precedence. And as far as I'm concerned, Second Reading first, because those bills have been reported out of committee..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes, for what purpose do you rise?"

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I would like the Gentleman from Lake to explain to me as an interested member, what rules that says the changing of the order of business on motions has preference of the other rules...of other motions that has been previously filed on the calendar, exactly what rules says it and what does it say?"

Matijevich: "Well, the rule says, Mr. Barnes, that the order of business can be changed at any time by a motion...."

Barnes: "Mr. Chairman...Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "That's not the question I prepondered. You said that it takes precedence. I want to know what rule says that it takes precedence over other motions."

Matijevich: "The rule in itself, if you read it, Representative Barnes, and if you have any common sense about the motions in itself..."

Barnes: "I'm not sure that I have common sense at this point, but I'm still wondering where does it say it takes precedence. I know what the rule says, where does it say it takes precedence? Other motions that has been filed by other members at the proper time, the motions are on the calendar, in writing, and where does it say that a member can make a motion from the floor that takes precedence over other motions? This is what you say."



Matijevich: "Representative Barnes, if we're on an order of business, if one wants to change it, what's the use of having that rule. That's the purpose of it, to change the order."

Barnes: "That's not what I asked you. You sited in your presentation to this House that a motion took precedence and the only thing I'm asking you..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyers, for what purpose do you rise?"

Meyers: "Mr. Speaker, I believe both of these Gentlemen's dialog is out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "You're correct. Your remarks should be directed to the Chair."

Sangmeister: "May I continue, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister, I feel that the Chair has indicated to these Gentlemen that have motions on here, who have been asking to have them called, sometimes in a matter of months, that it is only a matter of simple courtesy to get to the business of motions and Representative Sangmeister concludes."

Sangmeister: "Well, I don't know if anybody remembers, in the middle of that, but anyway, in getting back to what is important, here, we debated this issue a year and a half or so ago. At that time, the record will show that what we have predicted in the outlying collar counties has come true. We predicted that the C.T.A. and that Milton Pacarski would become the Chairman of the R.T.A., and he did, at a salary of some \$82,000, which he generously reduced by his own volition, down to \$72,000. The people in the suburban collar counties have a great interest in this piece of legislation. And I say to you people if you had to go home to your constituents, you'd try to explain to them how it was defeated in your area by from 9 and 10 and 11 and 14 to 1 in some areas. You explain to them how we are maintaining good government and representing those people when they vote that way in a referendum and are saddled with a R.T.A. that is nothing more than a steady flow of funds for the C.T.A. And I say to you, it is very important to us in this district, this legislation... is a...."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, please."



Sangmeister: "And I request a favorable roll."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that this House Bill 217 be taken from the Speaker's table and placed on the calendar. Representative Sharp. What's your point?"

Sharp: "I believe the rules that you laid down said that the committee chairman may speak to the issue, this is not the committee chairman."

Speaker Redmond: "He's the vice-chairman, and the committee chairman is not here."

Sharp: "Did the motion say that?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I'll recognize it. Representative Sharp."

Sharp: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I think the rules clearly state that in the absence of the chairman, the vice-chairman takes up the duties of chairman. I'd like to speak briefly to this motion. This is one of a number of bills that try to bring about some change in the R.T.A. that was established by the General Assembly some year ...ago. The Transportation Committee had a firm stand on all bills such as this and that was to vote them down. We felt that the R.T.A. had just begun operations and it didn't have long enough time to prove or disprove itself, and therefore, no change was in order. And I might add that it wasn't all one-sided; there was a bill in there to remove Chicago's share of funding for the R.T.A., and that was voted down also. And so I think in all fairness, this motion should not be given a favorable vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister to close."

Sangmeister: "Well, in response to that, I might say that the committee was very, very careful that not one single piece of R.T.A. legislation came out for various obvious reasons. They did not want a vehicle on the floor of this House so that in the form...so that this bill could be used as an amendment. That's the reason no other R.T.A. legislation came out. And I say to you downstaters, we need support on this and don't think that this can't happen to you. It happened to us, it happend to you. Let's get us off the hook, we need an aye vote on this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's the minority spokesman on Transportation? Representative Neff."



Neff: "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to have to speak in favor of this motion because we were short on several members at the committee hearing. I think this legislation is important enough that it should be brought on the floor, and I support Representative in bringing this bill out, and therefore, I would hope that we would give him a yes vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this...on the motion to take House Bill 217 from the Speaker's table and place it on the calendar under the order of House Bills' Second Reading. All in favor, vote aye; opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "I respectfully request a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's within his rights. The Clerk will call the poll of the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Arnell. Brandt. Brummet. Caldwell. Craig. Davis. Duff. Dyer. Fennessey. Flinn. Garmisa. Holewinski. J. M. Houlihan. Huff. Jacobs. Emil Jones. J. D. Jones. Kane. Keller. Lauer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer, for what purpose do you rise?"

Lauer: "Vote me aye, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him aye."

Jack O'Brien: "Leverenz. Mahar. McCourt. McPartlin. Mulcahey. O'Daniel. Peters. Rayson. Richmond. Rigney. Schisler. Schlickman. Schraeder."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder, for what purpose do you rise?"

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I want to vote no, that's what it means."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman no. Representative McPartlin, no. Representative Stearney, no. Grotberg, aye."

Jack O'Brien: "Tipsword. Washington. Williams. Winchester. Younge."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis, no. 65 ayes, 68 noes, and the motion fails. 311. Representative Madison, for what purpose do you rise?"

Madison: "A point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."



Madison: "Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Speaker ruled that on questions of motion to discharge committees, that the sponsor of the bill would have two minutes. The chairman of the committee and the minority spokesman of the committee would also have two minutes. Mr. Speaker, has the Chair considered that if the chairman of the committee and the minority spokesman both voted in committee on the side that did not prevail, that this House may be faced with the situation in trying to decide whether or not to take these...these bills...a...out of committee. We may be faced with a situation where we don't hear opposing sides."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, when the situation presents itself, I'll rule. I think this is a hypothetical situation."

Madison: "Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "311. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the motion, with respect to 311, that appears on the calendar be tabled, and that in lieu thereof, that this bill be recommitted to the Executive Committee for interim study."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Does the Gentleman have leave? House Bill 311 is recommitted and will be placed on the interim study calendar. 321. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, the motion on House Bill 311 is merely requesting that the House be given an opportunity to review the bill calling for a multi-year license plate in the State of Illinois. 321, excuse me. I might point out to the House that when this was heard in committee on two separate occasions, it was very strongly opposed by the Secretary of State. Five days after the committee voted do not pass on this bill, the Secretary of State came out in favor of multi-year license plates and his news release appeared in practically every major newspaper in the State of Illinois and all news media. Yesterday, I passed out to you the news release so that you could have it, see it, and read it. I would point out to you that this is an important bill to the State of Illinois, because it saves them 5,000,000...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kozubowski, for what purpose do you rise?"



Kozubowski: "Mr. Speaker, I wish he'd refer his remarks to the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. Confine your remarks to the motion."

Griesheimer: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I thought you just ruled a few minutes ago that we'd have some opportunity to describe what's in this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The motion is to take it from the Speaker's table and you should confine your remarks to the motion."

Griesheimer: "Well, that's exactly what I'll do, Mr. Speaker. I would point out to the House that this bill will save the people of the State of Illinois, \$5,000,000 a year as per a study made by the Business and Economic Development Department of the State of Illinois. We have an opportunity, here, to do something for the people. This is a consumer orientated bill. We can get rid of these lousy tin cans that we've been having for years and we can get ourselves a good place like they have in California that won't fall apart. I think this is a good bill, we should have an opportunity to have it heard. It only lost in committee by one vote and only because the Secretary of State opposed it..."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, time is expiring."

Griesheimer: "I would hope that you would see fit to vote in favor of this motion so that we could have this matter heard. Its a matter of money saving to the people of this State."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this measure had a full, complete hearing; it was opposed by the Secretary of State because of the cost, among other factors. The Secretary of State is the one in control of it, would have to administer it, they in their research, they're against it, therefore, I think we should support the position of the committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner. Skinner."

Skinner: "I would like to emphasize that this did receive a full hearing. But you know the Motor Vehicles Committee, we came within one vote of getting...."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine your remarks to the motion, please."

Skinner: "We came within one vote of getting this out of committee, that



means we had to get Democratic votes; it means it was a bipartisan issue; it means it deserves a full hearing on this House floor. There were so many lobbyists there from the Secretary of State's office, I thought they were going to put one on one. There were new lobbyists, ones I've never seen that they pulled from the depths of the file room. The cost figures that they presented were demonstrably false, and the weekend after, the Secretary of State released through his source in the Sun Times, a notice that he was going to go for a politically unacceptable permanent license plate plan. But in the Waukegan News Sun he says, and I quote 'Howlett also said he and Representative Ronald Griesheimer...'

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Laurino, for what purpose do you rise?"

Laurino: "Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman kindly keep his remarks to the motion and not to the bill, itself."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner, you're not supposed to discuss the evidence and confine your remarks to the motion. The Gentleman... any other...The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 321 from the Speaker's table and place it on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, very briefly in closing, the only argument against this motion as given by the Chairman is that Mr. Howlett is against this. You've all got a copy of the newspaper release that was issued five days after this committee hearing where it says 'Howlett wants permanent plates'. He's changed his position, therefore, there's no standing for the committee chairman's position. Let's get this important matter out before the House."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the motions to take from the Speaker's table and place on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading. Those in favor of the motion, vote aye; and opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 87 ayes, 56 noes. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Boy, do I want a poll of the absentees on this one. Maybe we can even find Representative Duff."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees,



and the Chair...the Chair would...how is Representative Stearney recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman desires to be recorded no. The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees. Representative Choate. How is Representative Choate recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as no."
Representative Hart. Representative Hart, how is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as no. Representative Simms. How is Representative Simms recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him aye. Representative Duff. How is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him aye. Representative Lucco, how is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as no. Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Record me as aye, please."

Speaker Redmond: "How is Representative Hanahan recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him aye. Representative Birchler, how is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him no. Representative Richmond, how is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him no. Representative Giglio."

Giglio: "I want to speak on the bill, Mr. Chairman, since your on, go ahead."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes. How is Representative Jane Barnes voting?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Lady is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "She votes no. Representative Madison."



Madison: "Mr. Speaker, because of all the changes, could we dump this roll call and take a new one?"

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, dump the roll call. The question is...the question is on the adoption of the motions, those in favor vote aye; opposed, no. Representative Campbell."

Campbell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on the last roll call, I was not voting at all and I had a commitment with the sponsor of this legislation to vote for it. But after a couple of remarks that I heard on this House floor, I'm voting no and I want the sponsor to know that and it was not his fault."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take...Representative Griesheimer...the Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 79 ayes, 70 no, the motion fails. 3933. Representative Griesheimer, for what purpose do you rise?"

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to rise on a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Griesheimer: "First of all, I'd like to apologize for any chance to make this a discredit to the Secretary of State. I certainly had no hand in that. This was a legitimate effort on my part to try to accomplish something for the State and I'm willing to take my losses like everyone else down here, that's part of being down here. But to those of you, principally on the Republican side, who personally told me they would vote for this bill and then broke their word, you may be damned sure I won't forget it. I don't mind losing a bill, but when somebody boldfacely looks you in the face and says you've got my vote and then you go the other way, by God, if you can sell your soul, you don't belong down here."

Speaker Redmond: "3933, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, this bill, I ask you to remove from your mind and the face, that look 'ho-hum, another loser'. This isn't another loser, this is a jewel of an idea that should challenge your imaginations and win your grudging support. Its a remap bill and I'm not going to mean-mouth the Executive



Committee except to say that they let down the bars and didn't have the usual excellence in the hearing that we had in that committee, but if...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers, state your point."

Byers: "Have the Gentleman speak to the motion, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Speak to the motion, please."

Cunningham: "Well, I object to that type of objection. Now, there's a lot of people, if they want to go back to the farm, let them go so. I suffer in silence when all these people speak and good manners require a certain degree of tolerance, Mr. Speaker, and I think you shouldn't recognize stooges for those kind of remarks."

Speaker Redmond: "I think you're getting far afield again."

Cunningham: "Yes, I know. But I'll go ahead now, if there are any more who want to make the objection, let them get up so I can bless them. But I want to say this about the remap, in 1972, we were laboring under the mistaken notion that the figures had to be absolutely identical. And yet, we have a decision now from Mayhan vs. Howe, Supreme Court says that you may have a tolerance and so..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder, state your point."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, ask the man to stay on the motion, he's talking to the bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Stay on the motion, Representative...."

Cunningham: "How would he know, he couldn't understand it. But the figures show now...."

Speaker Redmond: "You're out of order, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "We have...so is Schraeder...we have in our county..."

Speaker Redmond: "You're out of order again."

Cunningham: "Are you going to let me be heard? You mistake me for an enemy, I'm a friend."

Speaker Redmond: "Stay on the motion."

Cunningham: "In our district, we have 13 counties, 4 of them are divided, and those people want to have us represent them rather than others. I want to say to you that there's a congressional remap coming over from the Senate. This is a chance for the House to assert itself. If you'll pass this bill, you'll be in a position to be quality."



I have such confidence and trust in the Speaker that if you pass the bill, I will entrust the further direction of it entirely to him and will not move it frontwards, sideways, or backwards, without his express direction. Don't let the Senate steal the imagination of the public by a congressional remap, this is a legislative remap, while it only effects at this time, the 54th District and those that are contiguous, it has potential if you might recognize throughout the State for the benefit...."

Speaker Redmond: "Brink your remarks to a close, time is closing in on you."

Cunningham: "...and have nerve enough to vote right."

Speaker Redmond: "Time is up. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would say now that the Lord of Lawrenceville poaching upon other districts and he knows his power in the 54th District and he would like to spread that power even further. The reason he's bringing this motion upon the floor of the House is that this was the last bill called of the day in the Executive Committee and all the reporters were gone, and he wants to bring it on the floor of the House so that he can show his power to the reporters and bring it back to the people of the 54th District. I suggest to the members of the House, that we clip his wings right now, and vote no on this horrible redistricting bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, no comment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is...oh, Mrs. Kent."

Kent: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. At the time that Mr. Cunningham's bill was heard in the Executive, it was late at night. Many of you know the pressures that we had with trying to get the bills out. I do not believe this man was heard. I would urge you to vote yes on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the motion. What? You're closing twice, Rosco. Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "If I have a moment to close, I don't want to transgress, but I want to reply to the esteemed Chairman of the Executive



Committee in the words of Edward III when he founded the Order of Garter, evil to him who thinks evil. Let's not believe that the Senate, alone, has the imagination to bring before the people a matter of great interest to them. This thing has more...it won't do any good tomorrow to decide its a good idea, it has to survive now. Remember the guarantee that I made. If you put it on the Calendar, I will not move it without the express direction of the Speaker. I have more confidence in him than any of the rest of you. I invite you to join me in that confidence for the benefit of your constituents."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 393 from the Speaker's table and place it on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading. The question is on the motion. Those in favor of the adoption of the motion, vote aye. Those opposed, vote no. Representative Borchers, for what purpose do you rise?"

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the House, I, if you notice on the bill, am from the 51st District. It is true that only I..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, a point of order."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "The rules have been suspended with respect to the explaining the votes, the Gentleman is out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "You are correct. You are out of order, Representative Borchers. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 42 aye, 85 no, and the motion fails. 407. Representative Katz."

Katz: "House Bill 407 proposes that Memorial Day will be celebrated on whatever day is designated by Congress. The bill was assigned to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and in trusting this bill to the objective judgement of the Veteran Affairs Committee on this subject, is like entrusting Little Red Riding Hood to the tender mercies of the Big Bad Wolf. This is a subject upon which the people of Illinois feel strongly. It makes absolutely no sense to have half a family celebrating Monday, and half a family celebrating Friday. It makes no sense to divide our citizenry. Here is a bill that does not, in any way, keep Illinois from celebrating General Logan's



birthday or whatever day you want. It simply says that whatever day the veterans can persuade Congress is the day that constitutes the holiday, that day, Illinois will celebrate. It is a bill that is supported by all the schools in Illinois, by the retail merchants of Illinois, by the labor unions in Illinois, by the manufacturers, by the State chamber, supported by the people of Illinois because it really makes no sense at all to have all the confusion that will abound next week as a result of not doing something about this problem. Let the people know, for a change, that our job, here, is to listen to them and listen to their problems, that we will try not to make light little problems, less severe, that by adopting one single unifying holiday, that families can stay together and pray together and celebrate the holiday together, that in that way we are advancing both the high purposes of Memorial Day in honoring the veterans of the State, and also..."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, your time is expiring."

Katz: "And also, honoring the family which is, indeed, the heart of our society. I would urge that this bill be heard on the floor as a matter of great importance, deserving the attention of this House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we had two bills in our committee, House Bill 311 and House Bill 407, both pertaining to the same subject matter, and they were both soundly defeated. Now, for those new members that don't know it, as you enter the portals of this door, right by the right, there's a statue up on top, there, of General Logan. General Logan was a resident of the State of Illinois from Murphysboro, Illinois. And that's where Decoration Day started from, right from there, by a general order issued by General Logan. He was a member of this legislature, legislative body, he was a member of Congress, United States Senator from the State of Illinois, and...a...so this holiday was...a... celebrated throughout the country, other than a few southern States. And now, in the Congress, there are major bills that would set election day, flag day..."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your remarks to a close, your time is expiring."



DiPrima: "The Reverend Martin Luther King, Junior's birthday, all to Monday, and while moving Veterans' Day and Memorial Day back to their original spots on the calendar, and this was in the Tribune on Tuesday, May 6, of this year. Now this...they're already in progress in Washington, let's set this day back to its original date, May 30th. I would hope you'll vote against this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Campbell."

Campbell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise, also, in opposition to this motion, and the reason that I do is not because of the contents of the matter at hand, rather you believe in this bill or whether you don't. The fact is that they were defeated in committee. And if this bill is fortunate enough to get back on to the table, I doubt if it will ever get out of the House, and if it does get out of the House, it'll go no place but the Senate, so I ask you to vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 407... Representative Katz, do you desire to close?"

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, I think the members understand the issues, I would solicit their vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take from the Speaker's table and place on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading, First Legislative Day. The question is on the motion. Those in favor, vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 51 aye. 74 no, the motion fails. 461, 462, Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I had two motions on this calendar. One bill was heard and I lost a bill and I move to table that. But I would like the House members to hear the story I'm going to tell. I've been down here three terms..."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine yourself to the motion, Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "I am confining myself to the motion, I'm not talking about the bill at all, Mr. Speaker. I appeared before the Appropriations Committee for five and one half hours to wait for this bill to be heard,



and the reason I'm asking for the motion to take from the table, is because I was informed by my own side of the aisle, that the bill would not be called that day after making five trips back to that Committee. And I believe that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee will verify these remarks. I then remove myself over to the auditorium to meet with the businessmen from Champaign, when I came back I found that the bill had been called in my absence and tabled. And I think it's a gross injustice, I think it's unfair to the sponsor. When I referred to at least the Republican members and asked them about this, they said, 'Well Representative Macdonald and Representative Palmer were co-sponsors and we called them out of another Committee and asked them to represent you on this Bill. But the simple fact of the matter was, they had not expected to do that, they had not prepared for it, and it was unfair of them to do that. I believe I was mislead, I'm not discussing the merits of the bill at all, but the bill has not had a hearing in this House, in either Committee or on the floor, I think it's unfair and I believe that justice would require that we discharge the Committee and put this bill on the order of Second Reading, First legislative day, and I would appreciate your support for that. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. Well Mr. Speaker and members of the House. As Vice-Chairman of Appropriation II and acting in the behalf of the Chairman, this bill did get a full and...and uh...a full hearing in the Appropriations II Committee. Representative Macdonald was present shedid present the bill, the bill did get a full hearing. And the bill was motioned on a recommendation of do not pass by a twelve, three, vote, with four present. So to say that the bill did not get a full and adequate hearing I don't think is quite proper and I think that the minority spokesman would concur that the bill was heard properly in the Appropriations II Committee, and a proper motion was made and taken, and the results is what we have here presented before us today."

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Macdonald the minority spokesman? Representative Ryan?"

Ryan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I...I concur with Representative Barnes on what happened that day. The bill



did lose on a do not pass vote, it was carried twelve, three, and four. I'm, am in sympathy with Representative Hirschfeld, it was one of those bad days that we had in Appropriations, and he did indeed wait his four or five hours and then the bill was called, it was one of those unfortunate things. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "...is on the gentlemans motion, Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well in closing Mr. Speaker, let me say this and I mean this from the bottom of my heart, that you can't give the sponsor of the bill the courtesy to let him know your bill is going to be called, so that he can be there to testify then there is no equity in this House of Representatives and I waited five and one half hours and I came back to that Committee seven times and I did...I was told that the bill would not be called. Now I think, I don't mind losing the bill, it's a very controversial bill, but I'd like to lose it on a stand up vote. As a matter of fact, the committee did not discuss the appropriations at all, I was told by the people that were there, they discussed the merits of the substantive Bill which had already passed out of a committee, eleven to one, and if the members of that committee think that that's fair play and justice, than I would say that they're naive is exceeded only by their ignorance."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved that House Bill 461, 462, be taken from the Speakers table and placed on the calendar under the order of House Bills, Second Reading. Representative Palmer, for what purpose do you rise?"

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Palmer: "My name was mentioned in debate, but also involved in this bill is a joint sponsorship with Mr. Hirschfeld, Mrs. Macdonald. That was a terrible day before the Apporropriations Committee, they had an awful lot of work to do, and it was, they were in a real crunch. However, there were witnesses there, Mrs. Macdonald, myself did cover as best we could. There were witnesses there that had those witnesses been able to testify, had more time than available to that Committee. Then perhaps we might have been in a different posture. The Scenic Rivers Bill is effected with the public interest, there are many people



throughout the State, that would like some determination relative to its merits and for that purpose I urge a 'aye' vote, in so far as this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't consider that to have been a point of personal privilege, Representative Palmer. The question is on the motion to take from the Speakers table and place on the calendar on the order of first, House Bills, Second Reading. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Just briefly before the count is taken, I think one thing should be said here. If the..."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "I thought that there was going to be no explanation of votes on these motions."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. Have all voted who wished? The clerk will take the record. On this question there's seventy-seven 'aye', fifty-five 'no', the motion failed. 455, Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker on this motion to remove this bill from the Speakers table, I am not going to speak to the content of the bill at all. I don't know that this will uh, give you much basis but in fact what happened on this bill is that the Committee that was assigned to hear this bill, changed its room. I was never told, as the sponsor. I waited in the original room, until four-thirty. At four-thirty five, I walked out of the room, trying to find out where in the heck the Committee was, I was told they were in another room. I walked into the other room, the Chairman of the Committee said, we've completed our business for the day, you're too late, too bad. And that was it. That was the last day my bill was alive. Now this isn't a vastly significant bill, but it is a bill that has some importance to the people of my district. It was never given a hearing. It was rudely curtailed out of Committee, and I think it was clearly shot down in violation of the House rule. All I'm asking is that it be given an opportunity to come out for a hearing."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "I never heard such a bunch of baloney in my life. I don't even know what he's talking about, but I'm getting a little tired of these insinuations. That Committee met properly at all times. And as I said, I don't even know what he's talking about. If he can't get there for his bill, that's too bad. I suggest we vote it down, as it properly deserves."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff. Pardon me. Skinner, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I don't know what I can add to what Representative Griesheimer said. He wasn't there when we were there."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer to close."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, if Mr. Londrigan would read his own notices and find out that he changed the Committee room from the one that it was posted in, he'd find what the problem is. Now this is a matter of courtesy or anything you want to call it. Mr. Londrigan posted this bill for 114A, I believe it is, in the basement or in the first floor, and changed it to 114B and told absolutely no one about this. I was in 114A for two and a half hours, and when I walked out of that room, found out that they were concluding the matters in his room. A different room. I went in there with my, my presence shown to him. And he said 'We've concluded our business for the day', and that was it. All we're asking for is an opportunity for hearing. Mr. Londrigan is one hundred and fifty per cent wrong. He knows he's wrong, and if he thinks I'm throwing epitaphs at him without using four letter expletives, he's right."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved. For what purpose do you rise?"

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, just to tell my running mate, I'll promise not to tell the people in our district that he waited there by himself for two hours."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to take House Bill 544 from the table and place on the calendar on the order of House Bills Second Reading. Those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's sixty-five 'aye', forty-one 'no'. The motion having failed to receive the required majority is lost."



Speaker Redmond: "721. Representative Duff, for what purpose do you rise?"

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I suppose that just about every body in this room who ah.. addresses the Chair from time to time, including myself, does what I'm about to mention. But, this afternoon since people were apparently getting tired and tense and concerned; ah.. I've observed that we are more and more frequently, as a Body, not observing Rule 57c, which says when recognized by the Chair, a member may then speak to the question under debate avoiding personalities, names and discourteous language. I do feel that while all of us from time to time may offend this rule, if the Chair would help us we will all try to cooperate, I believe, and we will move along a lot faster."

Speaker Redmond: "721, Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 721, I feel is a very significant Bill and I certainly wouldn't take up the time of the House if it were not. This piece of legislation has almost eighty co-sponsors, yet was defeated in Committee by only two votes. I would ask the time that ah... at this point, to look at the synopsis of this Bill. We have considered on the House floor, having been extracted from the appropriate Committees, many gun Bills. All of which are directed at the law abiding citizens back in your district. All of which have been substantially defeated. This is a gun Bill, with eithy sponsors and probably we would have had a lot more. That a concern of putting the controls exactly where it should be, on those that commit crimes with guns. This piece of legislation is something that the media, the people back in the district are looking for. They're looking for the security of mind to know that those people that are illegally using guns, that are convicted, are put away. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think this is one of the issues, the strongest issue that we have. I would ask your careful consideration to put this on the Calendar, and extracate it for further consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, once again, we are in the situation of wanting to go on a Bill that has already been considered by this... not only by the Committee, but there are other Bills that have actually passed this House. I recall that there was a good deal of debate on Mr. Merlo's Bill that requires a mandatory



offensive, in terms of carrying guns. And I think this House is going to have to decide whether it is going to hear every bill, multiple bills on the same subject, and not hear bills that are already on Third Reading about which we have not at all touched on in these debates and which we may not have time to consider, or are we gonna just vote out multiple bills so we will be hearing over and over again the same kind of bills. This is today, it is now May 21st., we have two days left to consider an enormous number of bills, I would guess probably around five-hundred..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell, for what purpose do you rise?"

Yourell: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Yourell: "Now... I am against this whole process, and I think most of the members of this House feel the same way. Representative Katz, is speaking to a subject that he has taken advantage of just ten minutes ago. He had a bill on a motion that he wanted passed out of this House that was defeated in Committee, and now he's speaking against the very process by which he took advantage of. Now either we fish or cut bait. Now, damn it, this whole process is like Mr. Katz says. Not one of these bills on motion heard today are ever going to reach Third Reading in the House, we all know it. Now, Mr. Katz, it was good enough for you, it's good enough for everybody."

Katz: "Mr. Yourell...Mr. Yourell, I said that unlike the matter that I had of which there is no other bill that is going to be considered in this House. On this particular subject, the subject matter of this bill it is on the floor of the House, a bill providing such penalties has already been considered on Second and Third Reading and passed this House. There's Senate Bills that will be coming over on the same subject, so every member of this House will have an opportunity to consider and vote...on."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster. For what reason do you arise?"

Deuster: "I wonder if the gentleman would confine himself to the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Please confine yourself to the motion, Representative Katz."

Katz: "Yes. Uh...I'm, uh...would simply say that the matter was heard in



Committee this particular matter was voted down, but other bills covering the same subject have been out on the floor, have indeed passed the floor of the House, and I would believe that no useful purpose would be served by having multiple consideration of different bills in the present posture in which find...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Judiciary II Committee is composed of some of the brightest minds I feel in this General Assembly. We have also some great differences ideologically on both sides, pretty well equally balanced. House Bill 721 was voted out of the Committee seven for and five against. Ah.... I'm sorry, ah... it was seven against and five for the Bill with four passing. It is also sponsored, has a biased partisanship sponsorship of some forty people here, who are members of the House. I feel that it is of sufficient public interest that the bill should be reported out or, and be placed on the Second Reading, First calendar day for a complete, information of the House. Thank you.

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Contrary to what the chairman has indicated, there is not one other bill in the Senate or the House or has been introduced that defines it the way this piece of legislation does. This calls it the way the people wanted it called. Mandatory sentencing. I would yield only to only one man on this House, Representative Kosinski, for an effort to put it right where the blame should lie, on those convicted of a crime. And his efforts are far superior to any other consideration of this House. And I will suggest at this time, that if you want to make a record and if your going to run time after time on a law and order standpoint, then let's extricate it from the Calendar and put on the order of Second Reading. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to take House Bill 721 from the Speakers table and place on the calendar on the order of House Bills, Second Reading, First Legislative day. The question is on the motion. All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's ninety-four 'aye', thirty-five 'nay', and the motion carries. Seven six three. Seven two one, will be



taken from the order of motions and placed on the calendar, Second Reading, first legislative day. Seven six three, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It was in the dark of the night that 763 met the Insurance Committee and most of them had their minds almost in concrete, the Clerk had already written down zero, thirteen, and that would have been the vote, except for Representative Beaupre and Representative Epton. They captured the essence of the bill, this is the peoples no fault Insurance because it spells out the basis for vexatious delay, which would make Insurance Companies liable to pay attorney fees and make it possible to sue for small claims, but I recognize the temper of the House in this matter, and I'm going to move to put it on Interim Study Calendar. But before I do so, I want to say that I meant no offense to a friend across the aisle when I described him as a parrot, it was a term of endurement because of the plumage of the parrot, I should have used the word peacock, but no offense. At this time I move that it be put on Interim Study that others might have the same wisdom that Representative Epton, Representative Beaupre had in the Insurance Committee, because this bill will be back and when it is you'll be glad to vote for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman asked leave to recommit House Bill 673 to the Insurance Committee, to be placed on the Interim Study Commission. Does he have leave? Return to...recommit it to the Insurance Committee. 794, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 794 very simply prohibits the Department of Public Aid from financing abortions except to save the life of the mother. Now the reason for the bill is very graphically pointed out and the point in this case is Doctor John Kelly of Chicago, who left the country rather than have his tax dollars used to finance abortions. I say to you there are millions of your fellow citizens and constituents who are bitterly opposed to abortion and do not want their tax dollar used to pay for this service. House Bill 794 seeks to raise the question of public policy as to whether tax dollars, those dollars contributed by the citizens of this State, ought to go to finance a procedure which



millions of our tax payers consider to be grossly immoral, now I realize that all people do not agree with that, however, there is a substantial number of your constituents and my constituents who do agree with that assessment I think this question ought to be discussed. Now as to the Constitutionality. I am a lawyer, I have studied Constitutional law and I have read the abortion decisions. And the abortion decisions very simply say that a person has the Constitutional right of privacy as regarding the abortion..."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine your remarks to the motion, Representative."

Leinenweber: "The bill was heard in Human Resources Committee it did not get a particularly good vote. However, there are more than fifty co-sponsors of this bill none of whom are on that particular Committee. I think is a decision of grave public importance and I think that on behalf of your constituents, they deserve to have this bill voted on in Second and Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Chapman, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Speaker. This is."

Speaker Redmond: "I thought that was a secret."

Chapman: "Just a little something between you and me. And I am blushing I still can blush after being here eleven years. As you will see by looking at your digest, this proposal was recommended do not pass, by a vote of seventeen to two, and the Department of Public Aid came in and opposed the bill. There is no reason why this legislature should be taking their time up with an unconstitutional matter, such as this. I hope you will vote no on the gentlemen's motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I have to rise as minority spokesman on Human Resources, to only address the Committee vote as it stands on I did on...to...to...take a posture on this thing similar to the posture that I rose before on a previous bill, that this Committee in its action of seventeen to two, seemed to say something to me, and I think it should say it to this House and I'll stand on that. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Well Mr. Speaker, as to the Constitutionality, its very clearly is not..."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine yourself to the motion, please."



Leinenweber: "Well the former, the Chairman did give her opinion the bill was unconstitutional and very clearly the Supreme Court never did reach that particular question. I do say it's a question of very important public policy whether tax dollars ought to go for this particular procedure. So I would ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to take House Bill 794 from the Speaker's Table and place it on the Calendar on the order of House Bills Second Reading, first legislative day. The question is on the motion. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question seventy-six 'aye', forty-five 'no', and the motion failed. House Bills 877 through 880. Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. These bills were heard in County and Townships, they're a series of bills that effects only the area, my district, and the area there next to it. They had a hearing in County and Townships, there weren't any witnesses against the bills present. I don't think any member of the Committee felt that the manner in which this matter was being handled was unfair, and just so you'll know what it's about, it puts a method of disconnection in for people after ten percent of the people residents filed a petition and there is a referendum. If the referendum carries. This is in the statutes now for the Northshore Sanitary District for some reason when this act was formed in 1907, it was omitted, in this particular act and I feel it should be part of the act. And I would appreciate, it is a very important...I received thousands of names on petitions in support of these bills from just my district. And I would appreciate in at least getting these matters to the floor so the people in my district will have a voice and have an opportunity to be heard."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos, for what purpose do you rise?"

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, Parliamentary inquiry. Did the sponsor of these bills put them in Interim Study Calendar, last night? I thought he moved to do so I was under that impression."

Calvo: "Mr...Representative Maragos, I have four series of bills on the Calendar, I put two..two bills which involve two motions in Interim Study and the other two I did not. This is one of the two I did not."



Maragos: "I thought you had, I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell, the Chariman of the Committee."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I'm going to say it again, I don't think it's important how each and every member of this House feels on these bills. There were many bills called on motions today, that I had a particular interest in, and would have voted on them, had they been fortunate enough to reach the floor of this House. But now we all know, and I say this again, and if I am proven wrong in this I shall apologize to each and every member of the House. There is not one of these bills, not one of these motions, that will be heard by Friday night. Midnight. Now you all know that, we're just cluttering the calendar in a venture that is just the essence of futility. There were anti-abortion bills that I wanted to vote yes on, that were heard today, but I know, I'm not voting against the bill, I'm voting against the silly process of moving bills to House Bills, Second Reading, Second legislative day, where they will still be at midnight on Wednesday. Now let's wake up let's cut out this foolishness, lets vote no on all these motions, and get to the bills that've got a chance of passing. There are six-hundred bills on Third Reading, some of those bills are going to pass, not all of them, but I guarantee you that not one of these bills that are to be held on motions today, will ever reach Third Reading. Let's be realistic, let's quit kidding ourselves, they're not going anywhere here and they're certainly not going anywhere in the Senate. I vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. These bills were given a fair hearing, they were not hurried in Committee on Counties and Townships, on a do not pass motion, the motion carried, eight, four, three. I don't know what we could add to these bills by bringing them to the floor. To give you just a little bit of history on this type of legislation, we had..."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine yourself to the motion, Mr. McMasters."

McMaster: "Frankly, with a fair and open hearing, I think it's foolish to try to bring these bills out on the floor again to take up the time of the House. Representative Yourell, the Chairman of the Committee said they had a full hearing, we have a lot of bills to



work on. I think we should get to it. I would urge a no vote on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo to close."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would just say that I have some confidence in the Speaker. The Speaker told us that he would give the members the opportunity to have these motions heard, that there would be a supplemental calendar printed so they could get on the order of being able to be heard, and I...I... I...have that confidence in the Speaker, I'm sure that the people will have an opportunity to have these bills heard. These bills are very important to me. They are bills that thousands of people in my district want heard and I would certainly appreciate...I...I... tabled two bills, or put them in interim study last night that I felt was not important...that important that we could take care of them later. These are very important only to me and the members of my district and I would appreciate a favorable vote to get them to the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 877 from... 2888 from the Speaker's table...880 from the Speaker's table and place on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading, First Legislative Day. The question is on the motion. Those in favor of the adoption of the motion will vote aye. Opposed will vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On these questions 39 aye, ...Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Mr. Speaker at this time, I would like to make a substitute motion with the will of the House to have these bills placed back to the committee and put on the interim study calendar."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? These bills will be recommitted to Township and Counties Committee and placed on the interim study calendar. 1864. Representative D'Arco. Is Representative D'Arco here? Take that one from the record. 1909. Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't know how I can explain this motion without telling you what it does."



This bill puts seven people from the State Retirement System under the Judicial Retirement System. Those seven people are the Supreme Court Clerks, the five Appellate Court Clerks, and the Reporter of Decisions. Since these people are now all appointed by Supreme Court rule and subject to the wishes and will of the Supreme Court and are no longer elected and no longer have any opportunity to...to handle their own affairs except at the wishes and will of the Court and cannot partake in any other activities other than with the discretion of the Court, I would ask your favorable support. I think this is a good bill and deserves the support of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee here? The minority spokesman? Who's the minority spokesman on Pensions? Representative Capuzi."

