

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEVENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

MAY 22, 1975



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Doorkeeper: "If not part of the Floor, will you please go to the gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order and the members will please be in their seats."

Speaker Redmond: "Lead in prayer this morning by Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Reverend Krueger: "O Lord, open thou our lips; and our mouth shall show forth thy praise. O Lord, hear my prayer; And let my cry come unto thee. The first prayer from space Apollo 8, Christmas Eve...Give us, O God the vision which can see Thy love in the world in spite of human failure. Give us the faith, the trust, the goodness in spite of our ignorance and weakness. Give us knowledge that we may continue to pray with understanding hearts and show us what each of us can do to set forth the coming of the day of universal peace. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "The call for attendance. Messages from the House."

Jack O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendments #1 and 3 of the Bills of the following title: Senate Bill 366, concurred in by the Senate May 21st 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 of the following titles, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence the House of Representatives to wit: Senate Bills #558, 739, 814 and 829, 830, 831, 832, 837, 845, and 980, 1001, 1008, 1013, 1015, 1016, 1018, 1021 and 1022 passed by the Senate May 21st 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 adopted the following Senate Joint Resolution, the adoption



of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit: Senate Joint Resolution 41 adopted by the Senate May 21st 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 bills of the following titles, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit: Senate Bills #286, 322, 392, 375, 379, 383, 398, 405, 425, 433, 442, 443, 452, 457, 473, 506, 508, 530, 602, 610, 130, 637, 661, 665, 682, 685, 686, and 692 passed by the Senate May 21st 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee reports."

Jack O'Brien: "Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue to which House Joint Resolutions constitutional amendments 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 were referred recommended the resolutions be assigned to interim study calendar. Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue to which House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments #17 and 30 were referred report the same back with the recommendation that the resolutions be adopted. Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue reported the following Committee Bill, House Bill #3021 and recommended that it do pass. Mr. Maragos from the Committee on Revenue to which was referred House Bill 3020 reported the same back with the substitute therefore being House Bill 3022 and recommended that the original bill House Bill 3020 lie on the table."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, first rule..."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3022, Committee on Revenue. A bill for an Act to amend sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First reading of the bill. House Bill 3023, Kovubowski, etal. A bill for an act making supplemental appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Law Enforcement. First reading of



the bill."

Speaker Redmond: "...bills first reading."

Jack O'Brien: "...Bill 54. For an act to amend an act in relation to judicial notice. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 161. A Bill for an act to amend the election code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 32. A Bill for an act creating a criminal and juvenile justice commission. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 210. A Bill for an act to amend the election code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 559. A Bill for an act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 561. A Bill for an act to amend the insurance code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 562. A Bill for an act to amend the Insurance Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 540...check that, Senate Bill 642. A Bill for an act to amend the Controlled Substance Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 671. A Bill for an act to amend the Public Works Prevailing Wage Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 675. A bill for an act to vacate an easement in Lee County. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 727. A Bill for an act to amend Soil and Water Conservation District Law. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 790. A Bill for an act to create sanitary districts and remove obstructions DesPlaines and Illinois rivers. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 791. A Bill for an act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 792. A Bill for an act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 793. A Bill for an act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 794. A Bill for an act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 800. A Bill for an act to amend an act to authorize regional councils of public regional organizations. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 857. A Bill for an act to amend an act



creating Department Children and Family Services. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 858. A Bill for an act to amend the Child Care Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 870. A Bill for an act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 891. A Bill for an act to amend the School Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 910. A Bill for an act to amend the Shawneetown Regional Court District Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 942. A Bill for an act to amend an act to regulate employment of children. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 971. A Bill for an act to amend Workmen's Compensation Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 985. A Bill for an act to amend the Court Reporter's Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 986. A Bill for an act relating to taxation of mobile homes. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1031. A Bill for an act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1065. An act...provide for the...for land survey and monuments. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1081. A Bill for an act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1084. A Bill for an act to amend the School Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1085. A Bill for an act to amend the Revenue Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1086. A Bill for an act to amend the School Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1109. A Bill for an act to defining executive agencies reorganization to regulate expenditure funds. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1128. A Bill for an act in regard to limitations. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1171. A Bill for an act to amend Public Accounting Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1177. A Bill for an act to amend an act in relation to the regulation of rivers. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1186. For an act to amend an act to compel gas



companies to pay interest on deposits. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1184. ...check that, that's 1484. For an act to amend the Criminal Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1485. A Bill for an act to amend the fire...Firearm Owner's Identification Act. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 234. For an act to amend the Workmen's Occupational Disease Act. First reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 292. Kelly, etal. House Resolution 294. E. M. Barnes, etal. House Resolution 295. Emil Jones, etal. House Resolution 296. Shea, etal. House Resolution 297. Hart, etal...House...House Resolution 298. Kelly, etal. House Resolution 299. Pierce, etal. House Resolution 300. Leinenweber, etal. House Resolution 301. Dan Houlihan, etal."

Shea: "Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "House Resolution 292 by Kelly honors Greg Sloan who will be inducted in the Illinois High School Basketball Coaches Hall of Fame. By Barnes, 294...honors the Institutional African Methodist Episcopal Church. 295 by Emil Jones honors John Campbell who has received a medallion for outstanding alumni from Kansas State University. House Resolution 296 from Representative Shea ...honors the Village of Riverside celebrating their 100th anniversary this year. ...297 by Hart honors the Mr. Berton Melvin having recently been named Mr. Illinois Small Businessman of the Year. House Resolution by...298 by Kelly honors Mario Giordelli and...for...serving as the village attorney for more than 10 years. House Resolution 299 by Pierce honors Harvey Pearson...for combat duty during World War II...and being an outstanding an... outstanding automobile worker. House Resolution 300 by Leinenweber honors the...Galena population of the State of Illinois and the...recognizes the Joliet testimonial dinner on May 31st. And House Resolution 301 by Dan



Houlihan honors the Creator of Life, Sister Clare who has been assigned to Christ the King Parish Roman Catholic Parish in Chicago for the last 7 years. And I move for the adoption of all the agreed Resolutions."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of the agreed Resolutions. All in favor will say aye. Those opposed, nay. The ayes have it. The Resolutions are adopted. Further Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 293. Collins, etal."

Shea: "Committee on assignments. House Bills 3rd reading. We get to that we have a...night session. Is that Monday or Tuesday, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "Tuesday."

Shea: "Read the Resolution."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 53. Resolved by the House of...House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois is the Senate concurring herein that the two Houses meet in Joint Session in the...Hall...House of Representatives on Tuesday, May 27th 1975 at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of hearing an address by the United States Senator Robert C. Byrd, Majority Whip, from West Virginia."

Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, moves for adoption of the Resolution. All in favor say aye. Those opposed say nay. The ayes have it and the Resolution is adopted. On the order of House....the order of House Bills 3rd reading appears House Bill 1443. Before you read that Mr. Clerk, the gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword; "Mr. Speaker, I have an inquiry of the Chair, if I might please."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

Tipsword: "...I was just wondering...what the intentions of the Chair is in regard to lists that have been on the desk





for about 3 or 4 days, the few House Bills on 3rd reading that need to go back to 2nd for an amendment...some of those bills if called back I think are Bills that are on the list that has been suggested that might be an... an accelerated list that we could pass later and if they were amended might be acceptable to the membership and I just wondered what your intentions were, sir..."

Shea: "Right now the Speaker has asked me to go on House Bills 3rd reading, and I intend to proceed that way. I will have the Clerk compile that list and we'll take a look at it, sir."

Tipsword: "Thank you."

Shea: "You're welcome. On the order of House Bills 3rd reading appears House Bill 1443."

Selcki: "House Bill 1443, a bill for an act to amend the School Code, 3rd reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Skinner. Or from McHenry, I'm sorry, sir."

Skinner: "Lake is a very nice county this time of day, even this time of year. House Bill 1443 is a bill which was given to me by the Director of Political Education for the Illinois Education Association and I think it's a ...it's a case where the Illinois Education Association is on the same side of taxpayers. What this bill does it attempt to get at information that will make it more difficult for school superintendents such as the one in Rockford who was more or less double dipping for expenses. He was getting paid by private organizations and also by the school district. Will make it easier to get at the District 125 problem in Cook County...in general will limit the amount...of abuse that superintendents and other school administrators and school boards...may take with public funds."

Shea: "The gentleman offers House Bill 1443. All those in ...is there any discussion? All those in favor...the gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley."



Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman might yield to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Bradley: "The cost of this publication is going to be borne by the Educational Funds of the school districts, is that correct?"

Skinner: "I am not an...enough of an expert on where publishing costs come from. I know it would come from the same funds from which the other publishing expenses born by school districts come from..."

Bradley: "How often are they going to have to make this publication?"

Skinner: "With the regular publication."

Bradley: "Pardon?"

Skinner: "It would be just included in the list that they publish yearly."

Bradley: "Well, what is the...your...you're putting a hundred dollar limit on it, what's the present limit?"

Skinner: "I'm sorry, I don't know...I think that Representative Schneider the...Chairman of the Educational Committee might be able to answer that question..."

Bradley: "What's the present limit...what's the present limit, sir?"

Skinner: "...if the Chair would recognize him."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion?"

Bradley: "...Mr. Schneider wants to respond to the question, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Is Schneider going to respond now? Put Schneider on the pan."

Schneider: "Schneider on the pan. ...Jerry...off of our experience with your bill last year which I thought was a good bill and I supported to just completely do away with this, my understanding is that there is requirements to publish...these kinds of items and the amount goes under a hundred dollars. In fact...I've seen items published for less than a hundred, five, ten, fifteen, you know



Bradley: "What...what...my point, what are we doing with this, we're already..."

Schneider: "...Well, at least we're moving it up to over a hundred...it's not...it's not much of an improvement, but it's an improvement, I think, Cal's right. At least ought to try...eventually we ought to just do away with it."

Bradley: "Fine. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...voted who wish? Take the record. ...This question there are 111 aye votes. No nays. No questions. House Bill 1443 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Now the intention of the Chair this morning why we're working on these lists of Agreed Bills was to move some legislation. I've talked to the Minority Leader about it and we are going to skip some bills that are appearing on a list until such time as we determine if we can move ahead with the list. The Minority Leader, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Yeah. And that should determine in the very near future and that time we'll go back and pick up those bills and take them in numerical order that were scratched from the list..."

Shea: "I started..."

Washburn: "...if there is a list."

Shea: "I started with House Bill 1443 and when we determine this we'll return to that order to start. On the order of House Bills third reading is House Bill 1457. Is Mr. Deavers on the Floor? "

Selcke: "House Bill 1457. A Bill for an act creates sanitary districts. Third reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Deavers, might I ask you a question although I have a number of these bills marked, are House Bills 1453 thru 1458 really a series?"

Deavers: "Yes."

Shea: "Would you want to take them together?"



Deavers: "Yes, I'd like to hear them all at the same time."

Shea: "All right. With leave of the House, the gentleman ask leave to hear from House Bill 1453, 1454, 15...1456, 1457 and 1458. Is there objection? Mr...Mr. Friedland."

Friedland: "...Mr. Speaker, I believe House Bill 1457 is tabled."

Shea: "14...what?"

Friedland: "1457."

Shea: "That is tabled?"

Friedland: "According to my digest."

Shea: "Is your Bill 1457 tabled, sir?"

Deavers: "According to the digest it's been tabled and I think that is correct."

Shea: "1457 is tabled. If not, let's just make sure the gentleman ask leave to table House Bill 1457. Is there objection? Hearing on 1457 is tabled. On the order of House Bills third reading, the gentleman ask leave to hear 1453, 54, 56 and 58 as a series, is there objection? Hearing on leave is granted. Proceed Mr...Mr. Clerk, read those Bills."

Selcke: "House Bill 1453, an act to amend sections 4 and 14.07 an act in relation to fire protection districts. Third reading of the Bill. House Bill 1454, an act to amend section 3 of an act to create street light districts. Third reading of the bill. 1456. An act to amend the Illinois Drainage Code. Third reading of the bill. 1458. An act to amend section 9 of an act in relation to service water protection districts. Third reading of the bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers." Mr. Deavers, if you would just wait a minute. Could we have some order, please. Would the members be in their seats so we could proceed in an orderly fashion. Proceed, sir."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, what we're doing in this series of Bills is removing the appointment powers of the General Assembly on the trustees to



this various districts in turning it over to the Chairman of the county board and in the overlapping districts the chairman of both county boards and I think that removes the responsibility that I think really don't want and many of the other members do not want in these appointments and I move for favorable consideration."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for adoption of House Bills 1453, 54 and 56 and 58 and on the question, is there any discussion? The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, does your light work, sir? Proceed."

Giorgi: "Representative Deavers...is this exclusively an appointment by the county board chairman or...in the event that the first person isn't confirmed can a county board member submit a name? How is your...haven't looked at your bill?"

Deavers: "The system is absolutely the same it is now and you know those names are submitted to you by the attorney or the trustees of that district and instead of submitting them to you, Zeke, they're going to submit them through the county board."

Giorgi: "That's my question. Now, is that...in other words, if the county board chairman doesn't submit a name, no names will be submitted, or can a county board member submit a name, that's my question?"

Deavers: "They can submit a name?"

Giorgi: "They can...thank you."

Shea: "The question is, shall these bills pass. All in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Take the record. ...these questions, there are 125 aye votes, two nays, seven voting present. House Bills 1453, 1454, 1456 and 1458 having received a constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. On those questions, Mr. Sangmeister, aye. On the order of House Bills third reading, appears House Bill 1470. Mr. Sims, the reason and I'm passing your bill is it's on a list that appears to be an Agreed Bill."



Selcke: "House Bill 1470..."

Shea: "Running three or four roll calls so the number will not appear on the board but proceed."

Selcke: "House Bill 1470. An act to require mandatory license for persons convicted of commission of a forcible felony for three or more times. Third reading of the bill."

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

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on behalf of myself, the hyphenated co-sponsor, Mr. Sangmeister, and the 125 co-sponsors of the General Assembly as listed in the digest, and on behalf of the crime ridden people of Illinois, I am pleased to offer House Bill 1470 which will bring back a habitual criminal act to Illinois in these frightening criminal times. In research, the Legislative Council found no reason for Illinois having dropped its habitual criminal act in 1963 other than acceptance of a unified code. Such codes are products of the times. The pendulum has swung, now the people want greater protection from the habitual criminals. The third offender in serious crimes. The State can now realize some offenders simply cannot be rehabilitated. We represent the people, you and I, and they are dissatisfied with the protection we have given them recently. So obvious, as shown in the crime rate. And so obvious as shown in the number of repeat offenders thrown back on the public. And so obvious in the 75% recidivism rate in terms of these offenders. The people don't wish us to emphasize punishment. They want the repeaters separated from society for society's protection. I'm sorry, rehabilitation doesn't work, but so be it. We are representatives of our people. They now demand...demand this action. I solicit your votes for House Bill 1470."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1470 pass. Is there any discussion? All those in favor will vote aye. All right, I didn't see any lights pop on. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lundy."



Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the House. I commend Representative Kosinski for...the hard work that he's put in on this bill, serving with him on the Committee that considered the bill I know he has labored long and hard to...to make it a responsible bill. I do have a few questions I'd like to clarify about the Bill before we go...if he would respond to some questions."

Shea: "All right, Mr. Lundy proceed, now I want to remind the members that the timing light is on and I will remind the members when the one minute warning. Proceed."

Lundy: "Mr. Sponsor, is the Bill limited in its present form to only a serious, forcible felony?"

Kosinski: "It is."

Lundy: "Does it include convictions for felonies or what would be felonies in Illinois courts..in courts of other jurisdictions. The Federal courts in this state and courts of other states?"

Kosinski: "It is...it is limited to the State of Illinois."

Lundy: "So that presumably a man could have been convicted or woman of...of two felonies in another jurisdiction his third felony conviction in an Illinois court would not bring him under the..."

Kosinski: "That is correct."

Lundy: "...terms of the act."

Kosinski: "The thinking is that we have enough problems in... in Illinois with Illinois...residents who are 3 times offenders to handle the need."

Lundy: "Fine. Finally, my question is, is it the case that when the third conviction occurs the question of mandatory sentence...the question of...of the life sentence is still discretionary with the judicial official."

Kosinski: "No, it's a mandatory sentence."

Lundy: "It is mandatory?"

Kosinski: "Yes, sir."

Lundy: "All right. Thank you."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? Is there further



discussion? The lady from Cook, Miss Willer."

Willer: "Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make one statement in response to the sponsor's remark that rehabilitation does not work. I would simply maintain and it has been shown, except when very limited circumstances, rehabilitation has never really been tried in Illinois. Not real rehabilitation. I think this is pass Bill, it passed through Judiciary the last day we were hearing...our committee, in Committee, the vote was very small, if you'll notice and I think it's too bad it did not have a better hearing in Committee. And I think it's sad when we have statements saying that rehabilitation doesn't work."

Shea: "Is there further debate? The...gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

Stearney: "Would the...sponsor yield to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Stearney: "Mr. Kosinski, you designate the charge of aggravated battery. And assuming an individual had twice before been convicted of aggravated battery and then next being charged with a felony, convicted, he would be sentenced to life imprisonment."

Kosinski: "With these reservations, if you notice aggravated battery has been very rigidly spelled out, and to that which was dealt in great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement, such as acid thrown on the face or involving the use of a deadly weapon...pardon me, that's the second one. In others, we rigidly spelled out...aggravated assault. So a situation where a boy had a problem after a baseball game with a fight, he wouldn't be involved in this...situation."

Stearney: "However, you do realize that aggravated battery always charges...permanent disfigurement or serious body harm but...but nevertheless a fight in which a weapon is used and an individual is given a black eye with and since a weapon was used he is charged with aggravated





battery, you mean to say, that if an individual were convicted twice of offenses of this nature, that upon the third offense he would be sentenced to life imprisonment. Even though the victim in the prior two circumstances were not...was not very much injured at all."

Kosinski: "May I refer to the hyphenated co-sponsor of this legislation, Representative Sangmeister, for a technical response."

Shea: "Is there further debate? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Washington. Wait, Mr...oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Stearney, is it...now, I'm sorry...is it Mr. Sangmeister or Kosinski that the question is directed to?"

Stearney: "Well, I directed the attention to Mr. Kosinski, however, he doesn't want to answer my..."

Kosinski: "That isn't quite true, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Sangmeister is the hyphenated chief co-sponsor..."

Shea: "We'll...we'll take care of it Mr. Kosinski, Mr. Sangmeister had a question. All right, now I'm sorry Mr. Stearney, I was talking to somebody else when you were asking your question."

Stearney: "I was directing my attention to the charge of aggravated battery. You, Mr. Sangmeister, as a former states attorney know aggravated battery is a charge easily made. An individual just involved in a fight in which a weapon was used and the victim was perhaps given a black eye, the defendant however is charged with aggravated battery under the terms of this bill, you would imprison him...for life in a penitentiary upon a third conviction of any other felony. Now is that penalty unusually hard...unduly harsh?"

Sangmeister: "Not in my opinion in the least. First place, the Bill has been very carefully worded in the aggravated battery section and it takes out that section of the aggravated battery statute and says, that portion which results in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement or involving the use of a deadly weapon.



And I say to you that if somebody takes a knife, I believe that's your illustration and cuts somebody up with it that that certainly should qualify as one of the felonies toward the...the habitual criminal act."

Stearney: "However...however, aggravated battery entails just more than the use of a knife, it could be a...any kind of a club that you use."

Sangmeister: "That's right. If you beat somebody over the head with a club it's also...."

Shea: "I forgot to tell you that your time was about to run out, Mr. Stearney. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I agree with Miss Willer I...I just don't think that this Bill makes too much sense. Chief Sponsor made the statement that the Habitual Criminal Act which we had on the statute book of our State was rescinded because we were simply trying to comply with the uniform code. And I categorically state that that is not quite true. What really happened is that the drafters of the present code decided almost unanimously that the Habitual Criminal Statute was simply inhuman. I further take issue with the basic proposition that...that rehab doesn't work. I think we are mandated by the Constitution of the State of Illinois to make certain that it does work because one of the reasons for setting out in the Constitution for incarceration of felons was to determine whether or not rehabilitation would work. This bill backed...barely eked out of the Judiciary Committee by a 6 to 4 vote in the waning hours of the day when very few people were there. It didn't have adequate debate. I see that there are a lot of Sponsors on there but I strongly doubt that every one has really considered this matter. I think we are operating under the pressures, under the pressures generated by what I consider to be some rather false statements which emanated from the just passed



United States Attorney to the effect that rehabilitation doesn't work. If rehabilitation doesn't work then we're in very, very serious trouble. But let's face up to it. ...Have we really tried to make it work? Have we put into the penal system, into the Code of Corrections, the kind of funds which are absolutely necessary to see that rehab works. Have we provided the facilities, have we provided the parole offices have we provided the adequate probation officers, I think the debate on the Floor of this House in the last two weeks has clearly demonstrated that we have not. This is a bad, bad Bill. It's emotionally charged. Emotionally impaled and if it gets out of this House you know as well as I do it will be based not on reason but purely upon emotion. I urge you to vote no."

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

McAuliffe: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill would more aptly be called the professional criminals act because in Chicago and in Cook County we have a group of people who are just professional criminals. They do that from the time they are 14 or 15 years old until the time they either get killed by the police or go to jail. And they make a livelihood out of preying on the honest, decent, law abiding people of all communities, including the inner city. And the people of the inner city deserve the protection that this kind of Bill would give them. We have to get these professional criminals off the streets. If you check the records and see the last 20 or 30 policemen who were killed in Chicago, if you check the records of the people who killed them you would find that they were in jail and arrested 15, 20, 30, 40 times. And the courts and the judges constantly let them back out on the streets. And they prey not only on policemen but they prey on people, old ladies going to the store. People who are afraid to go out of their house. Talk about having...armored cars



coming up to the...to the housing authorities to cash the checks because the people can't get out of the... out of the houses. They have to have a supermarket bring a load of food out in front of these people... houses, too, so they can eat. This is one of the ways to cure this problem, get these people off the street and put them in jail where they belong."

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

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

Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed will say nay. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it. Now, Mr. Kosinski, do you or Mr. Sangmeister wish to close?"

Kosinski: "Ah, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, merely in closing I share Mr. Washington's concern about rehabilitation and the recidivism rate. I wish we were so successful in rehabilitating criminals that this type of legislation wouldn't be necessary. But the State has come to realize with this constant 75% recidivism rate that it doesn't work in certain instances. Further, it was indicated that the...this legislation eked out of Mr. Katz's judiciary tube by a very small margin and I agree with that statement, but may I point out to this General Assembly that 6 or 7 Bills which came out of... with a very large vote from that Committee went down in the House with red lights in the excess of 100. May I also point out that the Legislative Council after two weeks of work, two weeks of investigation still came up with the findings for the Subcommittee that there was actually no reason for dropping Illinois' Habitual Criminal Act that passed other than that unified Code. I turn to my cosponsors and all you Ladies and Gentlemen of the House and ask you to pass this into the Senate. Thank you."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1470 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay."



Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?  
 All right, now, might I just say this? We'll try to get everybody that wants to explain their vote....I have a number of members that are seeking recognition. Now does anybody feel they must explain their vote on this question? Mr. Duff, do you feel you must explain your vote?"

Duff: "I wish to be recognized, Mr. Speaker." Mr. Speaker, I want to explain my vote, I rise to a point of personal privilege. I've had my light on through that entire debate and you have seen me, Representative Hudson had his hand up through the entire debate and then you have made it difficult for us to reasonably ask now to explain our vote. So we won't because you have been so fair."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 113 ayes, 24 nays, 6 present, House Bill 1470 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1478, Mr. Leinenweber."

Selcke: "House Bill 1478. An act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code, Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Leinenweber, please."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. House Bill 1478 provides, in my opinion, a reasonable alternative to quick take condemnation procedure for municipalities. As most of you know, the State of Illinois Department of Transportation can acquire property by quick take purposes which means that they can go in and petition and take property and then in effect argue about its actual fair cash market value at a later date. I have consistently opposed this approach. However, we are faced with a ...our municipalities and other condemning authorities are faced with a problem of being able, seasonably to acquire title to property for public improvement. Now, House Bill 1478 provides for a priority in effect on the trial



call for a condemnation proceeding in...in jury...in a jury court. I think this works to the advantage of both the condemning authority and the defendant, the property owner because of the fact that when the condemning authority files its condemnation petition, at that point the fair cash market value of that property is frozen as of that date. Consequently, if the proceeding is a long drawn out affair, the property owner has to sit with his property under condemnation unable to do much of anything with it, unable to improve it, unable to keep it in good shape but nevertheless he is denied the use of the... of the...of the fair cash market value until the proceedings goes all the way through court. House Bill 1478 would enable the property owner and the condemning authority to ascertain the priority on the trial call so that the proceeding could be resolved before a jury of his peers at an early date. This works to the advantage, the obvious advantage of the condemning authority because it enable the authority to obtain the property at an earlier date and to proceed with the public improvement. It fully preserves all of the civil rights of the property owner which, in my opinion, the quick take procedure does not do. ...It's a Bill, put in at the request of the Municipal League to answer a problem that has existed for some time. I think it is a good approach. There are very, very, very few condemnation proceedings so we are not talking about being able to take over the entire civil docket of a trial call because, percentage wise, condemnation proceedings certainly are less than one percent. In addition, it does not mandate priority it merely states that the judge will, as far as practical, give authority, or give priority to the condemnation suit. So I would appreciate... "

Shea: "Are you through, I..."

Leinenweber; "Not quite."

Shea: "Okay, go ahead, it's..."



Leinenweber: "I was merely going to ask for an aye vote on House Bill 1478."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1478 pass. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "...Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I'd like to point out the fact that this Bill came out of Committee on a 6 to 5 vote and many of the Members were not there at that particular time. We who voted against this Bill really saw nothing that was so sacred about condemnation proceedings. I'd like to call your attention to one provision of the Act and that says that condemnation proceedings shall be expedited by the Court and given precedence over other civil cases. Now what that means to me is that if you have an individual who has a case of whatever type, and that person is dying of cancer and needs to go to court immediately and has to have the trial immediately, that person won't get a trial if in fact there is a condemnation proceeding because this proceeding has to be given preference. I think it is a bad bill and I think it should be defeated."

Shea: "The lady from Lake, Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a couple of questions?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Geo-Karis: "Under your Bill, are you...Mr. Sponsor, at the present time isn't it the...the priority of calls of criminal cases and then condemnation? At the present time that are being tried?"

Leinenweber: "Well, there is...there is no priority of call there is a practical priority of call because you will find that your local Circuit Court will always give priority of call to a case under the fourth term that is about to...rather than release the...the criminal or a defendant they will give precedence to a criminal proceeding. However, the Bill does not address itself to the criminal court, it merely states that the trial condemnation pro-



ceedings shall be expedited by the Court and shall be given precedence over other civil suits wherever feasible and I would emphasize the last word so that in the event you had a particular type of civil action such as Representative Jaffe pointed out, which is also under most circuit court rules subject to advancement because of the physical condition of the age of the...of the plaintiff or defendant that this gives the court the necessary flexibility not to in effect take the aged plaintiffs rights away from him."

Geo-Karis: "Under your Bill, are you providing for a quick take provision for municipalities?"

Leinenweber: "No, I am not..."

Shea: "...Excuse me, you are getting close to your time."

Geo-Karis: "I...I haven't had a chance to use it but Harry's been answering but I haven't..."

Leinenweber: "The Bill is an alternative..."

Geo-Karis: "Make it short..."

Leinenweber: "...which I explained in my opening remarks.

I personally do not approve of quick take but this Bill merely permits the taking of property the same way as it always has only it will be expedited."

Geo-Karis: "Well, in that case, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I speak in favor of the Bill. Thank you."

Shea: "Is there further debate? The gentle...the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this Bill. It seems to me that it smacks of unconstitutionality for us in the Legislature to suggest, if not dictate, to another branch of state government how it should operate its affairs, how it should schedule its case load. I suggest that it constitutes bad public policy and this Bill should be defeated."

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

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





a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Mahar: "Harry, would you...could you explain...Amendment #1, the restoration of limitation of annexation of unincorporated areas please?"

Leinenweber: "Well, there was an error in the original Bill, which sought to broaden the powers of municipalities to acquire property by eminent domain. Amendment #1 takes away the broadening of powers of condemnation and leaves the powers of condemnation exactly the same as they were prior to House Bill 1478. The Amendment also gives courts greater flexibility in expediting the case by adding the words wherever feasible concerning the precedence over other civil suits."

Mahar: "Okay, thank you."

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

Fleck: "...Speaker, I move the previous question."

Shea: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed will say no. The main question shall now be put. The gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber to close."

Leinenweber: "Once again I would like to emphasize the importance of the property owner of having his condemnation proceeding expedited. We are taking his property from him, practically by definition against his will. He is entitled to an early but full and complete determination of fair cash market value. If we delay, allow these proceedings to continue to be delayed his property is going to deteriorate and at the time of the proceeding the jury who views the premise will see a rundown, unkept parcel of real estate and his...award will be reduced accordingly, so this attempts to correct a glaring inequity in favor of the property owner and yet provide the degree of flexibility for the condemning municipality to obtain property at an early date. I think it is a very good approach to a very difficult problem and is much



superior to quick take. So, I again urge an aye vote on House Bill 1478."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1478 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...Voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? ... Voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk."

Shea: : "On this question, there are 73 aye votes, 33 nay, 11 Members voting present. House Bill 1478, having failed to receive a constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills Third Reading, appears House Bill 1484."

Selcke: "House Bill 1484. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act provides law in relation to township organization. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The...the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies..."

Shea: "Go ahead, sir."

Yourell: "Are you...are you ready over there, Tom? Okay.

House Bill 1484 does not do what the digest says nor what the synopsis says as it relates to the termination of township government. That fact has already been provided for in Chapter 46 of the Election Code. What this Bill does is provide for the disposition of the assets should, in the event, the voters in a township wish to terminate that form of government. And that is important because a lot of people think that this is a Bill to terminate township government. It is not a Bill to terminate township government. It is a Bill to determine what shall happen to the assets of that township should the termination someday become a reality. What it simply does is provide that when the township is in a county that the county will assume all of the liabilities and the assets and the bonded indebtedness of all of the functions and activities of the township. I'd be delighted to answer any questions."

Shea: The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMasters."



McMasters: "...Will the Sponsor yield for a question.

Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

McMasters: "Mr. Yourell, of course we've talked about this Bill in Committee. Can you tell me what happens if a township that is coterminate with a city dissolves? Where do those assets go?"

Yourell: "To the county. It is my understanding that Representative Sevcik in House Bill 93 provided that when a township is coterminous with a municipality that the functions, activities and all of those things that are tended upon a township would be then given to the municipal corporation involved. But that Bill, unfortunately, did not pass and I understand there is a Bill in the Senate coming over that will do that. This is where a township is not coterminous with a municipal unit of government."

McMasters: "No, but this Bill, your Bill as written covers all townships, coterminous or not. May I speak on the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

McMasters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I opposed this Bill in Committee. I supported Representative Sevcik's Bill in Subcommittee, I was the only one unfortunately that voted for Joe's Bill, but it is my belief that in the case of a coterminous township where all of the assets of that coterminous township were provided by the municipality which is coterminous with it, it is my belief that those assets should go back to the people who provided it, in this case the municipality. And I think that legislation such as this to pass out in the form that it is in and be dependent upon possibilities of future legislation that we cannot control in any way at this point, I think it's a bad thing. I agree with Representative Yourell, we have a need for doing away with townships, we have provided what happens



to their assets and sometime we are going to have to do something. But this Bill as presently written is not in the proper form and for this reason I must oppose it, and as far as the bonded indebtedness is concerned, we all know that any bonds existing on a territory whether it be a township, county, any kind of a district, they are still going to be against the area that was involved when the bonds were voted in. You don't change that at all with legislation or anything else and I would urge a no vote on this Bill."

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

Palmer: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield to a question or two?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Palmer: "Representative Yourell, if you took the general assistance funds now...the general assistance funds should go to the State, should they not inasmuch as we only have general assistance now provided by the State of Illinois. We abolish the county general assistance matters and also to...rout of Cook County and in that respect would not this be wrong as a matter of form."

Yourell: "Was that a question or..."

Palmer: "Yeah. It's a question. You...you provide that the general assistance funds go to the county but the county doesn't provide the general assistance, at least the funding of it, the State of Illinois does."

Yourell: "Yes, but it is administered by the county, Representative Palmer, and I'm not too concerned with that because as you know in our township, general assistance became a...touchy thing here sometime ago, that, of course, has always been an arguement for continuance of townships but I'm not concerned with that part of...of the question, I'm only trying to dispose of the assets of a township should it be terminated. Now, the State, as you know, provides the funds for the Cook County Public Aid, but is still administered there."



Palmer: "Well, I understand that portion of it but I'd like to suggest that that portion of the Bill which deals with this and you use the word township, probably is going to lead to a lot of litigation. And in another respect you've amended Chapter 39 which has to do with townships but you did not amend Chapter 122 which has to do with highways upon which the - the highway commissioners are governed and the commissioner of highways or the township highway commissioner is a, in and of himself, is a quasi-municipal corporation. So I...I think that the Bill may be fatally defective in that date unless it is amended out someplace. I...I think the Bill is bad in form, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and I think it should be beat. I...I know what the gentleman is...is trying to achieve here but I don't think he reached it. Thank you."

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

Sevcik: "...Buzz, I'd like to ask you a question. Isn't this the law at the present time?"

Yourell: "No, the only part of this Bill that is law is in the Election Code, Joe, that has to do with the termination of any unit of local government. Now Tom brought up a very good point relative to House Bill 93 and I would have no...no objections to doing that Tom, in the Senate so that we can take care if there seems to be some problem with coterminous townships and municipal government which would be your Bill, Joe. But the only part that is law now is the fact that there is provisions in the Election Code to provide for the termination of a unit of local government but not have anything to do with the disposition of the assets or the redistribution of the responsibility and liability."

Sevcik: "Well, I know under the town government that if it's by referendum is abolished that all the assets and liabilities is turned over to the county which is the present law but I do not know how it is related to the General Assistance or to the Public Health Fund."



Yourell: "Well, Joe, I...I can only say again that in my judgment there is no law that determines where the assets responsibilities and liabilities will go should a township be terminated."

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

Yourell: "...Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, again, this is not a Bill to terminate township government, it is a Bill to provide for some disposition of the assets, responsibilities and liabilities and if Mr. McMaster and Representative Sevcik want to, I'd be delighted to work with them to provide the proper amendment in the Senate that will take care of the problem they cite relative to coterminous township and municipal corporations. I ask for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1480 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...Voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. ...This question, there are 64 ayes, 59 nay votes, 11 Members voting present. House Bill 1484, having failed to receive a constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House House Bill 1489."

Selcke: "House Bill 1489. A Bill for an Act to exempt fuel as used in diesel locomotives and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker,..."

Shea: "Will you hold on for a minute, Mr. Hirschfeld has a question. Turn Mr. Hirschfeld on, please."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, I...I didn't call 1487, it was not on the Agreed List that was given by my Leadership to me last night."

Shea: "Well, it's on the list that I have marked that is one that is a possibility putting on an Agreed Bill list. What we did this morning was announced when we started that we would start at House Bill 1443 and skip those Bills on the Agreed Bill list until such time as we



determine what we were going to do and then start over at that point again."

Hirschfeld: "I heard your remarks but you...you have a list other than this one that was handed out last night in the conferences?"

Shea: "Sir, I think they worked on another list this morning. Mr. Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, House Bill 1489 is a revenue Bill and it surely will create some kind of controversy because what we're doing here is removing the Illinois Retailers Occupational Tax and Used Tax, so-called sales tax from all diesel fuel used by the railroad. Now you might say that this might be considered special interest legislation. Let me say that we currently treat all water...waterway traffic they no longer face sales tax on diesel fuel. The airplanes have airports totally supplied by tax dollars and the truckers have interstate highways which are also provided by tax dollars. I'll say one thing about this Bill. It has more agreements than any other Bill I've ever handled in the fact that the railroad agreed that they wanted it, I agreed the Sponsor. The Department of Revenue agreed to oppose. And from that standpoint if there is any questions I'd be happy to..."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the passage of House Bill 1489. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Will the Sponsor yeild to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Maragos: "Can you give us a fiscal impact on revenue on this particular Bill...if this Bill passes in the State of Illinois."

Deavers: "About \$4,000,000, Sam."

Maragos: \$4,000,000. And is it not a fact, Mr. Deavers, well, I'll speak on the question, Mr. Speaker, Members, of the House. I'm...arise to oppose this Bill because this special legislation and I oppose the barge owners



years back and many of them were...many of the barge owners ...in many...in many cases had a lot...more justification and...and the revenue impact is much smaller than this would be. But it's another \$4,000,000 ripped off of the people of the State of Illinois by one special act... by one special section of our industry and therefore if we allow this we'll be setting up a precedent, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, which will also mean tomorrow you and I could come in have all sales tax abolished and therefore the revenue impact will be very bad, even though I am not a proponent of a regressive tax like a sales tax or a retailers occupational tax or used taxes; however, it should be uniform on all people and I think this is a bad bill and I think it should be defeated.