Capuzi: "Mr. Speaker, this bill...this bill got a fair hearing in the committee and the Pension Laws Commission did oppose this bill and I don't remember what the roll call was, but I know that the..a... the..a...motion on it was...a...12 noes and 2 yeas and it was reported out with that recommendation. So I think a no vote is proper here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo to close."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker, the Assistant Minority Leader was one of the two aye votes; however, I do think its good legislation and its only fair to these people that they be included in the Judicial Retirement System when they are under the complete control of the Judiciary where they were elected officials in the past and I would ask your support in getting this bill to the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 1909 from the Speaker's table, place it on the calendar in the order of House Bills' Second Reading, Second Legislative Day. The question is on the motion. All in favor of the adoption of the motion, vote aye; opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question... Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker, I think this is an important issue, I know its important to these people that are involved, the few of them that there are, and I would like to have a substitute motion to have this



placed on the interim study calendar."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? House Bill 1909 is recommitted to the committee to be placed on the interim study calendar. 2011. Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2011 is a bill that would permit the community and mobile currency exchanges to go to the site and cash checks for senior citizens, residences of public housing sites and also to cash public aid checks, as was embodied in Representative Madison's bill. Now I don't want, in any way, imply that this bill did not receive a fair hearing. Quite the contrary. I could compliment the Chairman and the committee on the matter in which they handled the hearing that day. However, the bill failed by one vote on a do not pass motion. The vote was 10 to 9 and I know that at least two members of the committee who were absent, in other committees handling bills that day, were committed to vote for the bill. So obviously, it would have been out and it would have been before us if it had not been for the unfortunate circumstance, the supporters of the bill were among the missing that day. In speaking for the motion of the bill, I would like to remind the members of this House that this and Representative Madison's bill are the only so-called senior citizens' bills that would add no cost to the taxpayer. This is something, a necessary service, that we can provide to the elderly, to those on public welfare and to those living in public housing. I wish that every member of the House could have been in the committee that day to see and hear the testimony of effected parties of people that would benefit from this bill. There were old people there; there were people that were infirmed, there were blind people, and they implored the committee to please give them this legislation so that they would be able to cash their checks in safety and not be ripped off as they returned from the currency exchanges or the banks or wherever it may be. As Representative Gaines reminded us earlier, people in these areas have been robbed continually by those who prey upon the welfare recipients and the elderly...people who know when those checks arrive. These people could receive this service under this



bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine your remarks to the motion."

Collins: "Thank you sir. And could receive it at a cost that would be bearable by these people who could least afford to spend their dollars that they come by and who can least afford to lose them to these vultures who do prey upon them. I would ask for a favorable motion on House Bill 2011."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee."

Caldwell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Representative Collins is absolutely correct. I have planned to vote for this legislation, but as he's indicated, we would run in between committees and you have not perfected your telephone service up to that point. It was most unfortunate that we were there. I understood from Chairman Leon that it was a full hearing and each member voted as they felt, but two of us who couldn't be there at the time the vote was taken weren't able to cast our vote. I certainly would appreciate the ...an...affirmative vote to take this bill from the table and I don't feel that the majority of the Banks and Savings and Loan Committee would feel that it was an imposition. I urge an aye vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Who is the minority spokesman on that committee?"

Ron Hoffman. Ron Hoffman in the chamber?"

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Chairman. I think, at this time, here, considering the import of this measure and the testimony, I, too, would support this motion. I would solicit removing it from the order of being tabled."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, very briefly, I think it should be sufficient to say that this has received the support of the leadership on both sides of this committee. It is important legislation. It deals with people who need assistance, who need our help. We are in a position now to provide that for them and I would appreciate the vote of this House."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 2011 from the Speaker's table, place under the calendar on the order of House



Bills' Second Reading, Second Legislative Day. The question is on the motion. All those in favor of the adoption of the motion, vote aye; opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question, there are 79 ayes, 21 no, the motion fails. 2128. 2177. 2196. Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, these bills were the work product, last year, of the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission, their school bus bills, which have such broad based support last year in this House. Although, I would like to point out that there is no mention of seat belts, which were the point of controversy last year. Frankly, I don't know how the Motor Vehicle Laws Committee managed to keep its sanity on the day that these bills were heard. They were heard in one of the broom-closet hearing rooms. There were no microphones; the airconditioning was not working, and a jackhammer was going off every five minutes. I think that the Gentleman who is the Executive Director of the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission probably is a little too soft spoken to have been able to make the point that the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission, in addition to several other agencies and State organizations, were heartily in support of these bills. And I did file this motion because I consider these bills to be extremely important to the State of Illinois and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I can't understand why the sponsor files this motion. All three of these bills were defeated by a margin of ten to three after a full hearing. These bills seek to take all of our present school buses, the seats thereof, and replace them with brand new seats at a cost to the State of \$1, 820,000. That's why they were defeated. There's been testimony and evidence given that the school authorities do not want this. If you raise the seat buses, the driver can't see what's going on in the seats. He also has a visability problem. So the schools and the school authorities are against it. But the primary reason is that we cannot tear up at a school crises, the money for education, tear up good seats and replace them with a high seat and we don't



know if the high seat will be of any value or not. It had a full and complete hearing and should be buried."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "The Motor Vehicle Laws Commission extensively studied this subject and came out with these bills last year. They provide for retro-fitting of seatbacks and they're....low and behold, the State is going to end up paying for this cost, rather than forcing the local districts to do so. This bill passed the House last year 131 to 1, but it got lost in the last week of the session in the Senate, as I'm sure many of us will learn this year. Amendments were suggested by members of the committee. Representative Catania drafted them, offered them, and fortunately, they were not considered. The subject matter certainly deserves consideration on the floor of the House, its a totally nonpartisan issue."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I guess it kind of proves my point that it was difficult to hear that day in the committee room. These bills certainly do not, in any way, mandate tearing out seats, they mandate covering seatbacks with padding, which is crash padding, that the Motor Vehicle Laws Commission recommended as the single most important aspect of improving the school bus safety in the State of Illinois. These bills were supported, last year, by the Illinois Parent Teachers Conference, several newspapers around the State, the Secretary of State, the State Police, the Office of Education, and the amendments which were drafted met the objections of the Department of Transportation. I do ask for a full floor hearing for these bills, which I think are extremely important to the children and the parents of this State. I ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady has moved to take House Bills 2128, 2177, 2696 from the Speaker's table and placed on the calendar on the order of House Bills' Second Reading, First Legislative Day. The question is on the motion. All those in favor of the adoption of the motion, vote aye; and opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished?
Representative Catania."

Catania: "Mr. Speaker, can I have these returned to interim study



in that committee?"

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave? Representative Londrigan?

Representative Londrigan?"

Londrigan: "Enough is enough. She was given an opportunity in committee to send these to interim study. She said 'no, I want to vote'. They were voted down. She has consistently tried to get them back and get another vote down. I don't know when we'll stop this process, but it should be some time soon."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady does not have unanimous consent to have them placed...recognize Representative Catania for the purpose of a motion. Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, if she wants to return them to interim study, but I'm not going to call them from interim study, I'm going to make..."

Speaker Redmond: "The objections have been removed, does the Lady have leave? Return House Bills 2128, 2177, 2696 to Motor Vehicles, and there, be placed on the interim study calendar. 2271. Representative Birchler. Representative Capuzi, for what purpose do you rise?"

Capuzi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to get a little clarification on this. Does some of these bills that we're hearing, or most of these bills that we're hearing today have been defeated in committee...now these bills, as far as we're concerned are dead, and yet, the membership comes in and they state that they want these bills returned back to committee and placed on the interim study committee. If they wanted it, they should have done it right then and there. Can you explain to me how we can actually put these bills in an interim study committee?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I think that the procedure is in order, Representative Capuzi, and the way it will operate is that is in order to be considered later by the full House, they will have to be committee bills, not personal bills. We had decided earlier that this procedure was correct. Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Does that mean that if I had a bill that was killed in committee, I could make a motion now to have it put on interim study?"

Speaker Redmond: "No, not at that stage of the procedure, but the rules provide that a bill on a do pass...do not pass recommendation will be



put on the Speaker's table, then if within two days, you file a motion in writing asking to have it taken from that, that's in proper order, and if it would prevail, it would be on Second Reading."

Fleck: "Well it seems to me the sponsors of these motions are really out of line now. And I think its an intrusion on the rest of the members."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, they're only availing themselves of the rights that they have under the rules of the House. 2271. Representative Birchler."

Birchler: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I'll be brief with my presentation and the reason why I think House Bill 2271 should be returned to Second Reading. I take this action because this piece of legislation is needed to provide protection to those of our State who seek vocational technical education in preparatory schools. House Bill 2271, as its goal, the requirements that those who make promises about employment practice...propects or their employment record of the students will be required to backup their statement. In other words, if you say it, you'll have to prove it. Far too many people have found themselves committed to taking programs that will train them or improve their present employment situation without being provided all of the facts about those programs. This industry, using door to door sales techniques, has been subject to wide-scale abuse in terms of pressure that has been applied to potential students to these schools. Not only have students invested their own money, but in many cases, large amounts that they really cannot afford to enroll in programs that will train them for professions where no job opening exists. But in addition, listen to this, many students have used their V.A. education benefits, have wasted their V.A. education benefits, and these programs. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, it is of great importance that this House move to provide protection for those students. I think the Chairman of the Committee has a word to say to this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's the Chairman of that committee? Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I want to



say its probably unusual for me to take a position like this because the committee is usually very deliberative, as it was on this bill. However, it was a bill that was amended that day; we waited around a long time; membership was light; heavy lobbying efforts by the industry were active, and the bill came very close to passage in spite all of that. There are two other bills which are very similar, but not nearly as sound, I think, in their total approach and concept. I think Mr. Birchler's bill ought to be given opportunity to run side by side with those bills because we did try earlier to get all three sponsors together. No one could agree, so we did pass out Representative Hoffman's, Representative Marovitz's...a...bills, and I think this bill deserves a shot to be considered by the House despite the crunch because the content is important and I think we ought to just give Representative Birchler an opportunity, so I would indorse and support the motion to discharge."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's the Republican spokesman? Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I do not arise in opposition to what Representative Birchler's attempting to do, but to also clarify some facts that might good Chairman, Mr. Schneider, just pointed out. It was not a light day, sir; it was a heavy day. There were twenty people who were in committee, that day, and voted. Ten voted no, seven of those ten happen to be on the same side of the aisle as Mr. Birchler. I do think that the legislation had ample hearing and I would just recommend a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Birchler."

Birchler: "I ask...I ask for an aye vote, give me 89 votes so this bill has a chance to be heard."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to take House Bill 2271 from the Speaker's table and placed on the calender on the order of House Bills' Second Reading, First Legislative Day. The question is on the motion. All in favor of the adoption of the motion, vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 62 ayes, 20 no, the motion fails. We'll pass over 2272. Representative Downs."



Downs: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Downs: "Mr. Speaker, I have expressed to you my concern on this matter, I believe that the member's right to have their motions occupy our time now is no greater, no lesser, than the members' rights to have their bills called and heard on the Third Reading. The two hours that we have now spent so far is two hours less time to consider the bills that went through the committee system successfully and are now waiting to be heard. What is the Speaker's intention with regard the the Third Reading bills that every minute, are more and more in jeopardy, what way are we going to proceed so that we hear those bills and not take the time now and fail to hear them?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Speaker is going to make every effort to call the bills that are in danger of dying. We will go to the House Bills' Third Reading priority of call and vote on anything that is liable to die today..."

Downs: "I'm talking about the bills sitting on the Third Reading calendar...."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I'm talking of Third Reading, priority of call, there's only one that will die today and that will be called."

Downs: "My question, Mr. Speaker, is that on the 23rd, there is apparently going to be a deadline which is not going to be extended. At that point, a number of bills will not have been heard. It appears to me and others, that it is irresponsible of this body that can determine its own order of procedure, that can set up mechanics to limit the time heard on bills, and the Speaker's prerogative to determine the order of call, that there are things that we can do, and I have not heard one word from anybody as to how we are going to solve a problem which has to be solved if we are to act responsibly."

Speaker Redmond: "717. Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I believe this is the next to the last of these motions and I would ask your indulgence. This bill was heard in Labor and Commerce, the vote was 8 to 7, and the Chairman felt that a motion to reconsider would not be in order



even though some of the people who voted on the prevailing negative side did wish to make that motion. This is the bill that says that in the Chicago area, not just Chicago, but all the way up into McHenry and Lake Counties, and down into Will County, the supermarkets would sell meat after six o'clock to serve the consumers. It would not, in any way, interfere with the current three year contract, which is running, but it would establish a consumer right that at the end of that contract, people would be able to buy meat at the supermarket which is open after six. I ask for your support of this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fary."

Fary: "This bill, as I recall, Mr. Speaker, came out on a motion do not pass 8 to 7, a one vote differential. This is a bill that labor had appeared before and was very much against. The count was 8 to 7 against the bill, and a motion was submitted and properly presented to the committee and duly reported as such."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as minority spokesman, I can tell you the vote was 8 to 7 and one of the problems encountered in the bill was whether or not it would effect existing union contracts. In view of the fact that there is a Supreme Court decision saying that labor contracts that mandate certain hours cannot be disturbed. However, the sponsor has given me her word that if this bill is allowed to pass and to come back to the floor for Second Reading, she will put an amendment to honor existing union contracts and this bill will not take effect until September, 1977. I urge your support of this motion because the people of Illinois do not want to be deprived of buying their meat after six, and I was one who had voted against this motion in prior sessions, but I urge your support in this session based on the sponsor's word to me, and I know it is good."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania to close."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this bill does, as I said, now not interfere with current union contracts. I would be happy to spell it out quite clearly so that there would be no such interference with current union contracts. It is supported



by the Illinois Farm Bureau, because it is Illinois meat, that is not now able to be sold after 6 o'clock in the Chicago area. It's also supported, of course, by several hundred thousand consumers in the northeast section of the state. I ask for your green lights."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady has moved to take House Bill 2717, from the Speakers table and place it on the Calendar on the order of House Bills, Second Reading, First legislative day. The question is on the motion. All those in favor of the adoption of the motion, vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hanahan is voting 'aye', is that correct? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 66 'aye', 47 'no', and the motion failed. 2877. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "This is one of three 'Stop the broken windshields by gravel truck bills, that I introduced this year. All of them gloriously died in the Motor Vehicles Committee. The content of this one is that gravel trucks may not carry a load that protrudes above the side or rear of the vehicle. Now, the gravel truck owners can build up the sides and the rear to meet the requirements of this bill, or if they don't want to do that, they can use a tarp instead. It's supported by Teamsters Representative, Peter Miller, the Motor Club, and virtually anyone who has had to travel behind gravel trucks."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think the vote in Committee speaks for itself, ten to two, it had a full hearing on several occasions, it's been up the same measure two or three times in Committee, was defeated overwhelmingly each time, and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady...the gentleman has moved to take House Bill 2877, pardon me...Representative Skinner, to close. I don't know whether you're closing or whether you're the Minority Spokesman."

Skinner: "No, I'm the Minority Spokesman, and uh that makes me unique today, being the only minority spokesman that can't get a bill out of the Committee is minority spokesman on...I would like to point out to those of you, who live between McHenry and Kane counties and the sight of the fourteen lane cross town, that you are in eminent danger. Seventy to eighty per cent of all the gravel in the entire State, comes



from McHenry and Kane county. Now, if we don't get the sides of those trucks up and the owners of those trucks decide to, you know, get it up just a couple more feet and, you know, maybe push the load limits a little bit, you're going to have broken windshields. And in light of that potential situation, I would ask for an affirmative roll call on this vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to take House Bill 2877 from the Speakers table and place on the calendar on the order of House Bills Second Reading, First Legislative Day. The question is on the adoption of the motion. Those in favor, vote 'aye', and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 48 'aye', 46 'nay', the motion failed. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Well, Mr. Speaker, since I had three bills, and I was so gracious in Committee in Committee to take the same roll call on all three bills. The same 10 to 2 negative roll call, I would ask leave to return these to Committee and have them placed on the Interim Study Calendar, just in case the cross town passes and somebody has second thoughts."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections the bill will be recommitted to Motor Vehicles, and there placed on the study...Interim Study Calendar. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. On the order of House Bills Second Reading, First Legislative Day, appears a number of bills that just were reported out of Committee. I would now make a motion that, that read Second Reading, Second Legislative Day, and that those calendars, those bills only have to be on the calendar, one legislative day."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? The question is on the motion. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion's carried. Ease for about one second. Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to table House Bill 3020, for which I am the principal sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? I understand there's a Committee Report



that does that, is that correct Representative Beaupre?" It seems that the motion is unnecessary, on account of the Committee Report. Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Point of parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Meyer: "What is going to happen to the bills that are on the calendar, Second Reading, Second Legislative Day? Will that be the next order of business?"

Speaker Redmond: "I wish you'd hold your questions for a matter of five minutes and we'll try to decide."

Beaupre: "Well Mr. Speaker, we...the temporary Speaker, when he started on this, motions, I had a motion in to go directly to Second Reading rather than go to the order of motions, and Mr. Bradley gave us a pretty firm committment that we would then go to Second Reading, Second Legislative Day, and dispose of those bills on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Well the question of motions was at my suggestion, because many members have been requesting for the last couple of months and it seemed to me only fair that we dispose of all the motions. Representative Choate."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker, I...I agree that you had made the statement that you was going to motions and we did not object at that point. The point that I raised was simply the fact that it appears that bills that are on Third Reading are farther ahead than some very meaningful bills that are on the order of Second Reading. And we did go to Second Reading for a short period of time. However, we did not consider bills that were being amended, and it was the understanding that we would come back to the order of Second Reading and, so that these bills might have an opportunity to get placed on the Third of... Order of Third Reading prior to the deadline, so that some of this very meaningful legislation could have an opportunity to be heard."

Speaker Redmond: "Well it would seem to me that the orderly procedure is according to rule 10, the Speaker may establish the order of business and if any member decides to want to change it, that it be supported by five others as a way that you can have a roll call and if 89 members decide that they want to change it from the Order of Second Reading



why that's what we will do. So in order to get that in motion, I at this time will say that the, the order is House Bills Second Reading. Representative Schraeder has a motion, we'll recognize Representative Schraeder for the motion."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, we were on motions for the biggest part of the afternoon, and I have a motion on the desk and I would appreciate that motion would be called along with the rest of the motions."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you read the motion, Mr. Clerk? Read Schraeders motion. Representative Schraeders motion."

Jack O'Brien: "Motion. I move that on completion of motions, the House of Representatives move to the order of Third Reading, and we remain on that order until all House Bills on Third Reading are called in numeral order for passage."

Speaker Redmond: "Be joined by five members. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "No, he's not joined by me, Mr. Speaker, I said earlier, and I say it again. Clyde Choate just said it, I think it's just logical to finish the bills on Second Reading and move them along. There's no other order we can really go on. We want to put all the bills in the same shape and then finally get to Third or...Third Reading and try to get as many bills out as possible, hopefully all of them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I...I would agree with the gentlemen's statement, however, I think that we should from now on, on Third Reading go on priority of call and not numerically, because bills are being interspersed that have not been on the calendar very long, and I call your attention in particular to some of the bills that moved off the table on motions just a few minutes ago. So, if the chair would assure that you'll use the priority of call, I think we can all go along with that Second Reading thing."

Speaker Redmond: "Well I can't assure you that, I'll do the best I can. I can't give you any iron clad rule."

Walsh: "Why not Mr. Speaker, you're the boss."

Speaker Redmond: "I just don't, It doesn't appear that I am. I'm having some troubles that way. Representative Washburn...."

Walsh: "Well, if you'll just assure us that you'll do it that way and..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."



Washburn: "Uh...I...I think it's apparently the concensus here that that agreement was made, Mr. Speaker, to go back to Second Reading. What is the motion before us now?"

Speaker Redmond: "I had called the order of business Second Reading. Representative Schraeder filed a motion that the, to change the order from Second Reading to the order of Third Reading. Isn't that correct? Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "That's correct Mr. Speaker, but I was, I haven't had a chance to explain what I'm attempting to do. My motion, I would, I asked to be called with the other motions that were on the desk and that's what I was attempting to do before you called the order motion. I'd like to speak to my motion if I could."

Speaker Redmond: "Speak to your motion, that's...I didn't see any reason, way that we could bring it before the body unless I set it at an order that you didn't want and then let you move to something else."

Schraeder: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. What I'm saying is that, we have a large number of bills on Third Reading. I'm not sure that the members that have bills on Third Reading are going to even have those bills heard. And I think that by priority we should stay on Third Reading until we go through the roll call one time and then take other matters. If they're on Second Reading, we're certainly not going to be able to pass those out of here, and I think the motion to go to Third Reading and call them in numerical order is proper and I would so move."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the motion. Any discussion? Representative Peter ...Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, I'm in the...in agreement with the statement made by Representative Choate and Washburn, but if I just might for parliamentary inquiry uh...Mr. Speaker, have we now concluded, all the motions on pages 46 and 47 of todays calendar?"

Speaker Redmond: "We have all with the exception of two that were held by the sponsor...2272 and...no we have completed them all."

Peters: "All but two."

Speaker Redmond: "No, all but one."

Peters: "All but one. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, is it possible at any time that a bill which



hasn't reached the Third Reading stage yet can appear on an agreed bill list?"

Speaker Redmond: "What was the inquiry again?"

Mudd: "If there is another agreed bill list put together is it possible that a bill on Second Reading can be placed upon an agreed bill list?"

Speaker Redmond: "...There...There would be a way that it could be accomplished, yes. Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I was at the podium when we came back from lunch, and in order to expedite the business of the House and with the approval of the minority leader, I spoke to him on the phone to see if we could go to Second Reading to move some bills along while we were waiting for the members to come back and we did move a few bills and then when the membership arrived in body to vote a motion, there was some discussion...they were trying to get some assurance from me that we would go back to Second Reading at that time I stated I was only the temporary Speaker, and the Speaker had indicated to me that he wanted to go to motions. I could not give them and I don't think that I gave them any definite assurance that we would go back to Second Reading but would suggest possibly to the Speaker when he came back that that was the feeling of the members and we would go to motions. Now that's how I recall it and that's where we are right now and it is the...in rule 10 it is the prerogative of the Speaker to go to whatever order of business he decides to go to. Now that's what happened when you were off the rostrum and I was the temporary Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker there's a couple of members have talked to me about this motion. I have to think it's proper but it's, in view of the fact that some members feel I'm trying to kill their personal bills on Second Reading that I am not attempting to do, and I withdraw my motion."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has withdrawn his motion. I may make a suggestion here, it came rather belatedly. We have a pretty good attendance now and if we would, we might defer House Bills Second Reading until immediately after the recess when we don't actually have to always have it and go on Third Reading now with the assurance



that we'll go to Second Reading when we come back. Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Point of order. Now we did some of these Second Readings after the lunch recess and we were told at that time that none of these bills that had amendments would be, on them, would be considered because there wasn't a full compliment. Now I'm perfectly agreeable as an individual but I would like some sort of commitment that all these bills will be taken immediately after the dinner recess."

Speaker Redmond: "Well what I'm trying to say here is it seems to me we shouldn't waste the time when we have a full compliment on the floor and when we come back after dinner, we'll have to judge what we, what is out there. But I wouldn't like to be held that I could not go to the order of Second Reading and have to sit here without enough members for Third or Third Reading. Representative Choate."

Choate: "Well Mr. Speaker, I think that the point that Representative Matijevich and myself made earlier is still a valid point. It appears that there is a large contingent of members on the floor at the present time. If I understand, if I heard you correctly this morning we're not recessing for dinner until six thirty, that's two and a half hours from now and uh, much of this meaningful legislation on the order of Second Reading just needs to be started moving along sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Well."

Choate: "And I...I certainly agreed with your earlier statement where you you uh suggested that we go to the order of Second Reading and put these bills in the position where they can reach Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, if there's any question...House Bills Second Reading. Representative Schraeder withdrew the motion. House Bills Second Reading appears House Bill 171. Representative Geo-Karis, are there any amendments?"

Geo-Karis: "What House Bill number?"

Speaker Redmond: "171"

Geo-Karis: "Yes Mr. Speaker, I there's amendment number 1, which reduces the appropriation...."

Speaker Redmond: "Read the amendment, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 171, Geo-Karis, a bill for an act making appropriations to the Lake Michigan Shore Line Study Commission



Second Reading of the Bill, no Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?...Read the amendment."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 1, Geo-Karis, amends House Bill 171 of page 1, line 5, so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have given my word to the Committee, the Appropriations I Committee, that I would amend the appropriations on that bill from fifty-thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars for commission to study quality and the erosion of Lake Michigan and I move the adoption of that amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady has moved the adoption of amendment number 1, to House Bill 171. All in favor vote 'aye', say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes', have it the amendment's adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further amendments, Third Reading, 235. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, just in terms of an inquiry and a suggestion...uh.. with leave of the House, would it be possible for the Speaker to bypass the twenty some odd appropriation bills that are on Second Reading since they're not effected by the deadline?"

Speaker Redmond: "If the House gives me leave, that's precisely what I'll do."

Peters: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. 680. 732."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 732. J. D. Jones, a bill for an act in relation to the Illinois State Fair, Second Reading of the Bill. Two Committee amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 1 was tabled in Committee, amendment number 2 amends House Bill 732 by deleting everything after the enacting clause, so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, number 732 is the State Fair, bill, and the...amendment number two is really the bill that we're going to discuss here, and I would move the adoption of amendment number two, which is a Committee amendment."



Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of amendment number 2.

All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 3, Schraeder, amends House Bill 732, as amended in the first sentence of section 6.04, so forth."

Speaker Redmond: The gentleman has moved the adoption of amendment number 3, to House Bill 732, all in favor of the adoption say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it the motion is...amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 4, Schraeder, amends House Bill 732, as amended by deleting Section 6.07, so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, this is a technical amendment and it just adds the words, if any, and after the word, admission fees, and I move the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: The gentleman has moved the adoption of amendment number 4, to House Bill 732. All in favor. Representative Jones."

Jones: "Representative Schraeder, is it number four that sets the salary?"

Schraeder: "We're on 3."

Jones: "I beg your pardon, correct."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker a point of order. The Sponsor indicates he's on amendment number 3, the board shows amendment number 4. Which one is it?"

Speaker Redmond: "We've adopted 3."

Lechowicz: "Amendment number 4, right?"

Schraeder: "Amendment number 4. That sets the salary of the Executive Director, with the same salary now that the fair manager gets and that's by fixed amount and that's twenty three thousand dollars. That's what the Executive, the Fair Manager is now getting and I move the adoption of amendment 4."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of amendment number 4, to House Bill 732, all in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. And the 'ayes', have it. The amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 5, Schraeder amends House Bill 732



as amended in Section 4, so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Chairman I'll read this as very brief and it'll be clear then you won't have to have too much discussion. It puts in the words as following. In Cook County there is no fair, County Fair board association or body responsible for County Fair, the Metropolitan Fair and exposition authority may send a delegate to the district meeting. And I move the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of amendment number 5, to House Bill 732. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 6, Schraeder, amends House Bill 732, as amended and Section 4, so forth."

Schraeder: "Mr. Chairman, Speaker. I'd like to handle 6, 7 and 8 at the same time. They're going to be later amendments and I move they be withdrawn. Six, seven and eight."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you state that again Representative Schraeder?"

Schraeder: "I'd like to move that 6, 7 and 8 be removed because we're not we're going to put them in a different amendment...table them, I move to table."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has offered and moves to table amendments 6, 7 and 8 to House Bill 732. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it, amendments 6, 7 and 8 are tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 9, Frederich, amends House Bill 732, as amended on page 1, line 15. So forth."

Frederich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This amendment provides for the appointment of five members to the State Fair Board by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of these shall be associated with organized labor and one shall be associated with the business community. That's the, expands the board but it does make five members appointed by the Governor and I move the adoption of the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of amendment number 9 to House Bill 732. Representative Keller."

Keller: "Representative Frederich. It was understood over here and I think



it was misunderstood, that you were expanding this to give the Governor an additional five, it's just a total of 15 member board what your going back to, ten elected and five appointed. Is that correct?"

Frederich: "That's correct, there will be a 15 member board with five appointed for the Governor."

Keller: "And the other ten are elected by..."

Frederich: "One of the five will be from organized labor and one from business."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is on the adoption of amendment number 9 to House Bill 732. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no', the 'ayes' have it and amendment number 9 is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment number 10, Schisler, amends House Bill 732, as amended by deleting everything after the enacting clause, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment number 10, would create a 12 member fair board to be appointed by the Governor. There would be staggered terms so that no one Governor would ever have full control of the State Fair. After the initial appointment one would be, for example, one would be appointed for a term of two years, one for a term of three years and five members shall be appointed for a term four years. Their successors then would be appointed for terms of four years so they'd be staggered and no one Governor would have control of it. Each member of the board would receive fifty dollars. And I move for the adoption of the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House. Having served last year as a chairman of a sub-committee on the House Appropriations Committee which was quite an honor seeing that last year the Republicans were in the majority. Having attended the State Fair Grounds and the operation of the State Fair of the State of Indiana and being invited over there to view and witness their operation. I oppose this amendment. Based on what I've learned coming from Northern Illinois what we should expect of a good and fine operation for a State Fair



agency. One of the most interesting things that we found in Indiana, and for the last year in the investigations in the various newspaper reporting on what has gone on in our State Fair. The most interesting thing I've found is the participation, the willingness and the desire of citizens in the agricultural community, to really have something to say about what the State Fair should do, how it should operate, and move it along. Now the amendment that my seat mate, Representative Schisler is offering is completely to the contrary of the intent of the sub-committee that has recommended House Bill 732 as amended with the first amendments. This amendment that Representative Schisler is now offering will retain the system, retain the system of operation by the Governor of this State through his appointments to operate our State Fair. Now we have a lot of criticism of what went on and it certainly isn't leveled in just the last two years. The criticism goes back for the last twenty years. Nobody in this House has to be told of the deterioration of our State Fair Grounds. Nobody has to go through the State Fair to hear the complaints of citizens around Illinois that refuse to show at our State Fair Grounds based on the deterioration of buildings and equipment that we utilize for our State Fair. Nobody has to talk about the kinds of entertainment that we're showing there, nobody has to really be too critical on just this Governor and what has happened in the past years to deteriorate the general outlook of what a State Fair should be. The State Fair should have the input of the people who enjoy the...the State Fair for what it should be, and that is a community interest, an interest by children, an interest by young citizens, an interest of the agrif...business, an interest of all citizens to enjoy a good time at the State Fair. If we remove this, if we adopt this amendment and remove this back from the people from the people who are elected and County Fair Boards around the State. If we removed and adopted this amendment and put it back into the appointment system, then shame on us because once again we will have the continuation of the past couple of decades of just a deterioration of a State Fair that even those in Indiana, all around the state, the United States commend that we have probably one of the finest physical facilities available to us finest ability of location, the finest dates to have a State Fair



and yet we have less and less input of usage by people in the agricultural community because they do not want to get into the political business of competing politically for favors at this State Fair. This bill, House Bill 732 is amended and with the second amendment makes the State Fair operable by those people who have the...only the finest principals of interest of operating a good State Fair. I...I'm sorry to oppose my seat mates amendment, but I've found in over a year of input and trying to figure out what to do that I have to support the taking away of the operation from politics and putting it in to the agri. community and allowing those people who are most interested to operate the State Fair. So I oppose this amendment."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Rigney."

Rigney: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Representative Schisler in offering Amendment #10, has a pretty good Amendment. In fact I have stolen all of the good ideas out of amendment 10 and have incorporated them into amendment 14. However, I'm going to have to speak against amendment 10, because it has one very fatal flaw. It gives the Governor all of the appointments on this new State Fair Board that we are creating for the purpose of taking our fair out of politics. It won't work, I suggest to you that the only thing we can do is to defeat amendment 10 and adopt later on amendment 14."

Shea: "The gentleman from Vermillion, Mr. Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House. I think we should adopt amendment number 10 and I've been around here some time and I've heard this cry about the State Fair and this and that, but I want to say to you that we still have more livestock out there at our State Fair than any other State Fair around here. And winning a blue ribbon at our State Fair is still the grand prize of all the State Fairs in the country. And we questioned a man from Indiana, which they always talk about what a great fair they have in Indiana, laying in the heart of Indiana the Ind...city of Indianapolis with a total population of around nine hundred thousand people. And they have about a hundred or two hundred thousand more people attend the Indiana State Fair



than we do here in Springfield with a population of ninety thousand. Ten times, if you please the people, to go from.... right here at hand. Now then, I've heard these same people get up and cry about the buildings and ah... they was wanting to put on a big spending program and this and that. I want to say, getting it out of politics, this board is entirely different from the Advisory Board we've had in the past years. The Advisory Board that we've had in past years had nothing to do with hiring a man to manage the State Fair. This board will hire that manager and he will have to answer to them. Yes, the appointment will be by the Governor, but no Governor in his first four years will have the opportunity to get control of that board and have that manager fired and I'm satisfied if that manager is doing a good job that the next people that come on there, they won't want to fire him if he's had four years of doing a good job or maybe eight. I don't know how much more security you can get. This is, I think, taking it as much out of politics as you can. I think we you ask the County Fair people to get into to this State Fair thing, these County Fair people, if you please, ah... they have a little politics in their deals too, cause I've served on those boards also. Nevertheless, why does the County Fair people want to get into this problem and I would suggest to you that the County Fair people have problems of their own and they have been treated very well in this legislative hall of this state. So I would suggest you support Amendment #10 and I think this Bill will put our State Fair in a way where we can have some continuity in keeping a fair manager, hired by that board, and he can stay on and no new Governor coming in will have the opportunity of gaining control and having him fired and moved out. I will admit in the last six years or eight years, we've had too many fair managers and I'll say this: I don't care whether it's your private business, your personal business, if you have a new boss every year, you cannot have a good fair because you're condemning, if you please, the fair manager for the fair this year that was the fair manager last year that put the fair together and all you're getting is the blame when you had nothing to do with putting it together. So I say that this is a good amendment and I would appreciate it if you would adopt it."



Shea: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I need to say at the outset of my remarks, that this legislation is not directed at this administration, as such. The troubles of the State Fair have been with us for years and years and I can go back to grand jury investigations ah... we had trouble with it under the Ogilvie administration and under that ah... administration, I sponsored the Bill to take the State Fair into a separate board, but it was defeated on Third Reading in the Senate on political considerations. I say to you here, that this proposal is to take the State Fair out of the present system, which is not working and I call to your attention the material distributed to your desks from the various news media that are knowledgeable about this matter and for example, the Prairie Farmer letter to Mr. Paul Hawkins says: 'Under no circumstances should the Governor have control of the board. If he does, then we will be back where we started from.' That is the whole essence of Amendment #10 would put us back where we were and this is what we want to get away from and I oppose the adoption of Amendment #10."

Shea: "The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers."

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed, 'nay' and the main question is now put. Back to the gentleman from Foulton, Mr. Schisler on a question."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm just shocked and appalled that anyone would stand up and oppose this great amendment that I have. I have spent hours and hours working on it. It spells out how the Fair Board would operate. They would select an executive to operate the fair. It also spells out that down the road they would also take care of the buildings and have a plan for future operations and to renovate and take care of the grounds. I'm also pleased and delighted to know that an intellectual like Harlan Rigney would rise and support this amendment and tell me that it is good. However, I do not have a copy of Harlan Rigney's amendment here so I really can't tell how good it is, but Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would ask for a Roll Call vote on this."



Shea: "Are you joined by five other Members? The question is shall Amendment #10 be adopted. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and all those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this there are 25 'ayes' and 103 'nays' and 3 Members voting 'present' and Amendment #10 to House Bill 732 is defeated. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #11, Jones. Amends House Bill 732 on page 1, line 18 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones on Amendment 11."

Jones: "This changes the start up date. In the Bill it said July 15th and it was not a realistic date and so it's 30 days after the Bill is signed into law. I move it's adoption."

Shea: "The gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #11 to House Bill 732. Is there any discussion? All those in favor will vote 'aye' and the opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #12, Schraeder. Amends House Bill 732 as amended on page 3 by deleting line 11 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder on Amendment #12."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, this just simply says the board shall prepare a full report of its activities and submit it to the Legislature. I move its adoption."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #12. Is there discussion? All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #13, Schraeder. Amends House Bill 732 as amended on page 1 by striking lines 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder on Amendment #13."

Schraeder: Mr. Speaker, that was a back up amendment and I move ah... it to be tabled."

Shea: "The gentleman asks leave to table Amendment #13, is there objection? Hearing none, leave is granted and Amendment #13 is tabled."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #14, Rigney. Amends House Bill 732 as amended on page 3, line 4 and so forth."



Shea: "On Amendment #14, the gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder. Oh, I'm sorry, that was my fault. Mr. Rigney, the gentleman from Stephenson."

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker, what we've done in Amendment #14, as I said, is take some of the good provisions out of Amendment #10 that Mr. Schisler offered. We're cutting the fee here for members of the board from \$100 a day down to \$50 a day. I don't think that we could go home and defend a \$100 salary for serving on this board. The other thing that we say in the amendment is that ah... if you miss three meetings your office is vacant. We think we can demand that kind of performance out of this board."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #14. Is there any discussion? The gentleman from Folton, Mr. Schisler on Amendment #14."

Schisler: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... I don't have a copy of Amendment #14 ah... would he explain just a little bit more just what his amendment does because ah.. it certainly sounds like mine and I would like to support it?"

Shea: "The gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Rigney."

Rigney: "Mr. Schisler, I'm sure that you will support this amendment enthusiastically. We've adopted your salary schedule. \$100 a day is just simply too much money to be paying board members. Your amendment called for \$50 a day and that's what this calls for. The other thing we say is that if the board member is not performing.... if he misses three meeting in a row, without cause, he will then be removed from the board. Those were features in your amendment and I think you will enthusiastically support these."

Schisler: "There's no change then in the selection of ah....."

Rigney: "No, there is not. These are the only two areas that we've addressed. The fee and the removal for non-attendance."

Schisler: "Well, half a loaf is better than nothing. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #14. Is there any discussion? All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"



Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill ah.... Second Reading, I'm sorry. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 895. The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. G.L. Hoffman. Is he on the floor? Not on the floor. Take it out of the record. On the order of House Bills, ah..... the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Farley."

Farley: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would agree with Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 954. It's a technical amendment and I move for it's adoption."

Shea: "I haven't called for the Bill yet. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 954."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 954, Farley. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 954, inserting Section 113 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. Is there discussion? Hearing none, all in favor will say 'aye' and the opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading is House Bill..... Third Reading on that last Bill. On Second Reading appears House Bill 1064. That's Mr. Choate's Bill. Do you have the amendment you were waiting for, Sir?"

Choate: "Yes, Sir."

Shea: "Proceed. Read the Bill."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1064. A Bill for an Act to amend Election Codes. Second Reading of the Bill. This Bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment #1 was adopted. Amendment #2, Schraeder. Amends House Bill 1064 on page 1, line 24 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder on Amendment #2."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, this changes the years from four to seven and this is because ah.... our re-registration has been done within that period and this amendment will save us some \$100,000. I'm not sure, but I don't think that the Sponsor has any objection and I move its adoption."

Shea: "On Amendment #2, is there any discussion? Let me get the record



straight here. Amendment #1 was adopted, then was reconsidered and withdrawn ah... so Amendment #1, in effect, is not on the Bill. This is Amendment #2 and is offered by Mr. Schraeder from Peoria. On the discussion, the gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Did you recognize me on Mr. Schraeder's amendment?"

Shea: "I did, Sir."

Choate: "I first, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, would like to compliment Mr. Schraeder and the City of Peoria on the Board of Election Commissioners for doing something that the rest of the state has been so terribly negligent in doing for so many years. However, I don't think that the amendment is necessary ah... under the very words of Representative Schraeder because we are providing the total cost of re-registering for it by the State of Illinois. So it won't cost your county and secondly, Fred, ah... I just now got my amendment, I was unable to come back and talk to you because this is the reason I've been holding it ah.. is that in the re-registering we will have ah.. record cards prescribed by the State Board of Elections in compliance with the statutory requirement and if we didn't take in Peoria and Cairo and ah... I think those are the only two towns that have re-registered ah.... then they would not have the uniformed registration cards that would be applicable throughout the rest of the state. So I would suggest that ah... again, that Peoria and Cairo have done something that the state has been very negligent in not doing, however, I don't think this will work any additional hardship on those communities and I would suggest that we do not adopt the amendment."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk on Amendment #2."

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

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Tuerk: "Fred, does your amendment exempt Peoria? Is that what your attempting to do from this Bill?"

Schraeder: "Yes."

Tuerk: "Well, that's fine. Now if I may, Mr. Speaker. I'd ask the Sponsor of the Bill a question? Is that appropriate? Could I ask



the Sponsor of the Bill a question?"

Shea: "That's really not appropriate, but he'll yield."

Tuerk: "Thank you. Ah... Representative Choate...."

Choate: "I'm listening."

Tuerk: "O'kay. Why would you resist this amendment? Why put us through the re-registration of ah... our voters just because of this unified card that your talking about?"

Choate: "Well, Representative Tuerk, if you were listening, ah... I said that the only reason that I was resisting the amendment was because first, it is not costing your county any additional money and I was very complimentary to your town rather.... for doing what they have done. I said that it would not cost you city any additional money and I think the Chairman of your Board of Elections Commissioners at least one of your Election Commissioners, was sitting in the Committee when this Bill was heard and offered no objections, for your information, to the Bill. Secondly, we're attempting to provide a uniform registration card system throughout the State of Illinois so that if you do move from one municipality to another ah... or from one county to another, we have a complete uniform system throughout every.... every spot in the State of Illinois as far as registration is concerned. I just can't see why ah... under the two things that I've mentioned to you, that you'd insist, Representative Tuerk, on eliminating Peoria."

Tuerk: "Well, because it's going to cost somebody some money to do this and what you're providing ah... it's going to cost the state and ah.... I think it's an unnecessary cost. That's my only point."

Choate: "Roll Call."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria.... ah.... excuse me, I see that Mr. Kempiners is asking recognition. The gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just wanted to support what the Sponsor of the Bill has said with regard to this amendment. We have been working very deligently with the Sponsor of the Bill and we have established a uniform procedure which I personally, I believe, ought to be applicable statewide if we're going to have a statewide mandatory



re-registration program. So I would support Representative Choate's ah.... opposition to this amendment ah...at this time."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder to close on Amendment #2."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I am in complete agreement that a uniform card system of registration ah.. is necessary and I accept that concept and so does my Election Board. We're willing to do that upon the re-registration of all of the people, but I would say ah.. let us do it within the next couple of years and not cost the state \$100,000 or roughly \$100,000. We believe in the concept, but we do think that this is an expensive item. Let's put the thing in and ah.. we'll follow the concept of the new registration cards without having to be forced into re-registration. I think that is the simple way of doing it and I would ask for the adoption of Amendment #2."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay'. The 'nays' have it and the amendment fails. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Kempiners. Amends House Bill 1064 on page 1, line 27 and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners on Amendment #3."

Kempiners: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah.. as I indicated previously, Representative Choate and Members of the Republican side of the aisle have been working very diligently together to come up with an agreed amendment, which is Amendment #9. I believe I have offered Amendments #3 through #8 and at this time I would move to table those amendments."

Shea: "The gentleman has asked leave to table Amendments #3, #4, #5, #6, #7 and #8. Is there any objection? Hearing none, the amendments are tabled. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #9, Choate. Amends House Bill 1064 as amended on page 1 and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate on Amendment #9."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, before offering this amendment for adoption, I want to personally than the Members on the Republican side of the aisle and their staff and the



Democratic staff for working with me on helping make this a truly bipartisan effort as far as re-registering all voters in the State of Illinois is concerned. Hopefully, this will be accomplished after this Session of the General Assembly. Amendment #9 simply brings about the following things: That the present registrations will be terminated as of the effective date, but to be retained by the Election Authorities until January 1st of 1976 and utilized for all elections held until that date, special elections, some local and some county elections included. It requires two mandatory precinct registration days, utilizing three judges of the election in each precinct. The cost of which will be reimbursed by the state. On Saturday, September 13th, 1975, from 8:00 am. to 8:00 pm., on Tuesday, October the 21st, 1975, from 8:00 am. to 9:00 pm. It would simply require that the Election Authority could select anyone of the three supplemental registration methods for re-registration during the period from September 1, through the 1976 primary. These are the outside registration methods now set out in the Election Code. Decisions to be made by September 1, and filed with the State Board of Elections. It permits re-registering at offices of municipal and township clerks throughout the state during ordinary business hours, except immediately before the election. Re-registration is to be on the uniform basis, standard form registration record cards prescribed by the State Board of Elections and in compliance with the statutory requirements. This will give the State of Illinois one uniformed set of documents as far as registration is concerned. The State Board of Elections, required to have the new uniformed registration cards printed for the Election Authority. We will have the State Board of Elections reimbursing the various counties or agencies that will be required to bring about the re-registering, Mr. Speaker, and I would hope that every Member of the House will support this amendment."

Shea: "The question is shall Amendment #9 be adopted. Is there any discussion? All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"



Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 901. Out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1128."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1128, Keller. A Bill for an Act to amend the Retailer's Occupational Use Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Berman. Amends House Bill 1128 on page 1, line 5 and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman on Amendment #1."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill deals with the Use Tax and Sales Tax Act. Amendment #1, which I have offered and cleared with the Sponsor merely sets forth the requirement that once there's been a contact with a taxpayer by the Department of Revenue and an attorney represents the taxpayer, that all further contact shall be through the attorney, rather than through the taxpayer directly. I think it will approve a shortcoming in the procedures of the department and I move its adoption."

Shea: "Is there any discussion? On the amendment, the gentleman moves for the adoption. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Is there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments?"

✓ Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1264."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1264. A Bill for an Act creating a Violent Crime Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1524."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1524, Brinkmeier. A Bill for an Act transferring and conveying state owned property in JoDaviess County. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1524 on



page 2, line 4, and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier, on Amendment No. 1. Is that a Committee Amendment sir?" .

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is a merely amendment, it states, very briefly, 'by deleting upon written demand made there on behalf of the State of Illinois, the Department of Conservation, or its successors, or assignees', and I would move the adoption of Amendment No. 1."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? All those in favor say 'aye'; those opposed, 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it; the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1596."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1596. A Bill for an Act relating to probation and court related services. This bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment No. 1 was adopted. Its being held in Second Reading."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer. Was there a request for a fiscal note? Was that the reason it was being held?"

Lauer: "No, I was requested to hold it on Second Reading and in case there would be a further amendment. And if that doesn't..."

Shea: "Why don't you move it to Third Reading, sir, and if somebody wants to amend it, then you bring it back. You're gonna be sittin' there, the train's gonna go by and you're going to be at the station."

Lauer: "Go ahead and move it Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 161.....Second Reading...appears House Bill 1615 and the sponsor wants that out of the record. Read the bill."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1615. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to vocational education. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1727."



Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1727. Choate. A Bill for an Act in relation to the establishment of the Illinois Transportation Safety Board. Second Reading of the Bill. This bill was read a second time previously and held for a fiscal note; the request has been withdrawn."

Shea: "Might I tell Mr. McCourt we're not calling any Appropriation bills. That's why House Bill 1616 was not called. The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, did I not get this bill in shape, Mr. Clerk? And the reason we held it was until we got the fiscal note?"

Shea: "Has the amendment been adopted, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendments 1 and 2 were adopted and it was held for a fiscal note and the request for a fiscal note has been withdrawn."

Shea: "Is there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Are you asking for a fiscal note? Why don't you go down and talk to Mr. Choate. Mr. Choate. Mr. Choate, on House Bill 1727, Mr. Houlihan, J. M., is requesting a fiscal note. I'm gonna have to hold it on Second Reading."

Choate: "Well, I think its a little late to be asking for one, Mr. Speaker, here we are, two days before the deadline, the bill is on Second Reading, and then all at once someone asks for a fiscal note. The bill has been...its been there for several weeks."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that there was already a request for a fiscal note. Since you said it was withdrawn, I'm merely asking that there be one."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Choate, the Gentleman is within his perogative, if he thinks a fiscal note is applicable."

Choate: "Well let me ask you this, Mr. Speaker. How many votes does it take to suspend the rule that requires a fiscal note?"

Shea: "Well there's not only a law or a statute...there's not only a rule, but there's a statute, but let me read that; I think there is a provision in there. Mr. Schlickman, our parliamentarian, can tell us about ways of doing things."

Choate: "Well the reason I know that there is a way to do it is Senator



McCarthy accomplished this...a...matter in the Senate as of only yesterday, if my information is correct."

Shea: "Mr. McCarthy did what sir?"

Choate: "I don't know what he did. I told you I don't know how he did it, but I do know that he circumvented the...a...provision of having a fiscal note."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "A...Section 42.33 says that whenever the sponsor of any measure is of the opinion that no fiscal note is necessary, any member of either House may thereafter request that a note be obtained and in such case, the matter shall be decided by the majority vote of those present and in voting in the House of which he is a member. So the membership of the House can determine whether or not a fiscal note is required. We aren't controlled by the suggestion by the Reference Bureau that the fiscal note law is applicable."

Choate: "If I understand what you just read to me, then Representative Schlickman, I can move that the provision suggesting that a fiscal note be required be determined by a majority of the House voting. Is that correct?"

Schlickman: "If a...upon a motion on your part that a fiscal note is not necessary and if that motion is sustained by a majority of those voting present and voting on the motion, then no fiscal note need be required and your bill could advance to the order of Third Reading."

Choate: "Would that motion necessarily have to be in writing, Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "Mr. Choate, you make the motion and we'll find out."

Choate: "Then Mr. Speaker, I would request, because of the lateness of the hour, as I just suggested a moment ago, that a majority of the members of this House join with me in determining that a fiscal note is not required on House Bill 1727."

Shea: "The Gentleman's motion is that the fiscal note is not applicable on House Bill 1727. On the motion, is there discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, could the maker of the motion explain why...what...what the bill does and why there would be no fiscal implication to it?"



Shea: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "The important part of this bill is dealing with the Illinois Traffic Safety Council. Some 18 months to 2 years ago, I was advised by the Department of Transportation, that we were losing something like \$4,000,000 a year, had lost something like \$4,000,000 a year of federal funds because of the inability of that agency to do all of the things that is mandated to it as far as Illinois traffic safety is concerned. I'm not changing the funding at all. All I'm doing is giving...creating an Illinois Traffic Safety Council to expend the same funds that was being expended by the Department. Consequently, I just can't really see where a fiscal note should be required anyway."

Shea: "Is there further discussion on the Gentleman's motion. All those in favor will say aye; those opposed will say nay. In the opinion of the Chair the ayes have it. Its the ruling of the House that a fiscal note is not....Mr. Barnes now has a question. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much. My question on this Mr. Chair...Mr. Speaker, and I don't really want to get involved in terms of whether or not it passes or not, I just want a clarification for myself because I've been involved with a fiscal note on one of the pieces of my legislation. My question is, and I believe this is the first time this has happened since I've been here...and...and...and might return, is that whether or not the House, at any point, can make this determination whether or not a fiscal note is applicable by a simple majority vote. Now if that's the case, I simply want to know for my own information."

Shea: "Well, that's the section of the statute that Mr. Schlickman just wrote...read to me, but in order to make sure, I'm going to ask the parliamentarian to get a copy of the statute and I'll read it to the membership. Might we borrow your statute book, Mr. Schlickman? Now please, Mr. Walsh and I are having a very delightfully pleasant day together. I read from the Acts concerning...its under an Act requiring that certain types of bills introduced in the General Assembly have provided a note indicating that the fiscal effect



thereof on State finances specifying the information be included therein and the responsible for such notes approved 1965 as amended. I'm reading from Section 3 of that Act and I quote: 'whenever the sponsor of any measure is of the opinion that no fiscal note is necessary, any member of either House may thereafter request that a note be obtained. And in such case the matter shall be decided by a majority vote of those present and voting in the House to which he is a member'. Does that answer your question, Mr. Barnes?"

Barnes: "I think, pretty well, but the question I had in my mind because I had a case where I felt no fiscal note was applicable, so instead of going through that whole rigamarole I went through, all I needed was a simple majority vote."

Shea: "Yes sir. The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "I think, Mr. Speaker, you have to take a second step then and that is to suspend Rule 32, which requires a fiscal note not only when required by statute, but also at the request of any member of the House. I think that rule can be suspended. That was a motion that probably should come next. Now we disposed of the statute, we still have the Rule 32 of the House."

Shea: "Might I look at Rule 32 of the House, Mr. Parliamentarian? Mr. Pierce, and I ask you for my own edification, because I'm a bit confused, and I know you're a fairly good lawyer, it says whenever a fiscal note may be required for a bill and then it says whether by statute or by request of the member which is in the alternative, is it not? The sponsor...the sponsor of the bill shall obtain the fiscal note in the manner provided by law. The way I read that is in the manner provided by law would be allowing Section 3 of the Act to say its applicable or inapplicable."

Pierce: "Well I read it a little different. I say if required by statute, and if its not required by statute, or at the request of a member of the House, then you have to get it and you get it in the manner provided by law, which is by requesting the appropriate department to provide it. I think that goes to the manner of obtaining it rather than a requirement to obtain it, so I think to be safe, once the statutes gone, Mr. Choate, I'm sure or I will on his behalf, request that Section 32 be suspended because I think that's the manner of



obtaining the note rather than the requirement to obtain it."

Shea: "Well you know, I don't want to debate it with you and if Mr. Choate wants to make a motion, I'll entertain it, but the statute there does not require a fiscal note on Appropriation bills. Under your interpretation, if a member asked for a fiscal note on an Appropriation bill, you'd have to give it to him or suspend the rules."

Pierce: "Well our rule doesn't make any exception. I think it says in the manner, that's the way you obtain it, the manner of obtaining it, not the requirement."

Shea: "Well, I know, but the requirement is in the statute, but I think Mr. Choate's got a way around that, I think he says. The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, just to save the time of the House, so we can get on back to business, I will now move that the provisions of Rule 32 be suspended for the provision of not supplying a fiscal note when a member requested it. And if we do that, then I know we're safe."

Shea: "Alright, the Gentleman moves to suspend the rule...my parliamentarian tells me that under Section E of rules and I'll ask Mr. Pierce to read with me, and then Mr. Houlihan has a question. 'If a fiscal note has been requested by any member, the bill shall be held on the order of Second Reading until the fiscal note has been supplied or determined to be inapplicable'. Mr. Pierce, did we not by the vote taken on Mr. Choate's motion, determine that the fiscal note was inapplicable in this instance."

Pierce: "I believe you did, yes."

Shea: "Alright, Third Reading. Hold that, take it back to Second, still Mr. Houlihan, J. M., has a question."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm rising on a point of order..."

Shea: "Mr...Mr. Houlihan, will you wait a minute, please? Could the House be in order and the members in their seats?"

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I realize..."

Shea: "Wait a minute until we have some order, Mr. Houlihan. Will the House be in order and the members in their seats? The Gentleman from



Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. I realize we're under very difficult, stressful times in terms of the deadline and I was under the impression that there was a request for a fiscal note; that's the reason for the tardiness of my current request. I requested that and the Chair has taken a voice vote. I feel a number of members have raised the fact that this does have fiscal implications; the bill does provide for an operation; it does create a need for additional appropriations to provide, for example, for personal services, rent, travel, and office equipment. It would set up a complete administration which would administer federal funds which would be..."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, very briefly, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the point of order is that you announced the results and I think debating the issue again, I think it is unkindly and uncalled for."

Shea: "I understand I've announced the results, but I don't want to ever cut off a member."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, the reason I was addressing myself, you announced the results on a voice vote; I was wondering if there would be an appropriateness to ask for that to be a roll call."

Shea: "Well, I think you are a little late, Mr. Houlihan, but Mr. Choate said he prefer to have a roll call...."

Choate: "If the Gentleman would feel better with a roll call vote, Mr. Speaker, I have no objections."

Shea: "Alright; the question is on Mr. Choate's motion that a fiscal note is inapplicable to House Bill 1727. All those in favor will vote aye; those opposed will vote nay, and on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "First of all, I'd like to have the question restated, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The question was, or the motion was on behalf of Mr. Choate, and his motion was that a fiscal note is inapplicable to House Bill 1727."



Walsh: "Then if we feel that a fiscal note does apply for this bill, then we should vote no. Is that correct?"

Shea: "You're right, sir."

Walsh: "Alright, I therefore vote no and I'd like to give you my reason. First of all, the Legislative Reference Bureau feels that a fiscal note is applicable because they have indicated that in the digest. In addition to that, a simple reading of the digest material would indicate to anyone that the Fiscal Note Act is applicable. Now additionally, any member of this House who felt that there should be a fiscal note for this bill would, from several previous digests, look at it and find that a fiscal note had been requested. Now I don't think that we have anything more to rely on than that. And if a member removes his or her request for a fiscal note and we feel that a fiscal note is necessary, then I think we can request one and should be permitted to request one when we find that the request has been removed and there was no way for any member on this floor to know that the request for a fiscal note had been removed until just now. So I think the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Houlihan, is absolutely right in requesting a fiscal note and that a fiscal note should be provided for this bill, and I request a no vote."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, before I address myself to the need of a fiscal note, a point of order. Is this...did you rule a majority of those voting on this question?"

Shea: "The way I read the statute, it is a majority of those present and voting and I...there has been no request for a suspension of the rule, but under the statute, the Fiscal Note Act, Section 3, very clearly defines a majority of those voting present and voting and Section E of our fiscal note rule asks for the...that a vote may be taken on...in...in the specificity I can get out all right, its the inability...inapplicability that I have trouble fumbling over...that we can...the member may say, or we may vote on the inapplicability of the fiscal note and that's what we are now doing. And that, as I read the rule, requires a majority of those voting and under our rules,



those voting present are counted for a majority."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, if I might address myself to the bill, to the vote, there. I won't take very much time. I see that its clearly going to be the rule for a fiscal note is clearly going to be waived. But if look at the digest and read the legislation, there are...."

Shea: "Will the members please be in their seats? Go ahead, Mr. Houlihan. Mr. Choate on a point of order."

Choate: "Simply one thing, Mr. Speaker. I gave the Gentleman the courtesy of dumping the other oral roll call. We now are in the process of doing exactly what he wanted to have and that is a lighted roll call, he is not talking about the motion that is before this House; he's talking about the merits and the contents of the bill, and I would hope that he would...if he's going to talk about the motion, confine his remarks to the same."

Shea: "I'm sure he will, Mr. Choate. Proceed Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Representative Choate, I was trying to address myself to my vote on this motion and I was trying to confine myself within the rules."

Shea: "Would you proceed Mr. Houlihan?"

Houlihan: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I think there's a clear indication that there is a need for a fiscal note. I think by voting not to require a fiscal note, we are, again, subverting the legislative process; we're subverting the integrity of this body. What we're doing is requesting a bill be put on Third Reading without any indication of the cost that this bill will provide or present to the State budget. I think that's irresponsible and I would just like to see some red lights there to support a feeling that this body ought to act responsibly on all measures on all members and I would respectfully ask for an 'aye', er a red vote on this."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 105 'aye' votes, 14 'nay' votes, 6 voting present. The motion that a fiscal note is inapplicable on House Bill 1727 prevails. Mr. Kosinski, 'aye'. Mr. Davis, 'aye'. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. Mr. Schlickman."



Schlickman: "Just a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Its not whether or not a fiscal note is inapplicable, its whether its unnecessary. I thought you'd like that one."

Shea: "I wish you'd tell me before I get mixed up on big words."

Schlickman: "I'm sorry."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 17...Second Reading...appears House Bill 1790."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1790. Berman. A Bill for an Act to prohibit distribution of obscene material. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1790 on page 1, and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Committee Amendment No. 1 is substantially the new bill. It sets forth a procedure for the civil determination prior to any criminal action of whether there is distribution of obscene material. There was an intensive evaluation by the committee. This is Committee Amendment No. 1 and I move its adoption."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1790. Is there any debate? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, on the question."

Peters: "One question, Mr. Speaker, if the Gentleman will yield. Representative Berman, could you just indicate that, briefly, just what changes that amendment does make in the determination of obscene material?"

Berman: "It makes no changes in the determination. What it does...I'm sorry, it doesn't make any changes in the...a...definition. It incorporates the language of the Supreme Court case. What the amendment does and the jist of the bill is that it sets up a procedure for a civil determination of what is, in fact, obscene. The purpose of the Committee Amendment and the purpose of the bill, as we will explain on Third Reading, is to allow a jury or a judge to determination the question of whether some material, whether it be a book, a magazine, a movie, etc., is obscene and thereby set into motion a procedure whereby distributors could after the determination of obscenity be subject to criminal prosecution. It changes the present law so that you're not exposing every newsman and every newspaper distributor



to arrest on the very highly technical question of what is or is not obscene."

Peters: "Representative Berman, how would a civil suit of this nature be initiated?"

Berman: "The same way that the present criminal law is instituted; namely, by the local state's attorney."

Peters: "The local state's attorney would initiate a civil suit in order to make the determination?"

Berman: "Yes sir."

Peters: "Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield? Representative Berman, in your amendment, or in the bill, I guess you say there's five specific unlawful acts. Does the amendment make any changes in that?"

Shea: "The debate timer turned off some things up here. Was Mr. Ryan talking, Mr. Berman?"

Berman: "Yes, he asked a question, I'm trying..."

Shea: "Why ask hard questions, Mr. Ryan?"

Ryan: "Because this is a hard bill."

Shea: "Georgi in the Chair."

Berman: "Representative Ryan, the amendment...a...makes no changes in...a.. what we consider...a...a...criminal violation. It merely changes the procedural method which are necessary in order to get to the criminal enforcement of those items. I'm not sure if I'm making myself clear."

Ryan: "I'm not sure that you are, either. I'm specifically interested in the distribution of movies, obscene movie material. I understand there were some changes in there that concerning that."

Berman: "Could you give me a page an line and I'll try...."

Ryan: "No I can't. That's why I'm asking you."

Berman: "Well as to...as to...as to movies, under the Committee Amendment, there would be a complaint that could be filed by a state's attorney...a...there's a time claim set-up for a very speedy



determination as to whether a film is or is not obscene? If a determination of the court is that it is obscene, and the film, the movie house continues to show it, they would be subject to arrest under the criminal statutes."

Ryan: "But the court makes the determination on whether its obscene or not?"

Berman: "Yes, just as they do today."

Ryan: "I see. There's no change in that, then?"

Berman: "No, I don't believe there is."

Ryan: "Alright, thank you."

Georgi: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If the sponsor will yield to a question or two?"

Berman: "Yes sir."

Palmer: "The Amendment No. 1 is now the bill, am I correct on this?"

Berman: "Yes sir."

Palmer: "And it takes out of the criminal category the question of obscenity and places it squarely in the...in the...a...as a civil matter?"

Berman: "No sir."

Palmer: "Well then, explain what portions are left in the criminal end of the thing?"

Berman: "What it has done and this is the difference between the bill as introduced and the bill as would be with the Amendment No. 1. The bill, as originally introduced, repeals certain sections of the obscenities statute. That's not the route that I want to go. Amendment No. 1 sets forth a definition and procedure whereby the question of obscenity will still be within the criminal code, but as to distributors of magazines, periodicals, movies, etc., there is a procedure for determination of whether a specific item is or is not obscene and it...a...but it is still within the context of the criminal code. There's sort of a pre-condition or a pre-procedure set-up for the determination of what's obscene. Instead of having to arrest a person on the charge of distribution of obscene material, we set a procedure for the determination of that before he's subject to



arrest."

Palmer: "Well let's assume, and I assume that you carefully observed all the constitutional requirements."

Berman: "I hope so."

Palmer: "Alright, in the procedural aspect of the thing, then it would appear that the action would be for declaratory judgement or by the state's attorney for a preliminary injunction against the distributor?"

Berman: "Or others."

Palmer: "Or anyone else."

Berman: "Correct."

Palmer: "Alright, now let's assume that there is a judgement for the State on these matters, then at what point does the criminal law come into play?"

Berman: "Well, Amendment No. 3 addresses itself to..."

Palmer: "That's...that's coming up?"

Berman: "Well, let me explain it to you. What we've set forth in this bill with Amendments 1, 2, and 3 on it, would be a procedure whereby the...a...persons who were defendants in the declaratory judgement procedure and other persons who will be given notice of that determination, would be advised of the determination of obscenity if from that point forward there is distribution of this obscene material, they can be arrested and charged under the criminal code."

Palmer: "Then what you then have done is made a determination, similarly, as to whether or not a book or a film is pornographic within the standards. And you make that first and then if there is further distribution, then they can be pursued criminally."

Berman: "Correct."

Palmer: "Now if there would be...unless the State went in on a preliminary injunction, these people could keep operating. Am I right?"

Berman: "Well there is provisions in here for a preliminary injunction."

Palmer: "Yes, I understand that, and if that preliminary injunction is granted, is not granted, or if the state's attorney does not go in for it, then they can keep operating."

Berman: "Well, that would be within the discretion of the state's attorney."



Palmer: "Well, yes, it would depend upon the order that the judge enters into the thing."

Berman: "Of course."

Palmer: "What will this do relative to the ordinances of the City of Chicago?"

Berman: "It provides in here that...a...that the standards and procedures would be uniform throughout the State. I have not reviewed those ordinances, but I will read from this that says...a...."

Palmer: "What I'm asking is whether or not that State's attorney would take over the prosecution relative to the alleged commission of the offense in the city?"

Berman: "Yes."

Palmer: "And that would relieve some of those people there? Am I correct?"

Berman: "Correct."

Palmer: "But it would not necessarily preempt them, I mean the corporation council's office could still pursue it?"

Berman: "I'm not sure about that. This is the very last page of the amendment. Line 28 through 34 sets forth that this is...that this statute is applicable and uniform throughout the State."

Palmer: "One final question is whether or not this type of procedure has any other sanction in any other State or is this from your own mind or where did it come from?"

Berman: "I believe there are other states considering this. I'm not sure and I wouldn't want to say flatly as to whether its been adopted elsewhere or not. Its really in response to, I think, the realities of the situation that, today, when we look at any book stand, or magazine stand, or newspaper stand...a...I, in my own mind, and I'm sure each of us have questions as to what is or is not obscene, and I think that in order to be fair to people that are in the legitimate business of just distribution, we ought to give them a way to determine what is or is not obscene before we try to throw them in jail."

Palmer: "And give them a chance to withdraw their books from the market."

Berman: "Definitely."



Palmer: "Thank you."

Georgi: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Berman: "Yes."

Duff: "Representative Berman, on looking at Amendment No. 2..."

Berman: "We're not there yet, Brian."

Duff: "Alright. No questions, I'll wait until Amendment No. 2."

Berman: "Thank you. I renew my motion to adopt Committee Amendment No. 1, Mr. Speaker."

Georgi: "The question is on the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1790. All in favor signify by saying aye; the opposed by saying no. The ayes have it; the Committee Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Berman. Amends House Bill 1790, as amended, in Section 11-21."

Georgi: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Amendment No. 2 deletes...is in response to some of the questions raised in committee, and by others. It deletes a criminal provision that applied to persons who were under 18 years of age and who falsely stated their age. It was felt that if we're trying to set forth a civil determination of obscenity that we would be rather incongruous and not very consistent if we put a criminal penalty to those people who went in and falsely stated their age. This amendment deletes that criminal penalty as to...a... a...falsely stating the age of the purchaser. I move the adoption of the amendment."

Georgi: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Berman: "Yes."

Duff: "Representative Berman, I'm looking at Amendment No. 2 and it says on line 3 that you're amending Section 11-21 by deleting all of subparagraph 2...'beginning to falsely represent'. Now I'm looking at Amendment No. 1, which is the Act, and on page 2 in subparagraph to which it refers, I don't find the words that are referred to in the amendment. That subparagraph 2 of subparagraph A reads on line 4



'presents or directs an obscene play to answer other performers or participate directly in that portion thereof which makes it obscene'. And there are no words harmful to minors in that section. And there are no words to falsely represent in that section."

Berman: "Just one second and I'll give you the answer. Brian, I refer you to page 9 of Amendment No. 1, subparagraph 2. On the copy I have its on lines 17 through 21, that's what is deleted."

Duff: "Well now then, if that's true, I would refer you back to Amendment No. 1, line 13, Section 11-20, subparagraph A. You see it?"

Berman: "On what page is that?"

Duff: "Never mind, I see... I see your response. Thank you."

Georgi: "The question is shall Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 1790 be adopted. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed, 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Berman. Amends House Bill 1790, as amended, in Section 11-20."

Georgi: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Amendment No. 3, Mr. Speaker, is in response to some very constructive suggestions from the minority staff. It sets for the procedure to distribute and make binding on other persons throughout the state, distributors, of the fact that there has been a determination of obscenity so as to restrict in other jurisdictions the distribution of obscene material after there has been the civil determination that we previously referred to. I move the adoption of Amendment No. 3."

Georgi: "Alright. Is there any discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 3 to House Bill 1790. All in favor signify by saying aye; those opposed, nay. The ayes have it; Amendment No. 3 is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Georgi: "Third Reading. House Bill 1815."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1815. Maragos. A Bill for an Act to regulate the transportation of hazardous material in the State of Illinois."

Georgi: "Representative Maragos on House Bill 1815."

Jack O'Brien: "Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."



80 Jones Amendments from the floor? *O'Brien* Amendment No. 1. Maragos. Amends House Bill 1815 on page 1, line 9, and so forth."

Georgi: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, this should be Maragos-Choate Amendment. Mr. Choate is a chief sponsor on this particular bill and amendment. And unfortunately, the printers did not put his name in it. All this does is clarify the language of the bill and gets it down to more specifics and I move for its adoption."

Georgi: "Is there any further discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1815. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; those opposed, 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it, Amendment No. 1 is adopted. Any further amendments? Mr. Maragos, a fiscal note is requested so this bill will remain on Second..."

Maragos: "No, no. A fiscal note has been provided, Mr. Speaker, and also the fact is that an appropriation bill next in line, which has... so the fiscal note has been provided."

Georgi: "The fiscal note has been filed. House Bill 1815, if there are no further amendments, will move to Third Reading. House Bill 1880. 1880."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1880. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act in relation to consumer protection creating the office of Consumer Advocate. Second Reading of the Bill."

Georgi: "Representative Marovitz."

Jack O'Brien: "The bill has been read a second time previously and Amendment No. 1 and 2 and 3 were adopted. Amendment No. 4. Palmer. Amends House Bill 1880 on page 3, line 23."

Georgi: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. House Amendment No. 4, Amendment No. 4, addresses itself to Section 5 of the bill on page 3, which says that the consumer advocate may not, in the bill, it says that to represent individual litigation or be in any manner interested in, or connected with any proceeding or actively participate in any political campaign, or be a candidate for an elective office. Now what Amendment No. 4 does is to enlarge that a little bit and say neither the consumer advocate nor any special counsel to the consumer



advocate, nor any employee of the office of consumer advocate may do any of those things. Now Section 4.09 of the bill provides for the appointment by the consumer advocate of a special counsel to represent the consumer advocate in any administrative or judicial proceedings. So the rationale of the bill is that...a...that...the these persons who are mentioned in the amendment should not do any of the things that are set out now in Section 5. That is the consumer advocate nor special counsel nor any employee."

Georgi: "Any further discussion? Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Well, as sponsor of House Bill 1880, I'm going to have to oppose these amendments. First of all, special counsel to the advocate, the special counsel is essentially a volunteer who is donating his time to the advocate in judicial and administrative proceedings. And it seems hardly fair to restrict the activities of this volunteer individual. Second of all, the employees of the advocate are subject to the Personnel Code and hence, they are already subject to the existing restrictions within the Act. And so that portion of the amendment is not necessary and the restriction as to the special counsel hardly seems fair since he's donating his time and on his free time, weekends, etc., would be...should be free to do as he sees fit as long as it doesn't effect his duties as special counsel to the advocate."

Georgi: "Representative Skinner, on Amendment No. 4."

Skinner: "Yes sir."

The sponsor of this bill has not directed himself to the entire amendment and I just wish that Jimmy Taylor were here when we needed him. Is he around any place? This is one of those agencies that's going to turn into something that looks like GOHR, and if we don't limit the political activity to these people; they're going to be in our precincts and a...workin against us. So I think this is an excellent bill and it ought...this amendment ought to be adopted."

Georgi: "Any further discussion? Representative Palmer to close."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that the Act or the idea, itself, or the consumer advocate general makes a clean approach to a lot of problems that we have in this State



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and I think that it would be terrible if the consumer advocate or any employee or the special counsel embark on some sort of legislative or lobbying or political activities. And if its going to be clean, if its clean in concept, I think that we should keep it that way and let's brack it in. Those other people, if its the people's bill, so that they will be prohibited. Now let me say this, that the Personnel Code then applies to the assistants, clerks and secretaries, unless there's another amendment, which I'm not aware of, that includes the special assistant. If it is there, it will not hurt having it in this Amendment No. 4, and I ask for your favorable consideration for this amendment and move for its adoption."

Georgi: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 1880. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye'. Those opposed, 'nay'. The 'nays' have it and the amendment is lost. Do five members join in a roll call? Then, we'll have a record roll call on the Amendment No. 4. All those in favor of adopting Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 1880 will signify by voting 'aye', and those opposed by voting 'nay'. Representative Marovitz to explain his vote."

Marovitz: "Will the sponsor of this amendment yield to a question? Is that in order at this point? I'd like to explain my vote. Presently, the present counsel for the Attorney General are not subject to the type of limitations that Representative Palmer wishes to make on the consumer advocate here. And it seems like he's not willing to make, he wants to make a distinction here whereas the special counsel to ...who are employed under contract, under the Act, here, for the consumer advocate, are not subject to these limitations under the Attorney General presently. Why should an individual who is under a contract as special counsel be subject to the limitations that this amendment would propose? He's a volunteer in this case."

Georgi: "On this question there are 68 'aye's, 53 'nays'...take the record. On this question there are 70 'aye's, 55 'nays', 6 voting 'present' and the amendment is adopted. Collins, 'aye'. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 5. Daniels. Amends House Bill 1880 by deleting lines 17 through 34 on page 5 and so forth."