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

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in rising to express my opposition to this Bill, I think it comes in bad taste to provide sales tax relief for a railroad company when this Legislature is yet to see fit to implement the 1970 Constitution by giving sales tax relief to citizens on drugs and medicines and therefore I shall vote no and solicit others to do likewise."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this happens in my opinion to be a good piece of legislation. We're faced in Illinois with the problem of transportation cost and how to move goods across the state and across the country and we all know that the railroads are in dire condition and if we help the railroads we are going to help the people that are employed and that's the railroad clerks, the engineers, the trainmen, the brakemen and all those people. As you know, the railroad industry is floundering very seriously and this is one attempt...I recommend that Representative Deavers is to be commended for putting this in when there is some opposition to it but it seems to me that this is a step





in the direction of...of helping the railroad industry and all its allied agents. And I would support this Bill wholeheartedly."

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

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there may be some of you who aren't aware of what this Bill does. This could have a very, very important effect on your voting record and on the views with which your constituents regard your voting record. This is a Bill to exempt from sales tax something used by business. There's absolutely no justification in any sense of priorities to give a sales tax exemption on this especially since we refused sales tax exemptions on food and drugs and other necessities. I just...just wise to call your attention to the importance of this Bill and I can't imagine that there will be more than 10 green lights on. I didn't think it would get out of Committee but somehow it did, so I'm calling it to your attention. It's a terrible Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Friedland."

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

Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed nay. Back to Mr. Deavers to close."

Deavers: "In rebuttal, Mr. Speaker, to several members of of this august Body, that it is special interest legislation and you're talking about not only tax relief for the railroads but you're talking about tax relief for the people of the State of Illinois. In that it's a fact that much of the merchandise that they're talking about, food, drugs, etc are shipped on the rail and so I can honestly say that I don't feel that we're doing anything unjust to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois and I feel that it's a good Bill and I ask for a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1489 pass. All



those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. ...Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Choate, would you vote me no, please? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 40 ayes, 80 nays. House Bill 1489 having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills Third Reading, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, for purposes of an announcement, seated in the rear gallery on the Democratic side is a group of students from the 7th and 8th grade of St. Mary's School in Pontiac, Illinois and they are accompanied by the principal sister, Sister Videna and by their teachers, John and Kathy Willy, they're from the 38th Legislative District represented by Representative Fennessey, Grothberg and Ewing, would they please stand and take a bow?"

Shea: "On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1492."

Selcke: "House Bill 1492. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Terzich: "Mr...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, 1492 amends the Sanitary District Act to provide for the general superintendent of the district upon recommendation of the respective department heads to appoint various deputy and assistant department heads. Persons in these positions have a major role in the implementation of the district and sometimes act as temporary department heads during the period of absence on vacation. Now this Bill was also amended with request of the Civic Federation, any member who is under Civil Service status will not be affected by this Bill and I'd appreciate your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1492 pass. Is there discussion? All those in favor will vote aye, 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 118 ayes, 6 nays, 5 Members voting present. House Bill 1492 having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1...1493. Is Mr. McPartlin on the Floor? On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1499. "

Selcke: "House Bill 1499. A Bill for an Act to amend the election code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 1499 would repeal a Bill which I passed through the General Assembly during the last Session subsequent to the enactment into law of last Session's Bill, I received a letter of opinion, a legal letter of opinion, to the effect that the previous Bill might cause some constitutional problems and accordingly, House Bill 1499 would eliminate the possible constitutional problem. I would request a favorable Roll Call."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1499 pass. Is there discussion? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 132 ayes, 3 nays, 1 voting present. House Bill 1499 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Macdonald, aye. All... pardon me."

Macdonald: "Mr. Speaker, wasn't that last Bill on the Agreed List we were given last night?"

Shea: "I was just told it was. Is 1494 on that List?"

Macdonald: "Yep."

Shea: "Well, I evidently didn't mark it. I have a List in front of me on a Calendar here. Still, on that question there are 132 ayes, 3 nays, 1 present. House Bill 1499 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading is House Bill 1503. "



Selcke: "House Bill 1503. A Bill for an Act creating the date information systems. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from...Kane, Mr. Waddell."

Waddell: "...Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I enlist your support of this Bill. I believe that you are all aware that the Commission is a creature of this Legislature. The fact that we do have public members that are in the area of being experts and also we have on that Commission, everyone of the Members who has a major computer section within the State of Illinois. I would like to respond however to one thing and if the reporter, Susan Sachs happens to be here and on her article she didn't bother to come to anybody, didn't come to me, and in her article she says the Data Information Commission has become a vehicle for liberals to attack business. If that is true and I'm the Chairman to that Commission, that has to be the best laugh of this General Assembly's Session. However, I would say to you that we are playing catch up in trying to stay abreast of the computer field and we do do a good job and I enlist your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1503 pass. On the question, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "...Will the Sponsor..."

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Skinner: "In your opinion, would it be...under your Commission's jurisdiction to find out if the Governor of the State of Illinois had authorized the illegal use of information in the circuit breaker file of the Revenue Department?"

Waddell: "No, we do not have that kind of authority."

Skinner: "Thank you."

Shea: "On this question is there any further debate. All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? ...all voted who wish? Take the record. Mark Shea aye. On this question there are 125 ayes, 2 nays, 11 voting present. House Bill 1503 having received the constitutional



Majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1506.

Selcke: "House Bill 1506. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 1506 represents the product of the Elementary and Secondary Education Committee to address itself of...to the school aid formula provisions for this fiscal year. This Bill does a number of things. First of all, it addresses itself as did a previous a Bill by Representative Bradley to the downstate districts that levy a transportation tax that allows them to get additional state aid. In consideration of the transportation tax that's levied. In addition, this Bill allows a recognition of some of the high expenditure suburban school districts that have had a lower equalized assessed valuation to accelerate their entitlement under the school aid formula so that the decrease in state aid, as a result of the assessed valuation, can be made up through that acceleration. Thirdly, we have incorporated here an accelerated inclusion of state aid as a result of downstate districts primarily passing a new referendum to increase their educational rate and we have allowed school districts to exclude IMRF and their...toward immunity levies for purposes of the school aid formula. In addition, we have included in here a phase-in of the problems that the downstate districts have and unit districts have in obtaining state aid and, I'm sorry, their local...their local tax dollars. And there is a phase-in over a three year period in this Bill beginning July 1st '75 to increase the building fund by 12 1/2 the...in the next year the educational fund by 12 cents, the third year the educational fund another 12 cents. This is subject to a back door referendum we have provided in this Bill instead of the usual 10 day period for the filing of a backdoor referendum request a



longer period of time, namely a 30 day backdoor...a 30 day period in which to file the petition for the backdoor referendum. In...in summary, this Bill tries to address itself primarily to the needs of the schools outside of Chicago by these 4 or 5 different approaches. Questions may be raised by those of us from Chicago... what does this do for Chicago. This Bill in effect does nothing for Chicago. Most of the needs of Chicago are going to be addressed in a Bill that will be addressed later, it's coming over from the Senate which would be effective next year and also because of the level of funding under the full formula...full funding formula in the appropriation bill for the...which is in the Appropriations Committee, Chicago's needs within the previous formula is addressed by that method. I submit to you today for your approval House Bill 1506 with recommendations for the expenditures under the School Aid Formula."

Shea: "Might I just remind our guests in the gallery that you are guests in the House. I ask you to be in your seats and there will be no picture taking in the House unless there is a little red light behind the Speaker on. On the debate on this question...the gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Just a brief question to the Sponsor, has there been anything added since it left Committee, any amendments, I was not here the other day."

Berman: "The only...the only addition was the clarification that..."

Schneider: "High school."

Berman: "For the high school districts, that was what we intended to do, the language was not proper and we've amended that. That's the only thing."

Schneider: "All right. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

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



is another Bill that tampers with the school formula that we just passed last year. If nothing else, we ought to give that formula more time to function. We discussed changing the State School Board to...from appointed to elected. I, and decided and I think correctly that maybe we were wrong in providing it be appointed but give it an opportunity to work. Let's give this school formula an opportunity to work without changing it in such a way that some schools benefit over others. Now I submit to you that the pie that we're dividing up that is known as school aid, state school aid, is going to be divided differently as a result of this and as a result of this the people you represent are not going to be getting their fair share. And I submit especially to those of you who are in districts, the...around Chicago and Lake, DuPage, in suburban Cook County that we're being had on this thing. We're not getting anything in this Session for our people. The only way we can benefit is to fight Bills like this that change the formula and give certain special interest school districts something. Now there's nothing in here for Chicago as I see it but there is going to be something for Chicago coming from the Senate and you just wait and see. We're going to get less of the pie than we have gotten before and I urge you to vote no on this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support this piece of legislation and respond to a few remarks made by the previous speaker. The...it's simply not true that the districts in the suburban area are not going to receive any additional funds. They are. The resource equalizer took such good care of them when we passed it that they, we just simply couldn't afford to give them all of the money at one time that they were due to get. We had to limit it to 25% of what the resource equalizer would make available to them. They



still haven't received all of their 25% new, new money over the 4 year period. Now they're going to get that again this year and I support that. I think that they ...that they are entitled to that money. The formula simply is not equal that's all there is to it. It...it ...it makes a difference between school districts and unit districts. It does not allow the dual...the unit districts on the local level, it does not give us the same opportunity to get the maximum amount of money available through the resource equalizer. And this Bill addresses itself to that problem. It's a good piece of legislation for our unit schools, for schools downstate. It gives an additional, as I said the other night, just with the transportation an additional million dollars to the schools in the suburban areas and I think it's an excellent piece of legislation that has been...the School Problems Commission has studied it for a good... a year or two. I...I urge every...everybody in the General Assembly, not only downstaters, but people in the suburban area and the people in the Chicago area to support this legislation. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman, Gene."

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

The Bill before us now, 1506, is a product of the continual study of the School Problems Commission in the area of formula. Program is basically the same adopted by the Commission. Let me clarify some of the confusion that has been created by one of the previous speakers. Let me just point out that with the full funding of the formula will add 147,000,000 new dollars to the support of education. The...this particular Bill encompasses the expenditure of State money somewhere in the neighborhood 20 to 25 million dollars. Eighteen million dollars for transportation and I hope the Assistant Minority Leader will listen to this very carefully because part of that transportation money is going to go to suburban school





districts. That will affect many suburban districts and all you have to do is look at the printout. Let me also point out that one of the sections of this particular Bill provides that...that high school districts may go into their entitlement. This will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of, it is estimated, somewhere in the neighborhood of 2 to 5 million dollars. Now those school districts have a right to that money, all we're doing is giving them an opportunity to get at it earlier. And Representative Bradley is right in terms of access and one of the other sections of this Bill we attempt to address that problem. And what we're attempting to do is eventually equalize the exposure of a taxpayer in a unit district to the exposure of a taxpayer in a dual district subject to backdoor referendum..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close sir?"

Hoffman: "Yes sir. Ladies and Gentlemen, this is an eminently fair adjustment. Times change and we must meet those changing times. This is fair. This is equitable and I would encourage your support of this Bill. If you have any question, feel free to come back to the desk."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre."

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

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Beaupre: "Representative Berman, in...my understanding is that the...our resource equalizer formula is affected by what are commonly called Title I Federal Grants. Would you explain to me if there...if this Bill will have any effect on the school districts that receive Title I money? If so, what that effect is and if that provision is also included in the Senate Bill that's pending on the other side?"

Berman: "The...the problem...the problem...the problem of Title I evaluation is not, I repeat, is not addressed in House Bill 1506. It is addressed in Senate Bill 1493 that I think came over to the House from the Senate yes-



terday or today. The House Education Committee, I'm sure will be addressing that question. I can merely tell you from...from what I know of that Bill so far there is addressing that question with a fiscal impact for next year, not this year. But that Title I problem is not addressed in 1506."

Beaupre: "Then this Bill would not change the amount of money that school districts are...will receive in any way as a result of Title I grant?"

Berman: "That's right."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1506 pass. All those in favor will aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? ...all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 136 ayes, 15 nays, 6 Members voting present. House Bill 1506 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Borchers...Mr. Weber Borchers is on a point of personal privilege."

Borchers: "I should really apologize for taking the time. It's rather interesting, in the Tribune this morning, to show that what happened the other day in relation to this Michael Killian, whoever took that action was proper. As you all know,...as some of you know, I brought a couple of old Revolutionary War pistols over and had them on my desk and a lot of you people came over and looked at them. Well, in the paper this morning...he stretched the story beautifully that I was standing here waving them all around and I just wanted to know how we can be treated... there's a lot...some more of us treated in the same way here so you can look it up yourself. If your name is mentioned, as some of you are mentioned, why you can take your own action but I don't like to have it said that I stood here and waved pistols all over the place. Thank you."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills...did I...House Bill 1506 received 136 ayes, 15 nays, 6 voting present. Having



received a constitutional majority, House Bill 1506 is declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1509."

Selcke: "House Bill 1509. A Bill for an Act to amend the senior citizens and disabled persons property tax relief Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Could you break up that little colloquy around Mr. Lechowicz now. Now Mr. Lechowicz on the Bill."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1509 amends the Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief Act, removes from the types of income which must be added to adjusted gross income the amount of benefits paid under the Federal Social Security Act during the taxable year. The exclusion of benefits received from Social Security in computation of adjusted gross income reduces the ultimate tax liability under circuit breaker. In reality, it's a deduction which allows residents over 65 the minimum living standard before computing adjusted gross income and therefore in my opinion it's the ultimate tax liability under the circuit breaker. I'd ask for the favorable support of the House."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the passage of House Bill 1509. On the question, is there debate. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I wish you would look at this Bill carefully. I'm really very sorry that this kind of approach was proposed. We have now in Illinois the circuit breaker which is probably the best device we have been able to find in order to give relief to the elderly and the disabled. And the circuit breaker proceeds on the theory of usable, disposable income. What this Bill would do would completely throw out the philosophy and usefulness of the circuit breaker device by excluding for purposes of the computation social security benefits we are, for example, discriminating against those who have railroad retirement



pay and other benefits that would not be covered by this Act. Now, if we desire to increase the benefits to the disabled and to the senior citizen the simple and only equitable way to do it is to lower the trigger but to maintain the one factor in the circuit breaker that is perfect which is the concept of pure disposable income. To start making exceptions in what is being considered disposable income we're going to completely skew the curves completely distort the treatment of persons who are entitled to this aid. The fact that this Bill will cost the State of Illinois 20 to 25 million dollar is only a minor consideration in my view as to why you should vote no on this Bill. The reason you should vote no on this Bill is the circuit breaker is...is really a boon to all of us who want to help persons who are disadvantaged. And to start messing with that formula by taking out either railroad retirement or social security or public aid is going to make it impossible henceforth to treat people equally who need our help. Thank you."

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

Skinner: "All the property tax relief Bills in this Legislature passed, so this is no question of whether this is going to get a 177 votes or not unless somebody has to go to the bathroom. But this is going to ruin the basic concept of the circuit breaker which is to determine what resources from all income sources are available for senior citizens, compare that to their property tax burden and make up part of the difference. I am extremely discouraged that this Bill got out of the Revenue Committee and, it just is going to gut the circuit breaker which I'm...which...which as Representative Mugalian has said it's going to gut the circuit breaker deal which is what...which is as Representative Mugalian said, one of the best property tax relief measures in the entire country. "

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz moves to the



passage of House Bill 1509...do you want to close Mr. Lechowicz. Mr. Lechowicz to close."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'll close very quickly.

I just want to correct a couple of points because of these matters were brought up in the Revenue Committee and the Bill came out 13 - 7 to 2 and I just want to make it quite specific that as far as the benefits that are excluded under this Act are the benefits that the people in this State receive under Social Security and there is a question as far as you're going to stand for within the circuit breaker but I promised Representative Dunn because the only other exclusion that is not included is the railroad retirement relief and I told him that if this Bill goes into the Senate we'll also include that for our downstate friends. But anybody who thinks that the circuit breaker is such a big boon to the senior citizens of Illinois, I welcome you to come into my Legislative District any Monday night and see the true concern of the senior citizens that come into my office. And they're asking me why the benefits that I receive under social security have to be included in this program. I believe this is a just Bill and I ask for your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1509 pass. All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Choate, would you...hit my thing please? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. Bradley, aye. On the question, there are 125 ayes, 22 nays, 13 voting present. House Bill 1509 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bill... on the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1513."

Selcke: "House Bill 1513. An Act to provide for recovery and sale of waste paper in certain State buildings. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."



Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1513 is part of the package of energy conservation bills that were passed in Committee in Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources. It would encourage the State of Illinois to recycle waste paper for sale and reprocessing in order to convert...conserve the energy that is required to produce paper and of course to conserve our timberlands. It would make the State of Illinois an example to private industry and...to set an example for private industry on recycling waste paper. The State of Illinois produces as we know here in the House a very high grade of waste paper. We produce a lot of it here in the Legislature and paper that can be recycled and reused, I don't believe that this Bill is particularly controversial at this time and I will answer any questions that you have and move that we pass House Bill 1513 which would encourage the State to recycle its waste paper."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1513 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. 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 150 ayes. No nays. No present. House Bill 1513 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Hudson, aye. The gentleman from Grundy, the Minority Leader."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We have in the rear gallery on the other side of the aisle 20 students and their parents from the Melvin Sibley Junior High School who are in Springfield for Student Historic...Historian Award Day. Each of the 20 students have had articles published in the Illinois History Magazine during this year. They are accompanied by their history teacher, Marilyn Ames, and the...Melvin Sibley Junior High School is located in the 43rd District represented by Representative Beaupre of Ryan and Washburn and we're very proud of the 20 students in the gallery



and would they please stand and be recognized."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1515."

Selcke: "House Bill 1515. An Act concerning public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, may I just inquire, was House Bill 1512 which you skipped over, is that on the Agreed List, the Energy Labelling Act."

Shea: "That evidently what it is, Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "All right. I believe it is also. House Bill 1515 the third in a series of Bills that we have before us on energy conservation is aimed at encouraging proper insulation in new residences built and new buildings built throughout our State. Most of us waste 15 or 20 percent of our heat through the walls or the ceilings or...or the chimneys of our homes. With the cost of energy, of natural gas, of oil, of electricity rising all the time, what this Bill seeks to do is to set standards through the Illinois Commerce Commission to be enforced by the cities and villages for proper minimum insulation standards that will be recovered by the homeowner, it is estimated within 5 to 7 years of construction. Additional cost would be...would be recovered. These standards would be similar to FHA minimum standards now being used for FHA mortgages throughout the country. Proper insulation will not only conserve energy, natural gas and oil but it will also save the utility bill and the oil bills of the homeowners and utility users of our State and therefore I move that we pass House Bill 1515 which was approved by the Environment Energy and Natural Resources Committee."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1515 pass. Is there debate. All those in favor will vote aye, 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 140 ayes, 3 nays, 2 present. House Bill 1515



having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Capuzi, aye on that last Bill. You gotta hit the right button, you hit the white one. Unless, were you going to get into debate, sir? ...Rayson aye on that last Bill. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1521."

Selcke: "House Bill 1521. A Bill for an Act to license and regulate persons engaged in the business of conducting auctions and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I'd like to take this Bill back to Second for the purpose of re-amendment."

Shea: "The gentleman asks leave to take this Bill back to the order of Second Reading for the purposes of amendment. Is there objection? Hearing on the Bill will be returned to the order of Second Reading."

Selcke: "Amendment #1, Craig. Amend House Bill 1521, page 7 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Craig."

Craig: "I'd like to move for the adoption of Amendment #1 which makes a...government in search in lieu thereof..."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 is there discussion?"

Craig: "This is one of the Home Rule Amendment, I believe."

Shea: "Is there discussion? All those in favor say aye. Those opposed nay. The Amendment is adopted. ...There further amendments?"

Selcke: "Amendment #2, Craig, amend House Bill 1521, page 4 and so forth."

Craig: "Amendment #2, on line 20, page 4 line 20 by inserting immediately before "charitable" the following, "government or any" and I move the adoption of Amendment #2."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Is there discussion? All those in favor say aye. Those opposed say nay. The Amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments..."





Selcke: "Amendment #3, Craig. Amend House Bill 1521, page 1, line 12 and so forth."

Shea: "Mr. Craig, if you'll wait a minute. The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, had a point of order."

Skinner: "I'm search...I'm searching for Amendments 2 and 3 and cannot find them. Is there a reason for that besides my own ineptitude?"

Shea: "He informs me these Amendments have been...were distributed on the 19th. Back to the gentleman from Vermilion on Amendment #3."

Craig: "Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Vermilion on Amendment #3..."

Craig: "Mr...Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Amendment #3 is the grandfather clause that makes anyone...that's in practicing and active auctioneering will not have to be ...have an examination and anyone that is in...engaged in the auctioneering business in the past, less than a year, he'll have to have three active and...auctioneers to sign a petition that will be satisfactory to serve as proof to the Department of Registration and Education, three people to sign that he has been actively engaged within the last year. Anyone after January 1st of '76, then they'll have to take the examination set up by the Board."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #3. Is there any discussion? The gentleman from Champaign, Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "I'm sorry, Mr. Speaker, I was trying to get your attention on Amendment #1 and...I think that's passe now but I...I did want to point out to the Sponsor, I think he said it was a Home Rule Amendment."

Shea: "Why don't we get it amended and then you can talk to him. I'll see that you..."

Hirschfeld: "Well, I...I...you know what I'm worried about. It...it goes against the pre-emption Bill that we passed a year ago."

Shea: "I don't know anything about pre-emption, sir. The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #3. Is



there discussion? All in favor say aye. Those opposed nay. The ayes have it. The Amendment is adopted. Third Reading. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1524."

Selcke: "House Bill 1524. A Bill for an Act transferring to bank service date on property in Jo Daviess County and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Stephenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the digest is absolutely correct. This Bill authorizes the Department of Conservation to transfer the Coatsworth Building property in Jo Daviess County to the Galena Preservation and Restoration Association. That's what it does."

Shea: The question is shall this Bill pass? All in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Choate, would you hit my button again? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 124 ayes, 6 nays, 2 voting present. House Bill 1524 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1527. The lady from Lake, Miss Reed."

Selcke: "House Bill 1527. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Lake, Miss Reed."

Reed: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill does exactly as the digest indicates it does. It gives the option...it gives leave to the township road commissioner to raise from 1 thousand to \$2500 the amount of money that he must submit to the Superintendent of County Highways for approval on any construction done on a township highway."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1527 pass. On the question all those in favor will vote aye. 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 131 ayes, 1 nay, 3 voting present. House Bill 1527 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1528."

Selcke: "House Bill 1528. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Von Boeckman."

Von Boeckman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill requires the Department of Conservation to establish boundaries and locations for future real estate acquisition and then to hold hearings on these proposed boundaries. We had an Amendment on this to take out the objection raised in Committee, so therefore I urge an aye vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1528 pass. Is there discussion? All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...Voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 119 ayes, 7 nays, 15 voting present. House Bill 1528 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1538. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1538. A Bill for Act to amend the Code of Criminal procedure. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Stearney: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Bill was submitted in response to an Illinois Supreme Court opinion rendered last November. The Bill merely provides that a prompt preliminary hearing be given to anyone who is in custody who has not made bond and it provides within 30 days. However, it lists certain exceptions upon delay may be occasioned and certain amendments were attached to...to accord with the wishes of Mr...Representatives Kosinski, Sangmeister and Leinenweber. And so I would ask for a favorable roll call



on this vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1538 pass. Is there discussion? All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 136 ayes, 3 nays...3 nays. 136 ayes, no nays, 3 present. House Bill 1538 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask leave of the House and unanimous consent to take House Bill 2687 off of the proposed Agreed Bill List and return it to the Committee on Transportation where it...where it can be placed on interim study calendar."

Shea: The gentleman moves to take House Bill 2687 off the order of Third Reading to return it to the Transportation Committee and have it put in Interim Study Committee. Is there leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "...Speaker, in compliance with the report of the House Revenue Committee at this time I would respectfully ask that the...for leave to table House Bill 3020, which has been changed to 3022 but ...House Bill 3020 should be changed..."

Shea: "The gentleman ask leave to table House, or Revenue Committee Bills 3020. Is there objection? Hearing none House Bill 3020 is tabled. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1539. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1539. A Bill for an Act to amend the Motor Fuel Tax Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Houlihan, before you start. Mr. Mugalian, are you seeking recognition? Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1539 amends the motor fuel tax law by increasing the amount of funds which would be distributed



back to local units of government by changing the direct transfer of two-fifteenths to one-fifteenths to the Road Fund prior to the distribution formula to local units of government. This Bill is an extension of House Bill 2792 which was passed in the 78th Session of the General Assembly and enacted into law over the Governor's veto. That Bill was a Bill which was sponsored by Representative Skinner and Representative Blair and it had bi-partisan support. That particular Bill provided for a one year change in the Motor Fuel Tax Formula, this Bill would extend that and make this a permanent funding change. As a result of the formula change envisioned in this Bill, there will be an increase in the units of local government, statewide, for downstate counties, an additional \$3,000,000. For municipalities across the state, an increase of \$8,000,000. For townships in the state an additional \$2 1/2 million. For Cook County an additional \$2.7 million. The second part of the Bill is to restrict the portion that the City of Chicago would receive and that portion which is based upon the population of that municipality of approximately \$2.8 million is specifically earmarked and restricted in this Bill. The earmarking and restriction is that this increase share that would go to the City of Chicago is restricted for the construction, reconstruction or improvement of what are defined as non-arterial residential streets. This is the same restriction which was in House Bill 2892 and is...is presently in law. Now, the reason for the restriction in the City of Chicago is to affect a funding for desperately needed relief for what are termed the former work progress administration streets in the City of Chicago. Now I mention this because of the fact that there are some I feel here on the Floor that fear that this may be part of the cross town package. Absolutely and unequivocally that is not the case. The funds here to the City of Chicago can only be used for residential streets. The rationale for this



Bill is to come to grips with the problem that local units of governments have had to meet the needs of their local roads. Local units of government have not had the funding increases that the state system has had. Over the last several years, the last Highway User Tax increase which is 1969 went to the benefit of the state highway system, the interstates are on the state system and they are now 95% complete or under construction. Supplemental freeway projects of with...this General Assembly has authorized some \$800,000,000 in bonds is on the state system. The federal funding formula has now been changed from 50-50 to 70-30 on the state's primary and secondary roads. Local units of government had not had this help, yet their cost are increasing, in fact they are skyrocketing, without any increase in the amount of revenues necessary to meet the needs. In summary, this Bill is a rationale and we feel responsible realignment of the motor fuel tax formula to place emphasis on the upgrading and rehabilitation and construction roads the people of this state must use everyday and I urge your support of the Bill."

Shea: "Will the Members please be in their seats and could we have some quiet in the Chamber? Now, Mr. Doorkeeper, again, if we don't remind you constantly and the Members constantly, there are a number of people on the Floor of the House of Representatives that have no right to be here so I ask you Mr. Doorkeeper, if you'll go up and down the aisles and clear the Floor of unauthorized people. And would the Members please be in their seats. On this question the gentleman moves for passage of House Bill 1539. On the question the gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate. "

Choate: "Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask the Sponsor a couple of questions if he'll yield."

Shea: "He indicates he will but let me get some quiet in the Chamber first. You can hardly hear yourself talk. Will



the Members please be in their seats and could we have some quiet. Will the Members please be in their seats?"

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, first I want to say that I was totally happy to hear Representative Houlihan assure the House that this particular Bill, House Bill 1539 has nothing to do with the controversy as far as crosstown is concerned. Representative Houlihan, does this Bill that you have here, 1539, affect the distributive formula as far as downstate road fund is concerned in any manner."

Houlihan: "It affects/<sup>it</sup>to the extent that before the local units of government, their distributed share under the formula. It increases that by reducing the off the top transfer of two-fifteenths to one-fifteenth, the off the top transfer to the road fund. And of course, they share in the distributive formula after the direct transfer to the road fund, so in answer to your question the answer is yes and it increases the share for downstate."

Choate: "Now, let me ask you one other question and I think just to get/<sup>right</sup>to the heart of the thing rather than, you know, go around it all the way and finally get to it. Is there any way that you're rating the downstate portion of the road fund to bring assistance to the City of Chicago and the County of Cook?"

Houlihan: "No, and we have been very carefully not to, in this Bill, attempt to tinker with what are the percentage form of a share set out as far as the permanent distribution formula. Those have evolved over a period of years by this General Assembly and in fact there are you know, obvious needs of concern for all areas of the state. Rather, what we have done here is simply work on the question as to what should be the direct transfer off the top to the road fund and have left the percentage shares for counties under 1,000,000, counties over 1,000,000, for municipalities and for townships the same as they presently exist in the law."



Choate: "I have no further questions Mr. Speaker and I think that this can resolve much of the concern that some down-state members had."

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

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Houlihan: "Yes."

Totten: "I didn't catch, Representative Houlihan, what you indicated the percentage, how much, how many dollars would be taken from the state road fund and redistributed?"

Houlihan: "As a result of this transfer, the estimates are \$16.2 million which would be reduced from the direct transfer to the road fund, that \$16.2 million would then be apportioned to all units of local government all over the state."

Totten: "Okay. Then that \$16.2 million could not be used for state only work in the rest of the state."

Houlihan: "That...that is correct. What we are doing here with the Bill is emphasizing that opponents of the Bill opponents of the legislation we passed in the last Session to the effect what we need here is re-emphasis on local priority."

Totten: "Does the Department of Transportation have a position on the Bill?"

Houlihan: "Their position on this Bill as their position was on the last Bill was that while this is needed, it needs for further study so to that extent they oppose the Bill. This is the same refrain of two years ago. They have done nothing any further though to come up with some concrete answers to the problems of local units of government."

Totten: "Okay. One further question. There is some question in my mind and I do believe you're sincere in introducing this as separate item to the crosstown project but I think that it does have relation...the additional monies to the City of Chicago are about \$2.85 million





I believe."

Houlihan: "That is correct."

Totten: "Could these monies then be used to replace...MFT funds used by the City of Chicago that would be earmarked under the crosstown bills or would be obligated under the crosstown bills from the City of Chicago to use for the crosstown."

Houlihan: "The answer to that is absolutely no. This Bill was put in...it has a restriction and that restriction is in present law, that these only can be used, the increase that would come to the City of Chicago. And the earmarking under the Bill is only for the City of Chicago, it can only be used for residential street improvement. Now, my rationale in doing that, earmarking this, and I first came with this Bill some 3 years ago, was to address ourselves to the problem of the WPA streets which were put in in the 1930's...throughout the '30's and the funds for this..."

Shea: "Mr. Houlihan, would you wait a minute, please. Now will the Members please be in their seats and could we have some order. We were doing just fine up until about 10 minutes ago. Would the Members please be in their seats and could we have some order. Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Just then...in summary, the answer to Mr. Totten's question is no. These funds cannot be used for any cross-town purpose. These funds are absolutely earmarked for residential street improvement of reconstruction in the City of Chicago."

Totten: "What...what...was the City of Chicago using their MFT funds on these streets before?"

Houlihan: "The City of Chicago, and of course a great number of miles of streets in the City of Chicago, the City of Chicago was directing its attention principally to the primary road system within the City. On the basis that they needed additional funds in order to come in to help the residential street improvement program in the City."



That's the reason for the Bill, the City of Chicago was suffering as our other municipalities across the state from not having sufficient revenues to meet the existing cost of highway improvement in municipalities."

Shea: "The gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain...were you through Mr. Totten?"

Totten: "Mr. Speaker, I was not, I'm still not clear on the answer..."

Shea: "Your time is running, sir."

Totten: Thank you. If the City of Chicago did not receive this additional \$2.85 million, what monies would they use to repair these streets?"

Houlihan: "They would not do it. In effect, in all practical effect, because they don't have sufficient funds to do it."

Totten: "Thank you."

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

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Would the gentleman yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

McClain: "Representative Houlihan, are you familiar with the Chamber of Commerce report on the status of the road fund?"

Houlihan: "Not specifically."

McClain: "They claim in their latest report, that the... the Department of Transportation has overspent itself as far as commitments go and if we were to continue with our commitments we would have a deficit of somewhere between 60 and \$70 million from that road fund this year."

Houlihan: "Well, let me in response emphasize that in looking at the entire picture you can't look solely at the question of the road fund as far as state highway improvements. The point that I have attempted to emphasize here is that the state highway system has enjoyed substantial funding increases that the local units of government have not had. What I'm specifically referring to



are the fact of the supplemental bonding program and federal matching funds. Now, it also should be emphasized that when you consider the total number of highway streets in the State of Illinois, the state system only accounts for some 13%. Local units of government must maintain 87% of the roadways of this state. Now they are faced with the same increasing cost and yet they have had none of the additional funding. And what this Bill does, what the Bill did in the last Session of the Legislature that we enacted into law with the one year repealer was to establish a precedent and to set forth that we are going to give now some priority to local units of government and their highway needs."

McClain: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if I may speak to the Bill."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

McClain: "Thank you, sir. I'd like to stress with those of us that are from downstate and also those of us from the suburbs that what you're going to expect here is a drastic drain the state's road fund of approximately \$16 1/2 million this year. With our continuing commitment to roads and winding of roads downstate and in the suburbs and with the issue of crosstown, we're going to face drastic cutbacks in our road funds the next couple of years. If you pass this Bill, then you also have to be committed to increasing motor fuel taxes or whatever and go back to your people and explain that to them. If you vote against this Bill, I think you'll be saving many lives downstate and I'd urge a no vote."

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

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to the last speaker that just spoke, I would hope you'd read the Bill and see exactly how it helps all the municipalities in the State of Illinois whether you're downstate, upstate, midstate and the eastern portion of the state, if you have a municipality, yes, even Arlington Heights. Mr. Speaker, what this Bill is trying to do



is address itself to a very serious problem in every municipality as far as having the roads or the streets as well call them in Chicago, properly repaired due to the unfortunate deterioration of our streets. What this Bill does is address itself not only for the City of Chicago but for Arlington Heights and the various other municipalities providing the funds that are necessary to repair, to hot patch the side streets of the various municipalities. It's a good Bill. It's a Bill that we passed two years ago and really we should not only pass it this year, we should put it part of the statutes that it doesn't have to come back every year for a percentage portion of the road fund. It's not a raid on the road fund. It's a reallocation...it's a reallocation for the side streets in the various municipalities of Illinois.

I request an aye vote on this Bill. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen. Mr. Ebbesen."

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

Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed nay. The ayes have it. Back to Mr. Houlihan to close."

Houlihan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is a Bill which has statewide application. It affects every municipality,...and township, county and township throughout this State. We feel that it is a reasonable Bill and that it addresses serious needs of local units of government. It is an extension of legislation we passed in the 78th Session and I urge your support of this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 5139 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The...the gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff, to explain his vote."

Neff: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. And I'll just take a second to explain my...my vote because I think we've all got to



stop and realize the deplorable condition that the state road fund is in now. We're practically nearly bankrupt and this takes another \$16.7 million out of it and even though I would like to see these municipalities and cities getting more money but there is just no money to take off the top to put back in these cities with the road fund like it is, therefore, I think this Bill should be definitely defeated."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Schlickman wants to explain his vote."

Schlickman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. For the information of the Membership, I went up to the Speaker to find out if my light was working. I have stood here seeking recognition from the very outset..."

Shea: "Mr. Deuster, your light works also."

Schlickman: "What I wanted to do, was ask the Sponsor two very simple questions. Number one, and I do this by way of explanation of vote, I wanted to ask him if the state standard for construction were to still be complied with by units of local government. Number two, I wanted to ask him, what kind of a road program the City of Chicago has with regards to these residential streets when that program was developed and what the extent of that program is specifically in terms of amount of money. Not having had the opportunity to pose those questions, I am voting present."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Now, Mr. Deuster, you want to explain your vote? Mr. Deuster to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to address my remarks to everybody who lives outside the city limits of the City of Chicago and I'd like to tell you something that's based upon my experience with the United States Department of Transportation. When you're talking about highway money, you're not talking just about local money or state money, you're talking about federal money too. And I want to tell you down-



staters what's going to happen and everybody outside the City of Chicago. Yes, we're going to raid the road fund and we're going to send \$16.2 million out to the localities and if you've got a little township, your...your little township is going to be competing with the City of Chicago to go down to Washington and match this money on a 10-90 basis and the City of Chicago is going to go down there and they have a powerful Congressional delegation and they're going to get that other \$90 for the 10 out of the federal money. And there's far more federal money than there is state money and you think your little township is going to down to Washington and match this money, you're sadly mistaken. I think there are certainly going to be enough votes to pass this but if you're from downstate and you want to protect yourself from what is really going to happen when this Bill gets over to the Senate, the word residential road is going to be struck and an amendment is going to be put on there saying highways. And the suggestion that this doesn't relate to the cross-town or any major road...is one based on naive optimism and I want you to...to consider the fact that the Senate is going to change this and protect yourself. Vote no."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 103 ayes, 42 nays, 20 voting present. House Bill 1539 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1542."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1542. Yourell. A Bill for an Act to control the sale or transfer of hand guns in this State. 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 1542 is a Bill designed to not ban the hand gun as many other pieces of legislation dealing with this subject matter has attempted to do in this and other Session of the General Assembly, but rather this Bill



is designed to protect those who want to purchase a hand gun and meet certain criteria. To give an example, what it does, by affidavit and after asserting to certain condition the individual who wishes to purchase a hand gun applies in person to his local law enforcement agency and after asserting and affirming certain conditions such as the fact that he hadn't been convicted of a felony, had not been an inmate of a mental institution, on...on proper identification and so forth, a form outlined in the Bill would be presented to him, he would take that form to the retail outlet for the purchase of the gun and then the certain information would be noted on that application such as the serial number and the make of the gun and that then would be in turn be mailed back to the local law enforcement agency which would do two things. It would provide complete absolute registration as to the make and the serial number of the gun purchased and it would also provide protection for the gun order in that somebody else beside he would have a record of that weapon. Now, the form #1, the original of the form, would be retained by the local law enforcement agency copy #2 would be retained by the applicant and copy #3 would be sent to the Department of Law Enforcement in the State of Illinois as part of their continuing record so that when an individual travelling anywhere in the United States should be stopped, for example, for a minor traffic violation or an accident or for some other reason, it could be determined immediately, immediately just as the registration of your automobile is determined and to the rightful and lawful owner of the gun in the automobile. This Bill was introduced in April. It was introduced in the last Session of the General Assembly, held on the Calendar all last Session so that individuals interested in this legislation could develop a critique or suggestion or criticisms relative to the Bill. Not one law enforcement agency in the State of Illinois has



...is in opposition to this Bill. I've had letters from all kinds of people interested in this subject matter relative to other legislation dealing with it and they have yet to mention 1542. In my letters to..."