Georgi: "Representative Daniels on Amendment No. 5."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment No. 5 basically deletes some of the deletions that were put into this bill. I think that the deletions and the powers taken away, here, basically guts the Consumer Fraud Act, and consequently, I would ask that Amendment No. 5 be adopted and would ask for your favorable vote. It refers to page 5, lines 17 through 34."

Georgi: "Is there any discussion on Amendment No. 5? Representative... no discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 5 to House Bill 1880. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; the opposed, 'nay'. Let's have a roll call. All those in favor of Amendment No. 5 will signify by voting 'aye'; and those opposed, by voting 'nay'. Representative Marovitz to explain his vote."

Marovitz: "If this amendment is in proper form, it does not amend the bill, as amended. That would seem to be to make the amendment out of....a....not in proper form."

Georgi: "For just a moment, we'll look the amendment over. Representative Daniels to explain his vote."

Daniels: "Just in answer to the question raised, Mr. Speaker, why don't we amend the amendment on its face by adding 'as amended' its been done before and there's precedence in this House to do it."

Georgi: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Okay, the Gentleman has leave. On this question, Representative Marovitz, you want to explain your vote?"

Marovitz: "I'm gonna have to object to that, Mr. Speaker. You haven't given the final roll call and it seems that the rule has been changed."

Georgi: "The question is moved because the amendment is lost, apparently. Its 78 'nay' votes and 72 'aye' votes. Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I don't believe that you called the roll yet. Mr. Skinner is here to be recognized and my light has been on, I've been waiting to see what procedure you're going to follow. Mr. Maragos was speakin there, and you haven't called the roll yet. Mr. Skinner wants to speak, too, as well."

Georgi: "Mr. Daniels, Mr. Skinner has voted. Its up on the board. Take the roll, Mr. Clerk."



Daniels: "I think he wants to explain his vote, Mr. Speaker."

Georgi: "On this question, there are 81 nays, 72 ayes, and 2 voting present, and the adoption is lost...the motion to adopt the amendment is lost. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments?"

Georgi: "No further amendements? Third Reading. House Bill 2075. House Bill 2075."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2075. Pouncey. A Bill for an Act in relation to specialized living centers for the redeveloped mentally disabled."

Georgi: "Mr. Clerk, I've made a mistake. Pull 2075 out of the record and go to 1955, which is a non-appropriation bill."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1955. Keller. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Banking Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1955 on page 4, line 32 and so forth."

Georgi: "Representative Keller on Amendment No. 1."

Keller: "Amendment No. 1 was offered in committee and all it did was remove the 3500 yards to 3000 feet. Its Representative Giglio's amendment. And I'll move for the adoption because I have no objection."

Georgi: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "A question for Representative Keller. You say that it went from 3500 yards, to 3000 feet?"

Keller: "Yes."

Leinenweber: "Okay, thank you."

Georgi: "Is there any further discussion? Representative LaFleur on the amendment."

LaFleur: "Chuck, there has to be a reason 3500 yards was put in to begin with and this seems to be a reasonable approach to it when you were talking at that, I looked at the bill originally, and I thought this was...a...something that would be helpful, especially in suburban areas where suburban banks, which are engaged in some sprawl and need some distance for facilities...a...what was the reasoning to make such a drastic change on this?"

Keller: "Well, I'll tell you, Leo, what the reason was. We were trying to get the banking associations to join together. When I left here last week and my last word with the other banking association that



they had agreed to go back to my 3500 yards, but ah... I hadn't talked to them ah... yesterday and I ah... really ah... told Representative Giglio that if he wanted to leave his amendment on and we'd take it off over in the Senate, that I would go along with that."

LaFleur: "Well, in speaking to this, I would certainly urge ah... the defeat of this amendment. I think they have a good Bill here and it's been a reasonable approach to this and I would think by this amendment they have put it back into a posture that it is not serving the purpose it is and I think it would be taking up the time of the House to work on this. So I urge a 'no' vote on the adoption of this amendment."

Giorgi: "Is there any further discussion? Representative Keller."

Keller: "Mr. Speaker, I have ah... it seems that several of them would like to have a Roll Call. Whether this amendment be killed or not ah... I have no objections either way on this because I have no feelings either way on this amendment."

Giorgi: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1955. All those in favor will signify by saying 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and ah... let's have a quick Roll Call on Amendment #1 to House Bill 1955. All those in favor of Amendment #1 will vote 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'nay'. Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Point of inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Is this ah... is this 3600 feet now? Is that what the amendment does? I was confused there of 3500 yards or 3600 feet."

Giorgi: "Mr. Keller, would you tell him how many feet you're talking about?"

Keller: "Well, what the amendment did ah... Sam, ah.. is move it back from 3500 yards to 3000 feet and as I said ah... I want it to be at 3500 yards, but....."

Maragos: "I'm sorry, ah.. there was confusion here and I didn't get a chance to ask this ah... what does the main Bill do? Does it restrict if there is another competitive bank in the area?"

Keller: "Yes. Ah... you can't build within so many square feet that's set up in the present law and....."

Maragos: "What are those square feet?"

Keller: "No square feet excuse me. 600 feet witin an existing bank or



facility."

Maragos: "There's a question whether we're going to a branch bank, Mr. President ah... or Mr. Speaker and that what concerns me and ah... and I think I would rather have the amendment because it restricts it from becoming ah.... 5000 feet is quite a ways."

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Epton to explain his vote."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, just to clarify ah... I believe that Representative Keller has had a misunderstanding ah..... the only reason the Bill got out of Committee was because he was willing to accept this reduction. Many of us on the Committee really have no strong feeling as the decision of the House, but I think that the House should be informed that if the 3500 had remained in the Bill, it never would have passed out of the Committee."

Giorgi: "Representative Friedrich to explain his vote."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the present ah.. law as you know, provides for a facility within 1500 feet. With the amendment, that will be doubled. As you know, this is a half a mile away from the bank and that certainly is far enough. 3500 yards ah... would be two miles away. Now I don't ah.... I think that you are getting into a whole new area. This is not a facility. This is branch bank. Now if you want branch banking ah.... go ahead and take this amendment."

Giorgi: "Representative LaFleur to explain his vote."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, a point of order. Are we explaining votes?"

Giorgi: "I don't think it's necessary, but ah..... have all voted who wish? Take the record. Representative Peters, while we're taking the record, you can explain your vote."

Peters: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, but I'm going to ask that my vote be changed to 'present' on this because I'm not sure exactly what this amendment does. I've listened to two speakers and I think that I've got conflicting testimony on this. Now if this has got anything to do with branch banking, I want to be recorded as 'no'."

Giorgi: "There seems to be some confusion. Representative Giglio, would you like to explain your vote for a moment?"

Giglio: "Mr. Speaker, since I am responsible for the amendment, I think



ah.... the Representative from Hyde Park ah... Representative Epton explained it. The way it started out ah.... as he said, the Bill started out to be 3500 yards. Now I had talked to Representative Keller and I was concerned about just doubling what the existing law states as Representative Friedrich ah... expressed here. It is 1500 feet and I wanted it 3000 ah... excuse me ah... another 1500 feet to make it 3000. There were several reasons. One is to give a little more lee way and we find out that a lot of people that wanted to go within the 1500 feet ah... they were restricted and the property owners within the immediate area would just sky rocket their property. So we wanted to make it at least double what the existing law is. As was pointed out, we felt it was too far in Committee to go the existing 3000 yards so this was more to compromise and this is how we got the ah..... additional 1500 feet. It's got nothing to do with branch banking. You cannot put up another facility. It just gives you ah... instead of 1500 feet, you can build a drive-in windows ah.. the way it is now ah... another 1500 ah... if you haven't done so already."

Giorgi: "It seems that there are 58 'nays' and 30 'ayes' and 7 voting 'present' and the amendment is lost and Repe..... 58 'yeas' and 30 'ayes', Sir. The amendment is lost. Are there any other amendments on 1955?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Shea. Amends House Bill 1955 on page 1, line 1 and so forth."

Giorgi: "Is Representative Shea in the Chambers? Ah... Representative Keller, I don't know if we should call the amendment if the Sponsor isn't here."

Keller: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I know what this amendment is and I think it's agreeable. It's a review under the Administrative Review Act whereas ah... to build a facility ah.. that you would have a chance to go before the ah... Review Act in case you're getting to close to another ah.. bank or facility within the area."

Giorgi: "Well, if there is no objection, ah... we'll grant the gentleman leave to handle the amendment for Mr. Shea ah... unless there's objection. O'kay, Clerk, read Amendment #2 then."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #2, amends House Bill 1955 on page 1, line 1 by



inserting after 'of' the following and so forth."

Giorgi: "Representative Keller, would you explain that quickly?"

Keller: "I move for the adoption of Amendment #2. As I said this reviews ah... the Administrative Review Act."

Giorgi: "Representative Friedrich on the amendment. All right. Representative Keller moves the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1955. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "One question of the Sponsor, if I may, Mr. Speaker."

Giorgi: "Continue."

Schlickman: "Charlie, would you mind reading verbatim this amendment?

Or would you have the Clerk, Mr. Speaker, read the amendment verbatim?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amends House Bill 1955 on page 1, line 1 by inserting after 'of' the following: 'and to add Section 83 to' and on page 1, line 6 by inserting after 'if amended' the following: 'and Section 83 is added there too and amended and added Sections' and on page 6 by inserting after line 23 the following: All of the following is underlined, Section 83. 'Review under the Administrative Review Act. The Administrative Review Act approved May 8, 1945 as amended and the rules adopted under the Administrative Review Act apply to and govern all proceedings for judicial review of final administrative decisions of the Commissioner under this Act. The term 'administrative decision' is defined as in Section 1 of the Administrative Review Act.'"

Giorgi: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "The only question I have deals with the use of the word 'Act'. Are we referring to the Banking Act generally, or are we simply referring to the Act that's contained in this specific Bill?"

Giorgi: "Do you want to direct that question to Representative Keller? Representative Keller, Mr. Schlickman is directing a question to you."

Keller: "O'kay, yes Gene."

Schlickman: "The amendment provides ah.... that with respect to administrative review, that it will apply to this Act. I'm asking if the Act that you're referring to is the Banking Act or to this Bill, which deals with the subject of ah... facilities...."

Keller: "The way I understood Representative Shea ah... now I don't know, I don't have the amendment in front of me, but that it pertains



to this particular Bill dealing with the facilities."

Schlickman: "I think that that is very very important. I wonder if you couldn't take it out of the record and we could go right back to it."

Giorgi: "Mr. Keller, would you take it out of the record for a few minutes? We'll get back to it."

Keller: "Mr. Speaker, could I ah... on a point of order, then?"

Giorgi: "Point of order?"

Keller: "Ya. Mr. Speaker, time is of the essence, as we all appreciate. I respectfully suggest that the Chair when recognizing Members, both for explaining their Bills, arguing against the Bills, and explaining the votes, that we use the timer. I think that we can cut down a lot of time that way."

Giorgi: "Well taken. We'll go to House Bill ah... 1955 is out of the record temporarily. We'll go to House Bill 2075."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2075, Pouncey. A Bill for an Act in relation to specialized living centers for the developmentally disabled. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Giorgi: "No Committee Amendments. Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Skinner. Amends House Bill 2075 on page 5 by deleting line 14 and 15 and so forth."

Giorgi: "Representative Skinner on Amendment #1 to House Bill 2075."

Skinner: "Amendment #1 will approach the problem of who controls these facilities if the private organizations ah... the private not for profit organizations, defaults on pay off the loan. At the present time the law... the Bill as it is drafted says it will go back to the state government. Now I, among others, I think, don't think too much of the way that the state is handling these institutions and think that the large part of the problem with the mentally retarded and the aged is that local officials who can be held responsible at the polls are not in charge of the inspection. What this does is say that those facilities will go to county governments as they would originally in the State of Wisconsin where the state legislature trusts county government. I move the adoption of Amendment #1."

Giorgi: "Representative Pouncey, on Amendment #1 to your House Bill 2075."



Pouncey: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen ah.... at the moment I don't think I'd like to accept this amendment."

Giorgi: "Representative Madigan on Amendment #1."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker?"

Giorgi: "I'm here, Mike."

Madigan: "Would you ask the Sponsor to explain the amendment? Gavel the joint to order?"

Giorgi: "Mike, I don't think that the Constitutional Delegates ah.... think this is a joint. Representative Skinner, would you give a coherent explanation of your amendment, please?"

Skinner: "I just did and apparently somebody found out what it was."

Giorgi: "Would you try and repeat it in the King's English?"

Skinner: "In the King's English?"

Giorgi: "Well, in the American language as we've adopted it."

Skinner: "In the Bi-Centennial celebration. This amendment says that if one of these private facilities which we are going to finance for not for profit organization; if the not for profit organization defaults on paying back on the loan, instead of reverting to state government, it will revert to county government. The intent of the amendment is to put local officials in charge of running institutions that are supposed to be housing local people. Now if you really believe in the community base mental health program, this amendment may even make this Bill good enough to pass."

Giorgi: "Representative Madigan on this amendment."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think that all of us who are Members of the House and are concerned about the solvency of your county government should take a good hard look at the amendment proposed by Mr. Skinner. He saying that the state will finance the construction, if there's a default then the property will not go back to the state, it will go over to the county. What he's saying is; the county will be liable for these matters. Take a good hard look at these things. The state is sponsoring the program, let's leave the program right at the doorstep of the sponsoring agency the state."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."



Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I think that we have the precedent set here. When we, busy giving away the exposition authorities to the rest of the cities around the state, we put the full faith and credit of the state behind it. Now there's no reason, no reason under the sun why we should now go to the counties. I have noticed that people have been taking the counties out and putting the burden on the state from everything from the dog catchers to God knows what. There can be no logic or reason why, at this point, you want to start bringing in the counties. It's a state program. We're doing it for the state level. We're State Representatives, not county officials, therefore the program belongs with the state and this is where it belongs. This is a bad amendment. It's conceived, I think, with a little bit of evil in the heart and it really belongs to be defeated."

Shea: "The gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Jacobs on the amendment."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think that I have to agree with the last speaker; that we have to use real care in what we're doing with this mental health problem because as you know, we just passed out a five year program on mental health and we better be very very careful because the counties and the municipalities are going to have to take over mental health if the five year plan works, as it is now set up. So I think that we oughta be very careful and I think that this amendment is bad."

Shea: "The lady from Adams, Ms. Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am a Co-Sponsor with Representative Skinner on this amendment because I thought that the mental health idea now and the theory was to take those people back to the local ah.... environment."

Shea: "Ms. Kent, would you hold on for a moment, please? Would the Members please be in their seats and could we have some quite in the Chambers? Proceed, Ms. Kent."

Kent: "The idea of the mental health living centers, I thought, was to take those people back to their local environment. What better way, in case the non-profit group defaults, then for the local control to take over? This is not slapping the county with anything that is wrong. It is helping the county to have control over the facility for



the people they want to protect. I would urge an 'aye' vote on this amendment."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I move the previous question."

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay'. Now on the main question..... Mr. Skinner, you don't have to snap your fingers and you don't have to shout. I'll get back to you, Sir. The question is shall the main question be put and..... to close, Mr. Skinner, the gentleman from McHenry."

Skinner: "Because there is so much opposition on this issue from the other side of the aisle, I will announce here and now that the draft copy of the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commissioner Report on Mental Health will be released today from my office so that everybody in this state can know what a miserable job the Department of Mental Health is doing in Community Mental Health Facilities. We have got to shift this to the local area. This shift..... the burden of oversight to the local governments without shifting the costs. The Capital Development Board will pick up the cost and all of the financing arrangements for the county governments if one of these private non-profit organizations happens not to be able to pay it off will go to..... with the same arrangements will be in order. Now anybody that thinks that the State of Illinois is doing a good job in mental health, just take a look at the newspaper reports tomorrow."

Shea: "The question is shall Amendment #1 to House Bill 2075 be adopted. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'nays' have it and the amendment fails. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1955. The gentleman from Effingham, Mr. Keller. Mr. Keller, I understand that in my absence, somebody offered my Amendment #2 and Mr. Schlickman raised a point if it was germane or not.



In order to obviate some of the discussion in regards to Amendment #2, it is the wish of the Sponsor that Amendment #2 be tabled. Does he have leave? Amendment #2 will be tabled. Now with regards to Amendment #1, Mr. Leon."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, having voted on the prevailing side of which Amendment #1 was lost, I now move to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was defeated."

Shea: "The gentleman moves to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was defeated. The ah... on that question, Mr. LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Would you check the Roll Call to see if Mr. Leon was on the prevailing side?"

Leon: "I was."

Shea: "There are 30 'ayes' and 58 'nays'. Leon is indicated as voting 'no'. Now Mr. Leon moves to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 lost. Is there any discussion on that? All those in favor of the gentleman's motion will say 'aye', those opposed will say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it and the motion is reconsidered. Now on Amendment #1 ah... whose amendment is that? Back to Mr. Giglio on Amendment #1."

Giglio: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, as it was brought up before, Amendment #1 was put on because we didn't think that we could get it out of Committee. The original Bill stated that the drive-in facilities that now exist would be extended to 3500 yards, we didn't think we could get it out. Amendment #1 crossed that 3500 yards out and it extended it another 1500 feet, which would make the Act now to read 3000 feet and that's the way the ah.... that's all the amendment does. It extends it another 1500 feet to the existing law now."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? On that question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos. Mr. Collins, are you seeking recognition? Would you punch your light?"

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I speak for the amendment of Representative Giglio because this would not, in effect, make it ah.... a branch banking because it puts many smaller communities..... it would make the facility almost at the other end of the town to become competitive with another competitor and that's why I think that it's a good amend-



ment."

Shea: "On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "I think Mr. Maragos answered my question. The amendment will make it 3000 feet instead of 3500 yards, is that right? Thank you."

Shea: "On the question, the gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, again, I would think that there is confusion here and I would hope that this could be taken out of the record so that all of the Members could fully understand what they're voting on here. I think there is a lot of confusion. I think there are some things floating around the floor now as to what this consists of. Some are true and some are not true, but I do know that if this is a Bill that is designed and going to be developed to help the banking community in opening facilities, I think there should be a full understanding of what the needs of the banking community are until..... so that we can put on an amendment that would be reasonable, would be helpful and could be used in all areas of the state and not be designed for a bank or a banker, not to prevent a bank or a banker from operating. I would again urge each and every Member to vote 'no' on this amendment and have them bring it back in a posture that is understood by all. Thank you."

Shea: "On the amendment, the gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this will double the present length you can have at a facility. 1500 feet is pretty restrictive, but 3000 is over a half a mile. As opposed to 3500 yards, which is two miles and that's ah... you get into the branch banking field when you get into that. 3000 feet is reasonable. This amendment should be adopted."

Shea: "On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leon."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this....."

Shea: "Mr. Leon, would you hold for a moment? Could the Members please be in their seats and could we please have some order. Mr. Leon."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, speaking on the amendment; this amendment was a Committee Amendment of the Banks and Savings and Loans Committee. It had a full discussion. It was heard on the House floor in connection with all of the branch banking



Bills. This was the only Bill that received consideration and was voted out on the floor with the amendment of the Committee. I believe that this Bill addresses itself to the problem that exists throughout the state for the banks that wish to have an extended area for a facility. 1500 was too restrictive. 3500 yards was much too far and we compromised and the banking industry agreed that 3000 feet was a reasonable area in which to have a facility. Therefore, I strongly urge the Members of this Body to adopt Amendment #1 to House Bill 1955.

Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar."

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

Shea: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor will say 'aye', those opposed will say 'nay'. The main question shall now be put and ah... Mr. Keller, do you seek recognition, Sir?"

Keller: "Well, as the Sponsor of the Bill, I would just like to say that when the Bill was in Committee ah... and I've been gone for the past week ah... I agreed to leave the amendment on and take it out at a 3000 feet, which is ah... Representative Giglio's amendment ah... and however, ah... before I left last week, there was some people that approached me on another matter about this Bill. I'm willing and ah... I think that this amendment should be left on at the 3000 feet right now."

Shea: "All right, now Mr. Giglio offers Amendment #1 to House Bill 1955. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading.... now let me see. We finished House Bill 2075, did we not, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "Right."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Third Reading.... Second Reading appears House Bill 2102."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2102. A Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Health Finance Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee



Amendment. Amends House Bill 2102 on page 1 by deleting line 35 and so forth."

Shea: "Is that a Committee Amendment, Ms. Chapman? The lady moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 2102. Is there a question? All in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of..... the gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I think that ah.... I think that ah.... I wasn't here and couldn't get back fast enough to get your attention, but I think that we ought to have an explanation to Amendment #1. It's a pretty broad sweeping amendment to this Bill and I think that it ought to be explained somewhat."

Shea: "Well, I thought that the lady handled that, but ah... Ms. Chapman, would you explain the amendment a little better?"

Chapman: "Just a minute, I put my file away. Let me pull my file out again, please."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck on a point of order."

Fleck: "No, ah... while she is looking for her file, I just want to make an announcement. The House softball team will have a practice tonight at Douglas Park, which is 1½ blocks south of MacArthur..... south of Jefferson Street on MacArthur."

Shea: "What time is that? From 6:30 to 7:00?"

Fleck: "Right."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, to further explain Amendment #1, a Committee Amendment to House Bill 2102; this clarifies and improves the ah... Bill establishing the ah... Illinois Health Finance Commission. For example, it specifies that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any physicians ah... professional compensation or fee. It also makes ah... clear that there are four ah... it deletes three and provides for four public members on this seven-member board. It adds ambulatory surgical treatment ah... centers and H.M.O.'s to coverage under this ah... Act."



Shea: "The gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan. Do you have any questions now that the lady has fully explained it?"

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Chapman, who designates under this amendment, the Chairman of this Commission?"

Chapman: "The Chairman is ah... let's see... this is ah... I believe the Chairman is appointed by the Governor and ah... just a minute ah.. we changed ah... the Executive Director is appointed by the ah... Commission and I believe ah.. the ah... yes, the Governor ah... appoints the Chairman."

Ryan: "All right. Can you also tell me ah... who the voting and the non-voting members of the Commission will be?"

Chapman: "It deletes the non-voting member. In the original Bill there was a provision for a Chief Executive Officer, one of the seven members, who was not able to vote, but under the amendment there are no non-voting members. All seven members are given a vote. The Executive Officer is not one of the seven members and does not vote."

Ryan: "Representative Chapman, in the original Bill the requirement that the Governor consult with professional organizations in considering the appointments of members engaged in the health insurance administration, hospital administration long term care, ah... was part of the original Bill. What does the amendment do to that provision?"

Chapman: "Well, I haven't a nice chart here, Mr. Ryan. It deletes it."

Ryan: "Pardon?"

Chapman: "It deletes that."

Ryan: "You mean the Governor no longer has to consult with any of these people?"

Chapman: "Ah... the Governor ah... presumably does consult people. I've never known any Governor who did not consult with the interested organizations before he makes a point."

Ryan: "Is that your reason for deleting it?"

Chapman: "I don't think it's necessary, Sir."

Ryan: "Do you know what the salary of the Chief Executive Officer is under this amendment?"

Chapman: "Ah... I believe that it's \$35,000."

Shea: "Any further questions?"



Ryan: "No that's it. Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? Now the Lady moves for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. All in favor will say aye; those opposed, nay. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2148. Mr. Marovitz."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2148...."

Shea: "Now, hold on, I must have missed something. 2109? I'm sorry, that's the one I missed. Mr. Jones, are you ready to go on 2109? Somebody...I wish...Schraeder, give me those glasses, will you, I have trouble. House Bill 2109, Mr. Jones."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2109. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to the real property mortgages. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2109 on page 1, and line 1 and 7, and so forth."

Jones: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment, House Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2109 is really a clean-up amendment. It deletes on page 2, lines 17 through 22, which is duplication of language in the bill. It also deletes 3 in lieu of 6 on page 3, and also deletes lines 19 through 21. Its really a clean-up amendment. It puts an effective date on the bill of January 1, 1976, and I move for its adoption."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? Hearing none, all those in favor will say aye; those opposed, nay. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Emfl Jones. Amends House Bill 2109 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker. On Amendment No. 2 I would yield to Representative Greiman on Amendment No. 2."

Shea: "Who do we want, Mr. Grieman? Mr. Grieman."

Grieman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amend-



ment No. 2 makes certain changes in the language of the Act. It increases some noted provisions. It gives additional rights to borrowers to bring their mortgage current after they've received notice. It provides for a kind of comprehensive method of what happens to insurance premiums, insurance proceeds when there's a fire. All of these are in the present bill and this tightens up the some ambiguities that are in the other bill. It gives the borrower, for example, the right to get a second mortgage if he so chooses, and other changes. It also adds a provision which would allow a court on foreclosure to delay the foreclosure proceedings for up to a year. That provision would...is only in effect during the next three years during our current economic crises, and I would ask that it be adopted."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leon."

Leon: "A question of the sponsor please?"

Shea: "The Gentleman indicates he'll yield. Now do you want the primary sponsor or the secondary sponsor?"

Leon: "The sponsor of the amendment."

Shea: "That's Mr. Jones."

Leon: "And he deferred to Mr. Grieman."

Shea: "That's right."

Leon: "And then Mr. Grieman would be the person to answer my question?

A...Mr. Sponsor of the amendment, is this amendment similar to the bill that you had before the Committee on Banks, Savings and Loan, which was defeated, and this amendment is attempting to put Mr. Jones' bill into position that your bill was before it was defeated?"

Grieman: "This bill had...a....similarities to another House bill which was defeated before your committee and which was defeated. That's correct."

Leon: "Then Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in view of the fact that the bill that we now under consideration was heard, was amended, and subsequent to the time that that bill was passed out, the bill that Mr. Grieman referred to was defeated and this amendment purports to put language into Mr. Jones' bill which was Mr. Grieman... which the billMr. Grieman's was defeated, therefore, I



respectfully urge the defeat of this amendment."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Would the sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will. Now do you want the primary sponsor or the secondary sponsor? I think we're yielding to Mr. Greiman."

Schlickman: "I want that big guy in the red shirt."

Shea: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Well, I think the Representative from Chicago got to the point that concerned me. Number one, this is not a Committee Amendment, and number two, do I understand correctly that what you are attempting to put on this bill, by your amendment, is substance that was contained in a bill that was sponsored by you, previously, and defeated?"

Greiman: "Yes, I have to say...a...that this amendment is in two...a.. two...a...very defined categories. One is language which relates solely to...a...to...the language in Mr. Jones' original bill. It tightens up that language and it makes it much more sensible and much more effective to accomplish the purposes in the original bill as Representative Jones' filed it. The other aspect is in addition of a mortgage moratorium language, judicial, for a court to impose only. That's correct."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, if I can address myself to the amendment please?"

Shea: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Shea: "Wait, before you do, could we get some order? Would the members be in their seats? Proceed sir."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I think it is meritorius that the Gentleman would want to assist the sponsor of this bill in coming up with a better bill, but I don't think its so meritorius for him to attempt to use this bill as a vehicle to secure an end which was not approved, was rejected by a committee concerning his own bill. I think what he's attempting to do here...a...is indirectly what he couldn't do directly, and therefore, I would suggest that the



bill be defeated."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? Now back to Mr. Greiman to close."

Greiman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't think that I'm trying to do anything by indirection, I think that the subject matters are the same; I think there's an economic crisis; I think the specter of going out and seeing anybody losing a home is a great motivation for me. I'm not interested in whether the bill bears my name, or Mr. Jones' name, or anybody elses. But I know that we have a very tough foreclosure mortgage law in this State. I know the judge, that once the mortgages were foreclosed, the clock is running. This bill...the guts of this bill allows a court to reduce the payments for a period of only 12 months...only 12 months, and then that borrower must do whatever...he must take the consequences. But during the time when men and women have contracted for houses, signed mortgages, and find themselves under-employed, or unemployed, I think its necessary for this General Assembly to act and give the courts the power to have a mortgage moratorium. We had it at another time in this State during the early 30's, I don't want to see a newspaper, this summer when we're out of session, with a picture of a woman and a man being herded out of their house. And say 'by God, we should have done something so the court didn't have to issue a writ of restitution, didn't have to take that woman out'. And if that's some kind of immoral attempts to put my own views on this bill, I'm not ashamed of those, I ask you to vote aye."

Shea: "The question is shall Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2109 be adopted. All those in favor will say aye; those opposed will say nay. In the opinion of the Chair, the...on this question, five members have requested a roll call. All those in favor will vote aye; those against will vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Mr. Daniels, in the rear, votes no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this amendment there are 53 ayes, 34 nays, 2 members voting present. House Bill 2109, er...Amendment No. 2 having received the majority is hereby adopted. Are there further amendments?"



Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 3. Emil Jones. Amends House Bill 2109 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jones, Emil."

Jones: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I yield to Representative Greiman on Amendment No. 3."

Shea: "Back to Mr. Greiman."

Greiman: "Amendment No. 3 and 4..."

Shea: "microphone not on in time for Greiman) The Gentleman asks leave to table Amendments 3 and 4. Is there objection? Hearing none, Amendments 3 and 4 are tabled. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "House Bill...er, this bill will be on Third Reading. Now having reached the hour of 6:30, the Speaker indicated that we would break for dinner from 6:30 to 8:00, but before we go, there are some very important announcements. Now for the first announcement, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I hope that all the Democrats will listen carefully. At 8:00 o'clock, upon our return, there will be a Democratic conference in Room 113-114 at 8:00 o'clock. Now when you go out, there's some fellows that left early for dinner, if you run into any of your colleagues, please tell them at 8:00 o'clock in Room 113 there's a Democratic conference."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff, does he seek recognition? I think the Gentleman from Henderson...I don't know where he is. Mr. Washburn, would you care to make an announcement?"

Washburn: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to have the attention of the Republicans. We are adjourning...recessing for lunch, for dinner from 6:30 until 8:00, and at 8:00 o'clock there will be a Republican conference in Room 212 at 8:00 o'clock, and I ask the membership to please be present. I've tried to pass the word around, but if you meet someone during the dinner hour that wasn't here, I wish you would relay that message to them....212 at 8:00 o'clock tonight."

Shea: "Alright, now so everybody understands the program, and in case



anybody in the State Office Building did not hear, the House will stand in recess from 6:30 until 8:00. At 8:00 the House will come back in session and at that time will recess for one-half hour for the purposes of a Republican and a Democratic conference. The Democratic conference is to be held in Room 113-114. The Republican conference to be held in Room 212. The House now stands in recess until the hour of 8:00 o'clock P.M."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order, the members will please be in their seats."

Shea: "Mr. Jones, did we finish House Bill 2109 before the break? That was the last bill was it not? On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2119."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2119. Totten. A Bill for an Act to create the Legislative Services Reorganization Act. Second Reading of the Bill. This bill has been read a second time previously and Amendments 2 and 3 were adopted. Amendment No. 4. Collins. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 25 by deleting and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Collins has Amendment No. 4."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "I just want to point out the fact that to the membership that this is the bill that will abolish all commissions, I want you to know what you are voting on."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins on the amendment."

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters, for what purpose do you rise?"

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, before we go on to the order of Second Reading, I have a parliamentary inquiry, if the Chair will allow?"

Speaker Redmond: "State you point."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, we have received, on our side of the aisle and I'm sure on the Democratic side of the aisle, a list which is a so-

called agreed list of bills. I have a two part question, Mr. Speaker.



In regard to the entire list, might I get some indication from the Speaker whether this bill will be presented intoto, or will members have the opportunity to object and remove certain bills from the list?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't think its been finally determined, but in the past, it has always been the practice to permit a certain number of members to...a...have bills removed."

Peters: "Would that be the guidance and intention of the Chair to have them so removed?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Peters: "The next part of the question, Mr. Speaker, I have five bills on that agreed list. Now this might end up sounding irrational because they are my bills and they are on that list, but if a determination should be made at some point that this list is going to be presented to the Assembly for a vote, yes or no, in toto, I would like to know whether I am going to have the opportunity to rise at the proper time to have my five bills removed from that list, some of which I think are controversial for some members and I would not want to be responsible for putting them in the position of not knowing what they're voting on, at least in regard to my five bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, just to make it clear, if any sponsor...in fact, we encourage any sponsor who knows that some bills on this list are controversial, we would appreciate it if you would call that to the attention of the leadership and they will be taken off. There is no intention to embarrass anyone. The point is that these bills did not receive any negative vote and the thought was that, perhaps, they were noncontroversial and that we could get on with the business of the House."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, last question. I take it, then, that we will, or it is the intention of the Chair, that we are going to proceed on this agreed list much in the same manner we proceeded on the agreed bill lists two or three days, or last week, or whenever it was."

Speaker Redmond: "Well I don't think that's been finally determined, because there's been no conference with the Republican leadership since we each had our conferences, so there would have to be decisions



made and then communication with the floor. Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Along that same line, Mr. Speaker, House Bill 1437 was defeated today and put on postponed consideration, and I don't believe that the agreed list should have any bills that have been on postponed consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, that's correct, you just call it to the attention of the leadership and they'll take it out."

Lechowicz: "1437, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. An inquiry is when you might call a list, if you recall, Mr. Speaker, I addressed the Chair the other night at the conclusion of the first list indicated that it was a good device from moving bills, but suggested to the Chair, sir, that perhaps we might, the House might have...members of the House might have some time to review each and every bill. Now my question, then, is, has there been a determination as to when this list will be called?"

Speaker Redmond: "There has been no determination, the recommendation of the Democratic caucus is that the members take the material home with them and study them, study them tonight and tomorrow, and whatever question they have, communicate to the leadership and it will be communicated to both sides. The only thing that I would like to call your attention to if its going to have the desired effect, the longer we leave them on there, the more they're going to back up the call and sometime tomorrow I will anticipate that there will be a leadership meeting and see if we can't arrive at some conclusion."

Palmer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I believe Amendment No. 4 is Representative Collins'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House, as Representative Lechowicz pointed out, House Bill 2119 is the bill dealing with the abolition of all legislative commissions. I have to compliment the sponsor in at least a few of our vital commissions



in the bill. However, I do think he went overboard in his zeal to reform our legislative processes. The Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 2119 would merely restore the Election Laws Commission to...or would give it life again under House Bill 2119. I don't think I have to tell any member of this legislature, the Election Laws Commission is a standing commission which has done extensive work in requalifying our election laws in the State of Illinois, at great time, effort, and at great expense. The Election Laws Commission has just recently introduced the Election Code for consideration in the Senate, which will be coming over the House one of these days soon. It is a great undertaking and one that the Election Laws Commission, reacting to their charge, I think has done yeomen work and will continue to do so and its necessary that the commission will continue. The whole Code is really quite a work of bringing the election laws into some meaningful and understandable form. I don't have to remind any of the members the need for the re-registration article in the new Code. As a matter of fact, Representative Choate has been quite active in pushing a bill that would deal with this by itself. Not only that, but within the new Code is another article which is of extreme importance to all of us, which is the consolidation of elections article in the Code and which will result, not only in some sense being brought to our election system in the State of Illinois, but will result in great savings to the taxpayers to the State of Illinois, and I mean large savings in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. This is a commission that has been doing work and should continue to do work. Not only that, but the constitutional office of the State Board of Elections, which was created by the Constitution, but which was enacted by this legislature, does say that the State Board of Elections will consult with the legislature, and primarily through the Election Laws Commission. So here is a vital commission, one that is working for the requalification and the continual updating of the Election Code of the State of Illinois, which is working with the State Board of Elections, and I think that all of us will agree that we do need legislative participation and cooperation with the State Board of Elections. I think that this amendment is one that



is a very necessary. I think that there are others, but I would ask for your support in ah... adopting Amendment #4 to House Bill 2119."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Would the sponsor of the amendment yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Kane: "When was the Election Laws Commission charged with rewriting the Election Code?"

Collins: "Doug, I believe they started about three years ago."

Kane: "Has that been done yet?"

Collins: "Yes it has."

Kane: "What are you going to do this year?"

Collins: "The bill has been introduced in the Senate and I understand we will have it very shortly."

Kane: "Its taken you eight years?"

Collins: "I haven't been on the commission eight years, it speeded up after I got there."

Kane: "Do you think the Election Committees of both the House and the Senate could do that same job?"

Collins: "You're asking me for a judgement, I can only say they have not done it."

Kane: "Have you been on the Election Committees?"