Shea: "Go ahead Mr. Yourell, I'm sorry this..."

Yourell: "If that is a hint, Mr. Speaker, I certainly will comply with the suggestion and be delighted to answer any question. Again, this is not a ban: the hand gun bill this is a bill that will allow a person of good moral character to purchase a hand gun anywhere in the State of Illinois and I ask your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1542 pass. On the question the gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, a few years ago, the Legislature in its wisdom passed a far...firearm owners act which in...in your pockets you probably have a little plastic card which says you're entitled to own a firearm. Now, I don't know anybody that's any safer because I've got one of those little plastic cards in my pocket. Certainly the guy that's going to rob a bank isn't concerned whether he's got his card with him to show the teller or not. Now all it's done is create another bureaucracy up here in Springfield and I send my \$5 in when they ask for it and you do too and nobody is any safer. And this is just some more red tape we're putting on the people of Illinois."

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

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it pains me to oppose this Bill because Mr. Yourell is a fellow sportsman and it is not his intention I assure you to ban the hand gun but inadvertently, inadvertently, in a back door sense, I'm afraid this Bill will do just that. You see, this Bill demands that an application for a hand gun acquisition must be authorized by the local law enforcement agency and does not supersede any more stringent local ordinances. Now in Chicago,





historically, Chicago does not authorize purchase of a hand gun. You cannot get possession from the Chicago Police Department to purchase a hand gun. And I point out to you if despite Mr. Yourell's intention, each local law enforcement agency were able to make a similar decision or ordinance preventing you from getting such permission, instead of this being a licensing bill which duplicates the Firearm Owners Identification Act and the Gun Registration Bill in Chicago, it would still bend the purchase of firearms by an honest citizen and of course we know that the lawless will still get them as they have in the past. I repeat without intention this could be a very definite firearms ban depending upon local ordinance and the interpretation of local police chief and law enforcement officers. Clearing of gun purchases as contained in this legislation as to criminal history, age and so forth is already covered in our Fire-arms Owners Identification Act. That existing statute already covers these basic demands. If they are...already not met you can not get a firearms.....you cannot make a purchase. So that is...certainly unnecessary. I repeat, I don't think it's Mr. Yourell's intention to ban a gun but I'm afraid he could open the door to such ban with this legislation and I am opposed to it and ask you to join me in opposition."

Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Representative Kosinski has answered my question."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Majority Leader, Mr. Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I hope we pass this Bill and it does just what the previous speaker, the speaker who preceded me says it will do. I hope it will ban hand guns in our nation. I know all of you love this country as much as I do. I know you do. But can't you see that we are becoming the most violent



nation in all the world. You say, well it didn't happen in my neighborhood. Well let me tell you this, you can not excuse yourself as members of this law making body if you have an opportunity to cry out against the iniquitous use of hand guns and you fail to cry out against it. You can not wash your hands of this evil. I hold here in this file numerous letters, numerous editorials numerous letters coming from churches of all denominations pleading with us to do something about these hand guns. How can we sit here and fail to do it? I don't think this Bill is the complete answer but if it does what my distinguished friend whom I love says it will, if it will eventually ban the hand guns then God forbid any of us not to vote for it because that's exactly what we want to do. I don't want this nation which is now the foremost nation in all the world to become the most violent nation in all the world and this is what is going to happen if you don't ban these hand guns. It's going to be known as the most violent nation in all the world and instead of being the foremost nation all the world we're going to be held up as a violent nation where we are committing murders. As a taxpayer agent said 100 here in this letter and 25,000 Americans are killed and wounded by guns by each year which makes us a very violent nation when compared to other nations of the world. I think we ought to be thankful to God. Thankful to our God that he has spared us, that he has kept us here all lo these many years that we here are free. We can get on this Floor here and speak our sentiments. Get on this floor here and differ with anybody we seek to differ with. God help us to remain free but we if we don't ban these...hand guns I don't know what's going to happen to us if we don't ban this hand gun when we're labelled the most violent nation in all the world. I plead with you as an old preacher I plead with you, you know that sacred command, you know that sacred command. Thou shalt not kill. Take the



ammunition and take the guns out of their hands and let's see what happens. Mr. Speaker, I vote aye."

Shea: "The gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen."

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

Shea: "The gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed nay. The main question shall now be put. Back to Mr. Yourell to close."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, briefly I want to assure you that this legislation does not affect those individuals who are now presently owners of hand guns and in response to Representative Kosinski's objections, I would call your attention to Section 6 of the Act which protects both the local law enforcement agency and the individual who wishes to purchase a hand gun and I quote: "If a local law enforcement agency refuses to issue a hand gun acquisition authorization it must give the applicant written notice of such refusal setting forth the grounds on which it based its refusal within 30 days after the date of his application." Now, what this does is simply saying that if you are of good moral character and that you have not been convicted of a felony nor been a inmate of a mental institution and certain criteria relative to positive identification you can purchase a hand gun in the State of Illinois. So it is not ban the hand gun bill in any sense of the word. It protects the rightful owner of a hand gun who demonstrated through experience and the records that he is a responsible, law-abiding citizen who has a desire to own a hand gun for whatever reason and I ask your favorable vote."

Shea: "All those in favor, the question is shall House Bill 1542 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. On the question, the gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers to explain his vote."

Borchers: "...Mr. Speaker, fellow Members of the House, there 972 murders in Chicago last year. 62% were hand guns.



62%, the rest were knives, mostly. Now of that 62% very few had permission of the City of Chicago to have a hand gun. Most of them were no permits that were used in killing. In New York, which has had since before World War II, this kind of a law, they have one of the highest murder rates in the United States. Those murders are committed by far and large from 95% from unregistered, unpermitted hand guns. This does absolutely no good. The criminal, the people that are not supposed to have them are going to have them anyway. You make it impossible for a legal, law-abiding merchant, citizen to buy a gun. In New York, they won't give it to you at all. And with this peculiar craze that seems to be sweeping the country why it'll go to the same extent in our own State. You will not be able to get a hand gun although you're a perfectly law abiding citizen, but that is not going to stop the criminal. He'll get them and they'll have a underground delivery service just like they had in relation to booze a few years ago in the Volstead Act..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close, sir."

Borchers: "...it won't stop it at all. "

Shea: "The question is have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Barnes, you want to explain your vote?"

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Just briefly and I'm not going to take too many, too much of your time but I think here as you point out the contradiction in what we're doing here. Less than an hour ago we passed a Bill that would mandate a life sentence for people that commit certain kinds of assaults. I agree with that and I voted for that Bill. But it seems to me a contradiction in what we are trying to do when we mandate on one hand that if a person commits these kinds of crimes that we will put them in our penal institution for a mandatory life sentence and on the other hand



in less than one hours' time we will not allow to take away the tools that create the problem that we purportedly are trying to correct. It seems to me that this is ridiculous and what we are..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Barnes: "...effort that will make it harder for these people or people who are bent on antisocial activities. Any effort that will put impediments in them being able to acquire the tools to do so, I think it's an effort that we should make."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 71 ayes, 80 nays, 1 voting present. House Bill 1542 having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1557."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1557. Jaffe. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Jaffe: "Well, Mr. Speaker, we passed this Bill on the consent calendar some time ago. There was an objection filed but then it was withdrawn and I think it went out, as a matter fact, last week."

Shea: "Well, let me take it out of the record and check it. The gentleman from...or call House Bill 1560 then."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1560. Sangmeister. A Bill for an Act to amend the code of criminal procedure. Third Reading of the Bill."

Sangmeister: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is a Bill which amends the criminal code in that section which pertains to the substitution of judge. Under the present law, when the defendant comes before the bench within 10 days he can have a disqualification of any two judges without signing any kind of an affidavit or alleging any kind of prejudice at all. The Bill originally as introduced was going to eliminate that down to the standpoint that he would have to file an



affidavit alleging prejudice. In the Committee it was amended now that he can only knock out one judge without filing an affidavit stating the prejudice and apparently the Committee felt this was a reasonable compromise and it does prevent some judge swapping...judge shopping by the defendant and I would appreciate a favorable roll."

Shea: "The question is shall this Bill pass. I can see your light Mr. Stearney. On this...the question is shall House Bill 1560 pass. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Stearney."

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

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Stearney: "Mr. Sponsor, there is really no need for this Bill, is there?"

Sangmeister: "Mr. Speaker, I don't mind responding to a question but a question like that, I don't...I don't...Yes, there is a definite need for this...this type of legislation."

Stearney: "Well, in other words, you're just eliminating one judge. In other words, the present law provides that you can name two judges in your...in your petition for substitution. You're eliminating one."

Sangmeister: "That is correct. Under the present law, as you know, you can come in and ask for a substitution of any two judges and this puts it down to one."

Stearney: "May I address myself to the question, Mr. Speaker? Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think the present existing law is appropriate under the circumstances and there is no reason to change and the reason being and I can speak with some experience, that in Cook County sitting in the criminal court there are a great number...a number of judges who you wouldn't want...you yourselves would not want to be tried before and I think it's entirely appropriate under the circumstances that you be allowed to name two judges without delineating the criteria upon which you are charging him with prejudice. As it is now, all



you have to do is set forth that you are...you...they... they are prejudiced against your cause and your matter would be reassigned back to the chief judge for assignment out to another judge. The system has worked well in Cook County, I think this is inappropriate and it's not form shopping. I think it is just a matter of due process, it's a matter of fairness and I would urge you to vote against this particular Bill."

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

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I rise to also oppose this Bill. Number 1 the Sponsor did not describe any abuses existing under the present practice nor did he indicate what the need was to change the practice from two judges to one judge. Furthermore, I would respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, by reducing from two to one judge we are therefore, as a direct result, going to increase the number of jury trials. I don't think this is what we want. That would increase the cost of administration of justice and it would just further... you know compound the case load in our judicial system and therefore I oppose this Bill and solicit a no vote."

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

Stone: "...Mr. Speaker, for...again I don't know about justice in Cook County but downstate I believe that this is a very, very good Bill. The judges aren't as thick downstate as they are in the City of Chicago and when you try to disqualify two judges for absolutely no reason at all then it is quite a hardship on the states' attorney in a small county to...to get another judge assigned because of the distances that must be travelled. I know of instances in downstate counties where the...those charged with a crime found out that the first two judges assigned normally were...were more strict on those charged with crimes than the third man. So everyone, then, charged with a crime were asking for...to disqualify the first two judges.



I think this is a very, very good Bill and I would certainly recommend that anyone that lives downstate certainly should vote for it."

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

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. Sangmeister, this Bill, as originally introduced, it seems to me was similar to the federal procedure, is that correct?"

Sangmeister: "That is correct."

Getty: "All right and that is a more restrictive procedure. Is that correct?"

Sangmeister: "That is correct."

Getty: "And our statute could be...or...or your Bill rather as amended could now be described as far more liberal than even than the federal requirement."

Sangmeister: "That is also correct."

Getty: "Well, I...I think that we have to take into consideration the needs not only of Cook County but of all of the State of Illinois, our downstate counties and I recognize that there is a very substantial problem in those areas. And I think that this is a good Bill, it would not prohibit where there is prejudice in fact having a judge substituted and I think that this Bill deserves the support of the House."

Shea: "The gentleman from Will, Mr. Sangmeister to close."

Sangmeister: "Well, thank you and I appreciate the support on this Bill and I apologize to Representative Schlickman for not stating the reasons more clearly and of course it does more affect downstate than Cook County but Representative Getty, I think adequately showed, its need even up there. And you must keep in mind on this Bill that there is still at any time the defendant can always file an affidavit that the judge is prejudiced. It never prevents that at any time and he still has the opportunity one time to move a judge without any reason or explanation at all. What we're trying to stop downstate where we only have three or four circuit judges available is for the





defendant to go judge shopping and where there is multiple defendants have even pushed this into getting judges outside of our county. And there is just no real reason for this, the defendant's rights are thoroughly protected still, under this Bill and I would request a favorable roll."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1560 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. All those opposed will vote nay. Hall all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The lady from Lake, Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Simply to explain my vote and say I think we have to consider due process completely not only from the states attorney's point of view in which office is served by also the defendant and that's why I vote no."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 99 ayes, 22 nays, 14 members voting present. House Bill 1560 having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1562."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1562. Satterthwaite. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to establishment and maintenance of county and multi-county public health departments. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Champaign, Miss Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I believe the synopsis in the digest is accurate on this Bill. The Bill was written in conjunction with the State Department of Mental Health and their desire to have this part of our chapter changed to be more consistent with the other types of procedure for voting in taxing districts in relation to health. And the suggestion in this Bill is that we require a hundred voters to sign a petition to put the question for a county health district on the ballot. There will still have to be an election by the voters of the district in order for it to pass. And I would respectfully



ask for your support in passing this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1562 pass. On the question, the gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, this...this is on that second mystery agreed list that I somehow got a copy of. Are we going to hear those, too, or..."

Shea: "Well, I haven't got it on a list. I've got 1563 but not 1562, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Oh, okay."

Shea: "Is there any further debate on this question. The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers."

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

Shea: "She indicates she will."

Deavers: "Why the low number of a hundred?"

Satterthwaite: "This brings it into conformity with some of the other procedures that are already on the books. For instance, the TB sanitarium tax requires a hundred signatures in order to get that referendum on the ballot."

Deavers: "How much would a referendum in a county of Champaign cost? You're about the same size as McLean so that would answer what it would cost in McLean."

Satterthwaite: "I really don't know, sir."

Deavers: "Who would pay for the cost of the referendum?"

Satterthwaite: "The county board, I presume, since it would be a countywide referendum."

Deavers: "Are you going to send any money back to the county board to pay for the cost of all these elections? Is there a appropriation bill?"

Satterthwaite: "No, there is no appropriation bill...this would still be done on a local county basis at their discretion."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak against the Bill?"

Shea: "Address yourself to the question."

Deavers: "I feel again that here is an act of the Legislature trying to be proposed that pass on cost to the county board, which in my case, my county board, can't afford



any more. We've had a couple of special elections brought about by 50 signers in Unit District 5, school election. The last one cost us \$27,000 because 50 people decided we ought to have a referendum and for that reason I oppose it."

Shea: "The gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn, on the question."

Flinn: "Well, thank you Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for a question, please?"

Shea: "She indicates she will."

Flinn: "Representative Satterthwaite, in my district in St. Clair County, we have what is called an east side health district and there is no health district countywide and the reason there isn't because my portion of the St. Clair County which is in my district wants a health district, but for example, in Representative Richmond's, Birchler's and Dunn's portion of St. Clair County they do not want to belong to a county district. Would this wipe out the present district and cause a countywide district?"

Satterthwaite: "Would only do that in the case that there were a countywide referendum to provide for that."

Flinn: "Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor would yield?"

Shea: "He indicates...she indicates she will."

Bluthardt: "The present law, as I understand it is that it would take 10% of the population of the county in order to call for a referendum for this district."

Satterthwaite: "That's right."

Bluthardt: "And what's the population of your county?"

Satterthwaite: "...Excuse me, was your question of the population? No, the current requirement is 10% of the vote cast in the last regular election. So it's not of the total population but of the voters..."

Bluthardt: "Do you know what the...what 10% of the last cast



vote in your county was?"

Satterthwaite: "In...in our county it would be 7,000 voters."

Bluthardt: "In other words...in other words, your..."

Satterthwaite: "...that has to sign the petition."

Bluthardt: "...setting it down from 700 petitions....signatures to 100."

Satterthwaite: "Yes."

Bluthardt: "And seems to be a little unreasonable..."

Satterthwaite: "7,000, sir. 7,000. The...the current requirement would be 7,000 signers for a petition in our county."

Bluthardt: "Well, that...that maybe a rather difficult task to perform, but I think that a 100 would be much too easy and call upon counties and districts to hold referendum and expend tax funds on the whim of a very small group of people."

Satterthwaite: "Then why has the Legislature chosen to put that in for a means of getting a TB sanitarium tax on the books?"

Bluthardt: "Well, the Legislature has made an error now and then, not too often, but you'll find that in most instances where a referendum is called for and only a small number of signatures is required it only pertains to a small area of maybe a thousand people or less. Certainly not countywide. And a hundred signatures for a countywide election seems ridiculous to me."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, McCourt."

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question...the question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. All those opposed nay. The lady from Champaign, Miss Satterthwaite to close."

Satterthwaite "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I again urge that you vote for this Bill. The attempt in this Bill is not to make it so easy that every county will be having a referendum every two weeks. The intent is to make it something that is not an impossible task for



anyone in the county trying to provide better health services for all of the citizens of their community. As the law currently stands we believe that a requirement of several thousands signatures on a petition to call for a referendum is an unnecessarily large restriction on getting anything constructive done toward providing county health services in that area. And while some counties may find that a hundred voters is already 10% of their population, we feel that for those counties that are now growing to a large of extent, the burden of this kind of percentage has become more than we can possibly cope with. And I would urgently ask your support to bring in the county health system on the same level at which we are currently operating for TB sanitarium and care districts. Thank you."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1562 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 35 ayes, 76 nays, 13 voting present. House Bill 1562, having failed to receive a constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. Collins is no on that last Bill. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1569."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1569. Brinkmeier. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "All right, now the Speaker has informed me that he would like to break for lunch at 1 o'clock for 45 minutes and then return to the order of House Bills Third Reading. Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "You have anticipated my question, Mr. Speaker. Thank you. You came up and asked me and I knew you were going to do it to me again."

Shea: "The gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 1569 is the result of about 2 years' work by a



task force which included members of the Office of Education, the Illinois School Nurses Association, the Illinois Medical Association and many, many others. And what it deals with is some changes in the school health exams. Now what's happened over the years is that school administrators have had to look the other way and not enforced the implementation of this school health exam. In many cases, it's because of lack of funds, most cases probably, and I can't fault the school administrators for doing that and I don't think you will either. But what we are doing here is...couple of changes. Under the existing...under the proposed legislation, and I would call your attention to the fact the amendment is really the Bill now. We've struck almost everything after the enacting clause on that amendment and put in a substantially new Bill...very briefly what it would do is this. It'd require first and foremost that youngsters of the age...at the age of 3 would be given an exam. Now there's no question about the value of this insofar as detecting earlier. Secondly, it would provide that school registered nurses that are certificated for... which means they have a bachelor's degree would also be permitted to administer these exams under the supervision of a licensed physician. And I'd like to say a licensed physician to practice medicine in all of its branches. Now basically, this is what it...what it would do. I'd be glad to try to answer any questions that you may have.

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1569 pass. On the question the gentleman from McLean, Mr...or the gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. We heard this in Education Committee and had a full hearing but I'd like to ask two questions if I may Bob. ...One...if you'll yield."

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

McClain: "I'm sorry, I should have asked that. One, it...it lays the burden upon the parents to have a...a child



age 3 to receive this examination. Is that correct?"

Brinkmeier: "That is correct. That is correct. But I might add they have that burden now only it's at a later date."

McClain: "Right."

Brinkmeier: "There's no change there."

McClain: "Right. Secondly, what kind of penalty is there if a parent does not comply with this law?"

Brinkmeier: "It does not provide for any penalty just as the existing law does not."

McClain: "Number 3 does it...does it provide like in the Public Aid Code or anything like that for in these kinds of examinations that poor people can get for a \$50.00 examination or \$15.00 examination plus the inoculation can they get it paid for other than out of their own pocket?"

Brinkmeier: "Well, I presume not because it's my understanding today that these are the youngsters that we're really trying to help because of the lack of personnel to administer these exams, that's one of the reasons that we're trying to get the...to qualify these nurses, who as I said a moment ago, must have their...their degree their BS degree, the A degree, along with their...their teacher, their nurse's degree."

McClain: "Okay. And the last question, Bob, is, it applies to all schools, both private and public?"

Brinkmeier: "I believe it does but again I would point out that the existing Special Ed provisions also at the present time as far as the 3 year olds are concerned they aren't supposed to be examined by...but this of course comes by referral. What we're trying to do is reach more youngsters, that's the whole situation."

McClain: "I agree. Mr. Speaker, if I can speak to the Bill in two sentences."

Shea: "Well, you know, you're getting like most lawyers, Mr. McClain, you said two and you got four questions in, now if you say two seconds you're going to be four."



Proceed."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Lawyer, I mean, Mr. Speaker. We heard this in Committee extensively and I would urge a strong no vote. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Well, I'll try and live to my word and be brief. I think you should vote against this, it's a peculiar requirement that every mother and father with a 3 year old child must take that child into a doctor, get an examination and then under this provide evidence of that examination to the local school administration. Now it applies to public schools and private schools and what it really means is if you haven't made up your mind what school, parochial, private or wherever you're going at age 3, there's no way in the world for you to know where to take the evidence. I think that it's an unnecessary requirement although I have high respect for the Sponsor and think that the object is well motivated, but it's confusing and be very difficult to know whether you're complying with the law or not. I urge a no vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor, do you wish to speak?"

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed say nay. The gentleman from...Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier to close."

Brinkmeier: "Well, thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. As I said a moment ago, what we are attempting to do is to add some additional qualified personnel to administer the test and also catch these youngsters at an earlier age when we could be so much more helpful if some of these defects, these health defects, could be detected at that age. Now, I know the 3 year, the 3 year thing may be bothering some of you, but I would like to say this. We... we...I...there's no provision in there for a penalty if they don't elect to do so, what we're always trying to do





so to educate the public to the...to the point of the law does request them to have the exam and in closing I'd like to remind you again this has the endorsement of the people who have been working on this including the Illinois Medical Association, the Illinois School Nurses Association, the Office of Education and all the others that have worked on this for two years and it is the result of about 2 years work. And I would urge your support."

Shea: "The question is shall...shall House Bill 1569 pass.

All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Cook,...or the lady from Cook, Miss Chapman to explain her vote."

Chapman: "I...I'd like to ask for a yes vote on...on this Bill. Our school boards are required to have children ...kindergarden age, fifth grade and ninth grade have physical examinations and this represents a considerable financial burden on many parents. If you will vote yes on this it will be possible for a screening process to be conducted by trained school nurses to pick up many of the problems which now should be picked up by doctors except at where these children are not examined, the school boards find themselves in a...a conflict situation. There's a compulsory education law which requires children to be in school. Requires parents to have their children in school and on the other hand there's a law that says if your child has not had a physical examination you are not admitted to school so school boards almost have to wink at this examination law and keep children in school even when they have not had this examination. So this isn't fair to some parents who can't afford the physical examination and...at the present time..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close, please."

Chapman: "...so by voting...for this Bill, you will speak to these various problems of expense and of children not



being screened who should be screened."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier. Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Luft. He's out. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Palmer wishes to explain his vote."

Palmer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker...this Bill puts the Office of Public...Office of Education into the health care business where I think perhaps they may have some degree of legitimacy. But it would seem to me that their efforts should be directed at teaching children how to read and write and think and do those things which they have been so miserable at in all of these years. It's a diffused effort and where you have this kind of thing you obviously are not going to get results. And I think that result can be gauged today by the great number of dropouts that we have in all of our schools. The educational...attainment such that they can't, many of them can't fill out an application for an employment. I think they should train their direction in that manner and education and not necessarily in health care....that Bill."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Fleck, do you want to explain your vote? Mr. McClain, do you want to explain your vote?"

McClain: "Yes sir, I do. Thank you."

Shea: "Turn Mr. McClain on."

McClain: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,...Representative Chapman explained the wrong Bill. This is a Bill that requires all parents at age 3 of their child to have a physical examination and report that evidence to the school system...for...on developmental disability problem. It's an idealistic Bill, it's a Bill that requires parents for kids age 3. It's an encumbrance on families, financially, it's an encumbrance on...on I think the system. If we want to go at kids on developmental disabilities and help them we ought to require the Health



Department to seek them out. This is the wrong way.

I urge you not to give the 89 votes."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Now, Mr. Brinkmeier, to explain his vote."

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, what Representative McClain said is true. The law would provide for the requirement of an examination, but I point out that the law today requires that at age 6. Those of you who are concerned with the health of young people and I like to think all of you are, I'm sure you must realize it's far more important to detect these health defects at an earlier age. Now, I will say this,... personally, in event this Bill does go over to the Senate, I know there's a great deal of opposition here and over there too to the 3 year provision. I would not only suggest but I would support an amendment to...to strike the 3 year provision so that we at least could get the...the nurses to help administer these tests so that we could find some of these youngsters. If we can't get take them at 3 at least let's catch them at the age of 5 or 6. So, I would make this promise and commitment to you that in the event the Bill does go..."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, in the event that you elect to send this Bill to the Senate I would not only support, I would recommend to the Senate Sponsor that we strike the 3 year provision and at least get the nurses in there to help administer these tests."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Matijeovich, to explain his vote."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker, quickly, on that basis now, I think there should be many more green lights because what the Bill does is change the existing law whereby nurses, trained nurses, trained in allowing to be given examinations can do that. Now we hear about the shortage of physicians this provision has been worked out and compromised with



the Illinois Medical Society, as they support that, the nurses support it and based on Representative Brinkmeier's suggestion that he will amend out the 3 year old, amend it to 6 years, now I think we ought to have more green lights and allow nurses to give these examinations."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Fleck to explain his vote."

Fleck: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I've held off explaining my vote as long as possible. This Bill to me is a very incredible piece of legislation. It smacks of 1984 in its finest. If we are going to start requiring the State to step into the household, usurp whatever responsibilities parents have with their children, I think we're going too far with the status. Something is wrong where the Legislature is gone wild and lost its sensibilities to these things. Where do the parent's right end? And where do the State's right begin? And if we're going to require the State and various boards of education to have parents present documentation that their children have been brought to doctors and to nurses for examinations, I think that we have gone absolutely too far."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Walsh, will you...do you want to explain your vote, then I'd like to take the record."

Walsh: "Well, I'd like to ask the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, to take this Bill back to Second Reading and put it in the shape that he said he would put it in. I think it's asking a great deal of this Body to depend on the Senate to amend a Bill so that it's suitable for us to vote for. There are many of us who would go along with permitting nurses to make these examinations. But the absurdity of it including 3 year olds just offends us so much that we can't possibly..."

Shea: "No, I didn't, the timer turned you off that Mr. Blair put in. Go ahead."

Walsh: "That's Speaker Blair to you, sir."



Shea: "Mr. Brinkmeier..."

Walsh: "Yeah, that's the first time I've seen it used."

Shea: "Mr. Brinkmeier, do you wish to put this on postponed consideration?"

Brinkmeier: "Yes sir, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Postponed consideration. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1572."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1572. Dan Houlihan. A Bill for an Act to amend the code of criminal procedure. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1572 amends the code of criminal procedure in that section which provides appointed counsel for indigent and post conviction hearings. This is to correct what appears to be an anomaly in the statute in that there is a provision for appointed counsel but there is no provision for fees of that counsel. And in consequence, judges throughout the State are in kind of a quandry as to what to pay these lawyers, they are paying them but without any real statutory guidelines as to maximums. This would set a maximum, the maximum would be \$500 and it provides for verified petition and for the court to award an a fee but in no sense...in no event to exceed \$500. It's a reasonable Bill and I ask for the support of the House."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1572 pass. On the question all those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 123 ayes, 3 nays, 7 voting present. House Bill 1572 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. The House will now stand in recess until the hour of 10 minutes to 2. All...we will recess for 5 minutes and then the Clerk will take care of some housekeeping duties and the House will return to full



Session at 10 minutes to 2.

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bills, First Reading. Senate Bill 235. A Bill for an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill." Senate Bill 248. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to a system of unemployment compensation. First Reading of the Bill. ...Bill 302. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bills 314. A Bill for an Act to amend the civil administrative code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 48...that's 484. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses for the Department of Mines and Minerals. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 796. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois pension code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 797. A Bill for an Act to amend the pension code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 798. A Bill for an Act to amend the pension code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 801. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to township organization. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 818. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Optometric Practice Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 981. For an Act to amend the State Property Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1066. For an Act in relation to evaluation of taxation of property equipped with solar energy heating. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1083. A Bill for an Act to amend the degree granting institution arts to delete all references to diplomas and certificates. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1088. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to vocational education. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1090. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1108. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1119. A Bill for an Act to



amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1125. A Bill for an Act to authorize attendance at national Conferences...Conference of State Legislature. First Reading of the Bill.

Senate Bill 1159. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the Bill.

Senate Bill 1161. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Employees Group Insurance Act. First Reading of the Bill.

Senate Bill 1178. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act providing for the creation and management of forest preserve districts. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1181. A Bill for an Act making appropriations for the painting of portrait of the President of the Senate Cecil A. Partee. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1288. A Bill for an Act to amend the election code. First Reading of the Bill. Bill 1293. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to mechanics liens. First Reading of the Bill. "

Shea: "This is your leadership hereabouts or can I proceed? Still Third Reading, on the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1573. "

Selcke: "House Bill 1573. Code of criminal procedure for 1963. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Houlihan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1573 is similar to House Bill 1572 that we just passed before the noon recess. This sets a maximum limitation on the amount of fees payable to appointed counsel in appellate criminal cases. For the normal felony case, \$1500. For a capital case \$2000."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1573 pass. Is there discussion? On the question all those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Dan, what is the rationale for the Bill?"

Houlihan: "The rationale for the Bill which is suggested by



the Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Cook County and by the Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division, Judge Power and also by the Appellate Judges Association of the First Judicial District, is to equate realistically what the fees for appointed counsel will be in appellate cases. Now, presently, there is a \$1,000 limitation in a capital criminal case for appointed counsel. Quite candidly, Mr. Mann, as I'm sure you're aware \$1,000 in this type of a case is probably less than what the printing costs are, you know, for the briefs, etc. The obligation of a lawyer on an appealed case is in most instances even...involves a greater work load than would in many instances the actual trial of the case. As far as the fiscal implications I would point out that the use of appointed counsel in criminal cases, particularly in Cook County on an appeal level is becoming less each year. In view of the fact that the State Appellate thunder is increasingly being assigned to those cases where for reasons of antagonistic defenses, etc, the public defender of Cook County cannot be appointed."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz on the question."

Katz: "Yes, would the gentleman yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Katz: "What has concerned me about this kind of legislation is that I think it may result ultimately in the elimination of private counsel. That the costs that will be borne by the various counties may in fact end up due to the high cost that are involved relatively in...in eliminating the role of private counsel so that it will have an effect that may be totally different than it is anticipated. I've always felt that in fact, private lawyers do have an obligation to serve in this situation and it's the trend of this kind of legislation would be in effect to eliminate the role of private counsel because counties will eliminate them and in fact use salaried employees. I wondered if you had any comments with reference to that question?"





Houlihan: "Yes, I have some comments to it, I think you could probably make the same..uh..statement or statement of concern ...uh...the whole use of public defender programs uh... at the trial level ...uh...as well as at the Appellate level. The fact of the matter is, however, with the tremendous number of criminal cases which face us in all parts of this state particularly in the first judicial district. There are simply an insufficient number of experienced criminal attorneys to represent ...uh... defendants, there are also too few defendants to support that many members of a practicing criminal bar, and uh I certainly have the concern that you have expressed, I do not in any sense want to see the private practitioner eliminated from the scene in criminal justice defense. However, I think we must be very realistic and in keeping appointed counsel in uh if they are going to be utilized and we're talking about private members of the bar here, that we have to make it reasonable at least in the sense that they will be able to meet their overhead for the workload which is involved. These are, as you know, very minimal ...uh...fee arrangements for ...uh... for the handling of a complete appeal. And is perfectly true in a capital case...uh...which, of course, is an extremely serious burden for any lawyer to undertake, and I think that we have to be realistic...uh...in setting the maximum limitation to fees. "

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson, on a question."

Anderson: "Does this apply all over the state or just to Cook County?"

Houlihan: "It applies statewide, it's an amendment to the Criminal Code Procedure."

Anderson: "And...uh...who will bear the extra expense?"

Houlihan: "This is payable by the County and I would point out that it is most frequently used in the First Judicial District, the State Appellate Defender has increased its caseload throughout downstate."



Anderson: "And its from what \$250 to 1000 dollars?"

Houlihan: "No, from 750 to 1500 dollars in a felony...uh... appeal and in a capital case from the present limitation from 1000 to 2000 dollars."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 105 Ayes, no Nays, 6 voting Present. House Bill 1573 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1574."

Fred: "House Bill 1574. An Act to amend sections 5.3 and 12. An Act create Sanitary Districts, and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan. Mr. Selcke from Petersburg in the chair, hows that, or in the Clerks chair. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, on a question."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 1574 is permissive language for the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District of greater Chicago, It would provide that the elected Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District who...uh...upon their vote would be able to raise the tax levy by 8cents and the purpose of this is to provide for the increased cost of treating sewage, which has risen dramatically because of the increased cost of oil and other materials such as that which is needed for the treatment of the sewage. As I said, it's permissive legislation, the Board itself must vote the matter through and it only affects the Chicago Metropolitan Sanitary District of greater Chicago. I would request a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1574 pass? Is there any discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt, on a question."

Bluthardt: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Bluthardt: "You say this is by vote of the Sanitary District Board that they may increase the tax levy by 8 cents? Is



that what you said?"

Madigan: "That's correct. Yes, that's correct."

Bluthardt: "It's not by a vote of the people?"

Madigan: "No, it's not."

Bluthardt: "There is no referendum here?"

Madigan: "No."

Bluthardt: "You have any idea how much additional tax monies will be received as a result of an 8 cent increase in the Sanitary District?"

Madigan: "Information is not provided in...uh...my analysis of the Bill, Mr. Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak against the Bill."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

Bluthardt: "I believe that their present tax rate is what 28 cents for this purpose and this would raise it to 36... uh...raise it to .36, is that correct? And if it is, it's an 8 cent increase would raise it again to 37 cents the following year and...uh...for every year thereafter. It's a tremendous increase in the cost to the taxpayers residing in the Metropolitan Sanitary District. I happen to feel that there should be no permissive tax increases at this period of time, where we're in the bad period in the economy of the government, where the people are raising hot tremendous tax bills they receive now to go forward and leave to the Sanitary District Board Trustees the authority to increase taxes by that amount is rather unconscionable at this time. I would ask that you vote no on this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer, on the question."

Palmer: "If the sponsor would yield to a question or so?"

Madigan: "Yes."

Palmer: "Representative Madigan, on the...is that 8 cents or 8 mills? Whatever it is, how much money for the first year, additional money, new money, would that put into the corporate fund?"

Madigan: "Mr. Bluthardt just answered that question and I answered



in reponse to his question."

Palmer: "Well, I'm sorry I didn't I hear the dollar amount."

Madigan: "I told you it's not provided in my analysis."

Palmer: "I'd like to address myself Mr. Speaker, the...we don't know...uh...the...Sanitary District is a valuable governmental tool and it levies a tax for corporate and other purposes on all the property in its district, purpose of what the sponsor has indicated, but it would seem to me, off hand, that that kind of jump in the...by corporate action is such that I don't believe that the...that its justified by any thing that the sponsor has indicated...uh...so far as the need is concerned. For that reason and for the other reason that to add this additional tax burden on that part of the tax bill...uh...is wrong, especially today and its certainly going to affect all of our working men and women who own houses and have to pay taxes and this kind of thing, and I think its the wrong time to do it, and I think we should put on some sort of freeze and vote against...freeze on the tax rate levy now by voting against this particular bill."

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

Houlihan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of the bill. In speaking in support of the Bill, I would like to emphasize the fact that in supporting this legislation, we are not imposing a tax, rather what we are doing is raising the permissive tax flexibility that the district has the authority to...uh...levy up to that maximum rate. This is the District which is manned, of course, by an elected board which is responsible to the electorate. They, of course, are in the best position to determine the needs of their constituents as Representative Palmer has said this is a valuable governmental agency, it is one of the most valuable governmental agencies in Northern Illinois. It's regarded as such. I think...uh...it would be improper on our part to attempt to minimize the great benefit that the people have received from the Chicago Sanitary District



by straightjacketing this board. They will have to justify back to their constituents any raise in taxes. All we are doing here is simply giving this permissive legislation to implement or not is a decision which is best left to them. I urge your support of the Bill."

Shea: "Is there further debate? The gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson."

Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, would the gentlemen yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Anderson: "The twenty-eight you bring in now, how much money does that generate, the .28%?"

Shea: "Turn Mr. Madigan on, would you please? Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "That is...just in response to the other question that's not available in this analysis either."

Anderson: "But your talking about a 30% increase then, from 28 to 36? Without a referendum, is this correct?"

Madigan: "Well, the Bill provides that they limit would go from 28 cents to 36 cents."

Anderson: "And that's a 30% increase, correct? Permissively?"

Madigan: "Well, I'm not sure the percentage, it's permissive here and then it's voted through by the Board up there."

Anderson: "Well, I'd like to address myself to the Bill. I think this is a very very bad bill..."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

Anderson: "...to...uh...you know, increase taxes by 30% without a referendum. The sponsor doesn't know what the 28 brings in now, he has no idea what this is going to do to the people. And I urge your vote against this bill."

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

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I would like to call the attention to some of the members of the House to one portion of this Bill which I think that those of us who are inclined toward free enterprise and the consensus system, ought to take a look at, and that's the one dealing with the...uh...the revenue from industrial waste surcharge...uh...I hope that many of you



are aware that the Metropolitan Sanitary District...uh... has...uh...undertaken a dramatic new program through for the use...uh...of waste discharge...surcharge...discharge and that this has resulted in some very fine utilization of the waste for fertilizer and chemical usage. These kinds of things ought to be encouraged and...uh...the Chicago Sanitary...Metropolitan Sanitary District...uh...is one of the few Sanitary District's in the state that has moved in the direction of enabling itself to take full advantage not only of all of the federal programs, and local and state programs, also, to...uh...develop its resources for the best interest of the people both downstate, as well in the Chicago Metropolitan area. I would solicit your aye vote on this good bill."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I echo the remarks of the previous speaker and many times we should be aware that for many years they have not even though it appears that there's going to be increases, they have in inflated period been unable to move in this area because of the marked imposition. I think we should support this legislation and give him the support in, as Mr. Berman just finished saying, a lot of this area a lot of these costs are being recovered from the users in the particular district, and I think we should give him the support."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan to close. Wait a minute, Mr. Mann, I'm sorry I missed him, Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, those of us who live in the...uh...city of Chicago, recognize the unique function of the Sanitary District. The District is...uh.. by the very nature of its activities must deal in the . commerical world and is not responsible for inflation, but it is charged with th immense job of protection the health



of the people of Chicago, and I think it'd be very dangerous here not to enable them...uh...to do whatever is necessary in terms of treatment of effluent and I urge an aye vote."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan to close."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, as I explained earlier, the Bill before the House of Representatives at this time is permissive legislation. It provides that the elected Board of Trustees in Chicago who go to the people for their jobs on their votes can raise the rate. And I think that what should be considered are these facts which have been provided by the Sanitary District relative to increased costs. For instance, they have incurred a 61% increase in the cost of energy which means gas, electricity, and fuel oil. They have experienced a 50% increase in the cost of chemical supply. They have incurred a 30% increase in fixed costs and repairs and 11% increase in salaries due to cost of living adjustment. In conclusion, I would point out to those of you who are from suburban Cook County this is the agency that treats your sewage effluent. Those of you who come from those small municipalities outside of Chicago but in Cook County this is the agency where your sewage is sent. This is not an agency that exclusively serves Chicago, it serves you and I might add that it does a very good job of serving your town and your townships and your municipalities. And please consider how you would treat this problem if this agency were not available to serve you. I would request a favorable roll call, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The question is should House Bill 1574 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. And on that question, Mr. Bluthardt to explain his vote."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House. I am well aware of this agency serves the people of suburbia and Cook County and thats why I am up speaking against it. I don't want to increase the taxes of the people of Cook County and if you people from Chicago want to increase



Chicago taxes, fine and dandy. But certainly we shouldn't have a tremendous tax increase for the Sanitary District just because they happen to serve the people of Cook County outside of Chicago as well as the City of Chicago and let me point out too the Sanitary District has one set of rules for the City of Chicago and another set of rules for those who live outside the City of Chicago. Your talking about permissive tax rates, this permissive certainly, all tax rates that are given a ceiling and given two municipalities a levy is permissive, certainly it is but nevertheless its not permissive when the taxpayer gets that tax bill, that's mandatory. I think its a bad bill and I think we ought to vote against it.

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take...Mr. Palmer to explain his vote."

Palmer: "Well I'm not going to explain my vote but I will ask for a verification. I know there are some green lights on there of people that...uh...are not present. If you want to dump it and start all over again that would be fine."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. This question there are 94 ayes, and 26 nays, and 7 members voting present and the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer your requesting a verification, sir?"

Palmer: "I am sir."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan asks a poll of the absentees and will you vote Mr. O'Daniels aye, Gene Barnes aye, Mr. Luft aye, Mr. Stone aye, poll the absentees will you, sir."

Selcke: "Arnell, Jane Barnes, Brandt, Byers, Catania, Collins, Deavers, Ralph Dunn, Dyer, Gaines, Geo-Karis, Greisheimer, Hirschfeld, Gene Hoffman, Ron Hoffman, Jaffe, Dave Jones, Kane, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, Kucharski, LaFleur, Lauer, Leinenweber, Lundy, MacDonald, Madison, Mahar, McAuliffe, McAvoy, Meyer, Peters, Rigney, Ryan, Schlickman, Schneider, Sevic, Simms, Cissy Stiehl, Stubblefield, Telser, Tuerk,





Wall, Washburn, Winchester, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Mr. Wall."

Wall: "Vote me aye."

Shea: "Mr. Wall votes aye. Mr. Redmond votes aye. You want to give me the number we're starting with Mr. Clerk? Starting point, Mr. Palmer, is 100 aye votes and 25 nay votes. Proceed with the verification of the affirmative vote."

Selcke: "Gene Barnes, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Birchler, Boyle, Bradley, ...meier, ...met, Caldwell, Calvo, ...relli, Capuzi, Chapman, Choate, Craig, D'Arco, Darrow, Davis, DiPrima, Downs, John Dunn, Epton, Ewell, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Fleck, Flinn, Garmisa, Getty, Giglio, Giorgi, Greiman, Hanahan, Hart, Hill, Holewinski, Dan Houlihan, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Jacobs, Emil Jones, Katz, Keller, Kelly, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Laurino, Lechowicz, Lemke, I mean...Kornowicz, excuse me, Kornowicz, sorry Kornowicz, Leon, Leverenz, Londrigan, Lucco, Luft, Madigan, Mann, Maragos, Marovitz, Matijevich, Mautino, McClain, ...Grew, McLendon, ...Partlin, ...lo, Molloy, Mudd, Mugalian, Mulcahey, Nardulli, O'Daniel, Patrick, Pierce, Pouncey, Randolph, Rayson, Richmond, Sangmeister, Satterthwaite, Schisler, Schoeberlein, Sharp, Shea, Stearney, Stone, Taylor, Terzich, Tipsword, Van Duyne, Von Boeckman, Wall, Washington, White, Willer, Williams, Younge, Yourell and Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "All right, now, before we start, Mr. Meyer, Ted, wishes to be recorded aye. Mr. Stubblefield, Mr. Stubblefield, would like to be aye. Mr. McAvoy, aye. Mr. Klosak, with aye. Mr. Kucharski, aye. ...ceed with the verification of the affirmative roll. Wait a minute, I'll give you the new count here, sir. You have a 105 ayes as your starting point, sir. Mr. Palmer, please.

Palmer: "Beatty."

Shea: "Mr. Beatty is right up here in front."

Palmer: "Birchler."



Shea: "Pardon me, sir, I couldn't hear you."

Palmer: "Birchler. Birchler."

Shea: "Mr. Birchler is in his seat back there. Vincent Birchler, he just stood up."

Palmer: "Mr. Boyle."

Shea: "Mr. Kenneth Boyle is in his seat, sir."

Palmer: "Brinkmeier."

Shea: "Mr. Robert Brinkmeier. Is Mr. Brinkmeier back there? He's there. If you'll wait one minute, Mr. Palmer. Would the gentlemen please be in their seats so we could speed the verification. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, for purposes of an announcement, seated behind me in the gallery on the Democratic side of the aisle, a group of 62 students from the Serena School in Chicago Heights. This school is located in the 10th Legislative District, represented by Representatives Getty, Arnell and Miller. And they take...rise and take a bow."

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

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't think this is the appropriate time, but since it's been done, I'd like to introduce 24 students of the Chadwick School with their teacher, Michelle Steffe. They...they're from the 37th District and the 36th District, represented by Representatives Mautino, Ebbesen, Schuneman, Polk, Darrow and Jacobs."

Shea: "I...might I ask the leadership on both sides, please do not disturb this with an announcement 'til we're done. Mr. Hirschfeld, do you have a question?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, that was my point, Mr. Speaker, and I'm if it had been a downstate Bill, there wouldn't have been the same interruption on a verification."

Shea: "Back to Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker, and that is this, on a verification like this..."

Shea: "I apologize, Mr. Palmer, I didn't know it was going



to happen."

Palmer: "All right. Thank you. I don't know where I was.  
Mr. Calvo."

Shea: "Mr. Calvo is in his seat, sir."

Palmer: "Capparelli."

Shea: "Mr. Capparelli is in his seat."

Palmer: "...Mrs. Chapman."

Shea: "Mrs. Chapman. Is Mrs. Chapman on the Floor? How is  
she recorded?"

Selcke: "The lady is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take her off the roll call."

Palmer: "Bob Craig. Mr. Craig."

Shea: "Mr. Craig, he's in his seat. Put Miss Chapman back  
on she's up in the front by the well here, would you  
wave hello to Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Chapman?"

Palmer: "I'd like to see her."

Shea: "She's right here, Mr. Palmer. Would you step up a  
little further?"

Palmer: "Mr. Darrow."

Shea: "Mr. Darrow. Mr. Darrow is in his seat, sir."

Palmer: "Bruce Farley."

Shea: "Mr. Farley. Is Mr. Farley on the Floor? How is  
Mr. Farley recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Palmer: "Fennessey."

Shea: "Mr. Fennessey is in his seat, sir."

Palmer: "Garmisa."

Shea: "Mr. Garmisa. Is Mr. Garmisa on the Floor? How is  
he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Palmer: "...Giglio."

Shea: "Mr. Giglio. Is Mr. Giglio on the Floor? How is he  
recorded, sir?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."



Shea: "Take him off the roll call."  
Palmer: "Giorgi."  
Shea: "Mr. Giorgi is in his seat, sir."  
Palmer: "Greiman."  
Shea: "Mr. Greiman is in Mr. Garmisa's seat in the front."  
Palmer: "Houlihan."  
Shea: "Mr. Houlihan is in his seat, sir. Mr. James Houlihan,  
how is Mr. James Houlihan recorded?"  
Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."  
Shea: "Take him off the roll call."  
Palmer: "Mr. Huff."  
Shea: "Mr. who?"  
Palmer: "Huff."  
Shea: "Mr. Huff is standing by his seat."  
Palmer: "Laurino is here. Is...Laurino?"  
Shea: "Mr. Laurino, is he on the Floor? Mr. Laurino, how  
is he recorded?"  
Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."  
Shea: "Take him off the roll call."  
Palmer: "Luft."  
Shea: "Mr. Luft is by his seat."  
Palmer: "...tino?"  
Shea: "Mr. Mautino? He's in his seat, sir. Who?"  
Palmer: "Marovitz"  
Shea: "Matijeovich? Marovitz? Is Mr. Marovitz here?  
How is he recorded?"  
Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."  
Shea: "Take him off the roll call."  
Palmer: "McClain."  
Shea: "Mr. McClain? He's standing in the center aisle, sir."  
Palmer: "McLendon."  
Shea: "Mr. McLendon? Is Mr. McLendon here on the Floor?  
How is he recorded?"  
Selcke: The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."  
Shea: "Take him off the roll call. Oh, Mr. McLendon is right  
here, sir. Mr. Palmer, Mr. McLendon is right here. Put..."



Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, all you have to tell me is he's there.

Then I know. I don't have to look, sir.' Mugalian."

Shea: "Mr. Mugalian? Is Mr. Mugalian on the Floor? How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the record."

Palmer: "Mr. O'Daniel."

Shea: "Mr. O'Daniel is in his seat."

Palmer: "All right. Thank you. Mr. Randolph. He's here. Mr. McPartlin."

Shea: "Mr. McPartlin? How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Palmer: "Mr. Schisler."

Shea: "Mr. Schisler is in his seat, sir."

Palmer: "Mr. Stearney."

Shea: "Mr. Stearney is in his seat, sir."

Palmer: "Tipsword, here? Mr. Tipsword. I see him. Okay. ...Mr. Katz, I think I asked about and he was verified. Mr. Yourell."

Shea: "Mr. Yourell is the gentleman in the green shirt, sir. He's right there."

Palmer: "Mr. Williams?"

Shea: "Mr. Williams is in the center aisle, sir, in his seat."

Palmer: "I believe that's all, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "All right. Now, to add to the roll call, Mr. Telczer wishes to be recorded aye. Mr. Schraeder wishes to be recorded aye. Mr...Okay. Mr. Schraeder is aye. Mr. Lundy is aye. Mr. Telczer was aye. Mr. Simms is no. Mr. Hirschfeld is no. Mr. Winchester is no. Mr. Madison is aye. Mr. Griesheimer, is no. Mr. Arnell is aye. Mr. Gaines is aye. Now is everybody...Mr. Skinner? Is no. Could I have the roll call, please, sir? This question, there are a 103 ayes, 30 nays, 7 present. House Bill 1574 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Fleck."



Fleck: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I was wondering if I would be out of order if I made a motion at this time that all introductions from the gallery be dispensed with until all House Bills which are non-appropriation be off the Calendar on Third Reading."

Shea: "That's the most...all in favor say aye. Opposed. There will be no more introductions. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1575."

Selcke: "House Bill 1575. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 1575, would amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act to authorize a tax levy not to exceed .005% to establish a reserve fund for the payment of claims. Since the Sanitary District itself insured, there has been a concern that a serious accident for which the district might be liable or a major catastrophe causing great damage to a treatment plant would place a serious strain on the district's financial resources. After considering the availability of insurance and premium it was decided that greater economy would be achieved by setting up a reserve fund. This fund would be used for the payment of all liability claims other than contractual liability and employee claims covered by the Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Diseases Act. The fund would also provide for the cost of repair or replacement of any property owned by the district which might be damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, explosion or other perils but only when such cost would exceed \$10,000. The Bill authorizes an annual levy of 1/2 cent which based on current assessed valuations would generate approximately \$1,000,000. The total fund cannot exceed .005% of assessed valuation for approximately \$10,000,000, so that when the fund reaches that level, the levy goes off. I request a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1575 pass. On the



question, all in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 111 ayes, 16 nays, 3 voting present. House Bill 1575 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1584. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Telczer."

Selcke: "House Bill 1584. A Bill for an Act to grant law enforcement personnel the right to organize and bargain collectively and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Telczer: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could hear 1583 at the same time, it's the companion or appropriation bill."

Shea: "Well, we've been leaving the appropriation bills on, Mr. Telczer."

Telczer: "Okay. Oh, I'm sorry. House Bill 1584 is the same Bill which Representative Wolf handled in the House last Session that passed a hundred and some to I don't know 5 or 6 negative votes. It's a collective bargaining bill for law enforcement officers, has a no strike clause, has binding arbitration, binding on the part of the law enforcement officers organization. It, however, is not binding on any local government body that has to enact legislation, or that would have to enact legislation that may be an out growth of the arbitration of procedure. The Bill does not prevent the individual law enforcement officers from using the normal grievance committee procedures which the local police department has set up in their own operation. The Bill provides that the panel, the three member panel, appointed by the Governor with the advice... and consent of the Senate. It passed out of Executive Committee, I forgot the roll call, but it had an overwhelming majority and I would appreciate a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1584 pass. On the question all those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed



will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the roll call, Mr. Clerk. Brinkmeier, aye. Kosinski, aye. On this question there are 118 ayes, 6 nays, 12 voting present. House Bill 1584 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Put Mr. Lauer and Mr. Deaver on the last roll call. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1591. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Selcke: "House Bill 1591. A Bill for an Act to amend the state printing contract. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Maragos: "Just a minute... Saw this on the Agreed List, that's why...Agreed List."

Shea: "1..1591?"

Maragos: "Yes, I..."

Shea: "I don't have it marked on any of my lists. If it's on one of your lists, my calendar is in error."

Maragos: "All right. Well, we'll go ahead with it anyway."

Shea: "Which list is it supposed to be on? "

Maragos: "All right. I'll go ahead with it anyway.' Okay."

Shea: "Go ahead, sir."

Maragos: "This Bill amends the State Printing Contract Act and what it does is that all...printing...furnished the State under contract shall be performed by employees who are receiving the prevailing wage rate and working under conditions prevalent in the locality in which the work is produced. If we had this law into effect Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we would not have had the chaos in our printing and the enforcement by federal courts, taking the lowest bidder who was unable to perform the job because he didn't have the proper personnel and the proper employees to do the job. And therefore, I ask for your support and to get this Bill out and see that in the future we don't have the biggest headaches we've ever had since I've been down here in the printing contract





because of unprepared and employees who were not properly qualified to do their work. And I ask for your support."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1591 pass. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Thank you, Mr. Sponsor...Speaker, would the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "How do you define arm length...arm's length collective bargaining agreement?"

Maragos: "I didn't hear your question, I'm sorry."

Schlickman: "How do you define arm's length collective bargaining agreement?"

Maragos: "Anything that is not a sweetheart deal."

Schlickman: "Well, how do you define, or describe a sweetheart deal?"

Maragos: "All right, you're a lawyer, Mr. Schlickman, you know what a...bonafide purchaser is? The same...the same... patterns or criteria are used in...in this particular situation."

Schlickman: "Well, are those standard of criteria set forth in the Bill."

Maragos: "...otherwise there has to be collective bargaining without any...party giving in because...of any conflict of interest. It's safe bargaining, across the table type of operation..."

Schlickman: "One further question, if I may, Mr. Speaker. Is the prevailing wage to be determined solely by collective bargaining agreement?"

Maragos: "...Excepting that they do not have to have had ...they do not necessarily union...employees either as long as the prevailing...wage rates are...are used and as a basis in the area upon which they can determine that these people are qualified to do the work."

Schlickman: "Well, I...you didn't answer the question. At least not to my satisfaction. Is the prevailing wage rate to be determined exclusively upon collective bargain-



ing agreement be a part of the basis for determining the prevailing wage rate?"

Maragos: "No, the collective bargaining agreement need not be...if...there is...there is no union in the area, but if the locality for which this particular print shop is located, there are prevailing rates as they are defined, they don't have to be necessarily because of collective bargaining but they are prevailing rates in the area and not scab rates, if I may use that term..."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

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

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House if there is any Bill that ought to be passed in this Session, it's this one. We have had incompetent printing facilities and it's about time we went back to Phillips Brothers on a full time basis."

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

Fleck: "One brief question of the Sponsor."

Shea: "He still yields."

Fleck: "What if you have someone who doesn't come under the prevailing wage rates but yet they do the printing at a much cheaper cost than the one is the prevailing wage rate. Don't you think the State would save a little money?"

Maragos: "Well, I...I think it was the federal court in its recent decision to give the printer in Springfield who had the lowest bid the...the contract proves the point that it's not necessarily cheaper because 90% of the time when they come in with that type of bid, and it's a cost to the State because they don't have competent help, in the long run it becomes very much more costly."

Shea: "The question is...the gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Yes. Will the Sponsor yield for..."

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Grotberg: "Representative Maragos, does this have only to do



with the General Assembly printing?"

Maragos: "No, it has to do with all printing...printed...  
furnished...under the contract's award under this Act."

Grotberg: "Well, thank you Mr..."

Maragos: "Has to go to the State printing contract under the  
GSA."

Grotberg: "That's what I thought. Thank you, Mr...Representative Maragos. Now if I may address the Bill for just one moment. It isn't the labor relations that's wrong with the printing in the State of Illinois and there's no legislation alive that can solve the printing problem in the State of Illinois, nor is there any legislation that we can offer that can solve the printing problem in the State of Illinois. The printing problem in the State of Illinois is a state disease and it needs medical care not legislation. We are in the proposition right now of over \$100,000,000 of the taxpayer's money being spent for paper and printing in the State of Illinois and I defy you to find articulated in any state budget more than 1/10th of that \$100,000,000. The xerox bill for the State of Illinois \$3.5,000,000 for the last year cash vouchers paid out of paper that is all now in the wastebasket and I submit to you that there is no need in trying to fix up any printing problems in Illinois by getting at the labor negotiations because it's a whole problem that will never be solved by that action."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos, moves for the passage of House Bill 1591. All in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. There are 120 ayes, 18 nays, 14 present. House Bill 1591 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1592. Mr. Taylor."

Selcke: "House Bill 1592. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 3 of the Fair Employment Practice Act. Third Reading of



the Bill."

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

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 1592 amends the Fair Employment Practice Act. It says that an employer can not go into the background of an ex-convict who has been out of jail and having no problem with the police in the last seven years. This Bill is needed in my community. Our Bill is much needed because there are individuals who have had problems during their childhood days and for that reason, in many cases dealing with the city, state and the county, they have not been able to get employment. I solicit your support for our House Bill 1592."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of House Bill 1592. On the question is there any discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. In the last Bill that was passed, unfortunately, we told employers how much they had to pay their employees. Now, by this Bill, we're telling employers what they can not ask a prospective employee. I think it's ironic that we in the General Assembly are so proud of the industry that we have in Illinois and the contribution industry has made to the economy of this State, I think if we want to keep that industry, if we want to maintain that contribution to the economy of this State, then we should defeat these kinds of bills and I urge a no vote."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, it's my recollection that this is the same Bill that we considered in the last General Assembly. At that time instead of going to Judiciary II, it went to Human Resources and in my recollection was that it was defeated in that Committee. I would urge a no vote."

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

Taylor: "Mr...Mr. Speaker, this Bill, in the last General Assembly, did pass out of this House. It went into the



Rules Committee in the Senate and that is where it was piled up at. I do believe that this is good legislation. I know that it is legislation that is needed for a district such as I represent where the unemployment is running high. Where crime is running high. And if we do not do something for those individuals who want to enjoy the same rights that you and I enjoy then we ought to give them this type of Bill so that they can work and not be looking for public aid. I urge you and beg of you to support this Bill and give those particular individuals that I represent an opportunity to have gainful employment."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1592 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. Capuzi, aye. On this question there are 114 ayes, 25 nays, 8 Members voting present. House Bill 1592 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1596."

Selcke: "House Bill 1596. A Bill for an Act relating to probation to court related...services. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is a Bill that would create a Board of Commissioners for a statewide probation system. However, at the time I put the Bill in I was unaware of the fact that there was two Bills, House Bill 900 and House Bill 2163 that were coming along and after examination of both of those Bills, I feel that those Bills are a better approach to the problems of statewide probation than this Bill is. In order to keep a vehicle alive because it could come up next year if those Bills run into trouble, I would request leave of the House to have this Bill reassigned to the Executive Committee and placed on interim study."



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Shea: "The gentleman moves that House Bill 1596 be taken from the order of Third Reading, be returned to the Committee on Executive and be placed on the interim study calendar. Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, so order. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1598."

Selcke: "House Bill 1598. A Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1598 amends the Environmental Protection Act to clarify language. It provides where a sanitary district or public body is ordered to obey some violation of the Act and does not have the funds available to pay for the abatement, the public body may issue bonds that would not exceed the total indebtedness limits imposed by the Constitution. I ask for your favorable vote on 1598."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1598 pass. Is there discussion? Hearing none, all in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Barnes, aye. Mr. Birchler, aye. Take the record. Mr. Brinkmeier, aye. On this question there are 124 ayes, 4 nay, 11 voting present. House Bill 1598 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1608. Is Mr. Marovitz on the Floor? "

Selcke: "House Bill 1608. A Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Fraud Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Marovitz: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1608, the purpose of it is to prevent individuals who advertise or hold out that they do business in a language other than English, from doing this in such a way to get people into their estab-



lishment and then giving a contract in strictly English. It's a very simple Bill. There's a lot...lot of Spanish speaking people in my community and in other communities that are fraudulently come...come into, brought into people's establishment and under the premise that they're going to be dealt with in...in their native tongue and then given contracts in English and the contract itself is misleading. All we're doing is saying that if somebody advertises or holds out or represents that they're going to be doing business in a language other than English that then and only then must they detail a contract in that language in which they advertise. I would ask for a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1608 pass. On the that question the gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "A question for the Sponsor."

Shea: "He'll yield."

Leinenweber: "Representative Marovitz, would a gas station that has "habla espanol" on the outside be prohibited under your Bill, from using the Standard...Standard Oil Credit card?"

Marovitz: "No, it would not."

Leinenweber: "...Under what basis would it not? ...How does that exempt it from the Bill."

Marovitz: "The...I...I don't think the Bill speaks of that at all, Representative Leinenweber." The standard credit card is something that the individual applies for himself and asks for and knows that he is getting the Standard Credit card in that particular language."

Leinenweber: "You're certain this is out then?"

Marovitz: "Yes."

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

Fleck: "Sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Fleck: "I don't know if this amendment is correct or if the digest is correct but it says that any person who conducts



lishment and then giving a contract in strictly English. It's a very simple Bill. There's a lot...lot of Spanish speaking people in my community and in other communities that are fraudulently come...come into, brought into people's establishment and under the premise that they're going to be dealt with in...in their native tongue and then given contracts in English and the contract itself is misleading. All we're doing is saying that if somebody advertises or holds out or represents that they're going to be doing business in a language other than English that then and only then must they detail a contract in that language in which they advertise. I would ask for a favorable roll call."

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Leinenweber: "You're certain this is out then?"

Marovitz: "Yes."

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

Fleck: "Sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Fleck: "I don't know if this amendment is correct or if the digest is correct but it says that any person who conducts





any part of a transaction or negotiation related to a transaction in a language other than English, they come under the four corners of this Bill. Now, what if I have a store and my salesman is trying to help communicate with a Spanish person or a German person or any person misses a few words in their language to help transactions of the sale. Is he under this Act now and he has to provide a bilingual contract to close the deal?"

Marovitz: "First of all, this only applies where there is a contract in question."

Fleck: "Well, all right. You say there's a contract in question. One of my salesman is trying in help the person who is purchasing uses some foreign language, all of a sudden he's under the terms of this agreement, he's got to run out and get printed a bilingual contract. If I read the Bill in the digest correctly."

Marovitz: "I don't believe...I don't believe those circumstances, Charlie, would come under the Bill."

Fleck: "Well, it certainly says that. It doesn't say, and it's not limited, of pure advertising. It's limited to using a language in any part of the transaction."

Marovitz: "I don't think that your example is part of the transaction of the...of the business. If he's just...if he's actually transacting the business in the foreign language then he's got to provide that contract in the foreign language."

Fleck: "So, in other words, a person, a salesman, who is trying to communicate with someone of another language he could be..."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield for questioning."

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Totten: "Representative Marovitz, what happens if the business is owned by a company outside the State of Illinois. Who's



prosecuted under this Act? The salesman or the business?"

Marovitz: "This is owned by somebody, but it's operated in the State of Illinois?"

Totten: "It's owned by someone outside the State of Illinois."

Marovitz: "This is not...this is not a criminal offense."

Totten: "Well, doesn't Line 8 say you're guilty of a fraud, what happens under those provisions?"

Marovitz: "If...if...if the business...if the business is being done in the State of Illinois, then they would come under the precepts of this Bill."

Totten: "Well, who...if you owned a business in Indiana and you operated an outlet in Illinois, then you would come under this Act. Who would you...who would be violating the Act, the store manager in Illinois or the owner in Indiana?"

Marovitz: "If the business is being operated in Illinois and business itself and its agent would be coming under the... the Act."

Totten: "Would you go into Indiana to...would you go..."

Marovitz: "Well, the business is in Illinois. You'd be suing them in Illinois."

Totten: "You then would..."

Marovitz: "They have an agent in Illinois...a service."

Totten: "You would be after the store manager then?"

Marovitz: "The remedy...the remedy to this Bill are in the Consumer Fraud Act and the Attorney General can enjoin them."

Totten: "Okay, thank you."

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

Pierce: "I've tried to follow the Bill now, it's or...one of the 'ors' is if any language in a negotiation if conducted in a foreign language, a contract has to be in that language. Now you and I know, Bill, there's some businesses like the wholesale diamond business or jewelry business where sometimes the buyer and the seller speak a little bit in what some people call Jewish and we might call Yiddish.



Now if they enter into a contract of purchasing wholesale diamonds, you mean they have to have available a written contract in Yiddish in order to consummate that... that deal?"

Marovitz: "Representative Pierce, they don't...they don't usually have contracts in the type of field you're talking about. Those are oral contracts. This Bill only pertains to written contracts."

Pierce: "Well, they had a written contract because it maybe with something that had to be taken to a bank. It would have to be in Yiddish, is that right?"

Marovitz: "If they're...if they're transacting that business so that...so that when the...so that when the English contract is given to that individual there are certain parts to that contract that could be misleading to the individual who speaks Yiddish or Hebrew or whatever... native tongue and not English, then he...then he would have to provide..."

Shea: "Gentlemen...gentleman, you can ask questions and get answers but let's not get into debate."

Pierce: "All right. I think there's a problem here. You might have...I see Mr. Maragos standing right in front of me and not looking now, but...but...in the wholesale food business there may be a contract...written...on South Water Market where someone discusses it in Greek back and forth as part of the agreement and then when they reduce it to writing they've got to go into a Greek...they've got to go into a Greek written contract which I'm sure neither of them really want. They may have to take it to the bank to this counter and the bank such as the Northern Trust, Continental Bank, I don't think they understand either Yiddish or Greek, because the first place you don't hire any of those people nationalities. So it might be very difficult for them. So I say there's some problems with this Bill. It was advertising...it's aimed at more than just the Spanish and even Swaihili might be



a problem here. So I've got my doubts about this Bill."

Shea: "The...gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

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

Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed nay. The ayes have it. Back to Mr. Marovitz to close."

Marovitz: "Just to clarify one point that's been brought up. The contract in the foreign language must be tendered. They don't have to accept it if they don't want to use the foreign contract, they don't have to. But so that...so that there will be no misconception or that so...no small print will be used to take advantage of the individual who doesn't speak English as his native tongue, a copy of this contract in the foreign language must be offered or tendered and that's all and the purpose of it is just to...to keep individuals who are presently being ripped off by... by not speaking the English language fluently from...from being taken advantage of. I would ask for a green light, a favorable roll call on this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1608 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? The gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, to explain his vote."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I speak in favor of this Bill and I vote in favor of this Bill. As I understand it, it's only for those people that may not speak English to be able to have a contract that they can read. I don't find that unreasonable in any sense of the word. I think this is a Bill that these people are entitled to and...Mr. Marovitz should get 89 votes and I would encourage you to vote green."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? The lady from Lake, Miss Geo-Karis to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "No, I don't need to, we've got it already."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck, do you want to explain your vote?"



Fleck: "Yes, it got 108 votes and for the life of me I can't understand why. And I was Chairman of the Spanish Speaking People's Study Commission for one Session down here and I'll tell you we put a lot of Bills in and I sponsored the bilingual education bill for them and I did a lot of things but I would never have sponsored something as nutty as this one."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? You want to explain your no vote Mr. Leinenweber?"

Leinenweber: "Yes, I think I would because this Bill points out the necessity of a bicameral legislature, we're going to pass Bills like this, thank God, we do have a Senate."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are a 107 ayes, 26 nays, 19 present. House Bill 1608 having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. McCourt, is your House Bill 1615 on any kind of agreed list or do you want it called? Turn Mr. McCourt on, will you please?"

McCourt: "It's on an agreed list, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "All right, we'll pass it. On the order of House Bills Third Reading is House Bill 1629."

Selcke: "House Bill 1629. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1629 is one of a number of bills which came out of the Condominium Study Commission. It would change the subject which...which has to be dealt with by the Board of Manager or Board of Directors of the condominium. It would protect the rights of owners. These are the developers in the early years after the first two or three years after the condominium was constructed. It would provide specifically for notice to the owners of individual units in the condominium of board meetings. I would be glad to respond to any questions, it's a fairly technical subject. The Bills have been through the Com-



mittee process and have been..."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of House Bill 1629. Is there any question? All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all those voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 119 ayes, 4 nays, 12 voting present. House Bill 1629 having...having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1654. The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Selcke: "House Bill 1654. A Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Compensation Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker and Members..."

Shea: "Mr. Giorgi, do you wish to talk on this Bill?"

Giorgi: "Sir."

Shea: "...ceed, sir."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill might be really called the companion bill to the Bill that was out of here the other night with a \$10,000,000 loan feature and \$2,000,000 amendments from Representative McClain to help keep the employees employed. This Bill was drafted at the request of the AF of L-CIO State of Illinois, United Auto Worker and the administration people of the Unemployment Compensation Office. It's a very lengthy Bill and it does deal with federal legislation in that it allows us to trigger in on federal legislation and with the enactment of this Bill it will be...possible for an Illinoisan to collect 65 weeks of unemployment compensation with 32 of those weeks fully funded by the federal government."

Shea: "The question is...oh...the question is shall House Bill 1564 pass. On the question, Mr. Hudson."

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

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Hudson: "Representative Giorgi, I remember when this Bill came up in Committee. I asked one or two questions about



it then and I must ask them again. Now, as I understand it, 1654 would take out the..."

Giorgi: "One week waiting period, yes."

Hudson: "The...the provisions that used to be extant, that is that those persons who quit jobs to marry or might leave a job because of marital discord, might leave a job to get married, might do a lot of these type things, this Bill, as I understand it, exempts that provision that was in there previously and therefore would make eligible for unemployment compensation, people doing these things. Is that correct?"

Giorgi: "Yes, sir, but only if they are actively seeking employment in their new location and are deemed fit for unemployment compensation by the hearing officers. It isn't automatic grant."

Hudson: "Well, that isn't...that isn't my understanding the way the Bill reads now. That is, if a man left his job if he was having trouble with his wife, his wife took off and went to Chicago and he...in hot pursuit was trying to patch this matter up if it took him two, three, four weeks, he could technically, under the provisions of this Bill, draw unemployment compensation while he was doing this."

Giorgi: "Mr. Hudson, if his wife left him and went to Chicago and he went to Chicago to save his marriage, he would still have to wait the necessary 8 weeks that you wait when you quit your employment. But if he proves to the unemployment compensation administration that he is actively seeking employment in his new location, then he is granted unemployment compensation."

Hudson: "Well, I come back, again, to the exemptions that were in there before and it said, previously, that people could not leave their place of employment, for example, to take educational courses and be eligible for unemployment comp but now those things are taken out..."

Giorgi: "Yes, sir, you can not be eligible for unemployment compensation...if you are a full time student at any



school, college or anywhere else."

Hudson: "Well, thank you. Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the ...may I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "You can finish your time out speaking to the Bill, sir."

Hudson: "Well, I think that we have here, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, another Bill which further broadens, extends the concepts and the provisions under which people can draw unemployment compensation. As I understand this Bill it will broaden those provisions. The original concept of unemployment compensation was to take care of those people who for no reasons of their own, who involuntarily found themselves out of work. Unemployment comp then came into play and affected a help to those people. But we are gradually broadening the concept itself of unemployment compensation..."

Shea: "Would the gentleman bring his remarks to a close."

Hudson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. ...to the point where the employer and the funds allocated for these people simply cannot stand it anymore. It's another way, I think, of discouraging business in the State of Illinois which we need desperately and I would urge a no vote on this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1654 pass. Is there further discussion? The lady from Lake, Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "...Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield..."

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

Geo-Karis: "...Mr. Sponsor, under your Bill, isn't it true that an individual participating in training courses would available for full compensation?"

Giorgi: "Whatever he would receive for attending the training course would be deducted from the compensation stipend."

Geo-Karis: "If you will look at the Bill, Mr. Sponsor, you and I have discussed this, will show me where in the Bill it says that? 'Cause I submit I can't find it."

Giorgi: "Adeline, you know where it's at in the Bill, we've discussed this in Industry and Labor."

Geo-Karis: "That's right and you couldn't find either then."





Giorgi: "It's in the Bill. I pointed it out to you in Industry and Labor. If you want to take another...time of the House to point it out to you again, I shall again."

Geo-Karis: "I would appreciate it because I don't have a copy of the Bill in front of me and I'll be happy to correct it if I'm wrong. Now, you are also putting the burden of proof are you not on your Bill on the individual's ineligibility to put...for...compensation...on the Director... unemployment...you're putting the burden under the Director of Unemployment. Is that right?"

Giorgi: "Yes."

Geo-Karis: "Now, you are also removing the one week's waiting period are you not?"

Giorgi: "That is correct. I said that earlier."

Geo-Karis: "And that would raise the cost of unemployment. Do you know how much..."

Giorgi: "If that were a law today, it would cost \$20,000,000 in the last year from the people that are on unemployment compensation."

Geo-Karis: "And, under your Bill, don't you feel it would be a temptation for many thousands of private employees to quit their work and enter into training courses where they would be of little use to private employers? Inasmuch as they would be eligible for full compensation?"

Giorgi: "The Director of Unemployment Compensation Office should determine if a person is really, truthfully learning to be rehabilitated toward the vocational pursuit and his unemployment...stipend from the unemployment compensation office would be deducted from his payment for attending the vocational program. I think it's far reaching legislation."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak on the Bill."

Shea: "You may use the rest of your time, but the yellow light is on."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The other day we passed a Bill that would help people who



are really in need at this time because they're jobless. I submit that this Bill, what this Bill will do, will give additional authority to the Director of Unemployment whose office has caused and created havoc to the many people who are unemployed and legally entitled to their claim. We are already have a mess in that office and what this Bill is doing..."

Shea: "You're going to have to now go ahead Angeline and bring your remarks to a close."

Geo-Karis: "What this Bill is doing is giving more funds to, making more funds available, to the unemployment office for more havoc and more...nonpayment of claims because of inefficiency and boondoggling and I submit it's a bad Bill for good laboring people."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Friedland."