Collins: "I have been for six years."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, could I speak to the amendment? Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think what this bill does, House Bill 2119, is to seek to change the structure of the legislature and the way we go about making our decisions. Right now, we have a bunch of commissions, some 84 in number, that are in asking for appropriations this year totalling \$10,000,000. There's one commission askin for \$5,000,000....is asking for \$10,000,000, and they're out making studies and when they make recommendations, very few of us read them, we have the decision making structure separated from the...a...a... place where we're making studies and gathering information, and I think that we don't...we have an Election Committee in the Senate; we have an Election Committee in the House, and there's absolutely

no need for an Election Commission that is only duplicating that work
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and I would urge a no vote on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I arise to oppose this amendment. The sponsor of the amendment referred to the Constitution. Probably one of the most controversial, and yet, one of the most vital articles of the Constitution, the 1970 State Constitution, is the local government article. And indispensable with respect to the implementation of the local government article, was a uniform referendum procedure by which that article was to be implemented. And I call to the attention of the House that the Election Laws Commission provided not one iota of contribution with respect to the implementation of that article. Rather, it was a standing committee of this House that provided the legislative implementation. The Election Laws Study Commission, as I have seen it, has been delinquent in its responsibility, has been a promoter of the status quo and can very well, and necessarily should, be abolished and substituted for by the standing Election Committees, Election Law Committee of both the House and the Senate, and I'm going with the Gentleman from Sangamon in opposing this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, much to the surprise, probably, of my colleague from Sangamon, I rise to oppose this amendment and am going to end up voting against exempting any commissions from this bill, because I think the bill in itself ought to end up being defeated and the more of these commissions we refuse to exempt, the easier its going to be to end up beating the bill on Third Reading, should it ever come. So I suggest to the members of the House, that they consider this question carefully and vote no on these amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Davis: "Representative Totten, this bill would abolish the Legislative Advisory Committee on Public Aid, wouldn't it not?"

Totten: "Mr. Speaker, point of order. I think we're on the amendment, which has to do with the Election Laws Commission and not on the bill. I'd be happy to answer the Representative later on."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster, for what purpose do you rise?"

Deuster: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask the Sponsor if he'll yield for a question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Deuster: "Normally the only reason or justification for a Commission ah... besides having the legislative members is there might be some public members with expertise ah..... are there any ah... who are the public members of your ah... Election Laws Commission and ah.. why could they not be brought in as witnesses ah... for a Standing Committee of the House to handle this in this way?"

Collins: "Yes, we have public members ah... such as the late Charles Byer who just died ah... and we've had gentlemen such as Frank Drone and Frank Lunding, who is now the ah... Vice Chairman of the State Board of Elections, but you go back to the question that Representative Kane raised about the Standing Committee on Elections ah... dealing with these problems. The Committee doesn't have the time or the personnel to deal with such complex problems as re-writing an entire Election Code. We not only... we not only had to involve the members of the Commissions, but actually had to hire counsel to re-write this document, which was a disjointed document and try and bring it into something which was understandable and comprehensible."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I don't think the Sponsor of the amendment responded to my question. He responded to somebody else's question. My question is, why could not a Standing Committee of the House handle this and if you wanted experts ah... just bring them in and I'm sure that they're all good public service ah... public spirited and if you had to handle counsel ah... why couldn't the Standing Committee of the House hire the counsel just as well as the Commission with public members?"

Collins: "Number one, no Standing Committee of the House has that kind of budget."

Deuster: "Just to ask one more question. Could not the budget that is given to the Commission be given to the Standing Committee and then they would have the budget?"

Collins: "If it was the desire of this legislature to direct a Standing Committee of the House to work all year around on this ah... on this



ah... subject, without the benefit of any outside complication, it could be done, yes."

Deuster: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like just briefly speak against this amendment. I think that there is no reason in the world that a Standing Committee of this General Assembly, whether it be a Joint Committee of the House or Senate or a House Committee couldn't do the work of this Commission. I think that it could be abolished very well and the work would not be impaired in any extent whatsoever. I urge a 'no' vote on this amendment."

Bradley: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #4 to House Bill 2119. All those in favor will signify by saying 'aye' and all those opposed will say 'nay'. Roll Call. The amendment has failed. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #5, Hill. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 29 by deleting and so forth."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill on Amendment #5."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this amendment removes a line after line 11 and 12 through 15 and it removes the Section which would abolish the Illinois Commission on Inter Governmental Cooperation. This Commission is one of the Commissions that has been very helpful to many of you legislators and ah.. I would move for the adoption of the amendment."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, I couldn't agree more with the Sponsor of this amendment....."

Bradley: "Did you wish to....."

Peters: "Yes."

Bradley: "Would the gentleman respond to a question? He indicates that he will."

Peters: "Mr. Hill, Representative Hill, your amendment would exempt which Commission?"

Hill: "The Inter Governmental Commission."

Peters: "The Inter Governmental Commission. If I might speak to the amendment?"

Bradley: "Proceed, Mr. Peters. Could we give the gentleman some order,



please?"

Peters: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am not going to rise on the other amendment because what I would say to them I can say on this one and the same arguments apply. I think many of these Commissions have done an extremely laudable job for the people of this state. I think it is a mistake to attempt in one full swoop to abolish a total number of Commissions. I think that this Bill, the total Bill, is a bad Bill and I think it makes a bad Bill easier to defeat by defeating the amendments to exempt various Commissions. I respectfully urge and request..... (tape trouble)..... on all of the amendments, which come up in regard to this Bill to exempt..... (tape trouble)....."

Bradley: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten?"

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise in opposition to this amendment even though I am a Member of the Commission from which the Sponsor of the amendment wants to exempt. My main reason for doing that is that we have carefully considered, at least my Co-Sponsor and myself, those Commissions which we wanted to exempt. We would like to have the Bill in the order ah... that we think we would like to present it on Third Reading and for these reasons we oppose this amendment and any other amendment to put Commission in and exempt them from the Repealers Section of the Bill."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think we have to look at this Commission by Commission on Second Reading. That's why we have Second Reading. Now I can understand the feeling of the House on the previous Commission. I served on it and did a lot of good work, ah... the Election Laws Commission, but there are a lot of equivalent Committees in the House and the Senate. We have the new State Board of Elections that do a good job. Now on this amendment, Amendment #5, The Inter Governmental Relations Commission, there is no equivalent Standing Committee of the House and Senate to carry on the inter governmental work ah... with the National Legislative Conference, the Governor's Conference, the Conference of Attorney General's



and the other nationwide conferences. We have no Standing Committee of the House and the Senate to carry on this work and this Commission should not be abolished because there is no one else to do it. The same is true..... the Commission on Children. There is no Standing Committee of the House that deals exclusively with problems of children. Let's not do what the previous speaker did, Mr. Peters, and say ah... keep that all in because you wanted to defeat the Bill or what the Sponsor of the Bill says, that he wants the Bill in the shape he wants it, but let's look at every individual Commission. If we see that there are Standing House Committees to do the job, then we can eliminate those Commissions. If there are no Standing House Committees to carry on the work, then we should maintain the Commission. Amendment #5, the Inter Governmental Relations, that Representative Hill seeks to keep alive with this amendment, has no Standing Committees that does it work and therefore, I'm going to support Amendment #5 and ask that the House do the same."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor of the amendment yield?"

Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Schlickman: "He indicated in his advocacy of the amendment that the Inter Governmental Commission has been helpful to the legislature and I'm wondering if....."

Hill: "I'm sorry, could you start over again? There is so much noise I just can't make out what you're saying."

Bradley: "Let's give the gentleman some order."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, the Sponsor of this amendment, Amendment #5, indicated in his advocacy of this amendment that the Inter Governmental Cooperation Commission has been helpful to the legislature and I wondering if he could provide us with the specificities."

Hill: I found out what that work was in the last Session of the General Assembly, but there has been many surveys conducted ah... many funds that came into local government and state government from the federal government that no one was checking on ah....and may of the legislators have utilized this Commission ah.... in regards to their own districts, taken surveys of the districts and finding out what funds are



available for the districts and it has been utilized very extensively for quite some time."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, may I address myself to the amendment?"

Bradley: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, from what I've seen of the Inter Governmental Cooperation Commission, it has a two fold purpose. Number one, is to provide a subsidy to those national organizations. Number two, to provide information. Now with respect to the subsidizing the providing of grants to national organizations, we don't need a Commission for that. If we want to provide the grants, if we want to provide the subsidy to the national organizations, we can do that directly. We can do it by a direct appropriation or we can do it through one of the Commissions that's provided by this Bill. With regards to research, I haven't seen anything from the Inter Governmental Cooperation Commission that exceeds the quality and the comprehensiveness of this Body's own research agency, The Legislative Counsel. I suggest that it's an unnecessary Commission and I suggest respectfully, that this amendment ought to be defeated."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, it pains me deeply to oppose the amendment sponsored by my good friend, Representative Hill, but this again is one of 84 Commissions that have been created, that started under the Old Constitution.... under the New Constitution, we're a permanent Body. We need to strike ^{hasn't} ~~then~~ ^{from} ~~our~~ structure here. I think that operating under the old structure and under the New Consitution, it hasn't worked. I think that if we look back over what has happened to the House here in the last couple of months, it's not working. The system isn't working. I think that if we're going to get a system that works, we're going to have to strengthen out Committee System and the first step toward strengthening that Committee System is cutting off the Commissions that are now ^{leeching} away \$5,000,000 that we could be putting into good work and into strengthening the structure of our Committee System and the working of the House and the Senate. I would urge a 'no' vote on



this amendment."

Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Friedland."

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

Bradley: "The previous question has been moved. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say 'aye' and all those opposed will say 'no'. The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill to close."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm sorry to have to use Representative Schlickman's name, but let me say this. If he hasn't been intelligent enough to utilize this Commission, it certainly is not my fault. I would like to inform him that in the past, many of the staff of the House and the Senate and many of the state departments have come to this Commission for information that they haven't been able to find. I'm surprised, utterly surprised, at the good gentlemen on the other side that don't realize this. Apparently he has been passing up a tool and arm of state government that certainly could have benefited him and his constituents in a very large way. Possibly now, if we can keep this Commission going, he will certainly utilize it and benefit his constituents. I certainly would ask for a 'yes' vote on this amendment."

Bradley: "The gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #5 to House Bill 2119. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye' and those opposed by saying 'no'. Are five Members asking..... Roll Call. On this question all those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and the opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh to explain his vote."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'm not sure whether we're kidding around or we're doing this on the square, but just in the rare circumstance that this Bill may pass, we would be abolishing a very important legislative service agency. This is the Commission, really, that connects the legislature with local governments and with the federal government and it is indeed the recognized agency for receiving federal grants for a variety of purposes. Now I agree with Representative Hill that they have done some excellent work providing the legislature with such things as ah.... sales tax distribu-



tion for, by a municipality, they've...a...are in the throws of doing a survey on federal grants and they are the agency to whom various people go to, principally legislators, to find out what federal grants are available for what purposes. Now in addition to that, the commission is used by local government of every description to find out what federal grants and what State grants are available for certain purposes. So I would, if we're really serious about this, urge the adoption of the amendment because we can't run the risk of losing this valuable legislative arm."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes, to explain his vote."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. May I have a little quiet, cause I'm not gonna holler. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think many of you that are voting on these amendments better stop and take a look at what we're doing tonight. I think especially some of the new members, you've got a bill before you that I think is a very very bad bill. And one thing that you will learn around here, if you make a bad bill better, you're going to end up passing it. Now if you let these special commissions get out of this bad bill, you're going to put yourself in the position that you're going to find that with the various special interests and the special commissions getting out of this bill, its going to end up with 89 votes. Now if you want this bad bill to go down, don't let anybody else, you got everybody in there, leave them in there, and then you'll see a bad bill go down. And if you're thinking about what you are doing, you better reconsider. Because if you let any of the special interests commissions out of there, your going to find out a bad bill's going to slide right out of the door in the late hours of the...the...the late hours of next week, at the end of this week and the late hours of June and you're going to be looking up with something you don't want."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to explain his vote."

Skinner: "Let's pretend this is for real. The Inter-governmental Affairs Commission has been a very valuable commission and as a matter of fact, we just lost one of our most valuable House staffers to this



commission, Dave Cannon, it must have something going for it, if he's going to leave the House-Republican staff and go to it. This has done good work and if you live in the suburbs, I would sincerely suggest that you take a look with what's happening with regional government and realize that this commission may be a way to stop it."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman, to explain his vote."

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. The argument has been made that this commission is necessary for service to units of local government. I have some acquaintance with two units of local government in Cook County. One is the City of Chicago and one is the Village of Arlington Heights, in which I live. I can safely and unequivocally represent to this body that neither of those two units of local government have availed themselves of what services are provided for or provided by this Inter-governmental Cooperation Commission. I would further advise this body that any federal grants that are available to the State of Illinois do not require the assistance of any specific agency. The commission...the agencies that are provided by this bill that was originally introduced, are sufficient to qualify for federal funds. This commission is unnecessary, its duplicative, wasteful, and this amendment ought to be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to say that I see we have enough votes, I hope, but Amendment No. 5 to this bill is critical. Inter-governmental Commission, as far as I'm concerned, is probably the very best commission. I've worked with them ever since I began, I've never been a member of the commission, I wish I had that honor. The people that work in the commission are exemplary people. On the Republican staff was Bob Felcor and he was trained through the Inter-governmental Commission. The Democratic staff is Phil Adams, they do a super job and I'd urge you to vote aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, the question of the House, the question is not whether this commission has done a good job or whether there are good members serving on it or whether it has served



Local government or performed many good services. The real question that we are addressing ourselves to, here, is whether a joint committee of the House could not do the same thing. There's not one reason in the world, there's not one thing that this commission can do, is doing, that couldn't be done just as well by a joint committee of the House and Senate. That's the real question and if you would like to get rid of all these commissions and strengthen the General Assembly, strengthen our committee system, well vote no on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there further explanation? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 74 aye, 82 no, the amendment is adopted.....lost, pardon me. The amendment fails. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 6. Hill. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 7, line 19 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this amendment would eliminate lines 20 and 21 on page 7 that reads 'exchange of information with other governmental agencies and with legislative agencies in other states'. And all I'm going to say is I'd appreciate a yes vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall this amendmentRepresentative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the sponsor would yield for a question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Totten: "Thank you."

Hill: "Maybe I'll clarify this. Because the first amendment was not adopted I move that Amendment No. 2 be tabled.....er, pardon me, number 6."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? The amendment is tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 7. Dyer. Amends House Bill 2119, as amended, on page 23, and so forth. Dyer, Grotberg, Willer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I resent being



asked to table this wonderful amendment this late in the evening, but my associate and others in this House, as I came up to the microphone, I'm sorry I'm late, but Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, continuity for kids is one of the things that have been missing in the State of Illinois for a long time and I have devoted half of my legislative career, which has been rather brief, but I expect to dedicate the rest of it to giving children in Illinois some continuity. About the only basic bulwark of knowledge and information in research in the problems of children in the State of Illinois that we can depend upon is the Commission upon Children, or Commission on Children, and they have been a... a...mountain of resource to everything that I have tried to do; they have...a...since 1963 Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, been the bulwark of the complete revision of the Juvenile Court Act, the establishment of a State minimum standard probation officers; they've complete redid the Adoption Act; they meet every two months on a regular basis with a lay and a legislative group; they've established a State Welfare Child Service for Non-veterans' Children and they've created the Department of Children and Family Service, which we're trying to continue to amend, fix-up, so that it will give continuity to the children in Illinois and the establishment of a function and protective services in the Department of Children and Family Services and creation of a mandatory law on child abuse. No matter which way you turn, the area a children and children established services in the State of Illinois, this encyclopedia of information and research and experience is at our hands and I would move for the adoption of Amendment No. 7, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Again, what we're talking about is the structure of the legislature and what we're going to do and whether or not we're going to have a strong committee system. The Commission on Children is...a...it...really fills about three functions and I'm not sure that the commission knows which function its supposed to



be filling; its a legislative commission that makes some studies; it also coordinates a number of different departments or tries to fulfill a coordinating function and it also has some public members that fulfill some kind of advisory roll. I think that we ought to abolish it as a legislative commission. If the executive needs a coordinating agency to coordinate the activities of five or six different departments that handle children, well then the executive should have that privilege, but I don't think we should be doing it in the legislature and I urge a no vote on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I had not planned to speak on behalf of this amendment, but in the absence of my good friend, Giddy Dyer, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to stand on my feet and defend this amendment. I will reserve my opinion on this particular bill until a later time, but I will say to you that in order to strengthen our egos as a General Assembly and the committee system and to cut out the public members that would be attracted to the commissions that we are defeating one after another this evening, it is absolutely unconscienable for us to consider abandoning and defeating the Illinois Commission on Children. This commission has established itself and done such great work in the State of Illinois that it has put Illinois in the forefront of other states of this nation and I urge and beg each one of you to support this amendment and to put your votes green on this particular amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I wonder if the member that served in the last term remembered the catastrophe that we all regretted of all the children under the care of the Department of Child Services that were sent to out of state, and I believe it was Texas, and how shocked we were to find that these young people who couldn't care for themselves were shipped off like cattle to the State of Texas and we literally forgot them. Can we forget that now? I don't think so. I think the Commission on Children is an absolute must if we're going to prevent that type of abuse from occurring.



If for no other reason than that, the Commission on Children must be maintained and I would certainly ask for this amendment to be adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, again, there is no House or Senate Committee that does the work of the Commission on Children. To leave this to the executive branch, as the Gentleman from Sangamon said, is really leading the lamb to the wolves. We've had the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, which is supposed to coordinate childrens' services; it was created when I was in the legislature back in '65, I believe, and its been another failure on the executive branch. We need a legislative commission to watch-dog our services to children and to provide the kind of answers to problems that parents and agencies have throughout the State. If we had standing House committees that could do this work, I would agree...I would agree with the opponents of the amendment and the proponents of the bill, but there is no equivalent. I think its wrong, I even think... I even think its...a...its bad government to vote for amendments you don't believe in in the hope...in the hope of defeating a bill. Let's vote on each amendment on its merit, as we're supposed to do on Second Reading. If the amendment's good, adopt it; if the amendment's bad, defeat it. This silly idea of voting for bad amendments in the hope of killing a bill, in my opinion, is bad legislative, and I'm surprised people can get up on the floor and say that's what they believe in. And, therefore, I'm going to vote aye on this amendment."

Bradley: "Representative Friedland on the amendment."

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

Bradley: "The previous question has been moved. All in favor signify by saying aye. The opposed by saying no. The ayes have and Grotberg to close."

Grotberg: "Well, thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to have a little order."

Bradley: "Just a minute, Mr. Grotberg, members of the Assembly, you know what we're debating, we're debating the theory as to whether we're going to get rid of the commissions or not, so we ought to give the



makers of these motions some attention. Go ahead Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, and in a most serious vein that I've ever been on my feet, I would tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House and Mr. Speaker, that legislators come and legislators go; the kids of this system that we have in Illinois have been whipped-sawed almost into oblivion, we're beginning to see some daylight, they'll be more legislation yet, tonight, on this subject. But we haven't been able constantly to go to this fountain of knowledge and experience from the public sector, the private sector, and the legislative sector and the members of this commission and get sound advice, sound judgement, sound decisions, and not only that, help with codifying them and seeing them through. And I would recommend to every person in this House regardless of how you feel about other commissions, don't even play the game that a former Representative spoke of by making a bad bill worse; don't do anything else with the kids that have been whipped-sawed in this State for so long by so many. Take them out of this in-House political ballgame that this bill is all about and vote aye on this amendment. Thank you."

Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. All those in favor will vote aye and those opposed will vote nay on Amendment No. 7. Representative Barnes to explain his vote please."

Barnes: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. I know I seem to be talking a great deal tonight. Could I have it just a little quiet, Mr. Speaker? I seem to be speaking a great deal tonight, probably more than I have in this whole session, but let me say this about this particular amendment. I really and truthfully, really and truthfully, if there's any commission, or any group of people that serve the functions of this legislature, it is the Commission on Children. And let me say this to two of the Representatives that spoke earlier, one of them mentioned about the horrible situation that developed in Texas. Well let me tell him this; I was one of the Representatives from this legislature that went to Texas at my own expense to deal with that situation as it relates to out-of-state placement from this State. And in fact, from that, two reports that came to this legislature, one as an add-on committee, one from House Action



Committee on Child Care, which I chaired. It's the two commissions, House Committees, that really dealt with that problem. I have worked extremely close with the Commission on Children, but that is indicative to how bad this bill is. And I want everyone here to know that I have absolutely nothing against the Commission, I hold it in the highest regard, but I do honestly believe that if we are serious about a very serious problem here, we will keep every commission in this bad bill and defeat this bill. Keep em in. I vote no."

Bradley: "Thank you Mr. Barnes. Ms. Catania, to explain your vote."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I would just like to make a very small rather personal plea, if I may. The original sponsor of this amendment is trying to recover from exhaustion, I think it would not help her in the least if we play games with this amendment. Play games with the others if you like, but please don't kill this one."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this amendment there are 70 nays; 58 ayes, and 1 voting present, this amendment is lost. I must go to Mr. McPartlin, who has filed a special motion. Clerk, will you read the special motion."

Jack O'Brien: "Motion. Under temporary Rule 63(b)2 I hereby respectfully move to strike the enacting clause of House Bill 2119. Robert McPartlin."

Bradley: "Representative McPartlin on this motion."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this bill was in Executive Committee. It got out of Executive 12 to 8, there was quite a bit of debate on it. I understand there's 13 or 14 amendments on the bill. I don't think too many people on the House floor are too happy with it and I would ask for a roll call vote on my motion and save the time of this House. This is going to take another two hours and let's bring it to a climax."

Bradley: "Representative Matijevich on the motion."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as Chairman of the Executive Committee where this bill was heard, and just a little while ago, we had a Democratic caucus and I guess I



ruffled a lot of feathers when I said we ought to admit publically that we are failures, that the committee system hasn't worked the way it should. We have spent too much time passing bills instead of killing bills, the truth of the matter is that this bill passed out of committee because the members, the sponsor, the cosponsors of it, lobbied the committee. The committee really didn't vote on this bill, on the merits of the bill, they voted because both of the cosponsors are nice guys. We do that too often around here and I am going to support this motion to strike the enacting clause. I think in this case its responsible. I've talked to one of the sponsors of the bill not too long ago, and he says I know we don't have the votes, but yet we're going to take a lot of time of the House with all these amendments on a bill that the sponsor admits doesn't have the votes. So in this matter, in this instance, I think we are more responsible by striking the enacting clause and killing it here and now."

Bradley: "Representative Kane on the motion."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think everybody knows what this bill is about. I think to save the time of the House, let's not argue about it, let's vote it up or down and without debate."

Bradley: "Representative Lauer on the motion. Could we expedite them?"

Lauer: "Mr. Chairman...or Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Chairman of the Executive Committee admits that it came out with a 12 to 8 vote. Obviously, there was some controversy in the committee and there could not have been controversy had the bill not been heard. The various aspects of the bill were heard in committee and the committee in its wisdom chose to vote the bill out to this House floor. I, myself, am opposed to commissions and I've been quite consistent throughout the activities of the Executive Committee and a minority spokesman in voting against all commission bills because I think that commissions by and large do waste a lot of time, they waste a lot of money, and the product from them is negligible. But this bill did get a fair hearing in the committee and the committee did vote the bill out deeming it to have enough merit to have a full debate on the



House floor. I would strongly oppose the motion as made by Representative McPartlin and seek a no vote on the motion."

Bradley: "Representative Hoffman on the motion. Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, commissions serve a very vital function in involving public members in the development of legislative programs. This is not only to the benefit of the public in general, but its beneficial to the legislative process and the concept that the general public has of the work that we're trying to do. I rise in support of the motion by Representative McPartlin because I think that the commission system has worked extremely well. Perhaps there's been abuses of it. I think the public involvement is vital, this is one of the only places we really have it and I believe that we should maintain it."

Bradley: "Representative Totten on the motion."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think as my chief co-sponsor has indicated, we all know what this bill is about. But a lot of work has gone into developing this bill and I think that if the members carefully look at the bill and Amendment No. 3, they will see that a lot of thought has gone into it. In addition, between sixty and seventy members of the House have, this day, indicated support for the concept that we are presenting in this bill. I think that the motion to strike the enacting clause, although not unexpected, may be a little out of order because of the work that both my co-sponsor and I put into it and in order to speed the process on Second Reading, after looking what's happened to the other amendment, I would suggest that if the members would like to move on this bill rather quickly, that they table Amendments 8 through 13 and we could move the bill on and then move it up or down on Third Reading."

Bradley: "Representative McAuliffe to explain his vote, or to...on the motion, please."

McAuliffe: "I move the previous question."

Bradley: "The previous question has been moved. All in favor signify by saying aye, the opposed nay. The ayes have it and Representative McPartlin to close if he wants to."



McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I will persist in my motion and I'll ask for a favorable roll call of 89 votes."

Bradley: "This is on the adoption of his motion and all those in favor will signify by voting aye and those opposed by voting no to strike the enacting clause. Vote me no, John. Representative Duff, please."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, does this take 89 votes?"

Bradley: "I'm told it takes 89 votes. It takes a majority of those voting. Representative Harold Washington to explain his vote."

Washington: "Very briefly, Mr. Speaker, the fate of House Bill 2119 really is not that important to me or, I think, to anyone here really. But what is important is that the sponsors of this bill, and we should commend them for it, have brought forth an issue which has been illustrated by this bill. We are in a state of chaos here, as you know. We are trying to find ways to move bills out of the House, half of which, frankly, should never have been filed and most of those who came out of committee, perhaps, should not have come out of committee. And the question is why? Now you say we have arbitrary deadlines which frustrate us and we've got rules of the House which make it impossible to move, and we've got joint rules which hamstring us all this session. But fundamentally, what these men are talking about is that our committee system has not flourished, it has not succeeded, and it will not succeed unless we build it up in some form or fashion. They have taken this route to do so by trying to strike the commissions and funnel those funds and that energy, public and private, into our committees. That's what they're talking about. There not talking about abolishing commissions, they are really talking about trying to build up the committee system to avoid the chaos that we are now confronted with. I commend them for doing so. Frankly, I agree with them that we should abolish most of the commissions. Some of them should be maintained. But whether you agree they should be abolished or sustained, I do think this is a wrong way of going about it. Mr. Totten made the suggestion that you pool your amendments back and vote this bill up or down on Third Reading. But whether you vote it up or down, I think we all owe Mr. Totten and Mr. Kane some thanks for trying to illustrate in their own peculiar fashion one way to get out of this peculiar mess we're in.



I vote no."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 5 nays, 59 ayes, 5 voting present and the motion is lost. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 8. Schraeder. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 23 by deleting everything after line 28 and page 24 by deleting all of lines 1 through 5."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I'd like to table Amendment No. 8."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Amendment No. 8 is tabled."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 9. Geo-Karis. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 27 by deleting everything after line 9 and through line 13."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment No. 9 strikes the language in House Bill 2119 which deletes...the language which refers to the Illinois Energy Resources Commission. The Commission is composed of ten legislative members and eight public members. It is vested with the responsibility of formulating a long range energy plan for Illinois and I'd like to quote from Chairman, Representative Al Uhlman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress who said 'an energy saving program is fundamental to national survival has to be done'. He says 'failure to act will hasten the day where we will be brought to our knees in an energy crisis that will sweep us out of office'. I'm not worried about being swept out of office if I'm doing the right thing. Now I feel that I am doing the right thing by asking all of you here to vote yes on this amendment because this Illinois Energy Resources Commission has already had six meetings since it was completely organized on December 13, 1974. I am available for all question to the sponsors of House Bill 2119, and I respectfully urge all of us to stop this game because we're here to legislate on behalf of the people of Illinois and about the critical need for energy. Now let's get going and let's help us get this to be a reality. Its nothing personal to me, its a matter of necessity that we don't fiddle around with



important things like the critical need of energy."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think we all know the issues involved and I urge a no vote on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor...all in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it.

Adeline Geo-Karis to close."

Geo-Karis: "I respectfully urge a yes vote on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this amendment be adopted. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The noes have it. The amendment fails."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 10. Catania. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 24 by deleting the un-numbered line after line 5 and line 6 through 10 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I move to table Amendment No. 10."

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave? Amendment's tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 11. Maragos-Hudson. Amends House Bill 2119, as amended, on page 30 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, although I believe that this bill would increase the cost and I believe that by taking this Atomic Energy Commission which I could...we could pay for the expertise we have on it. In order to save time of the House, I move to table Amendment No. 11."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Amendment No. 11 is tabled."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 12. Williams. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 23 by deleting lines 19 through 25 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Mr. Speaker, I move to table Amendment No. 12."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Amendment No. 12 is tabled. Any further amendments?"



Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 13. J. David Jones. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 25 by deleting lines 27, 28, and 29, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, in this amendment, we want to replace the Space Needs Commission, which is abolished in the 2119, because...well, let me read you what the mandate to this commission is. 'To provide facilities adequate for the needs of the legislative branch, to acquire land bounded by College and Monroe, First and Adams, and transfer its title to the Illinois Building Authority, now the Capital Development Board. To develop plans and specifications for the construction on this site. To acquire lands bounded by Third and Monroe, Second Street and Capital Avenue, and transfer its title to the Illinois Building Authority, now the Capital Development Board. To make space allocations in the facilities provided for the use of the General Assembly and its related agencies. To review and approve all contracts for the repair, rehabilitation, construction, or alteration of all State buildings in the Capital complex.' Right now we're in the process of acquiring the property to the east and the plan for the construction of an office building right across the street for the needs of the State government and the legislature. Representative John Brandt is the co-chairman and there's seven members of this House on the commission. Now if you abolish this commission, we're really in some real legal problems and I appeal to you to adopt this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, again I think the issues are clear and I urge a no vote on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I arise to oppose this amendment. Not because I'm opposed to the function that is covered by the Space Needs Commission, but rather, because I am in support of a more efficient organizational structure for the legislative branch of government. There is not one thing that cannot be done under the structure that is established under this bill that is done by the separate autonomous commissions that now exist. It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, that we are here this



evening, literally swamped by bills, the cause of which is the inefficient organization and structure of which we now have. By this...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the individual would address his comments to the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Address your comments to the amendment."

Schlickman: "I oppose the amendment and solicit the membership's support in a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McCourt."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. Representative Jones to close."

Jones: "Just want to call to your attention that there's no provision in this bill for these functions to be accommodated by anybody else. So you're phasing out a commission that's, right now, negotiating for acquisition of properties with all the legal ramifications that are implied so I ask for your support in supporting this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Shall Amendment No. 13 to House Bill 2119 be adopted. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have...the noes have it, it fails to receive the necessary majority and the amendment is lost. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 14. Geo-Karis. Amends House Bill 2119 on page 1 by deleting lines 1 through 5 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a very very simple amendment and I think it has a lot of common sense. I can well appreciate how the sponsors of 2119 feel. They do feel that some of the commissions probably should not exist. Well, if that's the case, here is your opportunity to prove it. My amendment, 14, does as follows. It deletes everything on page 1...don't do that to me, I have a little help here from my little buddies....it deletes everything on page 1. Excuse me, it deletes lines 1 through 5



on page 1, and page 1, lines 1 through 30, by deleting everything after the enacting clause. And what this amendment does, it creates a commission on commissions to determine the need of the extent legislative, advisory, and standing commissions. And this commission, if I may have a little attention, this commission is to serve with no money, but expenses and reports to the General Assembly on January 16, 1976, about the status of all the commissions and I respectfully ask your consideration on a roll call vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that this amendment illustrates specifically the kind of situation that we've got ourselves into over the last, I don't know how many years. Every time there's a little problem, we create a commission. We now have 84 or 85 commissions and we're spending \$5,000,000 a year and I urge a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis to close."

Geo-Karis: "I hate to remind the very delightful and good looking sponsor on the Democrat side, whom I love dearly, but I hate to remind him that the reason for my amendment is because the bills that he sponsored with my other delightful, handsome, good looking sponsor on my side, really makes a havoc out of legislative procedure when children our discounted, when inter-governmental activities are discounted for the betterment of the people of Illinois, when we don't have to worry about taking care of the needs for which we were sent here to take care of, and consequently, my dear friends and delightful boys, I have no choice but to bring this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, its premature, I would like to explain my vote when she has closed."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, I was just going to make a point of order that those who speak should confine themselves to the subject and not to the physical attributes of the members of this chamber."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "I move the previous question."



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. Representative Geo-Karis to close."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, my good looks couldn't possibly add to it so I don't have anything further to say."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall Amendment No. 14 be adopted. All in favor say aye. Opposed no. The noes have it, the amendment is lost. Any further amendments."

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2120."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2120. Totten. A Bill for an Act...."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been reminded by the Clerk that we're skipping Appropriation bills. 2148."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2148. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the regulation and vocation schools. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1. Marovitz. Amends House Bill 2148 on page 6, line 4, by deleting \$10,000 and inserting in lieu thereof \$50,000."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a very simple amendment. It just deletes \$10,000 and inserts \$50,000, which just increases the bonding authority under this. The Act is a fairly Act and when it was originally adopted, the bonding authority was listed as \$10,000; we're just increasing the bonding authority to \$50,000, which is proper under today's standards. I would ask for the adoption of Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2148. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"



Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2150."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2150. Pierce. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Floor Amendment No. 1. Gaines. Amends House Bill 2150 on page 1, line 21, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "I understand Mr. Gaines is going to table...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "We thought we had an agreement with the Department, but we don't, so I'm not going to take up the time of the House on this. It can be handled in the Senate so I wish to withdraw....table, Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, Amendment No. 1 is tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Pierce. Amends House Bill 2150 on page 3 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Amendment No. 2 was suggested by the Democratic staff on the House Education Committee, Jim Jepson, and it straightens out a...a... question in the bill and puts the bill in conformity with what the Office of Education originally wanted it to be. There was a language question here and there was a little bit of uncertainty and I think this Amendment No. 2 and the Office of Education agrees, puts the bill in the shape and the intent that they originally desired and so I move the adoption of Amendment No. 2."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2150. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 3. Gaines. Amends House Bill 2150 on page 1, line 21, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."



Gaines: "This Amendment No. 2...a...since Amendment No. 2 passed, I wish to table Amendment No. 3."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Amendment No. 3 is tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: Third Reading. 2246."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2246. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pharmacy Practice Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2246 on page 1, by striking lines 1 and 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "There's one Committee Amendment on this bill, which was adopted in the committee and I would ask for a favorable roll call for the acceptance of Committee Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I've not had the opportunity of reading this bill, but I've been advised by the proponents and opponents that its a rather controversial bill and I think we are entitled to a discription of the amendment before acting upon it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz, describe the amendment. Representative Schlickman has asked for it."

Marovitz: "Certainly...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, had this amendment been put on when this amendment was read the first time? Or am I mistaken about it? I was under the impression..."

Marovitz: "I believe this amendment was adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on whether this amendment has previously been adopted?"

Jack O'Brien: "Well, not on the House floor."

Marovitz: "Its my understanding that this bill has been adopted and then was held for a fiscal note. And now we have several other amendments which have not been adopted yet and I believe that's Representative's Ryan's understanding also."



Speaker Redmond: "The records evidently indicate to the contrary. There's nothing in the file to indicate that it has been adopted."

Ryan: "Well Mr. Speaker, if I may, if that's the situation, I think that I should speak on the amendment or say that I have no obligation to the amendment. If that's the case, the amendment is fine with me."

Marovitz: "I move the adoption of Amendment No. 1, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well Mr. Speaker, I respectfully suggest or request that we still have an explanation of the amendment. Even though one member on this side is in support of it and has no opposition to it."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair agrees with Representative Schlickman, he's entitled to an explanation of the amendment. Representative Marovitz or Representative Ryan."

Marovitz: "I'll be happy to explain the amendment. Under Amendment No. 1, which was adopted in committee, the doctor retains total control under this bill and if the doctor does not want a substitution, under the bill, all he need do is write words such as 'no substitute' indicating that he does not wish there to be a substitute and there will not be a substitution, there cannot be a substitution and the provisions of the bill will not apply. Further, according to the amendment, the Department of Public Health will formulate a list and send it to all pharmacists indicating what drugs, what generic drugs cannot be substituted. In other words, are not equivalent and therefore cannot be substituted. All the pharmacists will have this list and will therefore not substitute the drugs on a list as compiled by the Department of Public Health. Furthermore, the amendment provides that when an individual goes to a pharmacist with a prescription that has not been affirmatively written, 'no substitute' or words of that like by the doctor, the pharmacist then must offer the prescription as prescribed by the doctor to the individual and a generic substitute and inform the consumer of the lower price of the generic substitute. He must offer a generic substitute of lower price. Offer that to the consumer, not fill it, but offer it, the consumer then has his choice whether to take the prescription that the doctor gave or because he cannot afford it, to take the lower price generic substitute. That is the substance of Amendment No. 1."



Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Will the maker yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Gaines: "The pharmacist have to inform the potential purchaser that there may be a difference in the affect of the substitute drug?"

Marotitz: "No, that's taken care of by the Department of Public Health because there will be no difference in the substituted drugs, and if there is, its on the list of drugs that cannot be substituted."

Gaines: "Based on the material you passed out, it says that they cannot be guaranteed."

Marovitz: "I don't know what material you're talking about. Its the chemical equivalency of the generic drug and the brand name drugs are exactly the same."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Those in favor of the adoption indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Peters. Amends House Bill 2246 on page 2, line 19, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to move to table Amendment No. 2."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Amendment No. 2 is tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 3. Tuerk. Amends House Bill 2246 on page 2, line 16, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, I'd ask leave of the House to table Amendment No. 3."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Amendment No. 3 is tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 4. Peters. Amends House Bill 2246, as amended, in Section 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I offer for the



consideration of the House Amendment No. 4, which has been distributed and which in Section 2, inserts after the last few words ' the person presenting prescription' the following language: 'if the recipient of the drug substituted pursuant to the provisions of this Section should develop injury as a result of receiving such substitution of the drug, the Department of Public Health shall be held liable for any such injury'. I indicate for the consideration of the House that should the Department of Public Health be able to come up with their equivalency or inequivalency list and that the public then relies upon the correctness of those lists in terms of their medical well-being, and should it prove that the Department or someone responsible for that list has, in fact, made an error and a person relying upon ...relying upon the good faith of the Department of Public Health in terms of his medical well-being has a right to be compensated for that injury. I would also indicate for the consideration of this House that this amendment is not a new idea or is not a new theory, but is in fact in keeping with the federal court decision in the State of Maryland in which an individual who received, according to the laws of the State, a generic-equivalent drug, had...or suffered as a result of which, total paralysis, sued the government and received an award of \$2,000,000. I think we have a right to protect the people of our State in their medical needs from listing distributed by the State."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, a point of inquiry. I don't seem to be able to find Amendment No. 4 on my desk? Has it been distributed?"

Peters: "Well, Representative Bradley, I'd be happy to take the amendment and the bill out of the record."

Bradley: "I've got one. Thank you."

Peters: "Alright."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in my opinion, this is not a desirable amendment for a couple of reasons. First of all, if a federal court has indicated that a suit may be maintained for injuries resulting from a faulty or defective drug, we don't need this amendment to give a person the right to sue. That amendment is not needed, that amendment that's lodged in common law and has been



established by a federal court. Druggists carry malpractice insurance, as do physicians. That's number one. Number two, I don't think without the use of a sophisticated computer we could ever compute or add on or add up the number of law suits which have been filed successfully against brand-name drugs. So I see no reason why we should insert into the statute an amendment which only applies in the case of a generic drug. Now I see my colleague is saying that he's putting it in for all drugs, but only on the occasion of the introduction of this bill. We don't need this amendment. Under the existing common law, you can file a suit and recover for damages which are sustained and I urge you to vote down the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to speak in favor of this amendment for the following reasons. If I recall correctly, under common law, you could not sue the State, it was a sovereign. This amendment is really one to protect the people. If this bill passes, which is reputed to pass in order to help people save money, this bill should protect any substitution of drugs. When I ask Dr. Lepper at the Human Resources Committee hearing on this bill, how will you prevent any persons from being hurt; how will you know what drugs may be substituted? He said he would read the publications that would come to his office, but they have no source of experimentation on drugs or in this medication, therefore, if we're going to take it upon ourselves in the event you pass this bill, then you should protect the people of the State of Illinois who will be buying substitute drugs because you are playing with their lives and if you pass this amendment you will make it possible for the State to be very very careful of what they allow under that bill if it should pass, and I speak in favor of the amendment for the safety of the people of Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor of the amendment yield for questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Madison: "Representative Peters, if under your amendment, a cause of



action is instituted against the State, i.e. the Department of Public Health, is there any way that you are aware of that it can be determined chemically whether or not the substitution that was made was, in fact, was in fact, on the Department of Public Health's list?"

Peters: "Representative Madison, in regard, or I'm sorry, in answer to your question, I think the answer to that question does revolve around the kind of evidence that is presented in the particular case. I make no pretext in being an expert in drugs or in medicine. My point in putting in this amendment is that I think that if the State of Illinois holds out to the consuming public a list saying you can't substitute Drug A for Drug B or Drug C and they will have the same effect upon you, that if, in fact, it does not have that same effect, then we must guaranty to that individual some right of recourse to a...a...for the pain and suffering he has endured independence upon the information given him by the State."

Madison: "I guess, Representative Peters, my question goes to whether or not the Department of Public Health ought to be liable if, in fact, the pharmacist did not utilize their list in determining what should or should not be substituted."

Peters: "Well, Representative Madison, again, as in all legal cases, that has to be a determination which is made in the evidence that is presented in the court and I think it points up to some of the other problems that come in with this bill. Should this bill pass, I think people ought to have that kind of protection."

Madison: "Well, Representative, I'm not an attorney, but I think that somewhere in your amendment suggests a burden of proof and I'm trying to determine who the burden of proof is on."

Peters: "Again, Representative Madison, I am not an attorney, I think the attorneys could probably best answer where the burden of proof lies in a case of this nature. My soul concern herein is to give to the consuming public the right to move against the State, the manufacturer, the pharmacist, whoever might be at fault in causing them permanent serious injury and harm."

Madison: "Thank you very much."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Just to close, Mr. Speaker. In answer to my good friend across the aisle. I'm not an attorney, but I do know that it is not a common law to the State, it is a right that must be granted by the Legislature of that State to the people. I also know that a court decision in one district is not necessarily binding upon the decision in another district. However, it does give weight and evidence, or give weight and serve as evidence in the court making a determination in that regard. I think this is the way its going. The federal court case has held that a consumer has a right to sue the federal government in this regard. I think that if we are passing this kind of law in the State, we can do no less than provide the same kind of protection for the consuming public in the State of Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to point out something in this amendment that I wish everyone would listen to."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz is the sponsor, he wasn't given the opportunity to close. He's the sponsor of the bill. Representative Marovitz, explain your vote."

Marovitz: "I'd like to explain something that is very important in this amendment and that many people may have overlooked. If you read the amendment it talks about 'should develop injury as a result of receiving such substituted drugs. The Department of Public Health shall be liable for any such injuries'. That's absolute and exclusive liability. Now according to the amendment, if a doctor prescribes Miltown, which is a sedative, and the pharmacist mistakenly gives the individual penicillin, there would still be absolute liability on the Department of Public Health because the injury may have resulted from the substituted drug. That is the wording of the amendment. If a doctor prescribes a sedative and the



pharmacist fills it with a completely different drug such as penicillin, and an injury results, this amendment is trying to hold the Department of Public Health liable for that type of a situation. That's absolute and exclusive liability. Under the bill, the Department is charged with the responsibility of preparing a list. If they negligently leave something off that they should know of, fine, that's negligence. But there is no such thing as absolute liability and if you pass this amendment, you're allowing the pharmacist the leaway of filling any drug he wants, going scott-free and having the Department of Public Health be liable."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters to close."

Peters: "Now Mr. Speaker, if I might close. If I might just...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell state your point."

Ewell: "I thought you closed already and he was on an explanation of vote. I didn't know that we could go back in explanations. Let him explain his vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 4. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The noes have it. Roll call vote. All in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, just by way of explanation of my vote, certainly when we have an amendment to the bill, I think it is somewhat unfair to take out two or three words and say that's what it means. When you read a piece of legislation, you read it in the context of the entire piece of legislation. The entire piece of legislation gives to the Department of Public Health certain powers, certain duties. It requires that they provide certain lists. The substitution of drugs is dependent upon these lists. The question then comes up that if the Department does present these lists and the evidence in court, the evidence presented in court shows that the Department was negligent, there then is liability on the part of the State. We are not talking here about holding the State liable totally and completely in each and every instance. Now there is no law that would allow that, there is no court that would allow that and I certainly would be a fool to offer that kind of an amendment. And I think, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've served here with you for a short period



of time, but you know that I would not depart of that kind of piece of legislation. I'm serious about this. I think we owe the consuming public the right to be protected when they depend upon the State for information in maintaining their good health."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen. I sat through committee and I heard this bill debated and we heard the experts talk on it. And I want to point out to you that you can't sit up and rely upon the enemies of the bill to come in and make it a little bit better for you. They're making it simply too good. And I think that they're misrepresenting the facts. Its a good bill the way its drafted. It makes an attempt to save money for old people and it does cut into the medical... it does cut into the...a...pharmaceutical profession. I acknowledge that. It cuts into the pharmaceutical industry. But I want to point out that all they're attempting to do with this amendment is give you a red herring and a smoke screen. I suggest to you you can't let hungry dogs watch the meat pile and you can't tack this amendment on a good bill. If you do you're trying to actually kill the bill. Now the lobbyists from the pharmaceutical companies came down by the dozens and the dozens and they came down and they testified, but we heard the evidence. The committee heard it, we weighed it and I say to you is what they're trying to do here is put on a little bit of absolute liability no matter what happens to make the State responsible. These same people will not introduce this bill to make the pharmaceutical companies absolutely liable if anything happens to their patients, but I suggest to you now, all the pharmaceutical companies are doing is trying to protect margins of 300, 200% profit over other drugs. This is a bad amendment designed to do nothing but cripple the bill. And if you don't want to help the old people, the aged and the people who can't afford it...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams, for what purpose do you rise?"

Williams: "I would ask the Gentleman, there, to confine his remarks to this amendment and not to the bill which we'll address at the proper time."

Speaker Redmond: "I think he's finished. Have all voted who wished?"



The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 81 ayes, 69 noes, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 5. Griesheimer. Amends House Bill 2246 as amended in Section 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Amendment No. 5 is a very simple amendment. It merely provides that this law, when it takes effect, will have application in all municipalities and all local governments in the State of Illinois. I'd urge its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 5 to House Bill 2246. Representative Marovitz, do you..."

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this amendment is absolutely not necessary at all. Its another attempt at preemption and there's nothing whatsoever that the locals can do to change a State law. There's no reason for this amendment whatsoever and I certainly would ask for a no vote on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is on the adoption of this amendment. Those....Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor of the amendment yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Lundy: "Representative, is it your feeling that without this amendment the bill would not apply to home rule units?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Its our position that you could always have the argument after this bill was passed that some certain home rule units, namely, large cities in Northern Illinois, could opt out on this on the theory that it does not provide. And rather than do that, if this bill is as important as we think it is, this clears the situation up right at the outset."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion?"

Lundy: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't think that's responsive to my question. I asked the sponsor of the amendment what his belief was regarding the effect of the bill without this amendment. I think that is why he offered to amendment. I don't think he's responded to me."



Speaker Redmond: "Do you care to respond, Representative Griesheimer?"

Griesheimer: "I believe I responded in the manner I'm going to respond in, Mr. Speaker. Without this we do not have a clear statement of State policy, if this law is to apply uniformly throughout the State, we would not allow a loophole to be built into it at the beginning where home rule units could attempt to opt out even through judicial process. We're making it absolutely clear that this is the law that applies in each and every county and each and every municipality in this State."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "I'd like to address myself to the amendment. I think the sponsor's answer makes it quite clear that its close to a frivolous amendment. I don't think there's any question that when we pass a law of general application in this General Assembly, that it applies in home rule units and outside of home rule units. This has nothing to do with the power delegated to home rule units and the home rule article of the Constitution. I don't think there's any question that it applies to individuals who live in those home rule units. The amendment is not necessary, I would urge a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Just adding one more point why this dreary amendment is meaningless. The point is that pharmacists are licensed by the State of Illinois under the Pharmacy Act. They're licensed by the State of Illinois and there's no way that the City of Chicago is going to change that in any way. And if there's any violation, there violating a State law and the State licensing procedures. There's no way that the City of Chicago is going to get out of this. This amendment has absolutely no meaning, its frivolous and I would ask everyone to oppose it."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Those in favor.....Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Well Mr. Speaker, since the sponsor spoke on the amendment twice, I would like to at least wrap this up a bit. If this is so frivolous and its so meaningless, I don't know why the sponsor's opposing it quite as strenuously as he is. I think that the



apparency of the need for this is in the very fact that the sponsor is...."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine yourself to the amendment."

Griesheimer: "Well Mr. Speaker, I am referring to the amendment, I don't..."

Speaker Redmond: "You are referring to the motives of the sponsor. Confine yourself to the amendment."

Griesheimer: "Well Mr. Speaker, I am referring to the amendment, the sponsor just got up and he is opposing this saying that it is a frivolous amendment. And I am suggesting to the members that if this is such a frivolous amendment, the sponsor would not be fighting it so hard, especially considering the fact that he is from the major home rule unit in this State and I want to make this policy absolutely clear at the beginning of this Act that when it goes into effect, we do not have any loopholes built into it to allow home rule units to avoid the full impact of this law, and I urge its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Those in favor say aye. Opposed, no. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "I request a roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "A roll call has been requested. All in favor of the adoption, vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, members of the House, as I watch home rule amendments going on in legislation, I begin to wonder why I'm down here since I do represent a Chicago district. I see no harm in putting an insurance into this legislation that it will cover the people in my district as well as the other districts in the City of Chicago and I do hope that this amendment passes."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 79 ayes, 71 noes, the amendment is adopted. 2265. Third Reading. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I did not understand the Chair to move that bill to Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "I did."

Madison: "Thank you."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2265. Ewell. A Bill for an Act to amend the



Tuberculosis Treatment Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2265 on page 1 by deleting line 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, this is merely technical language to make sure that any revenues that are collected from the transfer of this sanitarium... a...the transfer of this sanitarium facility will, any revenue that is collected, any revenue that is collected will go into the general revenue fund. That's all that it does."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is on the adoption of the amendment. All those in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2376."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2376. McAuliffe. A Bill for an Act vacating an easement in Kane County. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2376 on page 2 by deleting lines 11, 12, and 13, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McAuliffe."

McAuliffe: "I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "What does it do?"

McAuliffe: "It adds technical language to the bill, which was deleted originally. It says that property can't be used for a junkyard."

Leinenweber: "Is this bill the property in Kane County, 1.307 acres?"

McAuliffe: "It is."

Leinenweber: "Where is it located in Kane County?"

McAuliffe: "I haven't got any idea where its located."

Leinenweber: "Was this introduced at the request of anybody?"

McAuliffe: "Walter Saffs."

Leinenweber: "Who is whom?"

McAuliffe: "A resident in my ward in Chicago."

Leinenweber: "He owns the property in Kane County? Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer. The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2376. All in favor of the



adoption say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. McAuliffe. Amends House Bill 2376 on page 1 by deleting lines 5 through 7 and so forth."

McAuliffe: "Amendment No. 2 is the Highway Department's amendment, which states that the land will be only transferred after fair market value appraisal, agreement between the owner and the Highway Department. I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of the amendment. Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "Mr. Speaker, there's a half a dozen of us that are in this House from Kane County. I'm wondering where this property is?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McAuliffe."

McAuliffe: "The State paid for it evidently, the amendment here is the Highway Department amendment which agrees that the property will only be transferred after appraisal and he pays the fair market price for the property."

Schoeberlein: "What's the location of the property?"

McAuliffe: "I really couldn't tell you. I haven't got the bill here with me. All I've got is the amendment. Its in Kane County. I think Representative Skinner knows where it is and I think Representative Waddell knows where it is."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Its west"

Schoeberlein: "Okay, its out of my district, so I...."

Skinner: "...at the corner of Route 47 and Route 72. You can't get there from your district because Route 72 is such a miserable road."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor of the amendment read the amendment again? I don't have a copy of it, or at least explain it again."

McAuliffe: "The amendment simply states that the property will not be transferred to Mr. Saffs until there is an appraisal by the Highway Department and both sides agree that the price would be fair market value for the land."



Madison: "And what happens if there is no agreement?"

McAuliffe: "Then the land will not be transferred to him."

Madison: "Alright, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

All....Representative Hill."

Hill: "I wonder if the sponsor would yield to one question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Hill: "At one time, they didn't have the proper figures in regard to the acreage or the...a...a...location, perfect location of this property. Has that been straightened out?"

McAuliffe: "To the best of my knowledge it has. I talked to the Highway Department's Land Acquisition Officer today and he told me that figures that they had originally set on the property were too high. They estimate it to be \$5000 and they agreed that that was too high and the Highway Department and the man who wants the land have agreed that they will abide by an appraisal and whatever the fair market value of the land is that's what the price will be. Its only about 1.4 acres."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. All in favor of the adoption say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2387."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2387. Emil Jones. A Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Practice Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1. Emil Jones. Amends House Bill 2387 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones on the amendment."

Jones: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Amendment No. 1 to 2387 is a very very good amendment, but in the interest of time, I move to table Amendment No. 1. I leave to table Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has asked leave to table Amendment No. 1. Any objection? Amendment No. 1 is tabled. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."



Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2414. Take that one out of the record. 2438, Representative J.M. Barnes."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2438, J.M. Barnes. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Jane Barnes. Amends House Bill 2438 on page 1 by deleting lines 1 through 4 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2438 ah... the amendment drastically limits the original Bill. It provides that the Illinois Office of Education shall loan or grant secular text books and medical services free of charge to any student in the State of Illinois enrolled in grades kindergarten through grade twelve in public schools and other schools which are in compliance with the compulsory attendance law of the State of Illinois in Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This is the aid to private school Bill and now ah... it should be pointed out that this amendment is the Bill ah... or the new Bill and I know that we're only on Second Reading, but it has a number of provisions in it that perhaps ah... oughta be ah...at least discussed to prepare us in some way for the debate that will follow on Third. The few questions that I have will be brief and I'd ask maybe Representative Barnes to address herself to some of the changes. Now what you have deleted are the references to what, Jane? Would you ah....."

Barnes: "The auxiliary....."

Schneider: "I'm sorry I don't have the amendment here. I've looked at it, but I don't have here so what have you taken out?"

Barnes: "Well, just about the entire Bill. The only parts that I left in are the parts that the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision last Monday in the case of Meek vs. Picture in Pennsylvania and part of this decision approves the loaning of text books to students under the program in the State of Pennsylvania."

Schneider: "So what you're adding ah... the text books are still in



Bill and you're adding medical services and you're asking the Illinois Office of Education to monitor the program?"

Barnes: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McCourt, for what purpose do you rise?"

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker, we've been here many hours and we are only on Second Reading and I would hope that this amendment would be adopted and the Bill can be properly discussed when it's on Third Reading. I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "I'm ah... I'm always excited to hear what Jim's got to say because he's a good Member on the Committee and he has awfully good insight on....."

Speaker Redmond: "Confine yourself to the amendment."

Schneider: ".....but he did interrupt me and he did make a point of order. What I am asking then is ah... on this last portion of the amendment, Jane, what is the function of the I.O.E. and then that will be all I have to say. What role do they play in this? What does that mean?"

Barnes: "Well, they are going to provide the text books and the medical services and medical services is defined just as the registered nurses in the schools....."

Schneider: "But does that mean..... I'm sorry."

Barnes: "That's all right, you can finish."

Schneider: "Well, does that mean that they monitor the program for medical services or ah... are you talking also about other programs they could approve that they would attend to?"

Barnes: "No, I'm strictly talking about the registered nurses and it would be monitored by them."

Schneider: "So you're talking about the schools being paid..... I mean the nurses being paid in private schools with public funds?"

Barnes: "The nurses being paid in all schools."

Schneider: "All right, I have no other questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "You use... ah.... may I ask a question of the Sponsor, please?"

Barnes: "Yes, you may."



Hoffman: "Ah.....I feel that someone is casting diversion upon me, Mr. Speaker, and I wish you would do something about it."

Speaker Redmond: I will."

Hoffman: "O'kay. When you use the term 'registered nurse' in what content are you using the word 'registered'? As an R.N. or in fact that they meet the qualifications for school nurses?"

Barnes: "That's right."

Hoffman: "We've been here too long, Mr. Speaker. We've gone bananas."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions?"

Hoffman: "That's a very reasonable answer and I accept it."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. All in favor say 'aye' and all opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. The Chair did not realize that Representative Shea was handling 2414. He took it out of the record. 2414."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2414. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the establishment of a Medical Center District in the City of Chicago. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2414 on page 1, line 32 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. This is the appoint of power with regards to the Members of the Commission of the Chicago Medical Center on the near west side of Chicago."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 2414. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2443."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2443, Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2443 on page 1, line 8 and ah.... by striking the words 'home rule' and so forth."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. Committee Amendment #1 to 2443 takes the words 'home rule' out wherever it appears in the Bill and substitutes instead, ah... 'any unit of local government'. At the bottom of the Bill ah... it makes a change in that the department ah... and we're talking about the Department of Revenue, ah... shall determine the compatibility of the local tax. I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Agreed Amendment #1 to House Bill 2443. All in favor say 'aye' and all opposed say..... Representative Skinner."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Will this make the collection of the Cook County Liquor Tax on wholesale liquor dealers easier?"

Yourell: "Yes, it will. Upon a written notice.... a request by the County of Cook or any other unit of local government, ah... the collection and the administration of any tax that is compatible with any tax is collected by the Department of Revenue and I think what we're doing, Representative Skinner, is talking to the Bill and not the amendment."

Skinner: "I'm sorry. Would you repeat the amendment, then?"

Yourell: "The amendment takes out wherever the words, 'home rule' appears and places in... that.... there.... that place 'any unit of local government' and on ah....."

Skinner: "Does this ah... if the Speaker could transmit another question ah.... would this mean that my county could issue a wholesale liquor tax and let this.... could levy a wholesale liquor tax and then ah... have the Department of Revenue....."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is talking about whether his county by ordinance, may impose a tax. I don't think that's got anything to do with this legislation."

Speaker Redmond: "I think you are correct. Anything further? The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 Representative



Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, I don't find the amendment here on my desk.... I don't seem to be able to find anything here on my desk. I would like to find out what this does to the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah.... now for the third time, what it does to the Bill is take out 'home rule' and place in that place 'any unit of local government' and makes it important to the Department of Revenue because they thought it was important that the tax upon written request of any local government would request to be collected by the Department of Revenue be a tax that they're already collecting."

Walsh: "Well, if I may speak on the amendment...."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Walsh: "The Bill is very bad to start with. The amendment makes it worse for those of us who live in non home rule units because it permits our non home rule units to levy taxes without any responsibility to their constituents. Village Boards and and counties can levy....."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, he's speaking to the Bill. Now I think that we've got to vote on this amendment and all that the amendment does is ah... it's a Committee Amendment that was agreed upon by the Department of Revenue. This does not say that any unit of local government may do anything; except upon written request or levy any tax. All this amendment does is substitute the words 'home rule' for 'any unit of local government'. Now if the gentleman wants to talk about the merits of the Bill ah.... he says it's a bad Bill ah.... and I happen to disagree and so does a lot of other people, but I think we oughta talk about the amendment and vote on the amendment either up or down."

Speaker Redmond: "I agree with the Representative."

Walsh: "Well, what do you mean you agree with him, Mr. Speaker. I was speaking to the amendment and if I may continue....."

Speaker Redmond: "Address yourself to the amendment."

Walsh: "I was addressing myself to the amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed. Representative Shea."



Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I think that if the Assistant Minority Leader would do less arguing with the Chair and more to the amendment under consideration, perhaps we wouldn't be delayed so long."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh, confine your remarks to the amendment."

Walsh: "Well, I would have been through, Mr. Speaker, confining my remarks to the amendment, if I had not been interrupted. Back to what I said, this amendment provides that the Bill is extended to non home rule units and provides that taxing bodies in non home rule units can levy a tax without any responsibility and I submit to you that that's wrong. When the tax is collected by the state, the taxpayer feels that the state has levied that tax and the tax goes for municipal services and there's no accountability. Now the amendment is bad. The Bill is horrible to start with... the amendment is bad and as a person who represents many people in non home rule units, ask everyone to oppose this amendment and then to oppose the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Palmer: "Ah... Buz, in the original Bill ah... there's a fiscal request ah... a fiscal note request, was that obtained?"

Yorell: "I believe it has."

Palmer: "Has one been filed, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "Well, there's no fiscal note request."

Palmer: "Well, I'd ask for a fiscal note, not only on the Bill, but also on the amendment, which I think I am within my rights to do so at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Palmer: "That's all."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is... Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill was heard in the Revenue Committee and I may have misunderstood and I'd like to ask the Sponsor of the amendment if ah...."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."



Schraeder: "I understood him to say that the Department of Revenue didn't object to this amendment?"

Yourell: "What did you say, Sir?"

Schraeder: "You say that the Department of Revenue didn't object to this amendment?"

Yourell: "The Department of Revenue asked for an amendment and that amendment was worked out in cooperation with the Department of Revenue and the people that worked it out insisted that the tax.... or the Department insisted that the tax at least be compatible with the tax that they're presently collecting. The Revenue Department had no objection to this amendment in Committee."

Schraeder: "Well, let me speak to the subject, if I may, Mr. Chairman."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schraeder: "The Department of Revenue does not approve of the compatibility of these taxes. It has so indicated. I happened to have been on the Committee and I opposed the Bill. I oppose it now and I certainly oppose the statement in the amendment. Secondly, we're going to give the powers ah... not only to Chicago, if this Bill is passed, but to every municipality could put on a tax without a referendum. This is a very bad state of affairs. For those two reasons and basically because the compatibility of a tax..... we're saying to any municipality to put a tax on and the Department of Revenue will be glad to collect it for you and then the legislature can catch all devilment for passing the tax. This is a bad amendment to a bad Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I handled a piece of similar legislation during the last Session of the legislature and was a few votes short on Third Reading. When this Bill was heard in Committee, one of the cries, particularly from my colleagues across the aisle was, that it did not extend to units of local government other than home rule units. This Bill, in its amended form, has been worked out where such ah... the Department of Revenue says that it is now in a workable form and that they can make it work. The Municipal League is now in favor of this legislation and I think it is an extremely good amendment and should pass."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I always hesitate to disagree with the eloquence of the Majority Leader, but I would point out to the people who don't live in home rule units, that what this amendment does, as Representative Schraeder pointed out, it says in effect, with this amendment, that any unit of local government can ask the Department of Revenue to administer and enforce their ordinances as specified in a written request and impose a tax compatible with the like state tax. Now what the hooker in here that isn't so obvious, it's bad enough that they want the state to collect all of the taxes and handle all of the cost and problems that they would otherwise have, but the hooker in here is that your non home rule units are not going to be impowered under the Constitution to pass some of the taxes that the home rule units, like the City of Chicago or my own town, would be able to pass. There will be a great deal more utilization of this power by the home rule units who are seeking your votes that you are nor representing home rule units. They're seeking your votes to give them a power for which you will take the blame."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as was pointed out, I believe earlier in debate, we wrestled with this problem two years ago and again this term, trying to make a reasonable approach to this very vital problem, which in the long run will save money for the taxpayers because they'll be one collection agency and one auditing agency that ah... like is done in sales tax and other areas. I think this is a good Bill and it's a step in the right direction. It got out of Committee at 13 to 5 because many of those who were on the Committee last year realized the importance of it and now that it had the correction over which the objection of the Department of Revenue were satisfied. It should come out and it should pass and give the people of State of Illinois a better administration for everybody with less money.... because if we have to duplicate on the local level as well as on the state level, it becomes very much more costly. I ask for your support of this Bill and this



amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment.
Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, I had requested a fiscal note."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. All
those..... Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, I'd like the opportunity to close, Mr. Speaker. I ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Yourell: "There is nothing in this Bill, whatever, that says that any
unit or local government may or shall impose any tax. Now if you
want to read that into the Bill, well that's fine, but that's not in
the Bill. All this amendment and the Bill says is that any unit of
local government has a tax that is compatible with the tax that is
presently collected by the Department of Revenue for the State of
Illinois and is spured back by any unit of local government, that
upon written request..... upon written request, that the Department
of Revenue, providing the tax is compatible, will collect the tax.
All of the cost of collecting the tax will be born by the unit of
local government that makes the request. I move the adoption of
Committee Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Committee
Amendment #1 to House Bill 2443. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed
'no' and the Chair is unable to determine. All in favor vote 'aye'
and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will
take the record. On this question there are 73 'aye' and 46 'no'
and the amendment is adopted. 2443. Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "The Bill is still on Second, Mr. Speaker, is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's correct."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Maragos: "This has an Appropriation Bill accompanying it, 2445. Do we
need a fiscal note on the Appropriation Bill attached to it? 2445
is an adjoining ah...Bill which allows \$100,000 for this particular
thing and I don't think a fiscal note is necessary."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."



Duff: "Mr. Speaker, at the urging of the Majority Leader a little earlier in this Session, the Chair ruled, with respect to House Bill 900, that a fiscal note was required, even though it had an appropriation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I now move that a fiscal note to House Bill 2443 is not applicable because it ah... is accompanied and is a companion Bill of House Bill 2445, which is a \$100,000 Appropriation Bill, which passed out of Committee ah... two or three days ago."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, you had just already moved to another item on the agenda. I think that the motion is not timely."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, under... although an Appropriation Bill may have passed out of this House, it had to do with the original Bill and does not ... and did not have to do with the amendment. Now under the ah... Section 1 of the Fiscal Note Act, every Bill except those Bills making a direct appropriation, the purpose or effect of which is to expend any state funds, etc... or to increase or decrease. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that one is required on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, my understanding is that Mr. Yourell just supplied a fiscal note, but aside from that fact, we went through this earlier today and in Chapter 63 in an Act entitled 'A Note Requiring Fiscal Notes', Section 3 of that Act talks how a Member may move that that Act or that request ah... on that Bill is inapplicable and then Section E of our rules and I would direct Mr. Duff's attention to Section E of the rules, with regard to the application of fiscal notes; also provides a method whereby a Member can say that a fiscal note is inapplicable and how that is handled."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair rules that the motion is in order. Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, point of information."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schraeder: "I'm not sure on the processing of a fiscal note and I'd like



to have some information from the Chair, if I may."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schraeder: "Who may process or submit a fiscal note? Is that a responsibility of a Member of the House or is that the responsibility of an agency of state government?"

Speaker Redmond: "I believe it's a Member..... the responsibility of an agency of state government."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, on that basis then I would ask the Speaker to look at the fiscal note that has been submitted and ask if it is sufficient to meet the requirements that's requested by...."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair intends to put the motion of Representative Yourell as to whether or not a fiscal note is required. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure whether this point has been made, but ah... in the Fiscal Note Act, it indicates when a Bill has been amended ah... that the cost.... and this is Section 4237.... when a Bill has been amended on the House floor ah... then the fiscal note must include that ah... amendment and I don't think the fiscal note in this instance includes the amendment because we just adopted the amendment and how could it?"

Speaker Redmond: "All right, the Chair indicated it was his intention to put the question that was raised by Representative Yourell's motion."

Deuster: "What was the motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "That the House determine that the fiscal note was not required, which is in the Fiscal Note Act. Representative Palmer and Duff have spoken before. I believe Representative Walsh has and now Representative Hart."

Hart: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. Representative..... all those in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and those opposed 'no' and the 'ayes'..... all those vote 'aye' and all those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Representative Skinner."

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Skinner: "We've got a real chance, here, to save the taxpayers some money and if we can delay this bill past midnight, he's not going to be able to have two legislative...."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman is out of order. Representative Duff, for what reason do you rise?"

Duff: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Duff: "As I understand it, the motion requires 89 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Previous question?"

Duff: "No, I'm sorry, I was talking on the motion. I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "You'd be wrong on that too; its the majority of those present and voting. On this question there's 63 ayes, 45 nays, the previous question. The question is shall the House determine that a fiscal note is not required on House Bill 2443. No, that was on the previous question. The motion for the previous question fails. Representative Walsh. I'd like to call attention to the House the fact that we have, in two hours and a half, we have done ten bills. We have about ten more to go and on that basis, we'll get out of here at 3:00 o'clock in the morning because we intend to go through all House bills on Second Reading."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, that is not justification for taking action on a bill that we should not be taking action on. I submit to you that a motion to suspend the provisions of the Fiscal Note Act where it is clearly called for and where a fiscal note was presumably filed for the bill when it was unamended, is just ridiculous. You know for the first time in the time that I've been in the legislature, I said the Fiscal Note Act suspended earlier today. It was shoddy action; we should not have taken it then and we should have not have attempted it now. Now Mr. Speaker...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea, for what purpose do you rise?"

Shea: "I rise on a point of personal privilege because I'm sure the Gentleman is directing his remarks to me and it seems to me quite peculiar that when one follows the rules and one follows the statutes of this State and a majority of the people in the chambers sustain him, Mr. Walsh then feels its shoddy treatment. Mr. Walsh has not yet learned that he's a minority member of this House, not a majority member, and I



him to remember his actions and those of some other people in the last four years."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Yes, eminently fair to the last part of his statement and to the first part, he's overly sensitive. I wasn't really thinking of him, I was thinking of you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Thank you."

Walsh: "But now that he mentions it, you weren't here, he was. Again, and seriously, we should not tamper with the Fiscal Note Act, it is there for a purpose, we know the purpose and again, seriously, Mr. Speaker, ha-ha, this is the worst of all, ha-ha. Again, I'm very serious and I can hardly look at you anymore. Ha-ha. I ask...I ask the membership...I implore the membership...ha-ha...ha-ha..."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Walsh: "Oh good. Yeh. Alright, I'm in the tunnel where I belong, Mr. Speaker. I implore the membership, seriously, and I am being very serious now, to reject the Gentleman's request to not have a fiscal note on this bill and amendment, which obviously requires a fiscal note."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer, again."

Palmer: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Palmer: "Section 7 of the Fiscal Note Act, Chapter 63, Section 42.37, in the, about the middle of that Section, it provides concerning the amendment, 'in like manner whenever any measure is amended on the floor of either House in such matters to substantially effect the cause thereof or the revenues to be derived thereof as stated in the fiscal note attached to the measure prior to such amendment. The majority of such House may propose that no action shall be taken upon the amendment until the sponsor of the amendment presents to the members a statement of the fiscal effect of his proposed amendment'. Mr. Speaker, I think you did provide a fiscal note on the original bill, am I correct on that?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Palmer: "Well, then I will move that no action be taken upon the amendment



until such time as the sponsor presents to the members a statement of the fiscal effect as provided by law."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Farley."

Farley: "Well Mr. Speaker, am I correct in assuming that the amendment was already adopted and the Gentleman's remarks are untimely?"

Speaker Redmond: "The amendment has been adopted. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "May I pose an inquiry to the Chair, Mr. Speaker? A fiscal note has been filed?"

Speaker Redmond: "It has, yes."

Schlickman: "Alright, then by admission of the sponsor of this bill, a fiscal note is necessary, is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't draw that interpretation, necessarily, I think he felt that by doing it that he would answer whatever requirement even if it was spurious, and that it could be moved to Third order of Reading."

Schlickman: "Well Mr. Speaker, I respectfully suggest that by his having filed a fiscal note, he has admitted that a fiscal note is necessary, and it seems to me that the next order of business is to determine whether or not, by the filing of that fiscal note, he has complied with the Act. I understand that the fiscal note is one that is prepared by the sponsor and I respectfully call to your attention that a fiscal note must be prepared by the effected agency. The effected agency, in this case, is the Department of Revenue, and that the fiscal note is out of order and that this bill should stay at the order of Second Reading until a fiscal note has been supplied to this body by the Department of Revenue."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, the fiscal note that was submitted by the sponsor was from the information received from the Department which was attached to the accompanying bill, which is the Appropriation bill. So therefore, the implication and the information submitted on that fiscal note by the sponsor was given to him by the Department, so in effect, it was given...prepared by the Department."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester, this is the fourth time."

Duester: "Well Mr. Speaker, in support of Representative Palmer's motion, the Fiscal Note Act clearly indicates that whenever any measure is amended, and this one was amended, on the floor of either House in such manner as to substantially effect the cost stated in the fiscal note, this clearly contemplates that we already had a fiscal note, but an amendment subsequent to it, a majority of the House may propose that no action be taken until the sponsor presents to the members a statement....and I would suggest that we act on Representative Palmer's motion, which is consistent with the Fiscal Note Act."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Well Mr. Speaker, I appreciate all the debate and concern about this legislation, particularly the amendment, but I think what most people are forgetting is that I've made a motion and that motion is to move that the fiscal note that was required is not applicable, so let's vote on the motion and let's get the votes up there one way or the other."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the Gentleman's motion that the House find that the Fiscal Note Act is not applicable. All those in favor say aye; opposed no. All those in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. It takes a majority of those present and voting. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? On this question there are 75 ayes, 47 noes. Clerk, take the record. On this question, 75 ayes, 47 noes, and the motion carries. Third Reading. 2451."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2451. A Bill for an Act to provide reimbursement for reduced transit fares for the handicapped. Second Reading of the Bill. This bill has been read a second time previously and held for a fiscal note. The fiscal note has now been filed."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. The Chair will now go to the order of Senate Bills' Third Reading priority of call to call one bill that dies today. Senate Bill 122. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, if I might, and I've talked to the minority



leadership on this, there are several bills, some Senate bills and some House bills on the calendar that will die either today, tomorrow, or Friday, and I would now move that any bill on the calendar, the thirty day rule be extended through Friday, May 23rd."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that any bill that dies today, Senate or House, that the termination date be May 23rd, is that correct?"

Shea: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Today, tomorrow, or Sunday."

Shea: "Friday."

Speaker Redmond: "Friday. Be extended to...a...better state that again, we're having trouble."

Shea: "Alright, Mr. Speaker...."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you hold that one until we get rid of Mr....."

Shea: "Alright."

Speaker Redmond: "There's one now that I've called for Third Reading. Senate Bill 122, the only one on Third Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 122. A Bill for an Act to amend the Charitable Solicitation Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I thought that the motion concluded the bill. If you want it heard, fine, I'll call it again."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't care if nothing gets heard. I had called for..."

Daniels: "Oh, okay. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 122 amends the Charitable Solicitation Act. It raises from \$10,000 to \$25,000 the amount of contributions a charitable organization may receive before being required to file a financial statement. It passed the Senate 45-2 and I ask your favorable consideration of the same."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this bill pass? All in favor vote aye, opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 109 ayes, 7 noes, the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Now, Representative Shea, will you state your motion again please?"



Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that all House bills on the calendar that would die either today, tomorrow, Thursday, May 22nd, or either today or tomorrow, that the time for hearing those bills in the thirty-day calendar date be extended through May 23rd, and that on all Senate bills that that time be extended through Thursday, May 29th."

Speaker Redmond: "We've heard the motion. The question is on the motion. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, do we need a roll call on this?"

Speaker Redmond: "All those in favor vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 132 aye, 1 no, the motion carries. House Bills' Second Reading. 2455."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2455. Younge. A Bill for an Act in relation to neighborhood opportunities center programs. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1. Younge. Amends House Bill 2455 on page 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge."

Younge: "The Amendment No. 1 merely makes more definite, specific the goals of the program, the method by which it will be implemented and the course of materials to be taught. And I move for the adoption of Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2455. All in favor of the adoption, say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2477."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2477. A Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Prosecutors Council. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2477 on page 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is...a... bill that went through Judiciary II, there was quite a discussion about it, I took it out of the record yesterday. I believe there is..."



is there an Amendment No. 2 or 3 offered by Mr. Palmer there?"

Jack O'Brien: "Number 4 by Palmer."

Shea: "And number 2 and 3 are identical are they not? There by Mr. Katz."

Jack O'Brien: "Right."

Shea: "Alright, what I would do with regards to Amendment No. 1 is ask leave of the House to table that amendment because I want to accept Mr. Palmer's Amendment No. 4."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? The amendment's tabled."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Katz. Amends House Bill 2477, as amended, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz."

Katz: "Similarly, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would seek leave to table Amendments No. 2 and 3 because Amendment No. 4 is being offered incorporates the substance of 2 and 3."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to table Amendments 2 and 3. Hearing no objection the Amendments 2 and 3 are tabled."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 4. Palmer. Amends House Bill 2477 on page 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Majority Leader, the other night, asked me to review and revise Amendment... his Amendment No. 1. I've discussed Amendments No. 2 and 3 with Mr. Katz, and with other people, have worked out what I feel will be a satisfactory solution to the problem. We felt that the Amendment No. 1 was overstructured that the State's Attorneys' Association in Illinois, composed of all the States Attorneys were providing a valuable service insofar as the training is concerned and they are also providing prosecutorial services which the Amendment No. 4 will not touch because those services now are funded by the I.L.E.C. Insofar as the training services are concerned, these were funded by the I.L.E.C. and what we seek to do here, is to continue the funding as well as provide some sort of a transition for a...a...for the States Attorneys in this State. So what we've done, here, then is to provide for an eleven member council, advisory council, Illinois Prosecutors Advisory Council, composed of eight prosecutors from four Appellate Districts in Illinois, as well as a



States Attorney of Cook County, as well as the President of the Illinois States Attorneys Association and the Attorney General. We have given them some minimal duties here primarily in the area of training the States Attorneys as is being done now and I will move for the adoption of Amendment No. 4 to this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment No. 4 to House Bill 2477. All in favor of the adoption say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further amendments. Third Reading. 2555. Take that out of the record. 2558. Oh, pardon me. No amendments on.... will you read 2555?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2555. Schoeberlein. A Bill for an Act to recreate the Illinois Commission on Labor Laws. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2558 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "What was that number please?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1, on page 1, line 1, in the title by deleting 7.2A and inserting 7.21A."

Schoeberlein: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in error, it showed \$40,000 instead of \$30,000."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2555. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2558."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2558. Meyer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Housing Development Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2558 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. This is a technical amendment changing the paragraph number 7.2A to 7.21A. I move for its adoption."



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2558. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2573."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2573. Gene Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Jack O'Brien: "Amends House Bill 2573 on page 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment No. 1 is a Committee Amendment. The bill originally stated that we were talking about...a....a...provisions of psychological services for in-service training in public schools. The committee requested in the amendment, provide that we don't use the term 'public' we say schools approved by Illinois Office of Education, which is a more general inclusive term, and I would move for the adoption of Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2573. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments.?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further amendments. Third Reading. 2579."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2579. Duester. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2579...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester on 2579."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, did you read the amendment?"

Jack O'Brien: "Yes sir."

Duester: "This amendment had been adopted on a prior occasion."

Jack O'Brien: "There's no minutes in here, you'd better adopt it again. To make sure."



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to 2579. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. Representative Shea."

Shea: "This is a floor amendment to this bill?"

Duester: "Yes, yes sir."

Shea: "Well is it a committee or a floor amendment?"

Duester: "Oh, I'm sorry. I'm sorry, yes its a committee amendment."

Shea: "Then the calendar is in error. Right?"

Duester: "The calendar?"

Shea: "Yes. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2579. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2580. Oh, pardon me. That's an appropriation bill. 2582."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2582. Hirschfeld. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create the University Civil Service System of Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2582 on page 2, line 14, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Legislative Reference Bureau made an error in drafting the bill in setting the dates for the vacations of the employees of the various universities and the Committee Amendment did nothing but rectify that particular fact and I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2582. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Hirschfeld. Amends House Bill 2582 on page 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the time this bill was heard before the committee, Representative Ebbesen raised the question concerning its cost, and the



universities that were there to testify stated that if the universities were not allowed to select the holidays, there would be a large cost in the bill, but if the universities were allowed to select the holidays, there would be very little cost, and so the bill has now been amended to permit the universities to designate the five holidays that will be used by the various crafts at the universities and I would move for the adoption of this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2582. All in favor say aye; opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "There's Amendment 3, here, that looks identical to 2."

Hirschfeld: "Its got to be a mistake and I move we table Amendment, that amendment, or just not consider it."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Amendment No. X..."

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "I expected you to wear orange. Ha-ha. 2835."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2835. Keller. A Bill for an Act creating the Wabash White County Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor? Request for a fiscal note on this, Representative Keller. Who requested it, Mr. Clerk? Pull it out of the record temporarily. 2891."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2891. Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2891 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, Committee Amendment No. 1, after it was voted out of committee, we found that there were placement errors and language errors and I have redrafted the same intent into a new amendment with the corrections made, so I would now move to table Committee Amendment No. 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Table Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 2891."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Berman. Amends House Bill 2891 on page 1, line 1, and so forth."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker, the amendment, as was the Committee Amendment before it, is the bill. Its the...a...this, and the following bill, and another bill that's already passed out of the House is the package dealing with the Chicago Residential Schools. 2891, the amendment here, sets it up for transition from the operation from Northeastern Illinois University to the Illinois Office of Education and expands the scope of the program from just the City of Chicago to the County of Cook, and I move the adoption of Amendment No. 2."

Speaker Redmond: The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 2891, as it was introduced, created the Truancy Prevention Act, and implemented a pilot truency prevention program. As I heard the description of Amendment No. 1, I must question the germaness of this amendment."

Berman: "May I point out to the...a...to my colleague and to the Chair, I refer you specifically to page 2, lines 3 through 9, and which is the program that is referred to and the following language is in line with the intent of the truancy program."

Schlickman: "In that connection, may I ask the sponsor or ask the Clerk a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "The amendment amends Chapter 122?"

Berman: "Yes."

Schlickman: "Which section?"

Berman: "A...Section 13-10, 13-10.1 through 13-10.6...a..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker with regard to the issue of germaness, you ruled previously that an amendment was germane if it amended a section of the Act, of an Act which was not contained in the bill. I call to your attention that this bill, as introduced, created a new section of the School Code, that the amendment amends existing sections of the School Code and creates a new section, separate and apart from the new section as provided for, was provided for, when



the bill was introduced. And based on the ruling that you made previously, I would respectfully suggest that this amendment is not germane and should be ruled out of order."

Berman: "Well Mr. Speaker, if I may respond."

Speaker Redmond: "Respond."

Berman: "The bill, as indicated, set up a new paragraph in the School Code. When we're dealing with germaness and we have a bill that has a new paragraph, I think we must look to the subject matter and, as I indicated before, the subject matter is the same, instead of adding a new section called Section 26-12, we are starting new Sections number 13-10.1 through 10.6 and also dealing with the School Code, but in particular, we are dealing with the Truancy Prevention Act and same and the ...on the amendment, so I think this is totally germane."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised by my parliamentarian that, in his opinion, the amendment is germane and I will have to adopt his opinion."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to know where your parliamentarian was when you made your last ruling on the same point?"

Speaker Redmond: "So would I."

Berman: "I move the adoption of Amendment..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 2 to House Bill 2891. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The question is on the adoption of the amendment. All in favor vote aye; opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 67 ayes, 27 noes, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further amendments. Third Reading. 2892."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2892. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to establish Northeastern Illinois University. Second Reading of the Bill. This bill has been read a second time previously and Amendment No. 1 adopted. Amendment No. 2. Berman. Amends House Bill 2892, as amended, on page 1 and line 32 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Amendment No. 2 takes out some obsolete



language, such as a person being habitually truant and...a....and guilty and puts the wording more in conformity with the revised language of the new Juvenile Court Act and I move the adoption of Amendment No. 2."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "May I ask the sponsor a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Geo-Karis: "If I read my digest correctly, Representative Berman, it says here that House Amendment No. 1 provides for a truant officer of any school district in any county with population of over 2,000,000 people. Now this is Northeastern Illinois University, since when do we have a bill for college students with a truant officers provisions?"

Berman: "Because this dealt with the Chicago residential schools whereby truant officers were originally in the Act that were used to bring these children to the juvenile court that committed them to the residential schools and were transferred three years ago from the Board of Education to Northeastern Illinois University."

Geo-Karis: "But you and I know, Representative Berman, that the juvenile court applies anyway without establishing a separate Act. Now would I be wrong about that, Mr. Berman?"

Berman: "Give me the question again?"

Geo-Karis: "You and I know that the juvenile court would apply anyway if this is a truant school to which you refer, and you don't need to make another Act to apply it, do you? In other words...."

Berman: "This amends...this bill amends the existing Act."

Geo-Karis: "Well, how does it...what is the existing...would you just give me the gist of the existing Act?"

Berman: "Well the purpose of the bill, Representative Geo-Karis, is to bring the wording of the Act that authorized Northeastern Illinois University to operate the Chicago residential schools. They were formerly called the Chicago Parental Schools, to bring the Act into line, number one, with the revisions in the Juvenile Court Act. Number two, to prepare for a program of transfer of the operation of the residential schools from the Northeastern Illinois University, which



wants to get rid of these programs to the Office of Education. We also expand, as I did in the previous Bill the definition of the jurisdiction of these schools from the City of Chicago to the County of Cook and update the language so that we're talking about ah... remission rather than commitments and ah... diagnostic periods of four weeks ah... of two weeks, rather than four weeks in line with the current practice. I'd be glad to give you a synopsis ah... much more lengthy than appears in the digest to show you the purpose of all of these Bills."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak on the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "On the amendment."

Geo-Karis: "Or on the amendment to the Bill. Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that the amendment is really germane to the main essence of the Bill because there are two incompatible items. First of all, the truant schools of the Chicago residential schools has it set up by separate Acts, to provide for the very thing that this amendment proposes to provide and I do feel that it's obsolete ah... amendment and doesn't even belong in it and I speak against the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, if you will note on the ah... question of germaness, Amendment #2 amends the Bill as amended. It makes ah... relatively few substantive changes. The changes are mostly in form ah... if the question is one of germaness ah... Amendment #1 ah.. certainly ah... that would have been ah...it's not timely as relates to Amendment #1 and ah... this amendment amends 2892 as amended. That's my technical answer. In fact, ah.. the ah... my colleague is wrong because the ah.. Bill that is being amended does deal with Northeastern schools and it's very germane."

Geo-Karis: "May I just reply that....."

Speaker Redmond: "No."

Geo-Karis: "Well, this is ah... he talking about the germaness...."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of order....."

Geo-Karis: "How can I be out of order?"

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 2892. All in favor say 'aye' and those opposed say



'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. We took one out of the record a few minutes ago..... Third Reading. 2835."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2835, Keller. A Bill for an Act creating...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos, for what purpose do you rise?"

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I think that you adopted the amendment, but did not declare 2892 on Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "I'll bet your wrong. I did."

Maragos: "I stand corrected."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2835, Keller. A Bill for an Act creating a Wabash, White and Gallatin County Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. There are two more remaining here and then we are finished with Second Reading. Ah.... 895."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 895. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the regulation of business vocational schools. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 895 on page 1 by deleting lines 1, 2, and 3 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah..... Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 895 is an amendment which ah... really is the entire Bill now. We've incorporated ah... some of the provisions of House Bill 2146 and we worked out some of the difficulties with the people in the industry ah.... and it really is a rewriting of ah.. the entire Vocational Act and I would move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 895. All in favor say 'aye'..... Representative Shea."

Shea: "Just one more time slowly..... what are we doing? You're talking about putting three Bills together or what?"

Hoffman: "No, I said that we have ah... in House Bill 895, in Amendment #1, the program that we worked out with the industry ah... with the people that were involved with the private business and vocational schools and in that ah.... working that out, we included the provisions that



are also included in House Bill 2146, which ah... the Bill is being introduced by the Office of ah... Office of Education."

Shea: "I'm sure that Representative Schlickman would find them all germane."

Hoffman: "He's gone, so I'm sure we're all right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well, I would..... Mr. Speaker, House Bill 2146 authorizes the sale of 5½ acres of real estate in Logan County. I don't..... was there another Bill or did you give us the wrong number."

Hoffman: "Maybe I had the wrong number, let me look. It's 2148."

Deuster: "Or 49 could it be?"

Hoffman: "No, 2148."

Deuster: "Oh, yes. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of House Bill 895. All in favor say 'aye' and all opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there any other amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 1091."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1091, Kozubowski. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to state finance. Second Reading of the Bill. Three Committee Amendments. Amendment #1, amends House Bill 1091..... out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. On the Supplemental Calendar.... #1 appears House Bill 52."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 52. A Bill for an Act to provide for increased terms imprisonment and mandatory life imprisonment. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 52 on page 2 on line 11 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. This amendment reduces the sentence to ah... ten year mandatory sentence and it makes the Bill more lenient. I move for the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 52. All in favor of the adoption say 'aye' and all



opposed say 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted.
Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. House Bill 95."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 95, Williams. A Bill for an Act to amend the
Criminal Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment.
Amends House Bill 95 on page 2, line 8 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "I move for the adoption of the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of the amend-
ment. All.... Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "What does it do?"

Williams: "Wait till I get it. I forgot what it did, it was so long
ago. What is that amendment, I don't even have the amendment? I
don't know of any amendment on there."

Fleck: "You've got a Committee Amendment. The Clerk read it. Will the
Clerk read the amendment in full?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amends House Bill 95 on page 2, line 8 by inserting immedi-
ately after 'genitals' the following: 'Ultimate sexual acts are
simulated where there is an explicit close-up representation of
human genitals which gives the appearance of the consumation of
ultimate sexual act, normal or perverted.'"

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Committee
Amendment #1 to House Bill 95. All.... Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Wait..... "

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Wait... Mr. Speaker, I didn't think that amendment was on
there and I don't want that amendment on there."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to table the amendment. Does
he have leave. Amendment #1 is tabled. Are there any further amend-
ments? Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Now did the Clerk say that this was a Committee Amendment or am
I wrong?"

Jack O'Brien: "Offered in Judiciary II Committee by Representative
Williams."



Fleck: "Well, if that's a Committee Amendment ah... I would think that maybe the Committee had something to do with this."

Speaker Redmond: "He was the Sponsor. Representative Williams."

Williams: "Now that was offered.... ah...I remember now.... that was so long ago. I remember what happened there."

Fleck: "What happened?"

Williams: "That was ah... simulated ah..you know, the movie industry wanted me to put simulated in there and this would eliminate the movies from being a part of it...."

Fleck: "Simulate what?"

Speaker Redmond: "The point is well taken."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to know what he is talking about when he's talking about simulation..... simulate what?"

Williams: "Simulate would be ah... taking a picture of it."

Fleck: "Of what?"

Williams: "Of the ah.... act. Whatever the act is."

Fleck: "Well, what are we talking about here? I want to know what acts you are talking about."

Speaker Redmond: "I suggest that Representative Fleck read the Bill."

Williams: "Here, ah.. I'll read the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "What's your pleasure with respect to the amendment, Representative Williams?"

Williams: "Table the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams moves to table the amendment. Amendment #1 is tabled. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Isn't the discussion of this legislation in violation of Ben Polk's ah... public display of pornography?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any further amendments? Representative Williams, any further amendments?"

Williams: "No."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 721. Shame on Representative Fleck."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 721, R.K. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to



create the crime... of use of a firearm in the Commission of any criminal offense. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, that last amendment didn't go to this Bill either."

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

Hoffman: "I said that the last amendment read doesn't go on my Bill either."

Jack O'Brien: "I was reading the Bill."

Hoffman: "Oh."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any amendments on 721."

Hoffman: "No."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2954."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2954, Brinkmeier. A Bill for an Act creating an Educational Service Region Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Jack O'Brien: "No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Dos' is allus'. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we do now stand adjourned until 10:00 pm. tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the motion. All in favor say 'aye' and all opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and we'll stand in adjournment until 10:00 am. in the morning."

Unknown: "Thank you very much."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
4	9:42	Deuster	
5		Speaker Shea)	Tabled
5		Brinkmeier)	1570 should be tabled
5		Calvo	1909
5		Speaker Shea	
5		DiPrima	Table ..
5		Speaker Shea	Table H.B.1864
6		Madigan)	
6		Speaker Shea)	
6	9:47	Mugalian)	
6		Speaker Shea)	
6		Speaker Shea	H.B. 1398-Third Reading
7		Boyle	Leave to return to 2nd for Amend.
7		Speaker Shea	Leave
7	9:50	Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 1398
7		Speaker Shea	
7		Hanahan	Move adoption
7		Speaker Shea)	
7		Madigan)	
7		Hanahan)	
8	9:53	Rigney	
9		Speaker Shea	
9		Brinkmeier	
9		Speaker Shea	
9	9:56	Boyle	
9		Speaker Shea	
9		Neff	



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9		Speaker Shea	
9		Brinkmeier	
10		Speaker Shea	
10	9:58	Simms	
10		Speaker Shea	
10	9:59	Skinner	Amendment #1
11		Speaker Shea	
11		Stone	Move previous question
11		Speaker Shea	
11	10:00	Hanahan	To close
12		Speaker Shea	#1-H.B. 1398 lost
12		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
12		Speaker Shea)	Third Reading
12		Stone)	Parliamentary Inquiry
13		Speaker Shea	
13		Pierce	Parliamentary Inquiry
13		Speaker Shea	
13		Pierce	
13		Speaker Shea	H.B. 988
13		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 988. Third Reading.
13		Speaker Shea	
13		Mudd	
14		Speaker Shea	
14	10:08	Cunningham	
14		Speaker Shea)	
14, 15		Simms)	
15		Mudd	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	4.
15	10:10	Simms		
15		Speaker Shea		
15		Terzich		
15		Speaker Shea)		
)		
15		Schlickman)		
16		Mudd)		
)		
16		Schlickman)		
16		Speaker Shea		
16	10:13	Matijevich		
16		Speaker Shea		
16		Mudd		
16		Speaker Shea	H.B. 988 passed	
16	10:16	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1398. Third Reading.	
17		Speaker Shea		
17		Boyle	Leave to re-refer Interim Study	
17		Speaker Shea	Leave	
17		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1399. Third Reading.	
17		Speaker Shea		
17	10:19	Boyle		
18		Speaker Shea)		
)		
18	10:20	Collins)		
19		Speaker Shea)		
)		
19		Houlihan)		
19		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1401. Third Reading.	
19		Speaker Shea		
19		Giglio		
19	10:22	Speaker Shea	H.B. 1399 passed	



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20	10:25	Washburn	
20		Speaker Shea	
20		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1405. Third Reading.
20		Speaker Shea	
20	10:27	Madison	
20		Speaker Shea	
20	10:28	Walsh	
20		Speaker Shea)	
)	
21		Walsh)	
21		Madison	
21		Speaker Shea)	
)	
21	10:29	Geo-Karis)	
21		Madison	
21		Speaker Shea)	
)	
22		Friedrich)	
22		Madison)	
)	
22		Friedrich)	
22		Speaker Shea	
22		Barnes	Point of order
22		Speaker Shea	
22		Madison)	
)	
22, 23		Friedrich)	
23		Speaker Shea	
23		Daniels	
24	10:32	Speaker Shea	
24		Gaines	
24		Speaker Shea	



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24	10:35	Madigan	
24		Speaker Shea)	
)	
24		Madison)	
25		Speaker Shea)	
)	
25	10:37	Collins)	
26		Speaker Shea	
26	10:38	McCourt	
26		Speaker Shea)	
)	
26		Fleck)	
26	10:40	Madison)	
)	
26, 27		Fleck)	
27		Speaker Shea	
27		Madison	
27		Speaker Shea	
27		Caldwell	
27		Speaker Shea	
28	10:42	Caldwell	
28		Speaker Shea	
28		Brinkmeier	Move previous question
28		Speaker Shea	
28		Madison	
29	10:43	Speaker Shea	
29		Cunningham	
29		Speaker Shea	
29	10:48	Gaines	
30		Speaker Shea	
30		Ewell	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
31		Speaker Shea	
31		Grotberg	
31		Speaker Shea	H.B. 1405 passed
31	10:52	Madigan	
32		Speaker Shea)	
)	
32		Maragos)	
32		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1408. Third Reading.
32		Speaker Shea	
32	10:53	Capparelli	
32		Speaker Shea	
32		Hirschfeld)	
)	
32		Speaker Shea)	
32		Capparelli	
32		Hirschfeld	
33	10:55	Speaker Shea	H.B. 1408 passed
33		Madigan	
33		Speaker Shea	
33		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1409. Third Reading.
33		Speaker. Shea	
33	10:56	Capparelli	
33		Speaker Shea	
33	10:57	Terzich	
34		Speaker Shea	
34		Hirschfeld	
34		Speaker Shea	
34		Capparelli	
34		Speaker Shea	



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34		Gaines		
35	11:00	Speaker Shea	H.B. 1409 passed	
35		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1418. Third Reading.	
35		Speaker Shea		
35		Yourell		
35	11:01	Speaker Shea	H.B. 1418 passed	
35		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1420. Third Reading.	
35		Speaker Shea		
36		Stone		
36		Speaker Shea		
36		Porter)		
36)		
36		Speaker Shea)		
36)		
36		Stone)		
37		Speaker Shea		
37		Duff		
37		Speaker Shea		
37		Stone	To close	
37		Speaker Shea		
37		Stone		
38		Speaker Shea		
38		Stone	Completes closing	
38		Speaker Shea		
38	11:10	Deavers		
38		Speaker Shea	H.B. 1420 passed	
		Speaker Bradley in the Chair		
38		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1421	
38		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1421. Third Reading	



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38		Speaker Bradley	
38	11:10	Stone	
39		Speaker Bradley	
39	11:10	Skinner	
39		Speaker Bradley	
39	11:12	Hudson	
40		Speaker Bradley	
40		Stone	
40	11:13	Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1421 lost
40		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1422-Third Reading.
40		Speaker Bradley	
40		Stone	
40		Speaker Bradley	
40	11:15	Walsh	
41		Speaker Bradley	
41	11:16	Hanahan	
41		Speaker Bradley	
41		Stone	
41		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1422 passed
41		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1423. Third Reading.
41		Speaker Bradley	
41	11:18	Stone	
42		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1423 passed.
42		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1426. Third Reading.
42		Speaker Bradley	
42		Schisler	
42		Speaker Bradley	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	10.
42		Lundy	Point of order	
42		Speaker Bradley		
43		Lundy		
43		Speaker Bradley		
43		Walsh		
43		Speaker Bradley		
43		Washburn		
44		Speaker Bradley		
44	11:20	Schisler	Out of the record	
44		Speaker Bradley	Out of the record	
44	11:25	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1427. Third Reading.	
44		Speaker Bradley		
44		D'Arco		
44		Speaker Bradley		
44		Schlickman		
45		Speaker Bradley)		
)		
45		Schlickman)		
)		
45		D'Arco)		
)		
46		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1427 passed	
46		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1428. Third Reading.	
46		Speaker Bradley		
46		Houlihan)		
)		
46		Speaker Bradley)	H.B. 1428 passed	
)		
46		Schlickman)		
)		
46	11:30	Clerk O'Brien		
46		Speaker Bradley		
47		D'Arco		



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	11.
47	11:31	Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1429 passed	
47		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1430-Third Reading	
47		Speaker Bradley		
47		Houlihan	Leave to take a series	
47		Speaker Bradley	Leave granted	
47	11:32	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434. Third Reading of the Bill	
48		Speaker Bradley		
48		Houlihan		
48		Speaker Bradley		
48		Washington		
48		Speaker Bradley		
48	11:35	Washington)		
48, 49		Houlihan)		
49		Speaker Bradley	Bills passed 1431, 32, 33, 34.	
49		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1435. Third Reading	
49		Speaker Bradley		
49		D'Arco	Leave to hear 1436 with 1435	
49		Speaker Bradley	Leave granted	
49		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1436. Third Reading.	
49		Speaker Bradley		
49		D'Arco)		
49)		
49		Speaker Bradley)		
50	11:39	Macdonald)		
50		Peters)		
50,51	11:40	D'Arco)		
51		Speaker Bradley	1435, 1436 passed	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
51		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1437.
51		Speaker Bradley	
51		Clerk O'Brien	Third Reading of the Bill
51	11:46	Catania	
52		Speaker Bradley	
52	11:46	Hirschfeld	
53		Speaker Bradley	
53		Totten	
54		Speaker Bradley	
54	11:48	McAuliffe	
54		Speaker Bradley	
54		McAuliffe	
54		Catania	
54		McAuliffe	
54		Speaker Bradley)	
54		McAuliffe)	
54		Maragos	Move Previous Question
54		Speaker Bradley	Moved
54	11:50	Catania	To close
55		Speaker Bradley	
55		Schlickman	
56		Speaker Bradley	
56		Catania	Postponed consideration
56		Speaker Bradley	Granted
56		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1438. Third Reading.
56		Speaker Bradley	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
56		Schneider	
57		Speaker Bradley	
57	11:55	Brinkmeier	
57		Speaker Bradley	
57		Palmer	
57		Speaker Bradley	
57		Palmer	
57		Speaker Bradley	
57	11:58	Schneider	
58		Palmer)	
58)	
58		Schneider)	
58		Speaker Bradley	
58	12:00	Lechowicz	
59		Speaker Bradley	
59		Tuerk	
59		Speaker Bradley	
59	12:01	Hoffman	
59		Speaker Bradley	
59		Schneider	
60		Speaker Bradley	
60	12:03	Hanahan	
60		Speaker Redmond	Redmond in the Chair
60		Clerk O'Brien	
60		Speaker Redmond	
60		Byers	
60		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
61	12:05	Barnes	
61		Speaker Redmond	
61		Palmer	
61		Speaker Redmond	
61		Borchers	
61		Speaker Redmond	
61	12:07	Stone	Point of order
61		Speaker Redmond	
61		Stone	
61		Borchers	
61		Speaker Redmond	
62		Mann	
62		Speaker Redmond	
62	12:08	Jaffe	
62		Speaker Redmond	
62	12:09	Satterthwaite	
63		Speaker Redmond	
63		Skinner	
63		Speaker Redmond	
63	12:10	Ewell	
63		Speaker Redmond	
63		Lechwoi�cz	Verification
63		Speaker Redmond	
63		Palmer	
64		Speaker Redmond	
64	12:12	Brinkmeier	
64		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
64	12:13	Madison	
65		Speaker Redmond	
65		Schneider	
65		Speaker Redmond	Poll the Absentees
65	12:15	Clerk O'Brien	Begins Poll
65		Speaker Redmond	
65		Berman	Vote yes
65		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 1438 lost
66		Hirschfeld	Parliamentary Inquiry
66		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
66		Hirschfeld)	
66		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1439. Third Reading.
66		Speaker Redmond	
66		Schneider	
66		Speaker Redmond	
66		Schlickman	
66		Speaker Redmond	
67	12:20	Deuster	
67		Speaker Redmond	
67		Schneider	
67		Speaker Redmond	
67		Jaffe	
67		Speaker Redmond	
67		McCourt	
67		Speaker Redmond	
68		Schneider	Poll absentees
68		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
68		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees
68		Speaker Redmond	
68		VanDuyne	Vote aye
68		Speaker Redmond	
68		Clerk O'Brien	
68		Speaker Redmond	
68		Hoffman	Vote no
68		Speaker Redmond	
68		Clerk O'Brien	
68		Speaker Redmond	
68		Clerk O'Brien	
68		Speaker Redmond	
68		Houlihan	
68	12:27	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 1439 passed. Recess.
69, 70, 71		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from the Senate
71		Speaker Shea	
71, 72		Clerk O'Brien	Senate Bills First Reading
72		Speaker Redmond	House to order
72		Speaker Bradley	House Bills Second Reading
72		McGrew	
72		Speaker Bradley	Move Bills without Amendments to Third Reading.
72		McGrew	
72		Speaker Bradley	
73		McGrew	
73		Speaker Bradley	
73		McGrew	H.B. 2173



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
73		Speaker Bradley	
73		Williams)	Point of Inquiry
)	
73, 74		Speaker Bradley)	
74		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 415. Second Reading No C.A.
74		Speaker Bradley	Floor Amendments?
74		Clerk O'Brien	None
74		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
74		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 339. Second. No Com. Amend.
74		Speaker Bradley	Floor Amendments?
74		Clerk O'Brien	None
74		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading.
74		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 680. Second. Fiscal note filed.
74		Speaker Bradley	
74		Skinner	Not received fiscal note
74		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading.
74		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 725. Second. No Com. Amend.
74		Speaker Bradley	Floor Amendments?
75		Clerk O'Brien	None
75		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
75		Farley)	
)	
75		Speaker Bradley)	
75		Choate)	
)	
75, 76		Speaker Bradley)	
76		Duff)	
)	
77		Speaker Bradley)	



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77		Speaker Bradley)	
77, 78		Meyers)	
78		Hirschfeld	
78		Speaker Bradley	
78		Lundy	
79		Speaker Bradley)	
79		Choate)	
79	1:50	Kelly	Motions. H.B. 52
80		Speaker Bradley)	
80		Lundy)	Point of order
80		Duff	
80		Speaker Bradley	
80		Kelly	
80		Speaker Bradley	
80	1:55	Katz	
80		Speaker Bradley	
80		Brinkmeier	Point of Personal Privilege
80		Speaker Bradley)	
80, 81		Brinkmeier)	
81		Kelly	
81		Speaker Bradley	
81		Katz	
82		Speaker Bradley	
82		Hart	Move previous question
82		Speaker Bradley)	Moved
82		Madison)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
82		Hart	
82		Speaker Bradley	
82		Palmer	Urge no vote
82		Speaker Bradley)	
)	
82		Schlickman)	Point of order
83		Speaker Bradley	
83		Hart	
83		Speaker Bradley	
83		Kelly	Close
83		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 52 adopted.
84		Williams	H.B. 95
84		Speaker Bradley	
84		Katz	
84		Speaker Bradley	
84		Palmer	
84		Speaker Bradley	
84		Williams	
85		Speaker Bradley	
85		Jaffe	
85		Speaker Bradley	
85		Williams	Poll absentees
85		Speaker Bradley	
85		Williams	Withdraw requests
85		Speaker Bradley	Motion adopted
85		Mann	H.B. 208 leave on order of business
85		Speaker Bradley)	
)	
85,	2:08	Stone)	Point of order



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
86		Walsh	Introduction
86		Speaker Bradley	
86		Speaker Bradley	
86		Brinkmeier	Move to advance all Bills to 2nd
86		Speaker Bradley	
86	2:11	Maragos	
87		Speaker Bradley	Motion fails
87		Matijeovich	
87		Speaker Bradley	
87		Duff	Point of order
87		Speaker Bradley	Motion fails
87		Maragos	Move next order of business be Third Reading.
87		Speaker Bradley)	
87, 88		Ewell)	Point of order
88	2:13	Kelly	
88		Speaker Bradley)	Confine yourself to motion
88		Kelly))	
88		Chapman)	
88		Speaker Bradley)	Out of order
88		Grotberg	
89		Speaker Bradley	
89	2:18	Kelly	
89		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 208 - Motion fails
89		Speaker Redmond	
90		Maragos	Motion in writing
90		Speaker Redmond	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
90		Skinner	
90		Speaker Redmond	
90	2:19	Cunningham	
90		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 217-Motion
90	2:20	Sangmeister	
91		Speaker Redmond	
91		Farley	Confine remarks to motion
91		Speaker Redmond	Confine your remarks to motion
91		Sangmeister	
91	2:22	Speaker Redmond	
91	2:23	Maragos	
91		Speaker Redmond	
91		Matijeovich	
92		Speaker Redmond	
92	2:24	Barnes	
92		Matijeovich	
92		Barnes	
92		Speaker Redmond	
92		Barnes	
92		Matijeovich	
92		Barnes	
93		Matijeovich	
93		Barnes	
93		Speaker Redmond	
93	2:25	Meyer	Out of order-dialogue
93		Speaker Redmond	
93		Sangmeister	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
93		Speaker Redmond	
93		Sangmeister	
93		Speaker Redmond	Bring remarks to a close
94		Sangmeister	
94		Speaker Redmond)	
94	2:27	Sharp)	
94	2:28	Sangmeister	To close
94		Speaker Redmond	
95		Neff	
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Sangmeister	Poll absentees
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Lauer	Vote aye
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Clerk O'Brien	Continues poll
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Schraeder	Vote no
95		Speaker Redmond	
95		Clerk O'Brien	Continues poll
95		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails.
95	2:33	Madison)	Point of parliamentary inquiry
95, 96		Speaker Redmond)	
96		Schlickman	Table motion - 311
96		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 311 recommitted-Calendar
96	2:35	Griesheimer	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
96		Speaker Redmond	
97		Kozubowski	Refer remarks to motion
97		Speaker Redmond)	Confine your remarks
97	2:35	Griesheimer)	
97		Speaker Redmond	Bring remarks to close
97		Griesheimer	
97		Speaker Redmond	
97	2:35	Londrigan	
97		Speaker Redmond	
97		Skinner	
97		Speaker Redmond	Confine remarks
97		Skinner	
98		Speaker Redmond	
98		Laurino	Keep remarks to the motion
98		Speaker Redmond	Skinner confine remarks
98	2:39	Griesheimer	
98		Speaker Redmond	Motion passes
98		Skinner	Poll absentees
98		Speaker Redmond	
99		Clerk O'Brien	Stearney-aye
99		Speaker Redmond	Change to no
99		Clerk O'Brien	Choate-aye
99		Speaker Redmond	Record him no
99		Clerk O'Brien	Hart-aye
99		Speaker Redmond	Change to no
99		Clerk O'Brien	Simms-not voting
99		Speaker Redmond	Vote. him aye



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
99		Clerk O'Brien	Duff-not voting
99		Speaker Redmond	Vote him aye
99		Clerk O'Brien	Lucco-aye
99		Speaker Redmond	Change to no
99		Hanahan	Record aye
99		Speaker Redmond	
99		Clerk O'Brien	
99		Speaker Redmond	
99		Clerk O'Brien	Birchler-aye
99		Speaker Redmond	Change to no
99		Clerk O'Brien	Richmond-aye
99		Speaker Redmond	Change to no
99		Giglio	
99	2:42	Speaker Redmond	
99		Clerk O'Brien	Barnes-not voting
99		Speaker Redmond	Vote her aye
100		Madison	Dump Roll Call
100	2:42	Speaker Redmond	Dump the Roll Call
100		Campbell	
100		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails
100		Griesheimer	Point of personal privilege
100		Speaker Redmond	State point
100	2:43	Griesheimer	
100		Speaker Redmond	
100		Cunningham	
101		Speaker Redmond	
101		Byers	Have him speak to motion



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
101		Speaker Redmond	
101		Cunningham	Object to objection
101		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
101		Cunningham)	
101		Schraeder	Stay on motion
101		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
101, 102	2:45	Cunningham)	
102	2:46	Matijeovich	
102		Speaker Redmond	
102		Lauer	No comment
102		Speaker Redmond	
102	2:47	Kent	
102		Speaker Redmond	
102	2:48	Cunningham	
102		Speaker Redmond	
103	2:49	Borchers	
103		Speaker Redmond	
103	2:49	Schlickman	Point of order
103		Speaker Redmond	
103		Schlickman	Gentleman out of order
103		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails
103	2:49	Katz	H.B. 407
104		Speaker Redmond	Bring remarks to close
104		Katz	
104		Speaker Redmond	
104		DiPrima	
104		Speaker Redmond	Bring remarks to close