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

Shea: "The gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed nay. The ayes have it. Now back to Mr. Giorgi to close."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill has a lot of clean up language in it that allows the State of Illinois to avail itself of a lot of federal programs that have been enacted into law recently. And there are some things in the Bill that were put in the Bill maybe 10 or 15 years ago that didn't belong in the Bill which is an automatic disqualifier for many people. Today, to qualify for unemployment compensation you must be actively seeking work and then you'll receive your unemployment compensation. It's a very good Bill and it's needed and it's augment the Bill that was passed here a couple of days ago. And I urge your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1564 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. To explain their vote, Mr. Turek."

Turek: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Those of you who oppose House Bill 488 ought to oppose this particular Bill for many of the same reasons. Now many of the bad pro-



visions of 488 are also incorporated into this Bill. In addition to that there are many more bad features of it because it makes individuals available for full compensation even when a woman leaves on work on account of pregnancy, if an individual leaves work to get married, if an individual leaves work because of martial discord, if an individual leaves work to join a family in another location. In addition to that it provides for those who are caught collecting unemployment compensation benefits fraudently that they can continue to collect unemployment benefits after an 8 week waiting period. Now, I submit to you this is even more ludicrous than House Bill 488 and I would submit to you that you should be voting no on this particular Bill."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Schlickman, do you want to explain your vote?"

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in voting no on this Bill, I share the concern of the gentleman from Peoria. But there are two other points that he didn't mention that bother me. An employer has the opportunity of objecting to an application for unemployment compensation. It's difficult enough now for that employer to be able to effectively object to the lack of qualification for unemployment compensation benefits. This Bill is going to make it even more difficult, probably impossible, and I'm sure you'll appreciate that the contribution that an employer makes to the fund is based on his experience and then we also see that there is a liberalization in this Bill with regard to qualification. Specifically as they deal with fraud. I suggest that we have here baby 488 far beyond the embryonic stage and the fetal stage about to be delivered and the Bill should be defeated."

Shea: "Does anybody else wish to discuss their vote? Mr. Barnes, the gentleman from Cook. "

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and



Members of the House, I would like to draw your attention to an article that I was reading today in Time magazine. I think that that's one of the things that we should begin addressing ourselves to. According to the Board of Economists from the current article in Times, the current employment rate which is now at an 8.9 will be project to be at least 10% before this year ends. And even in the course of the so-called recovery that we are involved in, through the year of 1976 it is not projected that that rate will decreased below 7.7%, I think we are kidding ourself if we don't begin to address ourself to, I think, the number one problem facing us in this state today. We are in the worst recession that we have been in since the end of World War II, and if we don't begin to address it in a positive way, instead of continually knitpicking at every bill that comes along that will try to relieve the situation in some fashion we are going to be in for some serious, serious consequences I think that we should give 89 votes to this measure and we should begin to address ourselves in a positive manner to problems that are number one in terms of their priority that are presenting themselves to us today. If you have not taken the time to read some of the economic indebtedness outlook currently, I think many of you should take the time to do so and I think that if you did, you would be voting green on this type of legislation. Badly needed, we need it. I would like to see 89 votes up there on that board."

Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson, to explain his vote. Oh, you spoke on this question, didn't you sir?"

Hudson: "I spoke on the question."

Shea: "Do you mind if I hit some people who did not speak on the question first?"

Hudson: "No sir, I happily yield."

Shea: "Alright, go ahead Mr. Schlickman thinks the rules would be better served since I recognized you. Go ahead Mr. Hudson. Mr. Hudson, go ahead."

Hudson: "Yes sir, yes sir, Mr. Speaker. Thank you Mr. Speaker"



Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote which I had not intended to do until I saw 92 green lights up there, it would seem to me that if we want to do something in this House to really help the man who needs the help--the unemployed. The unemployed who through no fault of his own, involuntary unemployed. The best thing to do would be to vote this bill down. Because the beneficiaries of this bill are going to be those who don't really need it and who do not deserve it, at least it extends it so that those people can be drawing out of these funds, monies, which legitimately should go to the man who really needs it. Who is unemployed finds himself in a bad situation through no fault of his own. But just read the synopsis, read your digest on this bill. He's eligible for unemployment comp. if wants to take time off to get married, if he wants to go visit his family, educational courses or whatever, that is not the concept and true need of unemployment comp so if you want to help the man that you really want to help, vote this bill down and look for a better one. I urge you my colleagues to think of this."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Labor, Mr. Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House. The other night we passed out a bill that was going to appropriate \$10,000,000 \$12,000,000 to help relieve the problems we got in unemployment compensation benefits being administered. Part of the reason why we have that bill going...having gone out of the House already because of the emergencies existing in all our districts are brought about because of a need for this bill. Now I know that there are some members in the House that have knee-jerk reaction against unemployment compensation because of their distaste of House Bill 488, but let me assure those members that House Bill 1654 is not anywhere near either an embryo or fetus of 488. This bill certainly addresses itself necessarily to some of the cumbersome, burdensome problems that brought about the break down of the efficiency of this



division of state unemployment compensation by not allowing people who claim to have unemployment compensation coming to them by not allowing that issue to be settled by some proof of disallowance in that community. Now, what has happened is the break-down of the whole system is come about because of questionable claims and counter claims. This bill will help relieve that kind of issue. As far as Representative Geo-Karis is question the amount of money that were earned while student would be deducted from the federal allowance you cannot deduct from the unemployment allowance."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Hanahan: "I suggest that this is a good bill. A bill for those who really want to help the unemployment compensation system, and there should be alot more green lights on that board."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk, to explain his vote."

Tuerk: "No, I've already explained my vote, at the proper time I'm going to ask for a verification because..."

Shea: "Alright then, have all voted who wish? Take the record. Do you want to say something Ms. Catania, while we're waiting for the record to come out."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I did have my light on for quite awhile because I wanted to clear up what I thought was a misrepresentation of one of the very important features of this bill. What it does is to repeal the presumption that pregnant women are unable to work, now I think that it's a rather well-known and obvious fact that pregnant women are not unable to work and I also think that this good protector legislation needs to be enacted so that it will not automatically be assumed that women leave work because they are pregnant or because they got married or because they want to join their husbands in another location. This is sometimes the case but it should not be presumed. We need to have this protective legislation to ensure that no person will be subjected to presumption."

Shea: "Alright, now Mr. Tuerk has asked for a verification and



Mr. Matijevich for Mr. Giorgi asked a poll of absentee."

Selcke: "Brandt, Coffee, Collins, DiArco, Ralph Dunn, Dyer, Ebbesen, Ewing, Fleck, Frederick, Giglio, Dave Jones, LaFleur Palmer, Peters, Polk, Rose, Sevick, Simms, Telscer, Waddell, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The gentleman from Tazwell, Mr. Luft wishes to be changed from nay to aye. Now on the question, will the clerk give me the number that Mr. Tuerk is starting with."

Selcke: "100 ayes."

Shea: "100 ayes is where your starting Mr. Tuerk will you call the affirmative votes, Mr. Clerk."

Selcke: "E.M. Barnes, Jane Barnes, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Birchler, Boyle, Bradley, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Byers, Caldwell, Calvo, Capparelli, Capuzzi, Catania, Chapman, Choate, Craig, Darrow, Davis, ..."

Shea: "Mr. Walsh."

Selcke: "DiPrima, Downs, John Dunn, Ewell, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Flinn, Gaines, Garmisa, Getty, Giorgi, Greiman, Hanahan, Hill, Holewinski, Dan Houlihan, James Houlihan, Huff, Jacobs, Jaffe, Emil Jones, Kane, Katz, Keller, Kelley, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Kucharski, Laurina, Lechowicz, Leon, Leverenz, Londrigan, Lucco, Luft, Lundy, Madigan, Madison, Mann, Maragos, Marovitz, Matijevich, Mautino, McClain, McGrew, McLendon, McPartlin, Merlo, Mudd, Mugalian, Nardulli, O'Daniel, Patrick, Pierce, Pouncey, Rayson, Richmond, Sangmeister, Satterthwaite, Schisler, Schneider, Sharp, Shea, Skinner, Stearney, Stone, Stubblefield, Taylor, Terzich, Tipword, Van Dwyne, Von Boeckman, Washington, White, Willer, Younge, Yourell."

Shea: "Mr. Peters wishes to be recorded as aye, Mr. Simms votes aye...no, Mr. Simms votes no, Mr. Ebbesen votes no. I thought you'd seen the light Mr. Simms. Now back to Mr. Tuerk on questions with regards to the affirmative roll call. Right now Mr. Tuerk, your at 101 ayes, and 46 nays. And on that please turn Mr. Tuerks light on."



Tuerk: "Beatty"

Shea: "Mr. Beatty, is Mr. Beatty on the floor? He's sitting right back there."

Tuerk: "Berman."

Shea: "Mr. Berman, Mr. Berman is the gentleman in the vest here."

Tuerk: "Boyle"

Shea: "Mr. Boyle, is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Bradley"

Shea: "Mr. Bradley is in the aisle."

Tuerk: "Where are these fellows coming from? Choate"

Shea: "Mr. Choate, Mr. Choate is back in a conference.

I'm sure he'll be right up, but take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Take him off...Downs"

Shea: "Mr. Downs, Mr. Downs there? Oh, he's in the gallery."

Tuerk: "Garmisa"

Shea: "Mr. Choate and Mr. Garmisa are here. They're right here Mr. Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Thank you. Greiman"

Shea: "Mr. Greiman, is Mr. Greiman on the floor? How's he recorded sir?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: " Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Dan Houlihan"

Shea: "Mr. Houlihan, Daniel is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Huff"

Shea: "Mr. Huff is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Kane"

Shea: "Mr. Kane, Mr. Kane? How's the gentleman recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Keller"

Shea: "Mr. Keller is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Kucharski"

Shea: "Mr. Kucharski, is Mr. Kucharski on the floor? How's he recorded?"





Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Laurino"

Shea: "Mr. Laurino, is Mr. Laurino on the floor? How's he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Kornowicz."

Shea: "Kornowicz is in his seat, sir."

Tuerk: "Madigan"

Shea: "Madigan, is Mr. Madigan on the floor? How's he recorded sir?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Mann"

Shea: "Mr. Mann, how is Mr. Mann...is he here? How's he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded...here he comes."

Shea: "Mr. Mann is here." Leave him on the roll call. Mr. Madigan is here, put him back on the roll call, Mr. Kane is here, put him back on the roll call."

Tuerk: "Jim Houlihan"

Shea: "Houlihan, James is in his seat."

Tuerk: "McClain"

Shea: "Mr. McClain is in his seat."

Tuerk: "McPartlin"

Shea: "Mr. McPartlin, Mr. McPartlin, how's he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Stearney"

Shea: "Mr. Stearney, how's he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call."

Tuerk: "Von Boeckman"

Shea: Mr. Von Boeckman is in his seat."



Tuerk: "Gene Barnes"

Shea: "Mr. Barnes, Gene Barnes is standing right there."

Tuerk: "Beaupre"

Shea: "Mr. Beaupre is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Brinkmeier, yeh he's here."

Shea: "Mr. Brinkmeier's there."

Tuerk: "Byers"

Shea: "Mr. Byers, Mr. Byers on the floor? How's he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the record."

Tuerk: "Is Flinn here?"

Shea: "Mr. Byers is back on the floor and Mr. Flinn is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Peters"

Shea: "Mr. Peters, is Mr. Petrovich on the floor? How's he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman's recorded as voting aye."

Shea: "Take him off the roll call. Heres Mr. Greiman, put him back on the roll call."

Tuerk: "Patrick"

Shea: "Mr. Patrick is in his seat."

Tuerk: "Schisler"

Shea: "Mr. Schisler is in his seat. Is there any further questions?"

Tuerk: "I have no further questions."

Shea: "On this question there are 100...er...on this question there are 97 ayes, 96 ayes, 46 nays, 11 members voting present, House Bill 1654 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1658, the lady from Lake Miss Geo-Karis. Geo, do...want to..."

Selcke: "House Bill 1658, A Bill for An Act to amend the Animal Control Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Lake, Miss Geo-Karis."



Geo-Karis: "I've been ready all day, Mr. Speaker, and now I've lost my file."

Shea: "Well do you want to take the bill out of the record, Geo?"

Geo-Karis: "For...uh..."

Shea: "Listen, your a good enough lawyer, you ought to be able to explain that right off the top of your head."

Geo-Karis: "Uh...alright Mr. Speaker, thank you. House Bill 1658, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House is trying to correct an inequity in the animal control law. In that it does allow, as amended, it does allow a municipality that so desires to have the right to have the same powers as the County Ordinances...uh...based on the Illinois Law for Animal Control providing that the municipalities adopt that ordinance for exclusivity and in that case the fees for registration shall be collected and retained by the municipality. In agreement with the Department of Agriculture, I amended this Bill so that one dollar or 25%, whichever is more, will always go to the County Animal Control Fund. I respectfully ask your aye vote and this Bill is endorsed by the Illinois Municipal League."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1658 pass. All... on the question, the gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Rigney."

Rigney: "Question of the sponsor, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "She will yield."

Rigney: "Now, do I understand, would you still pay that \$4 County fee if...uh...the county had adopted this by ordinance? Would you still be required to pay that to the County?"

Geo-Karis: "Uh...if the City does not,..municipality does not pass an ordinance to adopt the responsibility and powers of the county, it would still go to the County, yes."

Rigney: "Well, I think then, that this is a bad bill in the first place. We set this think up as a County wide program."



There are many things involved here in addition to just catching dogs who might be running through someone's garden. We're talking about a rabies control program, we're talking about payment for livestock that are killed by dogs, and believe me, alot of them do come out of the municipality and run all over the county. I think that it was a great step forward when we consolidated this program into a county-wide program and I think that this is a step backwards to be going in this direction."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Geo-Karis: "Yes"

Mahar: "Adeline, do I understand you to say that there is an amendment that says that one dollar of each fee will go to the County?"

Geo-Karis: "Yes, that was..."

Mahar: "Does that mean that in Cook County every municipality has to pay a dollar of each license fee to Cook County?"

Geo-Karis: "Everyone who has the dog, the one dollar for dog license would go to the County Treasurer for deposit into animal control fund."

Mahar: "Well..."

Geo-Karis: "If you recall that was the...one of the main objections...uh...put forward by the Department of Agriculture and therefore I put the amendment on this bill."

Mahar: "Does that apply to Cook County?"

Geo-Karis: "It would apply to all counties, to my understanding."

Mahar: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak to the Bill please?"

Shea: "Proceed"

Mahar: "Well I think that what started out to be a good bill is now in, particularly in my district and Cook County, a bad bill because this is setting a precedent for each



municipality who now collects fees for dogs who must pay one dollar to Cook County...uh...for the type of thing that they handle themselves. Particularly municipalities who handle their own...who have their own animal control act and supply their own facilities are paying an unnecessary dollar fee to Cook County, I think that that would be wrong and this Bill should not pass."

Shea: "The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMasters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Shea: "She indicates she will."

McMasters: "Mrs. Geo-Karis..."

Geo-Karis: "Yes...Yes sir."

McMasters: "I am still a little bit confused about this one dollar payment that each municipality must make to the county, did you say they could by ordinance get away from doing this?"

Geo-Karis: "No, I say they can do that if they do pass an ordinance to control the dogs. Because people right now are paying a fee to the county and a fee to the city whether the city does anything or not."

McMasters: "Well, of course the city by ordinance can do away with that whether they do anything or not."

Geo-Karis: "No...go ahead, I'm sorry."

McMasters: "May I speak on the bill Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "Proceed Mr. McMasters."

McMasters: "Mr. Speaker, we have worked with Animal Control Act through some...uh...one and half sessions, I believe that this two sessions trying to get a valid animal control act as far as rabies is concerned in the State of Illinois. We made some amendments in the last session, I believe last year to lower the mandatory fee to make it permissible so a county can charge nothing if they want to for the animal control act or they can charge up to four dollars



at their own decision. I think that it is starting to work well and I think that we should leave it along and let it work and become a good valid animal control act to protect the citizens of this state from rabies. I urge a no vote on this bill."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion on this bill? The gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. McMasters and Mr. Rigney, all these things that Representative Geo-Karis is talking about right now are ill advised, I think, its very, very bad publicity for our people to have to pay twice; once to the city and once to the County, because it still doesn't relieve the obligation of the County and alot of your problems arise through your jurisdiction when you have dog wardens or animal wardens hired by each entities, the city and the county, you have a bad situation arises just because a human element of this, the township people give the excuse that the dog or the animal in question is not in their jurisdiction, and the same applies to the people in the City and so consequently you really don't get the coverage that you think you would. Mr. McMasters mentioned that the City should do away with this, I agree with this wholeheartedly, it should be under the one umbrella of the county which is the larger entity in the package. Also, when these animals are picked up, strays and lost animals, dumped off animals, I firmly believe the housing should be taken care of by the County otherwise how do the people who have their animals lost know where to go to pick them up. They have search all over. So I would agree with both of these gentlemen who spoke against this bill and advise you all to vote no."

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

Calvo: "Mr. Speaker, I'd move the previous question."

Shea: "The question is, shall the main question be put. All



those in favor will say aye, those opposed nay. The ayes have it, the main question is put. Miss Geo-Karis to close."

Geo-Karis: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the reason this Bill has come about is because the counties are not doing the job. You take Lake County which quite a long county or DuPage County which quite a long county or even Cook County which is quite a long county, they just cannot do the job. All this means is that if a city thinks that it can do the job better, it has a right to pass an ordinance to adopt the exclusive obligations, responsibilities, and duties under the same terms that the County has under the State law. I think it's only fair and I urge respectful consideration of this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1658 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Mr. Deuster to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that this is unfortunate that we have a good Bill here that has not been adequately explained by the sponsor. The real problem, you take Lake County, is this... right now we have double taxation of dogs. If you live in Lake County or another county, your county can put a tax on the dogs and so can the municipalities and the people are getting upset and that's the reason Representative Geo-Karis put in this good bill. What this means, this Bill the key word is exclusive, it means that where a county slaps on this dog tax and when one of your towns or municipalities moves in and slaps on a dog tax, that the municipalities will have the exclusive jurisdiction there, so the people don't have to pay twice for the same dog. And in order to accommodate, somehow, the county-wide programs, the bill does provide that of that fee collected by the municipality they'll pass some of it on to the County."



It will be a cooperative enterprise and what this really does, it eliminates double taxation on dogs and secondly it provides for equal protection of the law for dog owners. So that your not hit twice for the same dog, its unfortunate that the bill has been misunderstood because I think it is a good Bill and I would urge your support. It is really for the taxpayers and for every dogowner in Illinois."

Shea: "The lady from Lake moves postpone consideration. Turn on Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "I can see Mr. Speaker, that we're have a very shaggy situation here so I'd like to postpone consideration."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Third Reading, appears House Bill 1659. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Carroll."

Selcke: "House Bill 1659, A Bill for an Act to Amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Carroll."

Carroll: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1659 amends the Public Aid Code to require the Illinois Department of Public Aid to provide reimbursement for depreciation and construction costs of county nursing homes which furnish medical assistances or services to public aid recipients under Article 5 of Medical Assistance of the Public Aid Code. At the present time county nursing homes are reimbursed by Public Aid after the Illinois Department reviews the county home costs information and applies the standard point system. The home is then reimbursed at a lower rate. Proprietary homes already include depreciation and amortization costs in their cost of operations. This Bill will be granting county nursing homes the same rates for reimbursements as proprietary nursing homes. This came out of the Committee with an 11 to 1 vote and I'd ask for your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1659 pass. Is there any discussion? All those in favor will vote aye."





Those opposed will vote nay. ...Wish to talk Mr. Maragos?  
 Can you flip your light there? Have all voted who wish?  
 Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On  
 this question there are 100, did you want recognition?  
 Mr. Schneider for Mr. Kane seeking recognition. You're  
 hitting the wrong button. On this question, there are  
 111 ayes, no nays, 4 present. House Bill 1659 having  
 received the constitutional majority is hereby declared  
 passed. Kane, aye. Schneider, aye. Geo-Karis, aye.  
 ...why don't you just tell the Clerk while you're down  
 there. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears  
 House Bill 1665."

Selcke: "House Bill 1665. An Act to amend an Act in relation  
 to compensation emoluments of Members of the General  
 Assembly. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Cook, Miss Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Thank you Mr. Speaker..."

Shea: "...Miss Macdonald, would you wait one minute?"

Would the Members be in their seats and could we have  
 order in the Chamber? "

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen  
 of the House. House Bill 1665 was not capriciously draft-  
 ed nor is it without precedents. The Bill eliminates  
 the per diem allowance for Members of the General Assembly  
 after June 30th unless a Special Session is called to  
 complete the business of the General Assembly after that  
 date. In my opinion this Bill will do much to limit  
 the legislation introduced in a given Session of the  
 General Assembly. We have had many plans discussed and  
 submitted to reduce and restrict the number of Bills  
 introduced by the Members of the General Assembly. The  
 work load continues to increase alarmingly and I, for  
 one, find the situation of the marathon endurance contest  
 we currently find ourselves both highly inefficient and  
 totally unnecessary. The General Assembly with genuine  
 wisdom imposed the same restrictions of eliminating



the per diem allowances on the 1970 Constitutional Convention delegates. It was to have been imposed or it was imposed after a hundred days of their deliberation. This restriction proved to be most effective and was a leverage to that Body to complete its work within a reasonable time although the Convention did work a short time beyond the allowed hundred days. I submit that the delegates to that fixed Illinois Constitutional Convention would still be meeting and debating in the Old State Capitol building had it not been for the withdrawal of their per diem. At a time when our constituents are expressing more and more frequently their frustration with our work product and the ever increasing cost of government, I ask for your support of this Bill on their behalf."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1665 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted...Mr. Skinner, to explain his vote."

Skinner: "Someone just behind me just said for Ginny Macdonald, I would suggest that we vote for this for our sakes. While I may disagree that the Constitutional Convention might have done a better job if they had stayed in Session for a little longer, we certainly would do a better job if we could get the hell out of here on July 1st."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. ...This question there are 54 ayes, 70 nays, 6 voting present. House Bill 1665 having failed to receive a constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. Turn the gentleman from Cook, Mr. DiPrima, on for an announcement."

DiPrima: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just wanted to take a couple of minutes here to thank everyone who was so kind to buy a poppy today and usually I make an announcement that we don't want to hear a sound that was a saying of a preacher by the name of



Billy Sunday used to use, but as you know, these poppies are made up by the veterans, the disabled veterans in the hospitals and of course we compensate them for little work they do and it's a rehabilitation program at the same time. Then all the monies derived from these poppies goes into the disabled fund which is spent back into the hospitals. I want to thank Representative Campbell on the Republican side, the Minority spokesman on the Veterans Committee and the other stalwart over there, Phil Collins for selling the poppies on the Republican side and on the Democratic side here Oral Jacobs, Vice Chairman of Veterans Affairs Committee and corporal of the Marines, Pouncey, who also did his bit in pushing the poppies. Once again I want take...thank each and everyone of you. ...At least I'm unbiased you can wear them next Monday or next Friday, as long as you've got the poppy, that makes me happy. And for any of you that have to make speeches on Memorial Day I've got copies of speeches on my desk here that you can have. And any of you that haven't bought your poppy yet, I'd appreciate it if you would come over. Thank you ever so much, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "And Mr. DiPrima says if you're going to purchase a poppy, he doesn't want to hear any change, just the rustling of paper. Mr. Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to one question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Pierce: "...Mr. DiPrima, I have an inquiry from three mailmen in my town that always carry the flag in the American Legion, the American Legion Memorial Day parade, and on Friday the 30th, the parade is from 10 to 11 a.m. and they're supposed to be delivering mail for the U. S. Post Office at that time. What'll I tell them? How do they march in the parade, carrying the flag as they always have in the American Legion parade in my town?"

Shea: "Mr. DiPrima suggests that you pay them for their



day off."

DiPrima: "Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "On the...the gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone, had a motion."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I hereby move for the suspension of temporary Rule 58b of the rules of this House permitting explanation of votes for Members other than the chief sponsor of the bill or resolution through and including May 23, 1975."

Shea: "Would you explain your Motion, Mr. Stone?"

Stone: "The Motion, Mr. Speaker, simply says that no one except the chief sponsor shall be allowed to explain their vote through May 23rd."

Shea: "Is there any discussion on that Motion? Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I arise to join with the gentleman from Moultrie in support of this Motion. Yesterday, a Motion was overwhelmingly adopted by this House and support of the suspension of explanation of votes for those Motions to take Bills from the order...from the Speaker's table and advanced to the order of Second Reading. I think it aptly demonstrated yesterday the worthwhileness of the Motion to suspend the right to explain votes. We through them expeditiously and I think everyone felt they were fairly treated. Would also like to suggest to the House that by the suspension of the right to vote we will insure that as many Bills as can be heard will be heard and we will be acting in concord...in consistently with Roberts Rules of Order, the hallmark of...for deliberative bodies."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I reluctantly rise to oppose the Motion as the gentleman from Moultrie and the gentleman from Cook, both of whom we've just heard. It seems to me that if we suspend



the Rule relative to explanation of votes for the remainder of House Bills then we place these Bills in a different category than the Bills that have preceded them and they have less opportunity to pass. In addition, it seems to me that if we suspend this Rule then Sponsors, who when the record taken don't have the required 89 or 107 votes they are going to, in every case, ask for a poll of the absentees. And I suggest to you that this may take longer than an explanation of vote which could put the matter over and the Bill would pass. So, I suggest to you that we're being both unfair and possibly not accomplishing anything if we adopt this gentleman's Motion and I ask you to vote no."

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

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor of the Motion would accept an amendment to the Motion, or consider an amendment, namely that the Chief Sponsor might have five minutes in which to explain his Bill and any other Member during debate might have three minutes with which either to ask question or present his views. I think in that form I, at least, could support the Motion."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Mann, could I just make one observation. As I understand the Rules, the person that starts...has at least five minutes to explain Bill, every Member has the right to debate the question and the man who has the bill, the chief sponsor, has the right to close."

Mann: "I will withdraw that suggestion."

Shea: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I certainly would like to support this Motion because of the time element involved in this Legislative Session. But never in this House, have I voted to limit the rights of the Membership whether it's on explanation or whether it is talking as far as the explanation of votes are concerned. Now, if I was confident in my mind, Mr. Speaker, that there would be no movement of the previous question to where the Bill



could be thoroughly debated, I might, I might support this Motion. If you could give me the assurance that the previous question would not be moved until the Bill had been thoroughly debated then possibly I could support the Motion. But if we, if we, deny the right, if we deny the right of an explanation of vote and then we have the previous question moved immediately then there is absolutely no right as far as the individual Member is concerned to explain the propriety of that bill or the meaningfulness or the unmeaningfulness of it."

Shea: "Are you directing that question somewhat to me, Mr. Choate? I can only assure you..."

Choate: "I...I understand that you...you can not guarantee me that the Membership will not make a motion to move the previous question. I understand that."

Shea: "No, I was just going to answer you though. I can just assure you as long as I'm sitting Chair, I will give every Member ample opportunity to have his bill ventilated and discussed and I won't seek people out to move the previous question. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it seems like a very substantial Motion to make and it has merits on both sides of it, but I...I feel that the gentleman who makes it might be well served if he gave the leadership of both sides of the aisle the opportunity to discuss it with each other because it is...a significant move at this time and if he could withhold for a few minutes, I wouldn't be surprised if the subject was discussed by Members of the Leadership and others."

Shea: "Mr. Stone, do you wish to hold that Motion for a few minutes?"

Stone: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to hold it for 15 minutes or so, we've been going along very well. I might state that...that I, too, want all Members to have a fair hearing on their bills. That, Mr. Speaker, is why I presented the Motion. I checked right, just now, in the



Digest and find that there are...3,013 bills introduced and there are many, many, many people that are not going to get any hearing on their bill and I think a...a moral hearing for more might be better in the long run than no hearing for many..."

Shea: "...The gentleman is going to hold that Motion. Do you, Mr. Hudson or Mr. Borchers wish to comment on it? Mr...Borchers."

Borchers: "All I want to say is as a representative of my area, I think it's more important that we pass good bills than automatically pass a lot of bills. I would rather all would die than take the chance of passing one dangerous, bad, expensive bill, 'cause we'd never be able to correct it."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1669. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Selcke: "House Bill 1669. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1669 calls for certification of school nurses starting next year. The certification would be a modification of an existing school service personnel certificate. It does not disqualify presently employed school nurses, that is to say, there's a grandfather clause. And it does not apply to the Chicago School System. It does not affect salaries. At this time about 75% of all school nurses are or...have completed or are completing courses for qualifications. It received a due pass 15 to 1 in the Committee where it was heard. Now the original date to require certification was January 1 of 1976 because a few Members of the Committee felt we might need more time that date was amended to July 1, 1976. The Bill also permits job duties to be defined within the guidelines of the Office of Education. The objective of this Bill is...is better health and better health programs for our



school children. I ask for your affirmative vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook moves the passage of House Bill 1669. On the question is there any debate? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. McCort."

McCort: "Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Sponsor a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

McCort: "Under the existing school code does the school board does...does a school nurse having a college degree now qualify to be a certified teacher or a certified nurse in the school system?"

Mugalian: "...The present requirements...are that a school nurse be a registered nurse."

McCort: "Yes. Yes if...if this registered nurse happened to have a college degree would she not qualify to be certified under the existing school code?"

Mugalian: "Essentially, but there may be some additional hours that are required under the certification program?"

McCort: "Mr. Speaker, if I may speak to the Bill a moment."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

McCort: "Actually this is what you might call a lock out Bill. You're locking out a school a...nurse who possibly has been a supervising nurse in say the operating room for 10 years at Passavant Hospital, but because this nurse does not have a 120 hours of college credits, in other words, because this person does not have a college degree, this person would be precluded from being available or entering into a contract with a school, the school board would not be able to hire this person even though she might be eminently qualified to perform the duties of a school nurse. And I hope that bills of this nature would be soundly defeated. Thank you."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, er...from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

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

Shea: "He indicates he will but before he does let me make a statement please. Could we have some order in the Chamber





would the Members please be in their seats and would the people that are not authorized on the Floor of the Floor of the House of Representatives please leave. Now, I'm asking those people and I've asked them several times before to please leave the Floor if they are not authorized. If I continue to see them on the Floor, I will ask the doorkeeper to remove them from the Chamber. Pardon me from interrupting Mr. Deuster, would you please proceed, sir."

Deuster: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. ...Mr. Sponsor, how many school nurses are there in Illinois right now?"

Mugalian: "I...I don't know the answer to that. I...I..I imagine somewhere close to the number of schools."

Deuster: "You don't know. How...what percentage, do you know what percentage of the nurses serving right now would qualify under this Bill? As...as I remember we were told in the Committee about 60% wouldn't."

Mugalian: "No, sir. The answer to that is about 72% or...it.. would already be qualified under this program."

Deuster: "So about 25% of the Illinois school nurses would not qualify."

Mugalian: "They would not...they would not lose their jobs sir. They are already...they cannot be disqualified if they are presently acting as school nurses."

Deuster: "And as the...is the effective date of this is that between now and July 1, next year, all of these...downstate school districts and school districts all over would have to move in on that 25% of unqualified nurses and either get rid of them or get qualified ones, is that the..."

Mugalian: "No, that is not what this Bill does."

Deuster: "Well, what is the effect of this then?"

Mugalian: "It means that any new school nurse that is hired after 19...July 1, 1976 would have to be certificated under the new guidelines."

Deuster: "Every nurse that is employed right now would... would be able to continue for the rest of her life,



is that correct?"

Mugalian: "That's correct."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very briefly, I would just like to rise in support of this Bill and solicit your support."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hoffman, R. K."

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for two questions?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Hoffman: "Mr. Sponsor, why is this not applicable to the Chicago system?"

Mugalian: "...I'm not entirely sure but I think the...the Chicago system has its own certification program and its own standards which I think may be higher than the present State standards."

Hoffman: "Why then are we creating two separate sets of standards for the same operation?"

Mugalian: "Well, I think that's partly because the Chicago School System, as you know, is unique in several ways and does have its own rules and regulations in many respects."

Hoffman: "So that it would not fit. So we are still creating two different sets of circumstances by adopting this piece of legislation. Second question, the feasibility of implementing this would create an additional cost to those downstate small school districts wouldn't...would it not Mr. Sponsor?"

Mugalian: "...Not at all. In my opening remarks I said that there were no salary requirements involved. The salaries may not be changed whatever. It merely means that our children will have better health care because the nurses, hired after July 1 at whatever salary the school board wants to hire them will get a better quality of health care."



Hoffman: "Yes, but the rationale on there is, the higher the qualifications, the higher the individual is going to request for a contract. So what you're in essence is doing is by raising the standard such, for this type of physician, you're asking that that contract be increased in cost to that school district."

Mugalian: "Well, that's a question, Representative Hoffman, I...I think the answer to that is if...if you wanted M. D.s to have a certain level of competence you might have to pay more for those services that they had to attend school or spend additional money for better education. But the objective is for improved health service to our children."

Hoffman: "Now, may I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "You've...very brief time left but proceed, sir."

Hoffman: "Within 30 seconds I would say on the two points covered here, we have to consider that we're creating by statute two separate sections, one applicable to downstate and one applicable to Chicago. Also, the fact that we are increasing qualifications in an area that we do not necessarily have to and also increasing the cost to those smaller school districts..."

Shea: "Take a few more seconds will you, Mr. Hoffman, but bring your remarks to a close please, sir."

Hoffman: "...state districts and I would recommend opposition to this legislation."

Shea: "The gentleman from Livingston, Mr. Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'd like to speak to this Bill. I feel that it...poor legislation, particularly for downstate Illinois where it may be very difficult for school districts to acquire personnel which would fit these standards. I do not believe we have any problem with our present school nurses in downstate Illinois and I would ask for a no vote on this. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Brinkmeier, the gentleman from



Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'm glad to hear we have a new county in the State. In answer to one of the previous."

Shea: "That or a new representative."

Brinkmeier: "In answer to one of the points raised by a speaker, it's my understanding that actually if we adopt this legislation we would be closer to conforming with the requirements that now exist in...in Chicago and this isn't establishing anything different, it's just bringing them closer together. Secondly, I would remind you that if this Bill did come out of Committee with a 15 to 1 vote it does have a grandfather clause which means no nurse, at the present time that is...employed now is going to lose her job. I'd also say that Rockford, Illinois the second largest city in the state, the Rockford Education Association endorses this concept and I would urge a green vote."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion on this question? The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Yes. One question of the Sponsor. Representative, maybe teachers...may the existing school nurses become certified now, if they so wish? Representative Mugalian, may the existing, if they so wish, become certified?"

Mugalian: "Yes. About 70% of them already are under a special certificate. ...You know...it's just that this law makes it a requirement for hiring after July 1... is a program."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Minority Whip, Mr. Simms."

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed nay. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian to close."

Mugalian: "...Very briefly. I'll just respond to one question that I think is an important one but may...may be misleading. But there is a difference between a Chicago



School System and a downstate school system as a result of what this General Assembly has done over the last 50 years. There is a separate pension for downstate teachers, and there is a separate pension for Chicago teachers. There already is a different set of requirements for certification of Chicago school teachers and a separate one for downstate teachers. As Representative Brinkmeier so well pointed out this Bill is intended to level out the kind of health services that are provided by school nurses and...and it must be treated separately because we have built in separation...basically between the Chicago school system and the balance of the state."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the passage of House Bill 1669. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? ...all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are a 114 ayes, 22 nays, 3 Members voting present. House Bills 1669 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1672."

Selcke: "House Bill 1672. A Bill for an Act in relation to joint legislative budget committee. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. McClain, can you hear these Bills as a series?"

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I sure wish we would."

Shea: "The gentleman moves to hear House Bills to hear House Bills 1672, 73, 74 and 75 as a series. Is there objection? Hearing none, leave is granted. Read the other three Bills."

Selcke: "...House 1673. An Act in relation to the Governor's budget. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1674. An Act in relation to standard data processing and information system. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1675. An Act in relation to uniform budget estimate blanks. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain, you move for



the passage of these Bills?"

McClain: "Yes, sir."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these four Bills extensive Bills. They had a fair and elongated hearing in Executive Committee. Passed out of Executive Committee 20 ayes and 5 nays. I'd like to explain them sketchily for you first and then if we wanted to go into the meat of them, I'd be more than glad to. 1672, sets up a 14 member joint legislative budget committee to define powers and duties for questions on this Bill. Sam Maragos and I have been working many hours on this piece of legislation. 1673 requires the Governor by December 15th, annually, to send each Member of the General Assembly a report on projected costs of funding current services budget and after...and the second part of the Bill is to submit copies of the appropriation bills for the Executive Branch within 30 days of the convening of the regular Session of the General Assembly, except when there's a new governor elected and then we've permitted the governor 70 days. 1674 establishes and maintains standard data processing system. Representative Joe Lundy's worked exhaustively on this piece of legislation. 1675 authorizes the governor to cooperate...the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, designing and preparing uniform budget estimate blanks. This Bill was handled for me, very ably in Executive Committee, by Representative Hudson. And I move for the passage of these four Bills."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The question is shall these Bills pass. All those in favor will vote aye those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Chairman, I'm sorry. Mr. Collins, don't, leave it open, you want...on this question there are 133 ayes, 4 nays, 1 present. These Bills having received the constitutional majority, House Bills 1672, 1673, 1674 and 1675 are here...hereby



declared passed. And then on the last Bill put Mr. Pouncey on as aye. On that series. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1694. Is the lady from Cook, Miss Chapman, on the Floor? Is Miss Chapman on the Floor? Hurry, Genie."

Selcke: "House Bill 1694. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Cook, Miss Chapman."

Chapman: "...Mr. Speaker, is it my understanding that you're passing over my 1693 because that's still on the agreed list?"

Shea: "1693 is on the agreed list."

Chapman: "Oh."

Shea: "Do you want to just take four Bills in a series and run your luck?"

Chapman: "Well, no. Each one is...is very different..."

Shea: "All right, then, why don't we go to 1694?"

Chapman: "...and I'll be...I think 1693 is no problem, but now 1694 is a Bill that the Illinois State Scholarship Commission proposed to us that relates<sup>to</sup>/bilingual scholarships. Back a couple of years ago, the State mandated bilingual programs in our schools but we didn't have enough teachers for these bilingual programs. However, we...we had a number of teachers from other countries where they were not only trained as teachers but had a primary language that was other than English. So in order to let the schools meet their mandates we provided for language grants for these teachers who were certified to teach in other states than Illinois so that they could become certified to teach in the State of Illinois. There was one problem. Over in the Senate the Bill was amended to include language scholarships for students in...in college in addition to the teachers that...was originally proposed by the Spanish speaking commission and this has not been working out too well and so the Scholarship Commission because it is almost impossible for these...these students who need



four years to become eligible to repay their loan to do it in...in after two years in school, they are asking us to actually to cancel this amendment that the Senate put on in June 72...I hope you will support this Bill and I'll be able...try to answer questions if I can."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1694 pass. On the question the gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Well, the only...Mr. Speaker, fellow Members of the House, the only thing I have to say about it, by the time they're through school, by the time...they have their education, obviously they speak English, why in the world do...are they excluded and expected...from paying back what they owe us. They are just as responsible as...everybody else in paying their just debts and they're perfectly able to do it the same as students that speak only English."

Chapman: "Mr. Borchers,..."

Shea: "The gentleman...that wasn't a question, Ma'am, that was just a statement. The lady from...or the gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think we make a great mistake generally when we forgive scholarship obligations that teachers, nurses, whatever might have. These people have received the education. The debt has been incurred. Now this goes a great deal further than even teachers and nurses because this goes whether or not they can speak English. Now it would seem to me that if they're going to school in the State of Illinois and English is our state language as well as our national language, then they probably ought to learn how to speak English while they're at school. There just is no justification at all for this legislation. I am surprised that it's introduced and I would urge you to vote no on it."

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

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





House, I am really aghast to think that one of the greatest proponents in this Chamber is for equality, equal rights in doing away with all discriminatory features in our society to be the Sponsor of such a discriminatory piece of legislation. It...it...as I read this, if Fidel Castro's son should come to this country and I hope to God he doesn't he would qualify for a free tuition in one of our...our schools. And if this doesn't smell, I don't know what... what scent."

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

Fleck: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill originally was passed as a result of the Bilingual Education Bill which mandated certain bilingual programs in this State. As I have indicated earlier, I was the...Sponsor of that piece of legislation. Now, what the Senate did...the Bill as was originally drafted in the House would give the scholarship to teachers from other countries and wanted to go to school and be certified to teach within those mandated bilingual education programs. There was a severe lack of teachers at that time to satisfy the demands and the needs created by that piece of legislation. When the Bill went to the Senate, the Senate got cute as they usually do, and they provided a nutty... amendment that gave the scholarship to the students who might be 18 years old and waive the repayment for them. And what you had was 18 year olds going to college who had another language other than English as their primary language taking advantage of the scholarships and then moving on to another State or dropping out of the program and thereby taking advantage of the scholarship and not repaying it. So what this Bill does is remove students and that goofy Senate amendment that they put on and leave in foreign teachers to give them the opportunity to be certified in this country to be able to teach within those bilingual mandated programs. I think it's a very good Bill and it straightens out the mess that the Senate



created and I think this House does this frequently for the wrong ways of the Senate and I think we should do it again and save the Senate from themselves. And I would urge a green vote on this Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Cook, Miss Chapman, to close."

Chapman: "In...in answer to Mr. Borchers and Mr. Walsh and ...and in agreement with Mr. Fleck, I'd like to point out that this retains repayment requirement for teachers who are seeking certification. Please vote for this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? ...all voted who wish? On this question the lady from Cook, Miss Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr...Mr. Speaker, apparently I didn't do a very good job of explaining this measure. A program was set up a few years ago aimed at preparing foreign speaking teachers for certification here as bilingual teachers. This was not for the benefit of the teachers, it was for the benefit of this...of schools who were looking for teachers for these mandated programs. The Legislature in its wisdom required school districts to offer bilingual programs and the school districts couldn't find the teachers. In order to do what we were requiring them to do grants were given to these teachers based on a contractual agreement whereby they served as bilingual teachers in... in lieu of repayment. Now if they don't serve as bilingual teachers they must repay and they are still under the Bill I'm providing. I'm offering to you today they are still required to repay. The problem was that in the Senate an amendment was added that applied to students, not teachers, but applied to students and offered students who did not speak English the opportunity to have their... tuition paid for them, but these students are not in a position to pay and we have settled. The Scholarship Commission is doing an excellent job."



Shea: "No, it's not just for you, Mr. Walsh. "

Chapman: "The...the scholarship..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close."

Chapman: "...is doing an excellent job in collecting on...on default but in...in this case it really represents an impossibility for them to do and so we are asking for a correction. We are...are asking for a correction of this mistake that the Senate made. This was not in the original House Bill."

Shea: "Does anybody else wish to explain their vote? The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Just briefly if I might, we seem to be in a misconception of the Bill here. The issue has already been passed whether or not this money should have been made available. That's not what we're voting on. In fact what we're doing is something that some of the older Members should be familiar with and that is making up where the Senate screwed up. I would suggest that you take a hard look at this, all it does is...is erase the provision that you had to repay it. It had a fair hearing in Committee and it came out unanimously I believe. I'd...request that you give it all the votes necessary. Thank you."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. Mr. Mann"

Mann: "Please. Well, all right, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say it came out of my Committee and it was originally on the consent calendar and it's for a very limited group. I think you're making a big business over nothing. I...I wish you could reconsider your vote here."

Shea: "Vote Maragos, aye. Miss Chapman."

Chapman: "Well, I'll...I'll ask for a postponment..."

Shea: "Postponed consideration. On the order of House Bills appears House Bill 1698. The lady from Cook, Miss Chapman."

Selcke: "House Bill 1698. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Chapman: "...Mr. Speaker, this is a good Education Bill



because it offers an opportunity for school money to go where school money should go, for the education of children. ...It abolishes the township school treasurer which exists only in suburban Cook County. Not too many years ago this outmoded system that dates back to the Northwest Territory Ordinance existed in all of the township counties in this State. And they...other counties were successful in repealing this and permitting school districts like other governmental units to appoint their own treasurer. But in suburban Cook County this archaic system has remained so the school district of Cook County rather than having a treasurer in their own business offices who is responsible to them is saddled with the duplicate expense of a township school treasurer appointed by 3 township school trustees who are...are elected and even though the school boards are defenseless where the... it...where it comes to services that these treasurers provide or fail to provide, they are stuck with whatever the trustees decide the cost of this office should be because the law says that whatever the costs of this township school treasurer will be his...his salary which can... which is unlimited or his expenses that this shall be divided pro rata among all the school districts within that township and the taxpayer must pick up this tab. What does the treasurer do? He's supposed to keep the books but under our modern bookkeeping system every single good sized school district in Cook County, and most of them are good sized districts, must keep their own books so the taxpayers in Cook County are just paying for two sets of books in Cook County. Not only are they stuck with paying for two sets of books..."

Shea: "Miss Chapman, will you hold on? Will you give the speaker a chance to discuss her Bill?"

Chapman: "...with expenses which they cannot control, but they are at the mercy of the treasurer who I could tell you stories that could go on for quite some time



because this is a matter in which I have been interested since I was on the school board in 1961. The treasurer decides he wants to go to Miami Beach. You can't get the school checks because he needs to sign the checks. Now what the school treasurer does in most of the districts in Cook County is to sign the checks which the school districts prepares. The school district brings the checks to him. He signs them. The school district picks up the checks and takes them back and distributes them. Of course he may be provided with a car at the expense of the taxpayer and the trustee, even though they are not salaried may have considerable expenses which the taxpayer is required to pay. I ask you to vote to end this kind of duplication which exists in suburban Cook County only. To let the school district appoint their own treasurer the way the school district appoint the treasurers in every other part of...of this State. Well, I feel very strongly about this, Jack Hill, I...I know you will vote for this Bill."

Shea: "The lady moves...the lady moves for the adoption of House Bill 1698. On the question the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Arnell."

Arnell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. A similar Bill to this Bill, to House Bill 1698 was heard in the Counties and Townships Committee and quite properly that other Bill with bipartisan support was buried the same way that this Bill should be buried. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Township School Treasurer in Cook County is appointed by the school...township school trustees. But this is not township government per se so don't put on your blinders on this thing. The testimony before the Counties and Townships Committee, the proponent stated to me, Representative Arnell, we know that you have an excellent school treasurer in your area in south suburban Cook County. He's doing a great job. We're not down here concerning that situation, we're just down



concerning a situation in northern Cook County. So I said, sir, if your problem is with one school treasurer, ...northern Cook County, the...thing to do is not do away with the system but make your change at the next election and elect new school trustees. Don't take the power away from the people. This is what you're doing with this Bill, you're taking the power away from the people to determine who that school treasurer is going to be through the elective process. I urge a no vote on this bad legislation. Thank you."

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

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House.

I rise in support of House Bill 1698. To give you some examples, Representative Arnell is absolutely correct when he says the township school treasurer is appointed by the elected township school trustee, three in number. In my township when they hold that every...every election, they hide the precinct polling places for the entire township there is maybe four or five polling places selected and nobody knows where the hell these polling places are and as a result the party gets out the vote and they elect three township school treasurer...trustee who then appoint a township school treasurer. And in my township that person gets \$17,000 a year with an office and three or four employees and all of those employees are members of his own family and it's about time we got rid of this archaic, obsolete type of situation in Cook County.

I urge a yes vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Marion, Mr. Fredrich." He withdraws. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins."

Collins: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to oppose House Bill 1698. I can see no reason why we would adopt another Bill which would dilute the strength of elected officers for the purpose of allowing the...the appointment of an administrator who will be answerable to nobody. Now in Cook County, we have...we have



26, I believe, township school treasurers. If we should abolish we could have a proliferation of 142 separate treasurers keeping accounts for the various schools. This office is one that works, it works for the county superintendent of schools, it has...it has been in existence as the proponents say for many years and it has worked well. I see no reason why we should take our township school trustees, who are elected, take the responsibility away from them and put it in the hands of school administrators who probably know little or nothing about the investment of funds. This also allows for the combining of funds for investment in larger sums and obviously for greater return at higher rates of interest on money. I think that this is a good system. I think that we should...we should defeat House Bill 1698 and I earnestly solicit the quota of the House to vote no."

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

Schlickman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In addressing myself to this Bill, I think it'd be best characterized as a wolf in sheep's clothing. This Bill is opposed to by a number of school districts within Cook County, suburban Cook. They point out that by having a township school treasurer, a centralized source, there is a more efficient administration of the funds and an increase return from the investment of these funds. I think it is interesting, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, that the two principle proponents, the only two who have spoken for this Bill are avid township opponents. And I think it is interesting that I, personally, have not received one communication in...in... opposition to this Bill by township officials. The opposition I've received come from school administrators who do want to maintain the present system and who are opposed to this Bill. And I encourage a no vote."

Shea: "The lady from Cook, Miss Chapman, to close."

Chapman: "...None of these 30 treasurers would need to lose their jobs. They can be appointed by the school districts



if they are qualified and if they are doing a good job and school districts are run by school boards who are elected and school boards are not anonymous officers like trustee are. Not only if the school trustee as a school treasurer is doing a good job can the same person be appointed but also he can represent a number of different school boards just as he is doing now. So there really isn't any reason I can see for opposing this. It only lets those school districts and they are most of them that would like to save the money that comes from the duplication of the books and be able to do what all the other school districts do in this State, appoint their own treasurer. It lets them have this authority. Please vote for this Bill and save school dollars."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1698 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 41 ayes, 85 nays, 4 voting present. House Bill 1698 having failed to receive a constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills Third Reading. The gentleman from Cook...or from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to ask leave of the House to take House Bill 1727 from the calendar, return it to the Committee on Transportation and request that it be placed on the Interim Study Committee. Now the reason I want to do this is I simply believe, firmly believe, that this Bill is a step in the right direction as far as the Illinois Transportation Safety Board is concerned. However...unclear in my mind, in my conversations with the Federal Government, as to whether we might and possibly could lose some federal funds under the drafting of this new committee that we're talking about. So I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I think it...meritorious as far as consideration by the





Interim Study Committee is concerned and I would hope that the House would give me this leave."

Shea: "The gentleman asks leave to take House Bill 1727 from the order of Third Reading and return to the Committee on Transportation and that it be put in Interim Study. Does he have leave? Hearing no objection leave is granted. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order. One time previously in this Session, I arose to object to our pages distributing material from lobbyist. Now I was just handed by one of our pages whose responsibility is to assist us in the legislative process, more specifically in distributing bills, amendments, etc. And here we have an envelope addressed to me, my room number in the State Office Building, Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, referring to House Bill 2245 and 2246. This is in violation of the Rule and I object to it and I wish the Speaker would direct the pages to not distribute anything until they have your permission and to make sure that it comes directly from a Member of this House and not from a lobby group."

Shea: "I will tell you you are absolutely right, Mr. Schlickman, and nobody asked me to distribute that on the Floor. And could I please see the head page. On the order... Mr. Madison, do you wish to be recognized? On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 17...I'm sorry, appears House Bill 170...I'm sorry, I...missed one of Mr. Stone's Bills before, 1682. So could we go back there, when I took a series of Bills I didn't see that one. Call House Bill 1682."

Selcke: "House Bill 1682. An Act in relation to meetings. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, the Open Meetings Act of the State of Illinois presently provides that school boards may have closed meetings to consider employ-



ment and appointment. The Attorney General has ruled that this does not include promotion of teachers, demotion, compensation, assignment, responsibilities, capabilities and dismissal. The junior college, the local junior college boards were having problems with this because they could not legally meet privately to discuss promotion, demotion, assignment, responsibilities and so forth. I introduce this Bill to expand the Open Meetings Law to in.. so that in addition employment, we would have these items I've mentioned. I asked...oh, the Bill was amended to take out the...the closed Session part of the Bill that was not supposed to have been in the Bill when it was drafted. It was...it was too late to have it redrafted so I introduced a Bill and then by amendment took the closed Session part out of it. I would appreciate your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1682 pass. On the question those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mark Shea, aye, back there, will you please? Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, do you wish recognition?"

Giorgi: "Yes, sir. Yes, sir. Mr. Speaker, I was voting for the Bill and the reason I'm going to present is because he has enough votes but I feel that...that in the event that a private meeting is needed, you ought to at least notify the press as to the reason of the private meeting so that the respect and need for the private meeting, and no decision is made at that private meeting. So I'll vote present, he has enough votes anyway."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 90 ayes, 21 nays, 31 voting present. House Bill 1682 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1703."



Selcke: "House Bill 1703. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise a law in regard to township organization. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter, please."

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

HB 1703 is a permissible Bill only and mandates nothing. It merely permits townships to provide for the cutting of weeds on vacant lots in residential areas where the owners refuse or neglect to cut them. And it permits the townships to collect from the owners the reasonable cost of doing that and I would urge an aye vote."

Shea: "On...the question is shall House Bill 1703 pass. On the question the gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speakers and fellow Members of the House and everyone ...connected with farms, you can visualize what can possibly happen under certain conditions where you have pastures, you have some miles, maybe, of roadside you have all sorts of possibilities that could be used to make an incredible expense. Perhaps...you would have to stop putting in crop, even, you might...perhaps...not be able to take in...cut your wheat because at that time you would have to be cutting the weeds. Unless there is some sort of an explanation that I haven't heard, I would say this is the most dangerous and possibly expensive Bill to the farmer."

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

Porter: "...Weber, it doesn't apply to farm areas, only applies to residential areas. Vacant lots in residential areas. Has no application to that, think it's a good Bill...merely is, applies to that residential area..."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1703 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. 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 114 ayes, 8 nays, 1 voting present. House Bill 1703 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."



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Washburn, aye. On the order of House Bills Third Reading, House Bill 1704. That's out of the record at the Sponsor's request or do you want to proceed with that? She wants to go ahead. Read the Bill."

Selcke: "House Bill 1704. An Act to amend the Illinois Coal Development Bond Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Cook, Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm the lady from Lake. "

Shea: "I'm sorry, Miss Geo-Karis, the lady from Lake."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you anyway. ...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1704 is supported by agriculture, labor . . . universities, State Chamber of Commerce, Illinois Petroleum Marketing Association, League of Women Voters and the Utilities Association and many other...Municipal Utilities Association and many other groups and organizations. What it does, it amends the Coal Development Bond Act which provides \$70,000,000 for seed money for pilot plants in Illinois. It amends it by adding \$10,000,000 for seed money in alternative energy. Five years ago when people talked about energy . . . inorganic material or in the wind or in the sun or waste garbage for energy, they thought it was the remote thing. But now we're looking into these alternative sources compatible to helping preserve our coal reserves and use our great coal reserves. The alternative energy resources are no longer the subject of technical articles in the scholarly journals. The daily media, the national mass readership magazines, television specials, even school projects at elementary and secondary levels are everyday reminders of the fact that as a nation and a state we will have to exploit all of our explore all of our resources and harness new ones if we are to maintain our position, our standard of living, and our environment and independence from foreign markets. We cannot afford to repeat the mistake of the '50's and the '60's. Fifteen years ago



there were those who knew an energy crisis was on the horizon. Scientist all concede that ever expanding consumption would at some point dangerously deplete our... preferred fossil fuel such as oil and natural gas. There's no similar excuse in '75. I would like a favorable vote and to meet any questions, here I am."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1704. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question? Adeline, I know that the purposes and the intent are very well founded but is it not true that the energy coordinator at the present has explained that there is not enough staffing even if you gave him the \$10,000,000 he could not possibly use it within the next fiscal year to put it to good use because the office has just now been set up to handle the coal situation and they don't have enough personnel and staff yet to even go into the question of geo-thermal and solar energy and other alternate sources?"

Geo-Karis: "...Mr...Representative, this is what the Director of the Energy Division of the Business and Economic Development Department has said however, he has 19 staff members and our Energy Commission has had this 2 1/2. I contend that we are not trying to make a hardship on him all we're trying to do is prepare for this energy crunch which has been made even more obvious by a report yesterday in the papers from the Federal Energy Administrators that we have to have some seed money to explore alternative forms of energy. First of all of his department..."

Shea: "Miss Geo-Karis, if you'll just answer the question."

Geo-Karis: "Yes. And...but his...will answer the question if I may. His...his department is more adequate to look into it and they'll have plenty of time but we have to have some additional money for alternative forms of energy in order to attract a good portion of the federal money that is available for alternative forms of energy."

Margos: "No, I'm not doubting that...that the purposes are



valid, only thing is if you think this money is going to be used in the fiscal year '76 when they, the staff...the agency is going to be given to is not equipped at the present time to set it up within that time frame, that's all I'm asking."

Geo-Karis: "Well, if I may respond, sir. Before the Illinois Energy Resources Commission can approve or disapprove the expenditure of even the Coal Development Bonds the Department of...Business and Economic Development Agency has to first present the coal development project before us. We have't had a project presented as yet. But we don't want to disturb the coal money of the coal bonds because we are fourth largest coal...producing state in the...bituminous field and the first in reserve."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak on this question? I'm not in anyway trying to...state that we do not need this research. But Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I have made a thorough approach on this thing to try to see if we need it. Right now we have \$70,000,000 allocated for the study of coal energies and as yet we haven't really gotten off the ground on that phase of it and now we're putting another \$10,000,000 which by the agency head who is responsible for this particular research, has set up the staffing, advises us that he will not be able to handle this during the fiscal year in question. I have no objection to the planning the only thing that I'm asking if we are putting the cart before the horse until they can set it up...whether we're just putting up \$10,000,000 of the budget which will be either later vetoed or which will not be properly used during the fiscal year. And that's my point and that's why I say I'm voting present on this issue."

Shea: "Is there any further question. The gentlemen from Henderson, Mr. Neff."

Neff: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I speak in solid support of House Bill 1704 for I



think this is a real common approach to helping resolve one of our energy problems that we know is going to be serious, is serious today, and going to be much more serious in the future. Illinois is fortunate to have abundance of coal. Also, we want to keep in mind that Illinois is one of the great corn producing states of the nation and this here has become somewhat of a surplus right today and it appears that it's going to be more of a surplus. We know that alcohol that can be converted into energy can be produced from coal. At the present time the cost of producing is...is too high but many other states are not nearly as fortunate as Illinois in having a....a...having legislation introduced of this same type to run experiments and research work on corn and other grain and this will not only help the energy situation but it will also help our farmers. By doing some research on this it's something I think is needed. The cost of alcohol right now from grain is too high but I think with the right kind of research and much more be done, it can be produced where it will be an energy... useful energy at a cost that we can afford. Therefore, I speak in strong support of House Bill 1704."

Shea: "The gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Von Boeckman."

Von Boeckman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think this is one of the Commission's better Bills. I think if the Director of the Energy can't handle his job then I think he should resign. He was the gentleman that was on the Floor that was lobbying against this Bill when I asked you to have him thrown off. So therefore I am in wholeheart support of this legislation. I think it's in the...for the best interest of the people of Illinois. I...just want an aye vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Anderson...from LaSalle, Mr. Anderson."

Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Bill. Two weeks ago Sunday, Adeline and I went to a ribbon-cutting



ceremony in Eureka, Illinois which is in my district which we cut the ribbon on the first solar energy home in the Midwest. Now, can you imagine heating a home with a thousand watts, that's 10 light bulbs an hour. These people are well on their way to perfecting this. The other thing that they're real excited about is they had a process for drying corn whereby you wouldn't need the propane anymore. That you could use solar energy. This research is needed. These people are well on the way and we should support this legislation."

Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago....let's see he's off the Floor. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would respectfully suggest that I do understand our great interest in coal, I think that is an enormous problem and it is an Illinois problem because Illinois has the richest coal resources in the whole world. It does seem to me, however, that when we talk about spending another \$10,000,000 for research and development in other forms of energy, I'm afraid that it loses me a little bit. It would seem to me that that would be an area that would concern equally all of the 50 states and that the research in that area ought to be federal research. I would think that just taking care of the energy problem in the field of coal alone would be enough to occupy our best talents for the next decade. I think that's where we ought to concentrate. I don't think that we ought to get involved in other forms of energy that uniquely can be handled at the federal level quite as well as at this level. And it does surprise me that...that some legislators who are frequently very much concerned about the problems as we all are of the limitations on the financial capacity of the state in many fields would now suggest that we go beyond the enormous field of coal that we have carved out for ourselves and so I really commend the Energy Commission and I commend the distinguished Representative from





Waukegan for the wonderful work that is going on in the field of coal research. I personally think that that is quite adequate for our capacity for the next decade and I would respectfully suggest that that Commission ought to restrict its activities into that field not only to save money but because I think that by getting involved in other areas they leave the one area that is really of unique interest to Illinois which is the field of coal in the energy situation."

Shea: "The lady from St. Clair, the Assistant Minority Leader, Miss Stiehl."

Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this legislation. The purpose of authorizing these bonds is to create seed money that will permit our universities, research institutions, and governmental agencies to successfully compete with other states in capturing the federal money that is devoted to alternative energy resource research and development. I would respectfully ask for an affirmative vote."

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

Calvo: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm happy to rise in support of this good Bill. When we talk about 40,000,000...40,000,000 for coal being enough and too much and this and that, we're not...we're missing the point completely as some of the speakers have talked about. We have appropriated...or we passed that Bill for \$40,000,000 for bonds for coal for the purpose of showing the federal government in this energy area that we were ready to proceed we had the good will and we were behind our state to proceed with the energy solutions and try to get these coal plants into the State of Illinois. Now we weren't successful in doing that so the chances are great that we will never use...I repeat, never use that \$40,000,000 in its entirety. But I point out to you that there's more than coal involved in energy and this is a good Bill because we're going to show the federal government by the passage of this Bill that we have that same will to continue to put up the money



or the authority, at least, for the money to get matching funds for the...from the federal government to solve these other energy problems. The federal government has already responded to the potential of alternate energy sources. The Energy Research and Development Administration of the federal government which consolidates all their research and activities into a single agency has appropriated 2 and 2/3 billion dollars for the current fiscal year and almost 4 billion... 3.9 billion for next year. Of this amount they've set aside \$421,000,000 currently for aid for research and development of alternate energy resources. Now, if we will pass this Bill and fill...the federal government that we've got the will to go ahead and the authority to produce and to build these plants, we're going to get them in Illinois and that'll help put people to work in the building of these plants and in getting these alternate energy solutions..."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Calvo: "Yes, sir, I certainly will. Thank you. ...here in Illinois where they...where it'll help our people and help our unemployment and I urge you to vote favorably for this good Bill for that purpose. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Rigney."

Rigney: "Mr. Speaker, I think it's time to move the previous question."

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will vote...or say aye. Those opposed will say nay. Back to Miss Geo-Karis to close but before you do that Mr. Griesheimer has something to say."

Griesheimer: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I understood just a few minutes ago that you were going to cut off explanation of votes and in exchange for this you were going to let everybody speak on the Bill."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Griesheimer, nobody's cut off explanation of vote."

Griesheimer: "All right. Thank you then."



Shea: "Proceed, Miss Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and...Gentlemen of the House. We certainly do want to develop our coal resources. We certainly should. But we also have to be ready to develop alternative forms of energy in order not to be at the mercy of the Mid-East again. Illinois has the greatest potential to be the...energy state of the nation and of the world. It has the best transportation facilities, the best expertise and universities and colleges, the largest bituminous coal reserve, plenty of water, central location and good labor force. I urge respectful consideration of this Bill because it's really a very necessary Bill and it's unanimously endorsed by the Illinois Energy Resources Commission..consisting of the 10 legislators and 8 public members. Thank you.

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1704 pass. All those in favor will;vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Mr. Griesheimer to explain his vote."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I'll be very brief on...it's too bad that I wasn't allowed to participate in the first comments on this. Unfortunately, the draftsmanship on the Bill which you're voting on is so bad that the \$10,000,000 you're voting for cannot be used for the purpose that the Sponsor wants it to be used for. They failed to amend the projects approved section of the coal development act and this money can only be used for coal. It can not be used for anything else. I don't know what they were thinking of when they drafted this Bill, they left out all of the amendatory provisions and the rest of the Illinois Coal Development Bond Act which is clearly restricted for coal and when they drafted this Bill up with the \$10,000,000 it only applies to that section of Chapter 93 which goes to the amount of the bonds and this money can not be used for any other purpose other than the development of coal. And it would seem to me to be a foolish thing to enact this to give them another \$10,000,000



of bonding power when they haven't spend \$1.00 of the \$70,000,000 we gave them last year."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt, to explain his vote.

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I oppose this Bill. I oppose it because I consider it to be a power grab on the part of the Commission and in particular on the part of the Chairman of that Commission. You've heard the gentleman from the other side of the aisle speaking in behalf of this Bill say that there was \$40 million. He was in error. There was \$70,000,000 authorized to this Commission for the study of coal energy. And he also said there was no way in the world that they're going to expend that amount, again referring to the \$40,000,000. Not the \$70,000,000. There is \$70,000,000. I consider this a power grab in two respects. One, that it expands the ah...authority of the Commission to other forms of energy other than coal and that's the prime purpose of it being formulated in the first instance. And the second is, that they are asking for \$10,000,000. They've been in existence six months, I think, and lo and behold they have a \$70,000,000 bond authorization. They say, that's not enough. We want \$10,000,000 more. I think it's ridiculous and ought to be defeated."

Shea: "has everybody ah...has everybody voted who wished? Does anybody wish to explain their vote? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 99 ayes, 23 nays, 20 present. House Bill 1704 having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Caldwell, aye. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1729."

Selcke: "House Bill 1729. An Act in relation to warranties. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: Mr. Chairman...Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This creates a new Act and the digest is correct in what it states. Many of us in the past certainly have been taken in on the situation that this Bill would correct. And what



it does is this, that if you make a purchase at a local store with a warranty in it, instead of you having to pack that merchandise and send it back to the manufacturer, this Bill would provide that you take it back to where you purchased it and in turn the seller would send it back to the manufacturer or a place close by that either replaces it or that would... repair it. And I'd appreciate a vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1729 pass. On the question the gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Question for the Sponsor, please."

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

Leinenweber: "Representative Hill, why was it necessary to have a new Act drafted. Why wasn't the commercial code or the sales act amended?"

Hill: "Well, I think that's a very good question. Not being an authority on that, I went down to have them draft this piece of legislation and this how it come out."

Leinenweber: "Well, Mr. Speaker, on the Bill-it has a certain amount of fireside equity about it, I...I...I...think we're going to create a great deal of difficulty for people in this State who have tried to follow the laws by drafting new Acts like this when there are existing Acts. Now I don't blame the Sponsor because I guess it is the Reference Bureau's purpose for...for drawing up the legislation, but this is going to pose problems, it's going to be difficult to index, it's going to be <sup>difficult</sup> for someone to research because of the fact that we have existing acts covering this field. So I...I would suggest that this Bill is...is improper for that purpose."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Hoffman, R. K."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think we're going to have a slight problem with this. I understand the drafter's intent on this but most of the manufacturers that I am familiar with have quite extensive warranties which they would honor and they include with the various merchandise indicating if there's any difficulty return it to one



of the various service stations where they will either replace it or repair it. Now what we're doing with this Act here is you're requiring that the seller encompass a certain amount of liability. Now he has no liability as connected with the original manufacturers warranty. So you're making this a condition of the sale. Now as a seller what he's going to do, he will either acknowledge this type of Act and increase the cost of the product to cover the possibility of him having to receive this back from someone or replace it, pack it up, ship it back. That cost is going to have to be absorbed which I doubt very much if they would do that or passed on to the consumer. So even though as the prior Speaker has indicated it does have a certain amount of appeal. I think you're going to find that the consumer again is going to bear the brunt of the additional cost. I think with very few exceptions, manufacturers in this country go out of their way to provide service, convenient centers someplace that they can be dropped off and serviced. And I think that this is just one encumbrance upon the retailer that is going to work adversely in additional costs to the consumer and I would suggest opposition to this legislation."

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

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have trouble with this legislation. In the instance of low priced watches which are demanded by the consumer the margin to the retailer is of such insignificance he could not possibly afford to handle the product in the manner recommended in this legislation. It would necessitate his throwing out the line. Item 2, at the time of purchase of such low priced watches, the consumer understand perfectly that the conditions of guarantee are that he...he wrap, he ship and at his expense mail it to the producer, to the manufacturer, for proper and just consideration and...and...and repair of the



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problem. Now this will do several things. It'll either cause the retailer to throw certain lines out of his inventory which he can't...afford to handle or it will drop the demand for very well recognized low priced watches in the United States. Neither of which will in any sense help our economy. I'm afraid I must oppose... this legislation."

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

Gaines: "...In my 6 years experience working the Attorney General Consumer Fraud office, I think this Bill is needed because the average consumer in a large city, particularly inner city, has no such understanding that he has to send it off someplace to get it fixed. They oftentimes led to believe that the merchants will stand behind his product. Most people in this inner city rely on the merchant and they have no relationship with the manufacturer and they have no way of getting these things off to the manufacturer because many of them are unable...in the Spanish area to read English and they don't understand these warranties. So therefore when you put the responsibility on the...retailer it lessens... the prospect of his selling seconds and shoddy merchandize."

Shea: "Is there further debate. The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster."

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

Shea: "Yes."

Deuster: "...Is it true that this Bill would apply to the transaction by which you might purchase a watch at the cost of \$20?"

Hill: "Where...wherever there is a warranty it would apply. And...it would apply and all you would do is take it back to the seller and if they have a local service station it could be delivered there, they have pickups."

Deuster: "Well, what concerns me is that you could buy a watch for \$20 and...with a warranty and then as I



understand the Bill, the penalty would be \$50 for violating the Act. Isn't that rather severe?"

Hill: "I don't believe so."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr...Mr...Thank you Mr. Speaker and I'm going to speak directly on the Bill. I did have a good deal of difficulty, myself, as this Bill came before us in Committee. I think Representative Hill is sincere and I respect him for his concern in this area, but my concern is that here again government perhaps is stepping in and attempting by regulation and by law to regulate everything that the private businessman is doing. I've... it seems to me that most businessmen in our free enterprise system are interested in doing business and maintaining business and keeping repeat business and perhaps here's an area that should be left to a self-discipline within our business sector and let him...let the...let the buyer bring his products back and depend upon that businessman to send it in, return it, do what's necessary to see to it that the buyer is satisfied. If he is not, take your business somewhere else and that guy loses... begins to lose business. I think here's an opportunity to leave this thing in the private sector and instead of trying to make another, a new law to regulate every aspect of our business and our lives and I would urge respectfully a no vote."

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

Fleck: "I move the previous question."

Shea: "The...the gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed will say nay. Mr. Hill to close. John, it's nice to have a seatmate."

Hill: "Well,...Speaker and Members of the House. One of the complaints that was registered against this piece of legislation is that the possibility exists, it would increase the cost of the article because the seller would





have to ship it back or take it to a local service station himself. Well, I can't see the rationale of that because when I make a purchase and it has a warranty, I have to pack it up. It cost me money. I have to pay for the stamps and I have to send it in and it's my time that's being utilized on an article that should have been taken in by the seller to start with. Many of your good outlets take care of this immediately. It's those borderline cases that I'm getting at and consequently I think it's a very good Bill. I think it's a Bill that's needed and clear up the situation that has existed too long in this particular area and I would appreciate very much an aye vote on this piece of legislation."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 179...1729 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg, on the question."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. An explanation of my vote and I did try to rise in time to ask some questions of the distinguished Sponsor of this Bill. I think it's too late but the...the Sponsor of this Bill has a term for the other people's legislation on legislation as bad as this but I refuse to use it in this case. Thank you."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question, there are 101...Capuzi, aye...102 aye votes, 29 no's, 6 present. House Bill 1729 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Ebbeson, no. Grotberg, no. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1730. Is the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh, back from his conference yet? No, just hold that Bill and when he gets back on the Floor we'll call it. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1732."

Selcke: "House Bill 1732. Bill for an Act to provide financial assistance to parents with children in nonpublic schools this date. Third Reading of the Bill."



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

Meyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, may I have leave to have 1733 heard with this Bill, it is the companion appropriation Bill."

Shea: "We aren't hearing appropriation Bills."

Meyer: "Fine. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

House Bill 1732 makes available to children enrolled in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools the same flat grant that is now provided for children in state public schools. It also provides for parental education grants to low income families to attend school of their choice. Last Tuesday, May 20th, headlines on the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the area of nonpublic school education might seem to doom this Bill. But these decisions are not at issue here. These decisions struck down legislation that provided loans to schools for instructional material and would have introduced public school teachers into the ...into the school life of nonpublic schools. But House Bill 1732 makes grants directly to the taxpaying parent without intermediat...intermediation of any church, school or public school district. House Bill 1732 raises new constitutional issues. It finds that parents have a personal constitutional right as secured by the 5th and 14th Amendment to choose proper learning environments for their children and to have this right implemented by a state parental grant. This argument for academic freedom has not as yet been presented to the courts of this land."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1732 pass. On the question all those in favor will vote aye. Mr. Schneider on the question."

Schneider: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Ted, on the Bills themselves I...I know we're not going to talk to the appropriation and I have some questions on that maybe at a later time, but on the substance of the proposal, how do you get around what has been the basic problem with aid to nonpublic schools in regard to the



question of entanglement. You know the question of whether or not you properly monitor, supervise whether or a school is separating the value content that is alleged in private school education versus nonvalue content?"

Meyer: "My...my Bill does not relate to the school, the only requirement is that the child attend a...a school and that the school certified that the child has successfully completed an academic year. It goes to the parent ...it doesn't relate to the instruction of the child."

Schneider: "Is that the restricted endorsement?"

Meyer: "No."

Schneider: "You're not using that phrase or combination of words to deal with..."

Meyer: "There is no endorsement over to any school."

Schneider: "Well, what control then are there, are there no controls on how the money is to be expended and how you are to determine whether a program is truly nonprivate or private? What kind of regulations are there?"

Meyer: "That the child has successfully completed the academic year."

Schneider: "So you're not trying to make any distinction? You're just saying the student completes the course. What the State has to do with public...function is provide the money and all the student has to do is accomplish the program."

Meyer: "That's correct."

Schneider: "And so you make no standards or judgments about how the program is to be monitored in terms of the basic questions that have time and time appeared even in the Illinois case of whether or not there is entanglement."

Meyer: "Correct. I'm...I'm...I'm...really don't understand what your leading at."

Schneider: "Well, the case that I have before me the one the one which involves Howlett says that there seems to be no way that you can really separate the private school function from public money."



Meyer: "This is...I might...the only...then the policy would be...the G. I. Bill of Rights..."

Shea: "Please, gentlemen, please."

Schneider: "All right."

Shea: "If you want to ask questions and get answers..."