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
105	2:51	DiPrima	
105		Speaker Redmond	
105		Campbell	
105		Speaker Redmond	
105		Katz	To close
105		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails.
105		Hirschfeld	461. 462.
105		Speaker Redmond	Confine yourself to motion
105	2:55	Hirschfeld	
106		Speaker Redmond	
106	2:56	Barnes	
106		Speaker Redmond	
106		Ryan	
107		Speaker Redmond	
107	2:57	Hirschfeld	
107		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
107		Palmer)	Point of personal privilege
108		Speaker Redmond	Not a point of personal privilege
108	3:00	Barnes	
108		Speaker Redmond	
108		Fleck	Point
108	3:00	Speaker Redmond	Motions failed
108		Griesheimer	
109		Speaker Redmond	
109		Londrigan	Baloney
109		Speaker Redmond	
109	3:01	Skinner	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
109		Griesheimer	
109		Speaker Redmond	
109		Matijevich	
109	3:05	Speaker Redmond	Motion lost
110		Speaker Redmond	
110		Duff	
110		Speaker Redmond	
110		Hoffman	721, H.B. Motion
110		Speaker Redmond	
110	3:07	Katz	
111		Speaker Redmond)	
111	3:08	Yourell)	Point of order
111		Katz	
111		Speaker Redmond	
111		Deuster	Confine his remarks
111		Speaker Redmond	
111		Katz	
112		Speaker Redmond	
112	3:10	Palmer	
112		Speaker Redmond	
112	3:12	Hoffman	
112		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 721 -motion carries
113		Cunningham	
113	3:14	Speaker Redmond)	H.B. 763
113, 114		Leinenweber)	
114		Chapman)	
114		Speaker Redmond)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
114		Grotberg	
114		Speaker Redmond	
114		Leinenweber	
115		Leinenweber	
115		Speaker Redmond	Motion fails H.B. 794.
115		Calvo	
115		Speaker Redmond	
115	3:21	Maragos	Parliamentary Inquiry
115		Calvo	
116		Maragos	
116		Speaker Redmond	
116		Yourell	
116		Speaker Redmond	
116	3:23	McMaster	
116		Speaker Redmond	
116		McMaster	
117		Speaker Redmond	
117		Calvo	Substitute motion
117		Speaker Redmond	
117		Calvo	Substitute motion
117		Speaker Redmond	Leave recomit to Committee & Calendar
117		Calvo	1909
118		Speaker Redmond	
118		Capuzi	
118		Speaker Redmond	
118		Calvo	To close
118		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
118		Calvo	
119		Speaker Redmond	Recommitted to Calendar
119		Collins	2011
120		Speaker Redmond	Confine remarks
120		Collins	
120		Speaker Redmond	
120	3:32	Caldwell	Support
120		Speaker Redmond	
120		Hoffman	Support
120		Speaker Redmond	
120	3:34	Collins	
120		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2011 motions fails
121	3:35	Catania	H.B. 2128 motion 2177. 2196.
121		Speaker Redmond	
121	3:36	Londrigan	
122		Speaker Redmond	
122		Skinner	
122		Speaker Redmond	
122		Catania	
122		Speaker Redmond	2128, 2177, 2696 - vote
122		Catania	Return to Interim Study
123		Speaker Redmond	
123	3:40	Londrigan	Objection
123		Speaker Redmond	
123		Londrigan	Withdraws objection.
123		Speaker Redmond	Placed on Interim Study
123	3:40	Capuzi	Clarification



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
123		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
123, 124		Fleck)	
124	3:43	Birchler	
124		Speaker Redmond	
124	3:44	Schneider	
125		Speaker Redmond	
125		Polk	
125		Speaker Redmond	
125		Birchler	
125		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2271 motion fails
126		Downs	Parliamentary Inquiry
126		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
126		Downs)	Point stated
126		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 717
126		Catania	
127		Speaker Redmond	
127		Fary	
127		Speaker Redmond	
127		Geo-Karis	
127		Speaker Redmond	
127		Catania	To close
128		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2717 motion fails
128	3:53	Skinner	H.B. 2877
128		Speaker Redmond	
128		Londrigan	
128		Speaker Redmond	
128		Skinner	



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129		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2877-failed
129		Skinner	
129		Speaker Redmond	
129		Shea	
129		Speaker Redmond	
129		Beaupre	
129		Speaker Redmond	
130		Meyer	Parliamentary Inquiry
130		Speaker Redmond	
130		Meyer	
130		Speaker Redmond	
130		Beaupre	
130		Speaker Redmond	
130		Choate	
130		Speaker Redmond	
131		Schraeder	
131		Speaker Redmond	
131		Clerk O'Brien	Motion
131		Speaker Redmond	
131		Matijevich	
131		Speaker Redmond	
131		Walsh)
131	4:02	Speaker Redmond)
132	4:03	Washburn)
132		Speaker Redmond)
132		Schraeder)
132		Speaker Redmond)



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
132		Peters)	
)	
132		Speaker Redmond)	
132	4:05	Mudd)	
)	
133		Speaker Redmond)	
133		Speaker Redmond	
133		Bradley	
133		Speaker Redmond	
133		Schraeder	Withdraws Motion
133		Speaker Redmond	
134		Meyer	
134		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
134		Choate)	
)	
134		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
134		Geo-Karis)	
)	
134		Speaker Redmond	Motion withdrawn
134		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 171-2nd-No Com. Amend.
135		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments
135		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1.
135		Speaker Redmond	
135		Geo-Karis	
135		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
135		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
135		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
135		Peters	
135		Speaker Redmond	
135		Peters	
135		Speaker Redmond	Out of the record



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135		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 732. Second- 2 Com. Amend.
135		Speaker Redmond	
135		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2.
135		Speaker Redmond	
135		Jones	
136		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2 adopted
136		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3.
136		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #3 adopted
136		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #4
136		Speaker Redmond	
136		Schraeder	
136		Speaker Redmond	
136		Jones	
136		Schraeder	
136		Jones	
136		Speaker Redmond)	
136)	
136		Lechowicz)	Point of order
136		Schraeder	
136		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #4 adopted
136		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #5-H.B. 732
137		Speaker Redmond	
137		Schraeder	
137		Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
137		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #6-H.B. 732
137		Schraeder	Consider 6, 7, 8 together
137		Speaker Redmond	
137		Schraeder	Move to table 6, 7, 8



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
137		Speaker Redmond	6,7,8 tabled
137		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #9-H.B. 732
137		Frederich	
137		Speaker Redmond	
137		Keller)	
)	
138		Frederich)	
138		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #9 adopted
138		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #10-H.B. 732
138		Speaker Redmond	
138		Schisler	
138		Speaker Redmond	
138, 139, 140		Hanahan	
140		Speaker Shea	Shea in the Chair
140		Rigney	
140		Speaker Shea	
140, 141		Craig	
142		Speaker Shea	
142		Jones	
142		Speaker Shea	
142		Deavers	Move previous question
142		Speaker Shea	
142		Schisler	
143		Speaker Shea	Amendment #10 adopted
143		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #11-H.B. 732
143		Speaker Shea	
143		Jones	
143		Speaker Shea	Amendment #11 adopted



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
143		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #12-H.B. 732
143		Speaker Shea	
143		Schraeder	
143		Speaker Shea	Amendment #12-adopted
143		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #13-H.B. 732
143		Speaker Shea	
143		Schraeder	Move to table
143		Speaker Shea	Amendment #13 tabled
143		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #14-H.B. 732
144		Speaker Shea	
144		Rigney	
144		Speaker Shea	
144		Schisler)	
)	Discussion
144		Rigney)	
144		Speaker Shea	Amendment #14 adopted
145		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
145		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
145		Farley	
145		Speaker Shea	
146		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 954-2nd-Amendment #1
145		Speaker Shea	Third Reading.
145		Choate	
145		Speaker Shea	
145		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1064. 2nd. Amendment #2
145		Speaker Shea	
145		Schraeder	
145		Speaker Shea	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	36.
146		Choate)		
)		
146		Speaker Shea)		
146		Tuerk	Yield?	
146		Speaker Shea		
146		Tuerk)		
)		
146		Schraeder)		
147		Choate)		
)		
147		Tuerk)		
147		Speaker Shea		
147		Kempiners		
148		Speaker Shea		
148		Schraeder		
148		Speaker Shea	Amendment #2 fails	
148		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3-H.B. 1064	
148		Speaker Shea		
148		Kempiners	Move to table #3 thru #8.	
148		Speaker Shea	Amendments 3,4,5,6,7,8 tabled	
148		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #9-H.B. 1064	
148		Speaker Shea		
148, 149		Choate		
149		Speaker Shea	Amendment #9 tabled	
150		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
150		Speaker Shea	Third Reading	
150		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1128. 2nd. No Com. Amend.	
150		Speaker Shea		
150		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 1128-No C.A.	
150		Speaker Shea	Floor Amendments?	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
150		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 1128
150		Speaker Shea	
150		Berman	
150		Speaker Shea	Amendment #1 adopted
150		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
150		Speaker Shea	Third Reading.
150		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1264. 2nd-No C.A.
150		Speaker Shea	Floor Amendments?
150		Clerk O'Brien	None
150		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
150		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1524. 2nd-Amendment #1
151		Speaker Shea	
151		Brinkmeier	
151		Speaker Shea	Amendment adopted
151		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
151		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
151		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1596. Held on 2nd.
151		Speaker Shea)	
151		Lauer)	
151		Speaker Shea	Third Reading.
151		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1615. 2nd. No C.A.
151		Speaker Shea	
152		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1727. 2nd. Fiscal note request withdrawn.
152		Speaker Shea	
152		Choate	
152		Speaker Shea	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
152		Clerk O'Brien	
152		Speaker Shea	
152		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
152		Speaker Shea	
152		Choate	
152		Speaker Shea	
152		Houlihan	Requests fiscal note
152		Speaker Shea)	
)	
152		Choate)	
153		Schlickman)	
)	
153		Choate)	
153		Speaker Shea	
153		Choate	Requests vote for fiscal note
153		Speaker Shea	
153	5:00	Lundy	
154		Speaker Shea	
154		Choate	
154		Speaker Shea	
154		Barnes)	
)	
154		Speaker Shea)	
155	5:01	Pierce)	
)	
155, 156		Speaker Shea)	
156		Choate	Suspend Rule
156		Speaker Shea	Fiscal note not required
156		Pierce	
156		Speaker Shea	
156	5:06	Houlihan	Point of order



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
156		Speaker Shea	
156		Houlihan	
156		Speaker Shea	
157	5:07	Houlihan	Point of order reiterated
157		Speaker Shea	
157		Lechowicz	
157		Speaker Shea	
157	5:09	Houlihan	
157		Speaker Shea	
157		Choate	
157		Speaker Shea	Fiscal note inapplicable-vote
157	5:10	Walsh)	Restate question - Votes no
157, 158		Speaker Shea)	
158		Houlihan)	Point of order
158		Speaker Shea)	
159		Choate	Point of order
159		Speaker Shea)	
159		Houlihan)	
159		Speaker Shea	Fiscal note inapplicable-vote
159		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
159		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
160		Schlickman	Point of order
160		Speaker Shea	
160		Schlickman	
160		Speaker Shea	
160		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1790. 2nd-Amendment#1
160		Speaker Shea	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
160		Berman	
160	5:16	Speaker Shea	
160		Peters)	
)	
160	5:18	Berman)	
161		Speaker Shea	
161		Ryan	
161		Speaker Shea	
161		Berman	
161		Speaker Shea	
161		Ryan	
161		Speaker Shea	Giorgi in the Chair
161	5:19	Berman)	
)	
161, 162		Ryan)	
162		Speaker Giorgi	
162		Palmer)	
)	
162, 163, 164		Berman)	
165	5:20	Palmer	
165		Speaker Giorgi	
165		Duff)	
)	
165		Berman)	
165		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #1-H.B. 1790 adopted
165		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 1790
165		Speaker Giorgi	
165	5:26	Berman	
165		Speaker Giorgi	
165	5:29	Duff)	
)	
165, 166		Berman)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	41.
166		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #2-H.B. 1790 adopted	
166	5:31	Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3-H.B. 1790	
166		Speaker Giorgi		
166		Berman		
166		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #3-H.B. 1790 adopted	
166		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
166		Speaker Giorgi	Third Reading.	
166		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1815	
166		Speaker Giorgi		
166		Clerk O'Brien	2nd Reading. No Committee Amend	
167		Speaker Giorgi	Floor Amendments?	
167		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 1815	
167		Speaker Giorgi		
167	5:33	Maragos		
167		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #1-H.B. 1815 adopted	
167		Maragos	Fiscal note has been filed	
167		Speaker Giorgi	Third Reading.	
167	5:34	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1880. 2nd.	
167		Speaker Giorgi		
167		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #4-H.B. 1880.	
167		Speaker Giorgi		
167		Palmer		
168		Speaker Giorgi		
168	5:35	Marovitz		
168		Speaker Giorgi		
168		Skinner		
168		Speaker Giorgi		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			42.
168	5:37	Palmer	
169		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #4-H.B. 1880 -Roll Call
169		Marovitz	
169		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #4 adopted
169		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #5-H.B. 1880
170		Speaker Giorgi	
170	5:41	Daniels	
170		Speaker Giorgi	
170		Marovitz	
170		Speaker Giorgi	
170		Daniels	Amend on its face
170		Speaker Giorgi	
170		Marovitz	Objects
170		Speaker Giorgi	Amendment #5 lost
170		Daniels	Roll has not been called
170		Speaker Giorgi	
171		Daniels	
171		Speaker Giorgi	Motion to adopt Amendment lost
171		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
171		Speaker Giorgi	Third Reading.
171	5:45	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2075.
171		Speaker Giorgi	Out of the record
171		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1955. 2nd-Amendment #1
171		Speaker Giorgi	
171		Keller	
171		Speaker Giorgi	
171		Leinenweber	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
171		Keller	
171		Leinenweber	
171		Speaker Giorgi	
171		Speaker Giorgi	
171		LaFleur	
171		Keller	
172		LaFleur	
172		Speaker Giorgi	
172		Keller	Requests Roll Call
172		Speaker Giorgi	
172		Maragos	Point of inquiry
172		Speaker Giorgi	
172		Keller)	
)	
172		Maragos)	
173	5:49	Speaker Giorgi	
173		Epton	
173		Speaker Giorgi	
173		Friedrich	
173		Speaker Giorgi	
173		LaFleur	
173		Speaker Giorgi	
173		Peters	
173		Speaker Giorgi	
173	5:50	Giglio	
174		Speaker Giorgi	1955-Amendment lost
174		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 1955
174		Speaker Giorgi	



44.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
174	5:54	Keller	
174		Speaker Giorgi	
174		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 1955
175		Speaker Giorgi	
175		Keller	Move adoption of #2
175		Speaker Giorgi	
175		Schlickman	Question
175		Speaker Giorgi	
175		Schlickman	
175		Clerk O'Brien	Reads Amendment
175		Speaker Giorgi	
175		Schlickman	
175		Speaker Giorgi	
175		Keller)	
)	
175		Schlickman)	
176		Speaker Giorgi	Out of the records for a minute
176		Keller	Point of order
176		Speaker Giorgi	
176		Keller	
176		Speaker Giorgi	
176		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2075. 2nd. No C.A.
176		Speaker Giorgi	Floor Amendments?
176		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1. H.B. 2075.
176		Speaker Giorgi	
176		Skinner	
176		Speaker Giorgi	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
177	6:00	Pouncey	
177		Speaker Giorgi	
177		Madigan)	
177		Speaker Giorgi)	
177	6:00	Skinner)	
177		Speaker Giorgi)	
177		Madigan	
177		Speaker Shea	
178		Ewell	
178		Speaker Shea)	
178		Jacobs)	
178		Speaker Shea)	
178	6:03	Kent)	
179		Speaker Shea	
179		Lechowicz	Previous question
179		Speaker Shea	
179	6:05	Skinner	
179		Speaker Shea	Amendment #1-H.B. 2075 fails
179		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
179		Speaker Shea	Third Reading.
180		Leon	Amendment #1 move to reconsider H.B. 1955
180		Speaker Shea	
180		LaFleur	Check Roll Call
180		Leon	
180		Speaker Shea	
180		Giglio	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
180	6:09	Speaker Shea	
180		Maragos	
181		Speaker Shea	
181		Collins	
181		Speaker Shea	
181		LaFleur	
181		Speaker Shea	
181	6:11	Friedrich	
181		Speaker Shea)	
181		Leon)	
182		Speaker Shea	
182	6:14	Mahar	Move previous question
182		Speaker Shea	
182		Keller	
182		Speaker Shea	Amendment adopted
182	6:15	Clerk O'Brien	No further amendments
182		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
182		Clerk O'Brien	
182		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
182		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2102
183		Speaker Shea	Amendment #1-H.B. 2102 adopted
183		Clerk O'Brien	No further amendments
183		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
183		Ryan	
183		Speaker Shea	
183	6:16	Chapman	
183		Speaker Shea	Point of order



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
183		Speaker Shea	
183		Fleck	Announcement
183		Speaker Shea	
183		Fleck	
183		Chapman	
184		Speaker Shea	
184		Ryan)	
)	
184		Chapman)	
184		Speaker Shea	
185		Ryan	
185		Speaker Shea	Amendment #1 adopted
185		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
185		Speaker Shea	Third Reading
185		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2148
185		Speaker Shea	Hold it
185		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2109. 2nd-Amendment#1
185		Jones	
185		Speaker Shea	Amendment adopted
185		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 2109
185		Speaker Shea	
185		Jones	
185		Speaker Shea	
185	6:22	Grieman	
186		Speaker Shea	
186		Leon)	
)	
186		Speaker Shea)	Question
186		Grieman	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
186		Leon	
187		Speaker Shea	
187		Schlickman)	
187		Speaker Shea)	
187	6:25	Greiman	
187		Schlickman)	Address the Amendment
187		Speaker Shea)	
188	6:26	Speaker Shea	
188		Greiman	To close
188		Speaker Shea	Amendment #2-H.B. 2109 adopted
189		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3-H.B. 2109
189		Speaker Shea	
189		Jones	
189		Speaker Shea	
189		Greiman	
189		Speaker Shea	Tabled Amendments 3 and 4
189		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
189		Speaker Shea	Third Reading.
189		Berman	
189		Speaker Shea	
189	6:30	Washburn	Announcement
189		Speaker Shea	Recess until 8 p.m.
190		Speaker Redmond	House to order
190		Shea	
190		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2119. 2nd. Amendment #4
190		Speaker Redmond	
190		Totten	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
190		Speaker Redmond	
190		Lechowicz	
190		Speaker Redmond	
190		Collins	
190		Speaker Redmond	
190		Peters	Parliamentary Inquiry
190	9:35	Speaker Redmond)	
)	
190, 191		Peters)	
192		Lechowicz	
192		Speaker Redmond	
192		Lechowicz	
192		Speaker Redmond	
192	9:37	Palmer	Parliamentary Inquiry
192		Speaker Redmond	
192		Palmer	
192		Speaker Redmond	
192		Totten	
192		Speaker Redmond	
192, 193		Collins	
194		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
194		Kane)	
194		Collins)	
)	
194		Kane)	
195		Speaker Redmond	
195		Schlickman	
195		Speaker Redmond	
195		Peters	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
195		Speaker Redmond	
195		Davis	Yield
195		Speaker Redmond	
195		Davis	
195		Totten	
196		Speaker Redmond)	
196	9:46	Deuster)	
196		Collins)	
196		Deuster)	
197		Speaker Bradley	H.B. 2119 Amendment #4 fails
197		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #5-H.B. 2119
197		Speaker Bradley	
197		Hill	
197		Speaker Bradley)	
197, 198		Peters)	
197		Speaker Bradley	
198	9:50	Peters	
198		Speaker Bradley	
198		Totten	
198		Speaker Bradley	
198		Pierce	
199		Speaker Bradley	
199		Schlickman)	
199		Speaker Bradley)	
199	9:51	Hill	
199		Speaker Bradley	
199		Schlickman	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	51.
200		Schlickman)	Address the amendment	
200		Speaker Bradley)		
200	9:56	Kane		
201		Speaker Bradley		
201		Friedland	Move previous question	
201		Speaker Bradley	Previous question moved	
201	9:57	Hill		
201		Speaker Bradley		
201		Walsh		
202		Speaker Bradley		
202	10:01	Barnes		
202		Speaker Bradley		
202		Skinner		
203		Speaker Bradley		
203	10:04	Schlickman		
203		Speaker Redmond		
203		McClain		
203		Speaker Redmond		
203	10:06	Deuster		
204		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #5 lost	
204		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #6-H.B. 2119	
204		Speaker Redmond		
204	10:07	Hill		
204		Speaker Redmond		
204		Totten)		
204		Speaker Redmond)		
204		Hill	Move to table Amendment #6	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	52.
204		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #6 tabled	
204		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #7-HB. 2119	
204		Speaker Redmond		
204	10:09	Grotberg		
205		Speaker Redmond		
205	10:11	Kane		
206		Speaker Redmond		
206		Macdonald		
206		Speaker Redmond		
206		Schraeder		
207		Speaker Redmond		
207	10:14	Pierce		
207		Speaker Redmond		
207		Friedland	Move previous question	
207		Speaker Bradley	Previous question moved	
207	10:16	Grotberg	To close	
207		Speaker Bradley		
208		Grotberg		
208		Speaker Bradley		
208		Barnes	Explains vote	
209		Speaker Bradley		
209		Catania		
209		Speaker Bradley	Amendment #6 fails	
209		Clerk O'Brien	Motion	
209		Speaker Bradley		
209		McPartlin		
209		Speaker Bradley		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
209		Matijevec	
210		Speaker Bradley	
210	10:22	Kane	
210		Speaker Bradley	
210		Lauer	
211		Speaker Bradley	
211		Hoffman	
211		Speaker Bradley	
211	10:25	Totten	
211		Speaker Bradley	
211		McAuliffe	Move the previous question
211		Speaker Bradley	So moved
212	10:26	McPartlin	
212		Speaker Bradley	
212		Duff	
212		Speaker Bradley	
212		Washington	
213		Speaker Bradley	Motion lost
213		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #8-HB 2119
213		Speaker Bradley	
213		Schraeder	Table Amendment #8
213		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #8 tabled
213		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #9-H.B. 2119
213		Speaker Redmond	
213		Geo-Karis	
214		Speaker Redmond	
214	10:31	Kane	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
214		Speaker Redmond	
214		Friedland	Move previous question
214		Speaker Redmond	So moved
214		Geo-Karis	
214		Speaker Redmond	Amendment fails #9-H.B. 2119
214		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #10-H.B. 2119
214		Speaker Redmond	
214		Catania	Table amendment
214		Speaker Redmond	Amendment tabled
214		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #11-H.B. 2119
214		Speaker Redmond	
214		Maragos	Move to table Amendment #11
214		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
214		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #12-H.B. 2119
214		Speaker Redmond	
214		Williams	Move to table #12
214		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #12 tabled
215		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #13-H.B. 2119
215		Speaker Redmond	
215	10:35	Jones	
215		Speaker Redmond	
215	10:36	Schlickman	
216		Speaker Redmond	
216		Lechowicz	Confine comments to Amendment
216		Speaker Redmond	
216		Schlickman	Oppose Amendment
216		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
216		McCourt	Move previous question
216		Speaker Redmond	So moved
216	10:38	Jones	
216		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #13 fails
216		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #14-H.B. 2119
216		Speaker Redmond	
216		Geo-Karis	
217		Speaker Redmond	
217	10:40	Kane	
217		Speaker Redmond	
217		Geo-Karis	
217		Speaker Redmond	
217		Schlickman	
217		Speaker Redmond	
217		Deuster	
217		Speaker Redmond	
217		Ebbesen	Move previous question
218		Speaker Redmond	So moved
218		Geo-Karis	
218		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #14 fails
218		Clerk O'Brien)	No further Amendments
218		Speaker Redmond)	
218		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
218		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2120
218		Speaker Redmond	
218	10:42	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2148. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
218		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	56.
218		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 2148	
218		Speaker Redmond		
218		Marovitz		
218		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 adopted	
219		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
219		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
219		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2150. 2nd. No C. A.	
219		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?	
219		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 2150	
219		Speaker Redmond		
219	10:45	Pierce		
219		Speaker Redmond		
219		Gaines	Wish to withdraw	
219		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 tabled	
219		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 2150	
219		Speaker Redmond		
219		Pierce		
219		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2-H.B. 2150 adopted	
219		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3-H.B. 2150	
219		Speaker Redmond		
220		Gaines	Wish to table	
220		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #3 tabled	
220		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
220		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading.	
220		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2246. 2nd. 1 C.A.	
220		Speaker Redmond		
220	10:47	Marovitz		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
220		Speaker Redmond	
220		Schlickman	
220		Speaker Redmond	
220		Marovitz	
220		Speaker Redmond	
220	10:48	Ryan	
220		Marovitz	Amendment adopted previously
220		Speaker Redmond	
220		Clerk O'Brien	Not on the House floor
220		Marovitz	
221		Speaker Redmond	
221		Ryan	
221		Marovitz	
221		Speaker Redmond	
221		Schlickman	
221		Speaker Redmond	
221		Marovitz	
222		Speaker Redmond	
222		Gaines)	
222		Speaker Redmond)	
222		Marovitz)	
222		Gaines)	
222	10:51	Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
222		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 2246
222		Speaker Redmond	
222		Peters	Move to table Amendment #2
222		Speaker Redmond	Tabled



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
222		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3-H.B. 2246
222		Speaker Redmond	
222		Tuerk	Leave to table
222		Speaker Redmond	Tabled
222		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #4-H.B. 2246
222		Speaker Redmond	
222	10:53	Peters	
223		Speaker Redmond	
223		Bradley)	Point of inquiry
)	
223		Peters)	
223		Speaker Redmond	
223	10:55	Mann	
224	10:57	Speaker Redmond	
224		Geo-Karis	
224		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
224		Madison)	
225	10:59	Peters)	
)	
225		Madison)	
226		Speaker Redmond	
226		Friedland	Move previous question
226		Speaker Redmond	So moved
226		Peters	
226		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
226	11:03	Marovitz)	
227		Speaker Redmond	
227	11:05	Peters	To close
227		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
227		Ewell	
227		Speaker Redmond	
227	11:06	Peters	
228		Speaker Redmond	
228	11:07	Ewell	
228		Speaker Redmond	
228		Williams	
228		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #4 adopted
229		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #5-H.B. 2246
229		Speaker Redmond	
229	11:10	Griesheimer	
229		Speaker Redmond	
229	11:11	Marovitz	
229		Speaker Redmond	
229		Lundy	
229		Speaker Redmond	
229		Lundy	
229		Speaker Redmond	
229	11:12	Griesheimer	
229		Speaker Redmond	
229		Lundy	
230		Speaker Redmond	
230		Griesheimer	
230		Speaker Redmond	
230		Lundy	
230		Speaker Redmond	
230	11:14	Marovitz	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	60.
230		Speaker Redmond)		
)		
230, 231		Griesheimer)		
231		Catania		
231		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #5 adopted	
231		Madison		
231		Speaker Redmond		
231		Madison		
231		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2265-2nd-No C.A.	
232		Speaker Redmond		
232		Ewell		
232		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2265-Amendment #1 adopted	
232		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
232		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
232		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2376-2nd-Amendment #1	
232		Speaker Redmond		
232		McAuliffe		
232		Speaker Redmond		
232		Leinenweber)		
)		
232		McAuliffe)		
232		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-2376-adopted	
233	11:18	Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 2376	
233		McAuliffe		
233		Speaker Redmond		
233		Schoeberlein		
233		Speaker Redmond		
233		McAuliffe		
233		Schoeberlein		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	61.
233		McAuliffe		
233		Speaker Redmond		
233	11:20	Skinner)		
)		
233		Schoeberlein)		
233		Speaker Redmond		
233		Madison)		
)		
233, 234		McAuliffe)		
234		Speaker Redmond)		
)		
234	11:21	Hill)		
234		McAuliffe		
234		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2 adopted	
234		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
234		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
234		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2387. 2nd. No-Com. Amend.	
234		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?	
234		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1	
234		Speaker Redmond		
234		Jones	Move to table	
234		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 tabled	
234		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
235		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
235		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2438. 2nd. No Com Amend	
235		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?	
235		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1-H.B. 2438.	
235		Speaker Redmond		
235	11:25	Barnes		
235		Speaker Redmond		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
235		Schneider)	
)	
235	11:26	Barnes)	
236		Speaker Redmond	
236		McCourt	
236		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
236	11:26	Schneider)	
236		Barnes)	
)	
236		Schneider)	
236		Speaker Redmond	
236	11:28	Hoffman	
236		Barnes	
237		Hoffman	
237		Speaker Redmond	
237		Hoffman	
237		Barnes	
237		Hoffman)	
)	
237		Speaker Redmond)	Amendment adopted
237		Clerk O'Brien	
237		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
237		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2414. 2nd. Amendment #1
237		Speaker Redmond	
237		Shea	
237		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 adopted
237		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
237		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
237	11:30	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2443. 2nd. Amendment #1



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
238		Speaker Redmond	
238		Yourell	
238		Speaker Redmond	
238		Skinner)
)
238		Speaker Redmond)
238		Yourell)
)
238		Skinner)
238		Speaker Redmond	
238		Shea	
238		Speaker Redmond	
239	11:32	Walsh	
239		Speaker Redmond	
239	11:32	Yourell	
239		Walsh	
239		Speaker Redmond	
239		Walsh	
239		Speaker Redmond	
239		Yourell	
239		Speaker Redmond	
239		Walsh	
239		Speaker Redmond	
239		Walsh	
240		Shea	
240		Speaker Redmond	
240	11:35	Walsh	
240		Speaker Redmond)
)
240		Palmer)



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
240		Yourell	
240		Palmer	Fiscal note
240		Clerk O'Brien	No request for fiscal note
240		Palmer	
240		Speaker Redmond	
240		Palmer	
240		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
240, 241		Schraeder)	
241	11:37	Yourell)	
)	
241		Schraeder)	
241		Speaker Redmond	
241		Schraeder	
241		Speaker Redmond	
241	11:38	Shea	
242		Speaker Redmond	
242	11:40	Duff	
242		Speaker Redmond	
242	11:41	Maragos	
243		Speaker Redmond	
243		Palmer	
243		Speaker Redmond	
243		Yourell	
243		Speaker Redmond	
243		Yourell	
243		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-H.B. 2443 adopted
243		Palmer	
243		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
243		Speaker Redmond	
243		Maragos	
243		Speaker Redmond	
244		Duff	
244		Speaker Redmond	
244		Yourell	Move fiscal note not applicable
244		Speaker Redmond	
244	11:45	Duff	
244		Speaker Redmond	
244	11:45	Palmer	
244		Speaker Redmond	
244		Shea	
244		Speaker Redmond)	
244	11:47	Schraeder)	
245		Speaker Redmond	
245		Schraeder)	
245		Speaker Redmond)	Motion in order
245		Deuster	
245	11:48	Speaker Redmond	
245		Deuster	
245		Speaker Redmond	Note not required
245		Hart	Move previous question
245		Speaker Redmond	So moved
246		Skinner	
246		Speaker Redmond	
246		Duff)	Parliamentary inquiry
246	11:49	Speaker Redmond)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
246		Walsh	
246		Speaker Redmond	
246	11:50	Shea	Point of personal privilege
247		Speaker Redmond)	
247	11:51	Walsh)	
247		Speaker Redmond	
247	11:52	Palmer	Point of order
247		Speaker Redmond	
247		Palmer	
247		Speaker Redmond	
247		Palmer	
248		Speaker Redmond	
248		Farley	
248		Speaker Redmond	
248	11:54	Schlickman)	Inquiry
248		Speaker Redmond)	
248	11:55	Maragos	
249		Speaker Redmond	
249	11:56	Deuster	
249		Speaker Redmond	
249		Yorell	
249	11:57	Speaker Redmond	Passed. Third Reading.
249		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2451. 2nd. Fiscal note filed
249		Speaker Redmond	Amendments?
249		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
249		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
249		Shea	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

67.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
250	11:59	Speaker Redmond)	
)	
250	11:59	Shea)	
250		Clerk O'Brien	S.B. 122. Third Reading
250		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
250	12:01	Daniels)	
250		Speaker Redmond	S.B. 122 passed
251	12:02	Shea	Restates 30 day rule be suspended
251		Speaker Redmond	
251		Shea	
251		Speaker Redmond	Motion carries
251		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2455. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
251		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?
251		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #1. H.B. 2455.
251		Speaker Redmond	
251		Younge	
251		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 adopted
251		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
251		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
251		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2477. 2nd. Amendment #1
251		Speaker Redmond	
251		Shea	
252		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #4
252		Shea	By Katz?
252		Clerk O'Brien	Yes
252		Shea	Table Amendment #1
252		Speaker Redmond	Amendment's tabled



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	68.
252		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 2477	
252		Speaker Redmond		
252		Katz	Table Amendments 2 & 3	
252		Speaker Redmond	Tabled - Amendments 2 & 3	
252		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #4-H.B. 2477	
252		Speaker Redmond		
252	12:07	Palmer		
253	12:09	Speaker Redmond	Amendment #4 adopted	
253		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
253		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
253		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2555-2nd-Amendment #1	
253		Speaker Redmond		
253		Schoeberlein		
253		Clerk O'Brien		
253		Schoeberlein		
253		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-H.B. 2555 adopted	
253		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
253		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
253		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2558. 2nd. Amendment #1	
253		Speaker Redmond		
253		Meyer		
254		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-H.B. 2558 adopted	
254		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
254		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
254		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2573. 2nd. Amendment #1	
254		Speaker Redmond		
254		Clerk O'Brien		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
254		Speaker Redmond	
254		Hoffman	
254	12:11	Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-HB 2573-adopted
254		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
254		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
254		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2579. 2nd. Amendment #1
254		Speaker Redmond	
254		Deuster)	
254)	
254		Clerk O'Brien)	
255		Speaker Redmond	
255		Shea)	
255)	
255		Deuster)	
255		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-H.B. 2579-adopted
255		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
255		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading.
255	12:14	Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2582. 2nd. Amendment #1
255		Speaker Redmond	
255		Hirschfeld	
255		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1-H.B. 2582-adopted
255		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #3-H.B. 2582
255		Speaker Redmond	
255		Hirschfeld	Table
256		Speaker Redmond	
256		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
256		Speaker Redmond	
256		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2835. 2nd. Amendment #1
256		Speaker Redmond	Take it out of record temporarily.



70.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
256		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2891. 2nd. Amendment #1
256		Speaker Redmond	
256		Berman	Table
256		Speaker Redmond	Amendment tabled
256		Clerk O'Brien	Amendment #2-H.B. 2891
257		Speaker Redmond	
257		Berman	
257		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
257		Schlickman)	
)	
257, 258		Berman)	
)	
258		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2-H.B. 2891-adopted
258		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
258		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
258		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2892-2nd-Amendment #2
258		Speaker Redmond	
258		Berman	
259		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
259		Geo-Karis)	
)	
259		Berman)	
)	
259, 260		Geo-Karis)	
)	
260		Speaker Redmond	
260		Geo-Karis	
260		Speaker Redmond)	
)	
260		Berman)	
)	
260		Geo-Karis)	
)	
260		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2-H.B. 2892-adopted



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	71.
261		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2835	
261		Speaker Redmond		
261		Maragos		
261		Speaker Redmond		
261		Maragos		
261		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2835-2nd-Amendment #1	
261		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?	
261		Clerk O'Brien	None	
261		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading.	
261		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 895. 2nd. Amendment #2	
261		Speaker Redmond		
261		Hoffman		
261		Speaker Redmond		
261		Shea)		
)		
261, 262		Hoffman)		
262		Speaker Redmond		
262		Deuster		
262		Hoffman)		
)		
262		Deuster)		
262		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 895 adopted Amendment #2	
262		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments	
262		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading	
262		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1091. 2nd. Amendment #1	
262		Speaker Redmond	Out of record.	
262		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 52. 2nd. Amendment #1	
262		Speaker Redmond		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
262		Kelly	
262		Speaker Redmond	Amendment is adopted
263		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
263		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
263		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 95. 2nd. Amendment #1
263		Speaker Redmond	
263		Williams	
263		Speaker Redmond	
263		Fleck	
263		Williams	
263		Fleck	
263		Clerk O'Brien	Reads Amendment
263		Speaker Redmond	
263		Yourell	
263		Speaker Redmond	
263		Williams	Doesn't want Amendment
263		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 tabled
263		Fleck	
263		Clerk O'Brien	
264	12:37	Fleck)	
)	
264		Speaker Redmond)	Discussion about Amendment
)	
264		Williams)	
)	
264		Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 tabled-reiterated
264		Clerk O'Brien	No further Amendments
264		Speaker Redmond	
264		Yourell	
264		Speaker Redmond	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
264		Williams	
264		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading.
264		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 721-2nd.
264		Speaker Redmond	
265		Hoffman	
265		Speaker Redmond	
265		Hoffman	
265		Clerk O'Brien	
265		Hoffman	
265		Speaker Redmond	
265		Hoffman	
265		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
265		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2954. 2nd. Amendment #1
265		Speaker Redmond	
265		Clerk O'Brien	No Committee Amendments
265		Speaker Redmond	Floor Amendments?
265	12:39	Clerk O'Brien	None
265		Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
265		Shea	Move to adjourn
265	12:40	Speaker Redmond	Motion adopted. Adjourned.