Schneider: "Yeah, I'm not argumentative, Jerry, I never have become that way, you know that...but the question I'm raising is one that's serious and I know that Ted Meyers has been an industrious person on this issue for a long time. All I'm saying is I don't see much difference between the court case that we had a few years ago and the Bill that he has proposed in this terms and I just simply say what we do is we pass them out, they go to court I just hope we don't hold the \$30,000,000 in the treasurer somewhere so that we lose that money for our good expenditure whether it be in education or any other public proposal. I would...solicit a no vote at the proper time."

Shea: "The gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak in favor of House Bill 1732 and the question of the constitutionality has been raised and so-called entanglement issue. This is no more than the voucher system that has been in existence in 1946 in the form of the GI Bill. There never has been any question as to the fact that the GI Bill voucher system / <sup>was</sup> constitutional, I would suggest that this particular approach is exactly the same as that. Now as far as the question of whether or not we ought to do this or not - for example the PTA has issued a statement saying that nonpublic schools are a luxury - well I would suggest to you that in many areas of this State nonpublic schools are a necessity because of the condition of the local public school system. So I would say that this is a...an approach which will enable the poor parents to have that freedom of choice that the wealthy have in order to select the best form for education for their children. Yesterday I presented a Bill on another subject and the



question was pointed out that the poor people would be denied their constitutional rights because of the fact they couldn't afford a particular medical procedure. Well, I would suggest to you that the same arguments can be made here that the poor parents could be denied their rights to have the freedom of choice for the education of their children. So I would suggest an aye vote on House Bill 1732."

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

Meyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker to close..."

Shea: "Hold on for a minute. Mr. Lundy did you...your light on?"

Lundy: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I did..."

Shea: "I'm sorry I didn't see it. Mr. Meyer, Mr. Lundy on the question."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker...if the Sponsor will yield for a question I would direct his attention to the sentence on page 5 of the Bill starting on line 16 where it states that to maintain the separation of church and state the Educational Development Grant which is authorized in the Bill may be used only to assist parents for schooling that will fill public purposes and may in no way be used to subsidize courses in doctrine or worship of any church or sect. And my question is, how is that restriction to be enforced without state officials reviewing the curriculum in the matter involved in the courses to which the subsidized parent send their...their children."

Meyer: "That language was struck with Amendment #1."

Lundy: "Then there is no language in the Bill which..."

Meyer: "There is no restrictive language."

Lundy: "There's no restriction in the Bill about the use of the money to subsidize sectarian curriculum, is that right?"

Meyer: "Yes, sir."

Lundy: "Thank you."

Meyer: "There is no such restriction. It's a pure



voucher bill."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The lady from Cook, Miss Willer."

Willer: "...Will the...will the...will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He will."

Willer: "...Mr. Sponsor, I'm sorry I was not here before to engage in a lengthy discussion years ago about this, now I can't find in the Bills - I look it over for the first time - are there restrictions or does the State have anything to say about curriculum talk. I'm not talking about religious, I'm talking about the usual restrictions and controls and etc we have in our public schools or is this just up to the parents philosophy?"

Meyer: "Well, there are...there are in other sections of the School Code requirements on curriculum, English, teaching of civics, heat and light ventilation, safety standards which are controlled by other sections of the Act. This...this legislation does not purport to put any restrict..., any additional restrictions on the curriculum."

Willer: "But what I'm speaking about specifically if you know about these new free schools, do...that are..."

Meyer: "This does not include preschools, this is kindergarden through 8th grade, through element...secondary school."

Shea: "Excuse me for a minute. Mr. Doorkeeper, would you make sure the unauthorized people are off the Floor of the House."

Willer: "A free school can be any level and I have run across these in my own district where parents who are highly educated and are very dissatisfied with the public schools, this is not for religious reasons, they form their own schools and they want...they would like to see...to... where they could get some kind of state aid. I call them elitist. Now...would they...qualify under this Bill?"

Meyer: "If they can qualify with the Superintendent of Public



Instruction to be an accredited school, yes."

Willer: "Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Believing that this discussion will probably not change anybody's vote, I move the previous question?"

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed will say nay. In the opinion of the Chair the ayes have it. Mr. Meyer, on the main question."

Meyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'll be brief. Previously the Bills that were presented to this General Assembly were...typified as parochiaicaid, I would typify this as parentiaid, there is a constitutional difference and I urge a green vote."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the passage of House Bill 1732. All in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. ...all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Madison, you wish to explain your vote sir?"

Madison: "Yes, sir."

Shea: "Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Because of the fact that I have children in non-public schools, I'm going to vote present."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there 101 ayes, 36 nays, 13 voting present. House Bill 1732 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1730, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Selcke: "House...House Bill 1730. A Bill for an Act to amend the election code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1730 provides a third alternative for the two party state central committeemen for nominating delegates to the national convention and the new alternative



provided in this Bill is to do it on the basis of the passed presidential primary in relation to the total number of delegates apportioned to the state. That's what it does simply, it doesn't change the other two ...options at all. It also makes technical...by technical change where it substitutes the election board for the state...for the electoral board. And the Bill passed the Elections Committee with...very little opposition and I urge your support."

Shea: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "If I might on a couple of questions, Mr. Speaker, if the Assistant Minority Leader will yield."

Shea: "He indicates he will not. Go ahead. Go ahead, Clyde."

Choate: "What are you shaking your head for?"

Walsh: "I wish you wouldn't ask the questions, but I'll yield."

Choate: "Representative Walsh, will the...I haven't had an opportunity to look at the Bill to be quite frank with you and in total honesty, I didn't even know you had the Bill in until it was just called. Is...are the delegates selected on a pro rata basis as far as the straight of the political party's vote is concerned in any election?"

Walsh: "That's correct. The..."

Choate: "They are."

Walsh: "Yes. Now, let me...I suppose we should go into the first two options. The first option is that they apportion them by congressional districts...divide the number by congressional districts and that's it, the overflow are either appointed or elected at large. The second option is to do that with half of them and to apportion them in proportion to the past presidential election and give some weight to the party strength in the congressional district. This third option that I propose in this Bill gives full weight to the proportion of party members according to the vote in the past presidential primary entirely."





Choate: "Now, if I understand correctly then, the state chairman is the one that can select the option of the three?"

Walsh: "Well, no, by vote of the state central committee."

Choate: "I'm fearful of a couple of these options,...

Representative Walsh and I'm fearful because of one reason. As far as my...my own congressional district is concerned I think that probably I would be increased as far as delegate strength is concerned because of the Democratic vote that we get out in the...in the primary election. However, I'm saying to those Members of the Legislature on both sides of the aisle that if you come from a district, a congressional district, that does not get out a heavy Democrat or heavy Republican vote that you have...you have a chance under the language of this Bill, if I understand it correctly, you have a chance of dissipating some of the delegate strength that you retain at the present time. In other words, I'm fearful that one or two areas of the State is going to control by an overwhelming majority the delegates that would...that would be sent to the convention under the wording of these options. I...I hesitate, I hesitate to place in the Committee's hand the option of selection...selecting one or two or three, one of these three alternates that you propose. I know it's late in the Session. I wish that I had of gotten...had the opportunity to discuss this with you before, Representative Walsh, we got it here on Third Reading and it's my fault, not yours, I should have been aware of it, but until such time as...we do have an opportunity to have dialogue on it, I'm going to vote present simply because, simply because I think there's a chance of most of the congressional districts throughout the State of Illinois having an opportunity of dissipating some of the strength of the delegates that they receive at the present time."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman



from Cook, Ewell. The gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I find a...a couple of things in this Bill that I do like. I think it gives a little broader discretion as to how delegates can be selected and perhaps maybe sometime we wouldn't be tied quite so closely to the strong election of delegates in this State so that we might have the opportunity to move our primary back to some reasonable date here in the State of Illinois sometime such as perhaps in August or sometime at least after the national nominating conventions are held so that we don't run into the problem of worrying about electing delegates to national nominating conventions which keeps us from moving our...our primary election back. But I also am very much concerned in the same way that...that Representative Choate is concerned for our party structure here in the State of Illinois for those of us on this side of the aisle because I...I also believe that...that the options that are available in here would diminish not only the party's strength in convention, in several of the congressional districts in downstate and in central Illinois, but I think it also might very well diminish the...the incentive that those who are active in our party might have in those districts so consequently I, too, will be voting present on this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think the gentleman from Cook is probably going to be sorry that I was ever appointed to the Elections Committee but it seems every time he comes there with a Bill, I wind up being the only vote against it or one of two or three that vote against him. I...I was one of the two that voted against this Bill in Committee and I...I would like to explain why. I think there's a philosophical difference between what he is trying to do and what I think ought to be done



with regard to how delegates are selected to a convention. I think if you want the two political parties to become ideological parties one being conservative and the other liberal you would support this type of legislation. On the other hand if you agree with me and feel that both parties should try to have as broad an ideological base as possible you would oppose this legislation. And the reason I say that is that we...if we take this option that's being presented in this legislation we will draw back into our areas of strength and there would be very little effort made to reach out and go into some of these marginal congressional districts except to elect a congressman. And I'm very much afraid that we...we are in a period in which we're tending to polarize the parties and by so doing we are turning off many people who would like to participate in primary campaigns and participate in the electoral process and aren't doing it. I'm very much afraid that we are continuing or we are going to encourage a continuing exodus of people...of participation in primary campaigns where all too often the winner in the general election is actually chosen and for these reasons I reluctantly rise to oppose this legislation."

Shea: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

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

Walsh: "Yes."

Kane: "...Representative Walsh, at the bottom of page 4 the sentence reads 'the state central committee of the appropriate political party shall determine whether the delegates and alternate delegates to its national nominating convention shall be one elected at the primary; two selected by the state convention or three chosen by a combination of these two methods.' Now if I read that language correctly it means that all of the delegates to the national nominating convention for either party could be selected by the state convention and there would not be a primary at all for delegate to the national



convention."

Walsh: "Well, that...that's absolutely correct, but that's the same language that exists for the other two options that are presently the law. There need not be a primary election now. The...the two party state central committees have determined that there should be in the past and we've had it. The...the question of selection or election has existed with the two primary...the two options that exist now."

Kane: "Where is that in the old language?"

Walsh: "I'm going to have to find the...find the Bill, I didn't realize when I offered it that it had bipartisan opposition. I'll see if I can find the Bill."

Shea: "Don't feel bad. I think I have one you and I ought to get together on. We can both take our lumps together."

Walsh: "...page 3 lines 1, 2 and 3...3 and 4."

Kane: "Okay, I see that. The same language as in the other alternatives."

Walsh: "It is."

Shea: "Do you have any further questions Mr. Kane? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

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

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Madigan: "Representative Walsh, I'm sorry, but I've failed to understand the essence of your proposal. Could you restate it rather simply?"

Walsh: "Yes. To...to the maker of the do pass motion in the Elections Committee the third option, the third option that is provided in this Bill provides that the state central committee may provide for an election or selection, which is the question we just went into, on the basis of the proportion of the vote in the past presidential election to the number of delegates...assigned to the state by the national party organization. Thus, a...in a ...as Representative Choate, I think, accurately said, in a predominately Democratic area the number of delegates



would be greater to the Democratic convention than in either of the other two options in a...than they are now."

Madigan: "I think that's a better example to use than another one I can think of."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Lake, the State Central Committeeman, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Thank you. ...Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address the question of the Assistant Minority Leader."

Shea: "Proceed."

Matijevich: "Is the purport of your Bill, Representative Walsh, that that percentage of the primary vote in particular areas, in other words, the party that brings out a percentage of primary votes ought to reflect in the convention by that percentage...delegates?"

Walsh: "That...that's correct."

Matijevich: "You know I...I guess I come from an area that's a sub-urban area and we don't have a large percentage of primary votes but I think there's some logic to that. I've been a delegate to the...to a national nominating convention and I don't want to be a delegate again. I walked around the floor of that delegation in Miami and I heard the newspapers say that that delegation was the most representative of the Democratic Party in the history of all conventions. And I've spent all of my time walking around that floor and I said if this represents the Democratic Party, I'm not a Democrat and the...and the...the delegation that was criticized the most as being unrepresentative, Michigan, as far as I'm concerned was the most representative of all the delegations and if this Bill and House Bill...2228 is going to bring back to the...nominating conventions, delegations that are representative of the Democratic Party and I think that's reflective by the primary vote and I'm all for it. Go ahead."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh, to close."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.



Representative Matijevich put his finger properly right on the point. The national convention is a purely party matter. The national convention delegates should reflect the party's strength from the areas that they represent. They are, after all, going there as representatives of the people in the congressional districts in which they live. They should, in Democratic areas, represent the Democratic people in that area. In Republican areas there should be more of them to represent the Republicans. Now that to me seems to be simple justice. But there seems, too, to be some lingering suspicion that we're adding three alternatives. We're not doing that at all. The first two alternatives exist now in the law and that's what the parties may do now. There's a strong possibility that they may continue...to do this, this simply offers them that opportunity. Now to the gentleman who said that we were not opening the doors to the... to the...to other people in the party, I submit to him that that's not correct. What we're doing by not passing this Bill is not providing representation to the national convention from the people who do, who are members of a political party. So I submit to you that this is a good Bill and I ask for your support."

Shea: "The question is on House Bill 1730, shall this Bill pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane, to explain his vote."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would point out very briefly that the option for selecting all of the delegates to the national convention by the state convention exists only for alternative "A" but not for alternative "B", it is included in the new alternative "C"."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Walsh, do you wish to explain your vote, sir?"

Walsh: "...Well, not right now, thank you, Mr. Speaker."



Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question, there are 96 ayes, 18 nays, 28 present. House Bill 1730 having received...constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. And two late starters, Yourell and Palmer, are ayes. Marovitz, aye.



191.

Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1735."

Selcke: "House Bill 1735. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I wonder if I might have leave of the Speaker and the House to make a few remarks which might not be, pertain to the Bill. It will, however, be included as part of my time and I certainly will not prolong it."

Shea: "Does the gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Proceed, sir."

Epton: "Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, several Bills were on the calender this year in my name which should not have been. At the time these Bills were being drafted, they were being drafted by the Illinois Insurance Study Commission. Unfortunately, while they were being proofread and being prepared, I became ill and was in the hospital. At that time, my colleagues, Jim McLendon, Henry Klosak, Ed Kucharski, John Merlo and also Walter Kozubowski and Bill Mahar undertook to prepare these Bills and file them. However, instead of filing them in the names of various members of the Commission, I think they... I hope it was unintentional, they filed them all in my name. But I did want you to know that I appreciate their efforts in my behalf that these Bills, that this Bill particularly is a Bill of the Commission. And I mentioned that specifically at a later time when the Appropriation comes up, I believe I will be able to justify the work of the Commission. I didn't choose to put on an Amendment last night. I felt rather aggrieved that our work had not been recognized. Well, I want you to know that the Insurance Study Commission passed a Bill in 1971, not the Department of Insurance, not the Governor's office and not the Senate; but this House passed a Bill called the Insolvency Guarantee Fund which provided that no longer would an insurer be left without insurance coverage because of the failure of an insurance company. Four hundred thousand insurers in Illinois suffered without insurance, had judgements against them, had lost their homes, went bankrupt because of failure of insurance companies. At that time, we failed to include the Life companies and Health and Accident





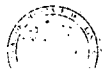
companies because as some of you may know, their status is a little different from that of the Casualty company. They have a different ascent structure and they have a certain additional value. We gave in 1969, in 1970, in 1971, '72, '73 and '74, we went to the Life and Health and Accident industry and said, prepare your own insolvency guarantee fund and we will be happy to accept it. In each case they promised the Commission they would present us with a Bill and each year they failed to do so. Today, you have in front of you, the product of the Insurance Study Commission which simply says, that if a Health and Accident carrier or a Life insurance carrier company should fail in Illinois, no insured would be rendered without coverage. The balance of the insurance industry would pick up the target. The fact remains that this is needed. Equity scandal showed us how close we came to a mighty disaster in this State. This does not protect any policy, any stockholder. This protects only the innocent insurer who, in good faith, buys a policy only at a later date to find that that company may or may not be insolvent. If we pass this Bill, that can never happen in Illinois. On behalf of the Insurance Study Commission, I ask that you vote favorably in behalf of this Bill. Thank you."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1735 pass. On the question, the gentlemen from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, in a previous term I was a vigorous opponent of this Legislation and I was dead wrong. The Equity Funding case proved that to us and Representative Epton was right. This is a good piece of legislation. I think we should pass it."

Shea: "Is there any further debate? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Merlo."

Merlo: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, members of the House, as Chairman of the Insurance Committee, I want to commend Representative Epton and the Insurance Law Study Commission. Here again, it wasn't the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois. It wasn't the industry that came forth. But it was the member of this House, namely, Bernie Epton and his Commission. And I think, Bernie, that you certainly deserve a standing vote of applause and recognition



for your fine work."

Shea: "There further discussion. The gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you, very briefly I just want to speak at the remarks of Representative Merlo. I'm not on the Insurance Committee, never have been and I'm not on the Insurance Study Commission, never have been. But, I've watched some of the work of Bernie Epton and his Commission as I've been here in the Legislature and I think it's one of the best things that ever happened to the State of Illinois and the Insurance Department. It's when he came down here and started to get it straightened out. And I think this Bill ought to be supported."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Epton, moves for the passage of House Bill 1735. All those in favor will vote 'aye'. Those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 152 'ayes', no 'nays', 1 'present'. House Bill 1735 having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. J. David Jones 'aye'."



Shea: "...House will stand in recess for five minutes at which time the Clerk will read some Committee reports and then the House will return at 7:30 and we will start on the order of House Bills Third Reading. Oh, I'm sorry, Mr. Lucco, Joe, do you have an announcement? I'm sorry, sir."

Lucco: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, particularly Gentlemen of the House in this case; however, the Ladies are invited also. A group of them are going, a group of us are going out to diamond #4 at Lincoln Park right after this Session for sort of a workout for the softball game which we have scheduled for next Tuesday. You're all welcome, of course."

Shea: "I just would like to tell the Members that today we have thus far disposed of on the order of Third Reading 63 Bills."

Selcke: Messages from the Senate. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has passed the Bills of the following titles and the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrence of the House. Senate Bill 1250 passed the Senate May 22nd, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. ...Senate Bills First Reading. Senate Bill 209. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 978. A Bill for an Act to amend the criminal code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1057. A Bill for an Act to amend the pension code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 11...1165. A Bill...yeah..."

Shea: "Mr. Bradley. Would Mr. Bradley come to the podium please?"

Selcke: "Senate Bill 1165. A Bill for an Act to vacate existing boundary release...easement for highway purposes and so forth. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill



1287. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1289. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1291. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1297. A Bill for an Act to amend the Personnel Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1366. A Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Game and Fish Commission. First reading of the Bill. ...Bill 45. A Bill for an Act Requiring Payment and Interests by Leasors on Security Deposits. First Reading of the Bill. Recess till 7:30."

Shea: "House will be in order. Third Reading. You got a bill on the calendar? House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1791. Is that your Bill Mr. Borchers? On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1754, is Mr. Neff on the floor? No sponsor, take it out of record. House Bill 1755, Mr. Kennedy, er Fennessey is he on the floor? Take it out of the record. House Bill 1765, Mr. Taylor. The gentleman from McClean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I was wondering if your going to come back to these for these gentlemen or are we going to keep right on going?"

Shea: "Mr. Bradley, it is reached 7:30, when we adjourned the House was going to be back in session at 7:30. Every member knows that we are calling in order that the Bills are on the calendar, if they are not here, I assume they do not wish them called."

Bradley: "I just wanted to let...uh...see what your...uh... thinking was because I quite agree and I'm sure that the fellows will be running in here very shortly...uh...I just wanted to see what the thinking of the chair was."

Shea: "Well, we said we'd return at 7:30, the hour as reached 7:30, if the members are not on the floor to have their bills called then they'll have to take their chances till



next time around."

Bradley: "I might say too, if I could, I notice we have a new Clerk up there this evening, I suppose we can continue with the new Clerk."

Shea: "Mr. Webber Borchers, on a point of personal privilege."

Borchers: "As a Republican, I want to congratulate you. What your doing, I believe is absolutely the right way to run the House. Thank you."

Shea: "Thank you, sir. Mr. Schrader."

Schrader: "If you'd like to take my Bill out of order, I'm sure I can get 89 votes if you give me just a few minutes."

Shea: "Well, I'll tell you, I'm going right down the record, the line is those people who aren't going to have their Bills called. House Bill 1754, Mr. Neff, he's not on the floor. House Bill 1755. Mr. Fennessey, he's not on the floor. House Bill...yes sir?"

Walsh: "I think we'd better advised to wait until these people got here so that no members tempted to question the presence of a quorum."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Walsh, if you want to question a quorum, you're entitled to. But I'll tell you something, every member of this House is entitled to have his Bill called, we announced when we left that we were going to be back at 7:30. It's 7:30 now, now I don't know whose going to complain or what but if only get as far as House Bills 2000 or 2200 or what, all I know is that some members are going to say that I didn't have an opportunity to have my Bills called. Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Uh...what Bill are we on now?"

Shea: "I was calling House Bill 1754."

Kempiners: "Thank you."

Shea: "Mr. Neff is here, call the Bill."

Clerk: "House Bill 1754. Neff. An Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, I don't whether there's enough here to vote



or not, but I need 89 votes."

Shea: "Call your Bill, you'll be surprised. There's going to be enough here to vote."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 1754 provides for quarterly reduction of fees on taxes of newly acquired vehicles in the second division or assessed vehicles if it becomes subject to registration after beginning of registration. Under existing law, they are semi-annually registered... uh...this is recommended by...uh...endorsed by the Secretary of State and the feasibility study he gave me on this states the Secretary of State's office will gain about 1.2 million dollars."

Shea: "The gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff, moves for the passage of House Bill 1755. Is there discussion? The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Friedland, are you on the question sir?"

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, leave for the last roll call."

Shea: "No, I think we'll take a roll call. Is there any further discussion? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 106 ayes, 2 nays, no members voting present. House Bill 1735 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading, 1755. Is Mr. Fennessey on the floor? Take the Bill out of the record. On the order of Third Reading appears House Bill 1765. Mr. Taylor, is he on the floor? Mr. Friedland, turn Mr. Friedland on."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, point of information, please."

Shea: "Yes sir."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, several days ago I took House Bill 875 out of the record because it had a technical problem and I was waiting for a co-sponsor to appear and help me with the measure I would have request leave of the House to call this Bill at this time."



Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Third Reading, is House Bill 875. The gentleman asks leave of the House to go out of order and call that Bill now. Is there objection? Hearing none, read House Bill 875."

Clerk: "House Bill 875. Friedland. An Act to amend the Probate Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Friedland, on House Bill 875."

Friedland: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 875 sponsored by myself and numerous co-sponsors on both sides of the aisles would amend the Probate Act to provide for equal apportionment of loss or gain in those rare instances when a will is renounced. I move for favorable consideration of this measure."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the passage of House Bill 875. Is there discussion? Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, this Bill was considered in the Judiciary Committee as amended, it was agreed to by all of the members of the Judiciary I committee. It's a very fine Bill and I urge your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 875 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 142 ayes, no nays, no present. House Bill 875 having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House I'd like to ask leave of the House to go out of order on the calender and go to House Bill 2534...uh...as long as there aren't too many sponsors here...uh...with leave of the House if we could do that I'd appreciate that."

Shea: "Well, I'm sure Mr. Walsh is going to object to that right now."

Bradley: "I can't..."

Shea: "Now, we'll take them in order unless there is somebody we skipped over today that we can go back and pick up."



Bradley: "Well, I just thought that as long as 875..."

Shea: "No, that would not..."

Bradley: "I wondered if we could stretch it a little..."

Shea: "No, that in Mr. Walsh's opinion would not be fair and I would not do anything that would not be fair to Mr. Walsh. Order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1547. That's on the Agreed List Mr. Kozubowski. Yes, it is. On the order of House Bills, on the Order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1755. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1766, call the Bill."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1766. Washington. A Bill for An Act to Include Construction Business as an additional Category in the Illinois Small Business Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman asks leave to take this Bill back to the order of Second Reading for an amendment. Is that correct, sir?"

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take back 1974 and 76."

Shea: "Well, would you want to call this Bill, Mr. Washington?"

Washington: "I want to call it in this natural sequence."

Shea: "We're there right now."

Washington: "Alright, House Bill 1766..."

Shea: "Hold on, Mr. Mann has a question. Go ahead sir."

Mann: "Yes sir, Mr. Speaker. Are we in our natural sequence?"

Shea: "Sir, I called House Bill 1754, Mr. Neff was here. I called House Bill 1755, Mr. Fennessey was not here. I called House Bill 1765, Mr. Taylor was not here. I'm now calling House Bill 1766."

Mann: "Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Mr. Walsh, your light is on. Do you have some question?"

Walsh: "No sir."

Shea: "Proceed Mr. Washington."

Washington: "House Bill 1766...uh...includes construction business as an additional category under the small business set aside program putting an outer limit on one million dollars as a





definition of small business and provides for waiver of performance bonds for contracts under fifty thousand dollars. I ask your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1766 pass? Is there question? On the Bill, the assistant minority leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there is some controversy involved in this Bill and I would..."

Shea: "You'd ask the gentlemen to pass it for a minute."

Walsh: "Yea...I'd be willing to go back to this Bill..."

Shea: "Alright, that's fine."

Washington: "Is that clear, we're going back to this Bill?"

Shea: "Yes, we're going to go back to this Bill...alright.

Mr. Peters is not on the floor. Mr. Rayson, is he on the floor? Mr. R. K. Hoffman on House Bill 1782."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1782. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to Provide for the Creation and Management of Forest Preserve Districts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hoffman, R.K."

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, and before I get into the Bill I would like to say congratulations on starting on time, I think that for those members who complain about the movement of a bill or the system of the House they should have been here when the whistle blew. On House Bill 1782, it's a very park bill. The only thing we do here is insert the word on page 2 'per diem' and we increase the statutory amount from 25 to 36, and I would solicit an aye vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1782 pass? Is there debate? All in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 114 ayes, 2 nays, 2 present. House Bill 1782 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House



Bill 1783. The lady from Cook, Ms. Chapman."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1783. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Food, Drug, Cosmetic Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Chapman."

Chapman: "Uh...Mr. Speaker, I'm happy to go ahead with this if there's no problem..."

Shea: "Well, Ms. Chapman at 7:30 we were to return, I'm calling the Bills. Do you want to proceed? or take it out of the record?"

Chapman: "Well, it's an open dating...uh...bill and...uh... what it requires is...is that anyone who is manufacturing food that is perishable but it specifically exempts fresh fruits and vegetables or foods that are packaged at the grocery store. You have to show the date and...and...uh... I'd appreciate a favorable vote."

Shea: "The lady moves for the adoption of House Bill 1783. Is there any question? The Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well again, Mr. Speaker, this is a subject that is controversial and..."

Shea: "We'll pass that one for a minute Mr. Walsh, take it out of the record. House Bill 1790, Mr. Berman is not on the floor. House Bill 1795, Mr. Madigan, is he on the floor? House Bill 1795, call the Bill."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1795. A Bill for an Act to Create the Water Resources Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 1795 simple recreates the Water Resources Commission. This Commission was previously established and this Bill simple reenacts the authorization of the Commission it recreates and I request a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1795 pass? On a question the gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "I'm a member, Mr. Speaker, and members of the House



of the water resource commission and we're doing this very thing now. We...we had a meeting in Quincy not so long ago upon the...problems that concern this very point. I really don't see the need of this Bill. It looks to be complete duplication. "

Shea: "I think he's saying this is a Commission you're a member of and he's just extending its life."

Borchers: "Well, it came...we're going to pass. I haven't a chance to check that out. But I'll take your word for it."

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

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield please?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Friedland: "Who is the Chairman of the Commission, Representative Madigan?"

Madigan: "The...my colleagues tell me, Senator Mitchler."

Friedland: "...This...will there...might there be a new chairman?"

Madigan: "...I'm not a member of the Commission..."

Friedland: "Thank you."

Madigan: "I...I don't know."

Shea: "Mr. Williams says has it there will be a new Commission chairman. The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 110 ayes, 1 nay, 3 voting present. House Bill 1795 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1755. The gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Fennessey."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 1755 amends the election code to provide for registration by mail. This is the process of 5 other states at the present time, supported by the AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, United (unintelligible) and I ask for a favorable vote."



Shea: "Read the Bill."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1755. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, this is a...also a controversial subject..."

Shea: "I can't understand how it could be, but we'll take it out of the record. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1765."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1765. Taylor. A Bill for an Act to amend the Administrative Review Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Borchers on a point of personal privilege."

Borchers: "Since I see that this Act repeals, stops House Bill 1795 from being a permanent, and that it's just a temporary, and I would like, with permission, the House have my name off of the roll call on this and vote no. It does not affect the outcome of the vote, final vote."

Shea: "Please change Mr. Borchers to no. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appeared House Bill 1765. Did you read that Bill, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "Yes, sir, I've read the Bill."

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

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 1765 I would like to have leave of the House to table that Bill since another Bill has passed at the Senate and is in this House at this time. Would like leave to table House Bill 1765."

Shea: "You want to table that Bill, Mr. Taylor? Did you table it, is that what you said, sir? On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1798. Is Mr. Ebbesen here? House Bill 1807, Mr. Kane."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1807. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, what this Bill does is allow representatives from the various pension systems whose chairman or ex-officio members



of the State Board of Investment to designate one other person on their Board of Directors to represent them at meetings of the State Board of Investment if they can't be there and exercise a proxy/<sup>vote</sup>so that that pension system would be represented at the meetings of the State Board of Investment. I'd ask for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kane moves the passage of House Bill 1807. On that are there any questions? Mr. Hoffman, if you seek recognition, if you push your light I could find out much easier. The gentleman from Cook, Hoffman, R. K."

Hoffman: "Was this approved by the Pension Law Study Commission?"

Kane: "It was submitted by the State Board of Investment of Senator Shapiro who is Chairman of the Pension Laws Commission...recommended it. Now I don't know if its gone through or not. He's going to handle it in the Senate."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1807 pass. All those in favor say aye. Those...vote aye. Those opposed vote nay. ...record. On this question there are 136 ayes, no nays, 1 present. House Bill 1807 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1815. Mr. Maragos. He isn't here. Mr. Hudson, he isn't here. Mr. Rayson, House Bill 1820."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1820. A Bill for an Act to assure all members of the public the right to inspect and...copy public records. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, you want that out of the record?"

Rayson: "My mentor, Mr. Madigan, says maybe we ought to have it a little later when more people are here."

Shea: "All right. Now...out. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bills. 1828. The lady from Cook, Miss Macdonald."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1828. A Bill for an Act creating



the park district problem study commission. Third reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Go ahead Miss Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. At this time of economic recession, the public park facilities are more important in terms of providing family recreation and public enjoyment than they have ever been for many, many years, I suggest that this particular Bill is extremely important. With the abolishment of the personal property tax and with the decrease time after time of park referendums, I submit that this particular Bill is extremely needed. House Bill 880 would give... excuse me, House Bill 880, in the Senate today, Senate Bill 880, was defeated which would have given 148th of the income tax to park districts. And that Bill failed. So more than ever it is important for us to establish a commission and after last night, I know that this Bill may have some problems, but I would submit that this particular Bill, House Bill 1828 would provide for a 12 man member of a park problem study commission for one year to give some answers to some very, very important problems. I ask for your support of this Bill."

Shea: "The lady asks for the passage of House Bill 1828. Is there discussion? The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that this is another subject that we can handle within our own committee structure and I'd urge a no vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1828 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 110 ayes, 6 nays, 4 present. House Bill 1828 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. ...Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Something just occurred here just a few minutes ago, we



have a custom about, the gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane, passed his second Bill. The first Bill was on the consent calendar and he wasn't properly recognized when he...when he passed that one and he wasn't properly recognized but I think he should be recognized now."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills Third Reading, House Bills Third Reading, 1832. Mr. Mann."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1832. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquor. Third Reading of the Bill."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the most important aspect about this Bill that I would ask you to remember is that it is permissive in nature. Last Session we authorized 19 year olds to consume beer and wine. Under this Bill, providing the institution involved first approved students may consume beer and wine at the student union on the campuses of higher education. Now this Bill has the support of the University of Illinois and many other institutions of higher learning in the State. I would submit to you that I would rather have my daughter or my son drinking at the student union than 3 or 4 or 5 miles away where they might encounter on the way back to campus some kind of a problem either involving a car accident or some other...mishap. For those institutions that do not desire to participate in this particular permissive legislation, they do not have to do so, Mr. Borchers. They do not have to permit it but in my judgment this is a good bill. It does not extend a right to consume wine and beer that is not now present under the law, it merely permits consumption on student unions. Other institutions of higher learning have experimented with it without difficulty. It's a good Bill and I urge your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1832 pass. Is there any questions? On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Gaines."



Gaines: "I rise to oppose this Bill. I happen to be an alumnus of University of Illinois and I think the need to be someplace on that campus where students can go without being subject to the...liquor. And I think that when you have that that is a State approval of...of drinking and therefore I do not think that this is a...adequate thing for us to do is to go on record as approving teenagers, there are some students there who are under 18 and these students also will be subjected to this...hazard. And we are trying to stop all kinds addictions, I think alcoholism is the greatest addiction and I think we're starting our young people out on alcoholism by telling them it's all right. Therefore I urge you vote no."

Shea: "On the question is there further debate? The gentleman from McLean, Mr. Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as a Legislator from Illinois State University, I rise to oppose the Bill also. And for several reasons, not of the fact that I don't think they should drink because they are anyway. But when we passed the 19 year old Beer Bill, you've gotta remember over 4,000 of my students are 18, there's no way in the world that they can police it. Secondly, I oppose it because I don't feel the University ought to be in the business of selling beer. If they wanted to give it to free enterprise I'd probably support it."

Shea: "On the order of House...on the discussion on House Bill 1832, the gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I thought that my colleague from the 44th District was a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan, I didn't know he was from Illinois State, I don't think he...we won't get into that, but I rise to support this Bill and I'll tell you why. I happened to visit St. Bonaventure University a few years ago and they had a problem there





from the students leaving the campus and going into town early and getting back at a late hour, they put in their own rathskeller and they serve beer in that rathskeller, they found out that the students were going to the library and studying from 7 til 9:30 or 10 o'clock before they went to the rathskeller and I don't think there is any question in anybody's mind that they're going to go get beer if they want to get beer. And I think this...this will at least keep them in one place and give them an opportunity to buy the beer in the student union if they so desire. And we are talking about college students, they are adults, they do have the ability to make up their own...mind about what they want to do and I'm certainly not one that favors extreme alcoholism in any way, shape or form, but I do think it's a step in the right direction and I'm going to have to support this legislation."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I believe that House Bill 1832 is only a logical extension of what the current status of the law is. Currently, those who are 18 years of age can purchase, 19 years of age can purchase beer...tavern, they can drink it in the tavern, they can take it home and they can drink it. They can drink it in a park. They can drink it in a car. Who knows where they can drink it. Why don't they drink it right on the campus they're going to drink it in their dormitory room if they don't drink it in the union and I think it's a good Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House. Number one, all students do not wish to drink. I don't care if they drink off the campus. The fact is...the fact is there is not one of our state campuses that does not have a place where they can drink within a block of the campus proper. I just want to...point...point out



that I have a certain amount of experience. We own land upon which are two taverns, the greatest trouble we have are these 18, 19, 20 year olds. When you take a bunch of those kids and put them in a...on a university campus, you're going to have to have some security officers to keep order. Now, I'm just telling you 'cause I know. Now if you don't believe it, drop around to a couple of places I can point out to you in Decatur and you'll see that this is so, so all we're doing is asking for a lot of trouble including annoying those people who want to be ...be in our restaurants or on the campus and not drink. So I advise against this. It...it's available everywhere off the campus within minutes."

Shea: "The gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

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

Shea: "The gentleman moves the previous question. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed nay. The ayes have it. The previous question is moved. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann, to close."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this Bill has broad support from the institutions themselves that are going to be most affected, like Urbana-Champaign and other institutions of higher learning. It came out of higher education..."

Shea: "Mr. Mann, would you wait one minute sir? Could we have some order in the Chambers and would the Members be in their seats? Would the Members be in their seats, could we have quiet in the Chamber. Now Mr. Mann, before you continue, Mr. Deuster raises a point of order."

Deuster: "Mr...Mr. Speaker, I think it would be more befitting the dignity of our Chamber if Representative Skinner would put...disguise his bottle and put it under the desk..."

Shea: "Well, I tell you what, Mr. Deuster, I couldn't agree with you more but Mr. Skinner insists with a flag and a bottle and all that and he's gonna write his own record. I wouldn't worry about him. Continue Mr. Mann."



Continue Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr...Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I was saying and I hope you don't charge that beginning to me, Mr...Mr. Speaker. This Bill does have the support of the institutions of higher learning which are going to be affected. Their support is based upon the experience of other states where they have found the security police had less difficulty because when the consumption of...wine and beer take place on the university premises, it takes place under university supervision. Now if kid are going to drink wine and beer and we've said to them you can if you're 19, I would much rather have them drink ...drink it on university premises. As far as those students who don't...choose to drink, if they don't drink nobody's going to force drinks upon them. If they're 18 year olds, they are not qualified to drink and if they're served, their licenses will be forfeited, that is the licensee. This is a good Bill. I see no reason to oppose it and I urge your support."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1832 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. On the question to explain his vote, the gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I come from a...a university community..."

Shea: "Shea, aye. Pardon me, sir. I'm sorry, Mr. Ebbesen, proceed."

Ebbesen: "...Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to this Bill. I think there should be, if you read the digest, one negative vote coming out of higher education. I voted for 19 year olds being able to drink beer and wine but you know, the Sponsor of this Bill says it has broad support from all the institutions. Well, I want to ask you a question, when those institutions, state property, starts...paying real estate taxes they are putting themselves into a posture of making



students unions into taverns when they go into a posture of doing this, they're paying no property taxes in competition with the free enterprise system as far as the ...tavern owners in the community, I say this is bad business. And...as far as I'm concerned it's a very, very bad Bill that might be a great legislation out on the horizon but at the appropriate time we could vote yes but this particular Session, no, I think it needs a lot more study that it's presently getting."

Shea: "Now, would the Members kindly be in their seats and could we have some order in the Chamber. I can see the light and if you kindly be in your seats and we could have some order we could proceed with the orderly business of the House. Is anybody else wish to explain their vote? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter, to explain his vote."

Porter: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I can't think of any other place where the government presently engages in the sale of alcoholic beverages and I think the issue here is not where you can drink it, as the Sponsor says, it's the question of who sells it. Seems to me that alcoholism is one of the great problems of this nation and I think the State should not promote the drinking of beverages by selling it on property owned by the public. If this Bill has the support of the institutions of higher education in this State, it makes me think even less of them than I did before. I vote no."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell, to explain his vote. Gentlemen, please, Mr. Ewell. Would the Members please be in their seats and could we have some order in the Chamber. Now I see the lights, Miss Kent wants to talk Mr. Neff, Mr. Fleck, Mr. Lucco, Mr. Lauer, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Deuster, Mr. Borchers, so if you'll just have your seats. Schlickman, you're two. So now could we just please have the Members in their seats and we'll get to them one at a time. Mr. Ewell."



Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, we're talking about the subject of 18 or 19 year olds drinking and I see nothing wrong with it in this instance. I daresay there are those of us who cry out in alarm that after all we have to perserve and to protect these 19 year olds. Whenever it comes time to go to the frontline at a distance country and lay your life on the line for your country, I do not see many people crying no, the 19 year olds are too young and they don't know what they do. I think we have to be consistent, these people are adults. They're coming into an adult society and I think they want to be dealt with as such. I would vote aye and ask the other Members consider this when they vote."

Shea: "The lady from Adams, Miss Kent, to explain her vote."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I had planned to ask a question at the time we were allowed to and there wasn't that many, so I would just like to bring up the point of who will be responsible with the Dram Shop and all of this? Will it be the State? Will it be who, and this bothers me because this happens and accidents do happen and they bring back to the place where they have consumed the liquor whether it's beer, wine or what. So I am concerned about the liability in this case. So I urge you to vote no."

Shea: "The gentleman from Bureau, Mr. Mautino, to explain his vote."

Mautino: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to ask the Sponsor a question if I may?"

Shea: "You're past that stage..."

Mautino: "I'm sorry. I'm sorry. Yes, sir. All right, before I vote I would like to make mention of the fact that all licenses are restricted by the local option and for that reason we do the same thing with state parks, etc. I would ...I would hope that this consideration would certainly be foremost in the minds of the university authorities . and I believe it is a proper position to take and I have been in the business for many years, 15 to speak of."



I don't believe I have a conflict in voting for this mainly because I did not have any university areas within my distributing...counties, but I do believe they should have the opportunity to make up their own mind whether or not the university should have the alcoholic beverages there. For that reason I vote yes."

Shea: "The gentleman from Henderson, Mr. Neff, to explain his vote."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote, I just don't understand those...all those green lights up there and we talk as if we're giving the 18 years old the right to drink and that is on the books. But we're pushing out in front of them, we want to keep in mind we have many young people in college today that would rather not be around drinking and these folks have that right. Now we're going to be pushing it right out in front of them and I think this is entirely wrong on this type of legislation and I would hope that some of us would change our vote."

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

Skinner: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise infer a personal privilege to let my..."

Shea: "Mr. Skinner, you're not...you're not recognized for that. Do you want to debate this Bill?"

Skinner: "I thought that was a fairly high order of priority, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Well, you're not recognized for it. Do you want to talk on this Bill?"

Skinner: "Well, I'd like to let people know that I don't think..."

Shea: "Shut his mike off. And I've never done that to anybody else, Mr. Skinner, but you are getting to the point...the gentleman...the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr..."

Shea: "Go ahead, sir."



Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

I think it could be agreed that my philosophies are hardly liberal. At the same time this Legislature in its... in its wisdom passed the teenage drinking act. That Act exists. We must face up to that reality. Inasmuch as it exists, I would prefer our children to drink beer under a controlled environment rather than two miles up the road. Hence, I vote yes."

Shea: "Now is there any further...people that want...Mr.

Fleck, do you want to explain your vote now?"

Fleck: "I think at this point, I would. I'd like to point out that presently under the law these students can drink so the question of alcoholism and all that baloney is exactly that, so much baloney. Number two, when you really analyze it and if you look into your own past you'll find out that this isn't such a terrible Bill. I remember when I was at Northwestern University, in the fraternity house, there are number of coolers in the various rooms and I venture to say that maybe one out of five coolers ever saw the light of a Coca Cola or 7-Up bottle in them. I don't consider myself an alcoholic but I know one thing, my cooler had a lot of beer in it and for the life of me, I don't know why suddenly because the university can do something which the students can do anyway, we're going to vote down this Bill. We might as well be a little honest about it and give the students the opportunity if they're going to drink, they might as well drink on campus where everyone is around and they're not going to be driving, driving to bars nearby where they might be getting into auto accidents or be accused of drunken driving. At least they can walk home from wherever they might be on campus and I think you ought to consider this when you vote on this Bill. And I'm going to support it."

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

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



Merely to comment on the free enterprise aspects of this debate, I would remind the House that the universities do have a peculiar position in most campus towns and as a matter of fact are in lots of businesses. The Illini Union Bookstore is...is obviously in competition with other book stores. The dormitories are obviously in competition with private dormitories. There's a great deal of competition that we do have on campuses run by the university and obviously the best entertainment and best show in town in Champaign is always the...the various campus things which are always in competition with the free enterprise and I think that this is a good Bill and we should not spend much more time with it."

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

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make an inquiry of the Chair. Since liquor license are dispensed by municipalities and counties, how many votes does it take to pass this?"

Shea: "It would be my opinion, 89, because the state is sovereign and those universities belong to the State."

Mahar: "But they get their licenses from municipalities who could be home rule."

Shea: "Well, let me look at the Bill, then. ...have several people that would like to discuss the legislation so we'll just continue with this while I'm looking at it and I'll come back to you. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison. Turn Mr. Madison on please."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. As I read this Bill, Mr. Speaker, I think it appears to me that it's a good concept. I have some problems with the vehicle though. It seems to me that the question of whether or not 19 year olds ought to be able to drink is a mute question because the Legislature in its wisdom has already decided that. The problem that I have with the Bill is it raises another question to me and that is whether or not the State should be in the liquor business. And what of





the liability? I'm not an attorney, but I heard in debate on another matter yesterday, that under common law the State can not be sued and this Bill doesn't address itself to liability in case of an accident. Doesn't address itself to whether or not the State is...has to have Dram Shop and so until such time as I hear those questions answered, I'm going to vote present."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann to explain his vote."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, anybody that's been on a university campus knows that liquor is served in the faculty clubs where they carry liability insurance. We sue state schools and state insitutions, we have liability policies covering our athletic fields. The state institutions do carry Dram Shop insurance and there's no problem here whatsoever with that. I...I think what we have to face up here is really whether or not we're going to be honest with ourselves. Do you want these 19 year olds and some 18 year olds sneaking off five and ten miles from campus and drinking beer and wine and liquor and getting into all kinds of difficulty or do you want to permit it when it's already authorized. You're acting like we're authorizing something that isn't permitted under the law. It's already permitted under the law and there's no question here, Mr. Madison, about legal liability at all."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. Mr. Borchers, did you speak on this Bill originally, sir?"

Borchers: "I did not explain my vote."

Shea: "Mann."

Mann: "Yes, sir. I'd like to ask a poll of the absentees."

Shea: "...right now, there are still 15 people that want to speak on this Bill. There are 15 people, all right, then before we poll the people, let us have the people that want to vote. Mr. Lauer."



Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, I was hoping to be able to explain my vote before all the attorneys had explained theirs because my question here is mainly legal. If you have a home rule unit that issues licenses and the number of licenses that they, by ordinance, have authorized have all been issued, then what does, what is...is the situation that obtains with regard to the university unions getting license... and I...I would also ask whether or not there is a contingent liability to the State if the amount of insurance, Dram Shop insurance, that the university carries is not great enough to cover a jury award in an actual case and... and this is not a rhetorical question because I'm voting red right now but I could very well be persuaded to vote green because I frankly think that the greatest injury that's likely to occur is if somebody steps on the student's hand as he crawls back to the dorm."

Shea: "All right, now let me just explain to you at least the Speakers's permission er...position on Mr. Mahar's question. At the present time, at the present time as I read this Bill, there is an absolute prohibition of selling liquor on any state university college. This is a permissive Bill allowing them to sell it. It would seem to me if they were within a city limit, they would have to seek a license to do it and if the people in that municipality didn't give them a license, you still could not sell it. I read this as a permissive piece of legislation and that's why I say it only takes 89 votes, Mr. Mahar. All right, now, on the explanation of votes, Mr. Leon wanted to vote aye. I still have several people that want to explain their vote. So I'm going to start over at one side and go forward. Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, two years ago we passed the Gibbs Bill midst great fanfare and hope to treat the #1 drug problem throughout Illinois and United States and the #1 social problem, and it's the disease of alcoholism and we were



told that the Department of Mental Health would make advances in this matter and every few...every six months you've received a notice that the program's beginning has been postponed. Within the last 10 days you've received another notice that's now postponed until January of 1976. I would think that decency would require each of us as responsible Legislators..."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Cunningham: "I'd appreciate have a chance to speak without interruption, you weren't elected Speaker..."

Shea: "...explain your vote, sir."

Cunningham: "But I want to say to you that I would think decency would require that we postpone any action on this monstrous bill until the State of Illinois has passed some opportunity to have the Gibbs program put into effect."

Shea: "Mr. Wall votes aye. Now, who else, I just want to make sure I get everybody. Mr. Ebbesen, do you still want to explain your vote? Mr. McAvoy, aye. Turn Mr. Ebbesen on, he wanted to explain his vote."

Ebbesen: "Well, Mr. Speaker, really what I wanted to say I...I see that the Sponsor of the Bill has asked for a poll of the absentees at the appropriate time and unless there's a considerably more, a larger number up there than presently shows on the board plus those will be voting aye, I'm going to ask for a verification."

Shea: "Fine. Mr. Greisheimer to explain his vote."

Greisheimer: "I will pass."

Shea: "Mr. Greisheimer pass. Mr. Stiehl."

Stiehl: "Explain my vote, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I do believe there is plenty of places where college...youngsters can drink today but I think there is several places where they should not be permitted. I don't think drinking should be permitted in the churches. I don't think drinking should be permitted in school buildings. For that reason, I'm voting no."



Shea: "Mr. Brinkmeier, you wish to be recorded aye? Mr. Lucco, do you explain your vote now, sir?"

Lucco: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill because as I understand it this is the...is a permissive Bill as the Speaker has interpreted the Bill, also that as I understand it, it's only the sale of beer and wine. Also that the sale of beer and wine is to be discontinued after 10 o'clock at all the campuses. Also that...beer and liquor, beer and wine is to...are to be sold only during the serving of a meal and not over the counter or a bar. At no time are these places to be nightclubs or taverns. They're eating places in which they can drink beer and wine. I would...I would rather see the students in my community, of which there are about 10,000, drinking beer and wine if that is sold...their inclination out under the supervision of the university police than downtown at the taverns in our local communities. So I urge an aye vote for the students who are old enough and good enough to carry the gun, then I think they ought to have senior citizenship as well."

Shea: "There's still 10 or 12 Members who want to explain their votes so if the Members would be in their seats and be at ease so we could listen to the Members that want to explain their votes. The Assistant Majority Leader, Mr. Davis, to explain his vote."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, certainly I don't want to impose upon you but I am going to try to inflict upon you for this minute that I have a sermon and this is the beginning of it. It's an Old Testament sermon and I want you to hear this. The fear of the Lord, you're talking about universities now, and the fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. That's number one. Now, what does he say about this sort of thing? Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging and whosoever was seized thereby is not wise. You was



sent up to the university to become wise and you gonna let 'em buy wine. You mean to tell me that you're going to set here and vote for a Bill like that? Have you ever stopped to think what the Dram Shop Insurance is going to be? The university won't be able to pay for it with all of these kids drinking wine and beer on the campuses."

Shea: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate, to explain his vote."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, evidently you've got 89 votes right on the nose. I want to tell you all one thing. You talk about job opportunities in the State of Illinois today and you talk about the infringement upon private enterprise and free enterprise and you talk about the little tavern owner or the little restaurant owner that serves beer and wine in a community and you say, yes, we're not going to infringe upon their business because it's permissive legislation. Now you and I know that any mayor, city council or any other governmental body in the municipality is going to permit it simply because they want the student's boon. You are infringing on private enterprise at state expense with the state, with the taxpayers dollar furnishing the facilities to go into competition to an individual that is in private business. I think it's a shame. And if you think that it's going to end with beer and wine, you're wrong because in future legislative sessions there'll be other amendments coming in here and it'll...it'll delete the part that says it can only be with food. It'll delete the part that says they can't go into the bar business. It'll delete the part that says that they can't go into the nightclub business. And they will go into competition and you know it and I know it."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook...or from DuPage, Mr. Hudson, to explain his vote."

Hudson: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. I...I agree with what Representative Choate has just said and others, but



I think there's an aspect to this problem we haven't perhaps yet touched upon. And it seems to me that it is this, that we are talking about what is right and proper in public institutions supported by the taxpayers money. We don't in the...in the...in the lobby of this Capitol Building, to my knowledge, purvey wine, beer and liquors to the young people as they come through here. We don't do it. We could do it but we don't because I don't think we feel it would be a good example for these young people. We don't do it in our public libraries. We don't encourage it in our forest preserves. We don't encourage it in any public tax supported institutions from Washington to the State of Illinois that I know of because we do not feel it would be a good example for our young people and somebody once said that if you are to lift me you are to stand on higher ground and I feel that if government is ever to lift the people of this State, it must stand on somewhat higher ground than the people may stand. This way we can lead and this way we can lift. But if we are going to go the other way, we will do the opposite and I don't think we need it and I think we should vote no on this preposterous proposal."

Shea: "All right. Mr. Von Boeckman to explain his vote."

Von Boeckman: "...Mr. Speaker, I'd like to change my yes vote to no."

Shea: "Mr. Von Boeckman goes from aye to nay. Mr. Giorgi to explain his vote."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, just to clarify the record a little bit, I...I heard from the moralist tonight but I'd like to remind the House that the first public miracle of our Lord was at the marriage feast of Cana where he turned the water into wine."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman to explain his vote."

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I think if the..."



Shea: "Mr. Schlickman, if you'd wait a minute. Could we have some order in the House. Would the Members be in their seats."

Schlickman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Fellow Members of the House, I think I bring to this subject a perspective that none of you enjoys at least in this point of time. I have a son who graduated from college a year ago. As the Speaker has reminded you, I have a son who graduated from college last Sunday. I have a daughter who is going to college next year and I've got another daughter, excuse me, we have another daughter who will be going to college in two years. Now when I came to the House in 1965 the law in Illinois provided that no person under 21 years of age could consume any alcoholic beverages unless it was a part of a religious ceremony. Well, the Schlickmans want to be legal and we served wine in our house and we served beer in our house under controlled situations, I did though remind each of the kids as they sipped the glass to bless themselves so that it was part of a religious ceremony. From the time I've been in the House, we've come a long way, babies. We've reduced the age for the consumption of wine and beer from 21 to 19. What did we do by that? We eliminated the situation where our kids had to drink illegally or get into the car and go to Wisconsin and believe me, it took place. In the meantime we've legalized the sale of alcoholic beverages on State property even, thanks to a former Representative in this House, the Assistant Majority Leader and now Judge of the Circuit Court legalized the sale...the distribution of alcoholic beverages in the Executive Mansion. And I can also say that on Sunday, and I address this to the gentleman from Cook who tied religion into this matter, our children receive wine at mass and I know nothing wrong with that. It's something that is of a religious nature. There's nothing inherently evil or bad about the consumption of alcoholic beverages..."



Shea: "Would you bring you remarks to a close, sir?"

Schlickman: "I simply would suggest, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, take the blinders off your eyes. Look at the factual situation."

Shea: "...man from Cook, Mr. Bluthhardt."

Bluthhardt: "Well, Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Shea: "You're recorded as voting aye."

Bluthardt: "All right. On more sober reflection, I wish to be recorded as...no."

Shea: " All right. What I'm going to do now, everybody has explained their vote that's wanted to. I've gone through and it's taken us about 15 minutes to explain their vote, nobody got shut off. Now, I'm going to take a new roll call. All those that are in favor will vote aye. Those that are opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the roll. Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Poll the absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "Hill, Grant, Campbell, Carroll, Coffey,..."

Shea: "Mr. Clerk, would you hold on for a minute? Now would the Members please be in their seats and could we have some order, please? Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "D'Arco, DePrima, Dyer, Ewing, Garmisa, Geokaris, Giorgi, check that, that's Giglio, Gene Hoffman, J. D. Jones, Laurino, Londrigan, Mautino, McAuliffe, McAvoy, Merlo, Meyer, Nardulli, Peters, Rose, Telczer, Wall, Walsh, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Mr. Mann."

Mann: "...Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, it's an important Bill, I've asked that it be placed on postponed..."

Shea: "Postponed consideration. All right. It seems that we have a pretty full house now, so we'll start back... yes, we...we skipped a few, at 7:30 we were a little light. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears





House Bill 1755. The gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Fennessey " O'Brien: "House Bill 1755. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Fennessey."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This Bill was called a little while ago, Mr. Walsh thought it might be a little controversial so what this Bill does, it amends the Election Code so that we can have voter registration by mail. You know we speak a great deal and hear a lot of rhetoric about getting people involved in the electoral process, but in the end we do very little about it. If this Bill is adopted, it'll allow people; first of all, in order for people to vote they have to be registered and this will allow people to register to mail. There are five states that use this system at the present time and its working very well in these states, and this Bill is supported by all of the labor unions, they're very much in favor of this Bill and I would ask for a favorable roll call."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of House Bill 1755. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House. The issue presented by this Bill was very amply stated by Representative Fennessey when he said that if you wish to vote in a election, you must be registered. This is one of the most basic axioms of politics whether you're in Illinois, New York or California. To vote, you must be registered to vote. So to the extent, we make it difficult to register we are making it difficult for people to participate in our electoral process and to the extent we facilitate registration and we provide that all of those who wish register can be registered without undue harrassment or . undue inconvenience, then we have to facilitate participation in our electoral process and I for one feel that our duty



compels us to provide that all citizens in our state who wish to participate will be able to participate. This Bill would provide for that. It would provide that no longer would there be great inconvenience to register and it would provide that there would be more participation in the electoral process. This is good, the Bill should be passed, and I support House Bill 1755."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1755 pass? On the question the gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House. I think it is quite evident today that it's easy to register to vote. The sponsor of this Bill said that five states have adopted this at this point, I would suggest to this House that we not become the sixth state. I recommend a no vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I, too, rise to oppose this Bill. I think it's admirable that Representative Fennessey, one of my colleagues on the House Elections Committee, would sponsor a measure that he truly believes and sincerely believes will help register the electorate. It's a sincere motive and admirable motive, but I think that it doesn't...we won't have to stretch the imagination too far to find out or to discover how any fraudulent person with devious things on his mind would be able to accomplish devious purposes, but that's not the only problem. The second problem is the United States mail. The third problem is the County Clerk who would have problems tracing the validity of any post card registration, and I would like to remind this body that on the calendar on the matter on Third Reading is a Bill, House Bill 1064 which is co-sponsored by members of both political parties which calls for mandatory re-registration in the State of Illinois. And the way this Bill is designed, House Bill 1064, it is perhaps the most affective means of making sure that we have people registered to vote who ought to be registered to vote and that is by having precinct registration day, where people actually



sit in the precinct. This will eliminate fraud and it will provide a means to make sure that people are registered to vote. I think that this sincere motive is something I would like to support, but there are very many reasons to oppose it and I do oppose it."

Shea: "On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker when I first looked at this Bill, because the District I represent has a history which everybody is probably aware of in relation to voter irregularities, my first reaction was to oppose this Bill but I've since thought about it and maybe it's a good idea. Because the one thing that we have been attempting to do on the west side of Chicago is to take vote fraud out of the county, out of the hands of the circuit court of Cook County and put it in the federal courts. Now if people are registering fraudulently through the mail then I think we have a course of action through the federal courts and for that reason I'm going to support this Bill."

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

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, House Bill 1755 is not only endorsed by the AFL-CIO but all trade unionists have encouraged the adoption, not only in Illinois but throughout the United States. Basically I have never really began...begun to understand what is so great to fear about having our electorate registered to vote. Not all districts in Illinois, and not all people live within the great urbanized areas of Peoria and Rockford and Chicago and Springfield. There are multitude of citizens in this State that find it very difficult to register. And if we're going to have re-registration to make it as easy as possible, I see nothing wrong with voter registration by application and I might point out that this Bill allows an application for voter registration by mail. It's going to be and..."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir? Your on Mr. Hanahan, just bring your remarks to a close."



Hanahan: "I'd suggest that those who are fearful of this Bill, read the Bill and you'll understand that the application for the applica...for the registration is what you sign originally by mail and then it's mailed back to the applicant. If there is a fraud involved in the wrong address or wrong name at an address, I'm sure the County Clerk would not forward the final document that would be used for registration. This Bill is in effect in six, five states and it should be adopted in Illinois to make our citizens have an opportunity to register easily and not put up all the barriers for them to have their opportunity to be an eligible voter."

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

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to oppose Senate Bill..er..House Bill 1755. Uh...it's one thing to make it convenient for voters to register and I think we have made it very convenient for voters to register at the present time. But to make it so simple as to mail in a postcard, I think is downright ridiculous. Just think of the potential for fraud that we have here. We're opening the door for every...anyone to mail in a post card and get on the rolls as a voter. We can't properly canvass the voters we have now, so how can we properly canvass so called postcard registration. As one of my colleagues back here suggested to me, if we're going to do this we might as well let them phone it in. This is a terrible Bill, lets turn it down."

Shea: "The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye, those opposed nay. Mr. Fennessey to close."

Fennessey: "Well Mr. Speaker, members of the House. I'm sure that everyone realizes that I certainly would not promote something that I felt would be promoting fraudulent voting."



But...uh...in regards to Representative Collin's statements about easy to register, there are many areas of the state where it is very difficult to register and...uh..this would allow the people to apply for registration by mail. It doesn't mean that they would register by mail, it would only be an application and the County Clerk would still have charge of the registration. He could either register the person or deny the registration and...uh...I ask for favorable roll call."

Shea: "The question...the question is shall House Bill 1755 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Marion..er..from Madison, Mr. Byers to explain his vote."

Byers: "Thank you Mr. Sp...Mr. Speaker. As a co-sponsor of this legislation, I think this is something that's needed all over Illinois and I don't see anything wrong with letting people register by mail so that they can participate in the democratic process. And I would urge aye votes on this measure."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh, the assistant minority leader, to explain his vote."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I don't think there's anything wrong in asking someone to go to the polls, a matter of few miles at most, probably blocks and register on registration day or to go to the township clerk's office and register or go to a duly authorized registrar. Voting is a privilege not a right. There's nothing at all wrong with putting themselves out a little bit. Now let me point out the advantage this is to a machine organization. If there's a precinct where there are fifteen workers, then they can divide that precinct into fifteen peices and its not hard at all for the workers to go around and get everybody to sign a card."



They'll take care of the postage, they'll take care of filling out the card, they'll take care of everything but the postage. They'll have a tremendous registration and they'll be able to go and pick up these people who are too lazy to vote, didn't care enough about their franchise, they'll pick them up on election day and they'll get them voted. I submit to you that voting is a privilege and voting is something we ought to take some effort in doing. This is a bad bill and ought to be defeated."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan, to explain his vote."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

Maybe...uh...Mr. Walsh has put his finger on why the Republicans haven't done so well. If they think it's a privilege to vote and not a right maybe that's why there's so few of them that vote. Let me suggest to you coming from some of the great strong machine precincts that there's a way to win in those precincts and that way is to get three, four, five times the number of people out working get them involved in the system, have them go out and talk to the people, have them go out and ...by the way they can all bullet, and so I think we ought to vote aye.

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Palmer to explain his vote."

Palmer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Had I been...had I had had the opportunity I'm voting yellow on it, I'd like to ask the question to whether or not the U.S. Mails are being involved, perhaps the U.S. postal inspectors and because if there is a fraudulent application...uh...for a...uh... ballot or registration...uh...because there's a possibility of civil rights being involved, had the answers on those been in the affirmative perhaps I would have said yes, perhaps if we get the federal government involved as I think this Bill does, then perhaps we'll clean up an awful lot of things that are...need to be cleaned up in this respect. I did not get the answers and I'm voting yellow."



Shea: "The lady from Cook, Ms. Willer, to explain here vote."

Willer: "Mr. Speaker...Mr. Speaker, I simple want to repeat what my colleague across the aisle voting is a right and a privilege and I would remind my colleague from the 6th District that while we are fortunate enough to have increase in registration, many of the downstate areas do not have this convenience they have to go to County Clerk, and I think we'd better think of them."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg to explain his vote."

Grotberg: "A very short explanation, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, but I absolutely realize now what the problem is with the delivery of public aid checks and the problem with the postmaster and his postal delivery service and I would recommend that anybody that wants to join the post office after this Bill goes into effect can retire in ten years."

Shea: "Take the roll call. On this question there are 102 ayes, 65 nays, 4 voting present. House Bill 1755 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1766."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1766. Washington. A Bill for an Act to include Construction Business as an Additional Category in the Illinois Small Business Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House. Disregard totally the digest because the amendments of the Bill made the digest obsolete, it hasn't caught up yet. What this stimulus...this bill is a stimulus to small businesses in the state and is designed to give small contractors throughout the state a piece of the total contractual pie which the state of Illinois passes out every year to the tune of almost two billion dollars. It simply



provides that small business construction shall be part of the small business set aside contract and shall be defined by a business which does a gross of no more than a million dollars a year, and that anyone that receives a contract to construct a road or a building or what have you or certain sub-contracting parts thereof that if that total gross...may I have some order Mr. Speaker..."

Shea: "Now, could the members be kind enough to be in their seats and could we have quiet on the floor? No, Mr. Washington, we'll get some quiet here. Every minute we waste means that somebody else's bill may not get called. Could we have some order in the chamber please?"

Washington: "In addition, Mr. Speaker and members of the House the Bill provides that if one receives a contract with the state under fifty thousand in the construction area under the fifty thousand in the performance bond will be waived. It will put the cut off date on this Bill three years and it will be in effect as of July 1977. As I said before, this is a Bill that is designed to give small business a piece of the total action. We do approximately two billion of construction business in the state over a given annual year. That approximation, and this is a astounding figure less than 5 million dollars of that two billion dollars goes to minorities and not much more goes to the whole small business area. It's designed to stimulate small business, it's designed to give small business a track record in the construction field. There are adequate safeguards here, no one can receive a contract without bidding, and only the smallest, the most qualified least bidder will be qualified to get this bid. I ask for your support."

Shea: "On this question shall House Bill 1766 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, all those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from...have you got your light on sir? I can't see from back here. Is it Mr.





Schuneman? Have you got your speak light on? The gentleman from Whiteside, Mr. Schuneman."

Schuneman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, my light was on prior to your calling for the vote. I wanted to ask the sponsor if he would yield for a question, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Pardon me, sir."

Schuneman: "My light was on prior to your calling for the vote, and I wanted to ask the sponsor if he would yield for a question."

Shea: "Evidently your light's burned out, but I'm sure he will."

Schuneman: "Thank you. Mr. Washington, is this the...a bill similar to House Bill 43 which was introduced this session?"

Washington: "Similar only in thrust. This is a totally complete reversal of my proceeding on the 43. House Bill 43 provided for a signed pool of surety companies to write performance bonds for those contractors who receive contracts under small business set aside section. This is a totally complete different approach to it. We provide here, as they do in the state of Michigan, and have for years, that if the contract is under fifty thousand, the performance bond will be waived."

Schuneman: "In the event of default on some of these contracts who picks up the loss?"

Washington: "Well, the loss in this area will be relatively minimal, for this reason, in the first place you cannot receive the contract unless your the least qualified bidder. Secondly, these people will be very screened by the various capitol grant agencies like the Department of Transportation Capitol Development Board, Environmental Protection Agency, they will be very carefully screened to see whether or not they are adequate to do the work. Thirdly, your dealing with a situation in which, if there is a default, the work will be of such small magnitude that they can easily be replaced my another contractor."



Schuneman: "Mr. Speaker....Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Yes sir?"

Schuneman: "I was not, the sponsor is answering a question, but not the one I asked. Who picks up the loss?"

Washington: Well I was trying to indicate that the loss would be relatively minimal but to the extent that there is a loss such as in time mainly that state will pick that up. But your talking about time not dollars."

Schuneman: Yeh...well now Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address myself to the bill. I see the Bill have plenty of votes to pass..."

Shea: "Go ahead sir."

Schuneman: "But I would like to simply make the statement that this is the same system which the federal government adopted a few years ago and then found themselves in a very costly situation where bonding companies were issuing the bonds as was intended by the plan but the government was picking up the losses on those bonds, consequently the government would not receiving the advantage of having the bonding companies screen contractors and the ability of contractors to do the job. I think the idea that motivates this bond...this Bill is a laudible one but I submit to you that it is going to be a very costly thing to the State of Illinois. I would urge a no vote."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 105 aye votes, 24 nay votes, 16 voting present. House Bill 1766 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1769."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1769. Peters. A Bill for An Act to Require Price Marking on Food Products Sold at Retail Stores. Third Reading of the Bill."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In regard to the provision....in regard to the provision of House Bill 1769, the digest is accurate in regard to the



provisions of this Bill. It does expand on a decision made by the House in passing House Bill 210 in regard to consumer pricing or pricing with arabic numerals and it would require that every consumer commodity for sale at retail which carries the universal product code identification symbol would also be marked by the arabic numerals.

One added feature of this is that it also provides that once food stuffs are placed on a shelf for sale it would then be illegal for the supermarket to increase the price of those foods that are already on the shelf. It would allow them to decrease the price for sale or liter items. I might say, just in finishing Mr. Speaker, that the Bill has been endorsed by the State AFL-CIO, by various consumer organizations a number of communities throughout the state, including the City of Chicago...uh...as you might have known by reading the Sun-Times, is considering this same kind of measure and I'd appreciate the support of the House."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1769 pass? On the question, the gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think this is an excellent Bill and I would like to say that one of the food chains in our area tried this on their own last November and advertised it heavily and their sales increased 20% the first week that they had it in play. And I think it's a very fine idea and I hope the vote is successful on this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1769 pass? All those in favor will vote aye, those opposed will vote nay. All voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 117 ayes, 24 nays, 4 voting present. House Bill 1769 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Geo-Karis aye. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1771."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1771. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Sexually Dangerous Persons. Third



Reading of the Bill."

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

Rayson: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House.

This Bill is...uh...rises under a rather unique act in the Criminal Code which provides an alternative to answering to a criminal charge by having an adjudication of a person being...uh...a dangerous sexual character and then committed to the Department of Corrections until such time, if any, there's a recovery petition. This Bill merely adds to the name of the person who can file a petition, a States Attorney, it adds the defendant or his immediate family; his spouse, his wife, his parents or his grandparents. Now the purpose of this Bill is this, this is a proceeding similar in nature and entitled by law to all elements of due process and equal protection of law. And we have found recently in other areas where the State's Attorney is the only one to make this selectivity that that kind of act is unconstitutional. And that's the purpose of this Bill, to make it constitutional so we don't have situations in the future where these people might be committed or might stand trial and later find they weren't afforded due process. I urge a favorable vote."

Shea: "Question is shall House Bill 1771 pass? All those in favor will vote aye; those opposed will vote nay. On a question, the gentleman from Will, Mr. Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Sangmeister: "Lee, is this Bill still in the same situation where by a person could file his own petition and have himself declared a sexually dangerous person and avoid prosecution by doing this?"

Rayson: "No, first this amendment says it must be supported by a psychiatric affidavit. There must be a full hearing. The judge doesn't have to decide and there has to be another hearing in recovery and the case pending is still pending unless there is an order of recovery that case is



still alive."

Sangmeister: "Representative Rayson I understand that the defendant is not going to make the decision himself, but right now it's the State's Attorney or Attorney General who could file a petition, the point is can the defendant himself still file a petition, that is the question."

Rayson: "Under this amendment, yes, through his attorney."

Sangmeister: "Thank you."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1771 pass? Those in favor will vote aye; those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there is 48 ayes, 46 nays, 11 members voting present. House Bill 1771 having failed to have received a constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1783. The Lady from Cook Ms. Chapman."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1783. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The lady from Cook, Ms. Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker...uh...this is a measure that will assure for the person who shops for the family groceries the opportunity to purchase fresh food. It is an open dating Bill. It requires perishable food to be dated with the...uh...time at which...date of which it should be pulled from the supermarket shelf because it is no longer fresh. Fruit and vegetables offered for sale in their natural state would be exempted. This would not be expensive for the manufacturer because these foods already are...uh.. dated but their dated with closed code. So the supermarket manager know when the shelf life has expired but the shopper does not. We ask that the same information that is available to the supermarket manager also be available to the consumer. Please vote yes on House Bill 1783."



Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1783 pass? On the question the gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I have a question for the sponsor. Representative Chapman, one of the objections, as I understand it, traditionally to this approach is that the life of perishable has a much longer life than people like to buy, in other words, people will automatically shuffle through the shelves and pick out the freshest items and leave those that are not quite as fresh for later buyers, and consequently there'll be a lot more spoilage and throw aways. How does your Bill treat this problem?"

Chapman: "Mr. Leinenweber, I don't believe that is a problem because at the present time there are stores that do practice open dating and they have not had this problem. A few have done it on voluntary basis, some brands have followed this practice on a voluntary basis and they have not had any problem with this at all."

Leinenweber: "Is it your understanding then, that most customers ignore the dating on the item?"

Chapman: "I'm sure ..."

Shea: "I guess the timer went off there. Go ahead you can answer the question."

Chapman: "What customers are interested in, Mr. Leinenweber, is whether the shelf life has expired or not. And this is the information which would be provided for them under this bill."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? Do you want to talk to the Bill, Mr. Leinenweber?"

Leinenweber: "Well, I would just very briefly...uh...my understanding that one of the problems is that people will rummage through the shelf and pick out the very freshest item and it would tend to increase the amount of spoilage which of course increases the overhead of the grocery store, and I'm not certain that, at least in most areas, that they grocers are actually leaving spoiled food out on the shelf



because as someone mentioned this morning...uh...a person that picks up spoiled food is certainly not going to go back to that store."

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

Ewell: "Ms. Chapman, would this marking be of permanence of the type so that if I got this food at home after a few weeks or months I could look at my shelf and tell which one is the freshest?"

Chapman: "Mr. Ewell, this is one of the helpful things about this measure is that it would not only help in the store but it would also help once the product was at home."

Ewell: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I just want to say very briefly in the Committee I had a lot of reservations about this particular Bill, then I had the occasion to go home and consult with my wife and other people and I find out that one of the most helpful features of this Bill is that if you occupy or if you have on your shelf three, four, five cans of tomatoes and you keep pushing one to the back because you don't know when it's safe to eat it. It will help the home consumer to use the oldest tomatoes first so he won't have a can that's been on his shelf for two or three years. And I'd like to say that I think this is a good Bill."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "Would the sponsor yield for a question? Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Fleck: "He will? My God. Mr. Chapman..."

Chapman: "Mrs. Fleck..."

Fleck: "Thanks dear. I notice in amendment number 1 that the power and the exclusive jurisdiction is vested in a director of the Department of Consumer Affairs. Now I've asked a lot of members around me and to my knowledge and theirs we do not have a Department of Consumer Affairs as of yet." What if legislation along those lines fails?"

Chapman: "I was going to answer that. The implementation will



be under the Department of Agriculture. And this is something that has been called to my attention which I would have corrected here by amendment but obviously if we're going to get it passed it's going have to be corrected over in the Senate. I don't like to do this but I think this is the way to do it if a Bill like this is going to pass."

Fleck: "Did you mention that in your opening statement that you hoped to have this Bill amended in the Senate, if you did I didn't hear the opening statement?"

Chapman: "I believe that if this passes in the Senate, it will be possible..."

Fleck: "One question, did the Senate pass any, make any votes or pass anything in regard to a Department of Consumer Affairs?"

Chapman: "That's why I say I'm going to amend it to put it under the Department of Agriculture."

Fleck: "Did the Senate vote to create a Department of Consumer Affair?"

Chapman: "I can't answer that Charlie, I don't know."

Fleck: "Well, if they didn't I don't know why they would vote for your bill and I think it's temerical to think that we're going to pass the law and we're not going to have policeman. It's rather foolish."

Chapman: "Charlie, this is a minor matter I believe and it's one that I really promise you I will see..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close."

Fleck: "It is not a minor matter and I would like to speak briefly to the Bill. I don't why you can pass something like this, vest the exclusive jurisdiction in a ghost that hasn't been created by this General Assembly yet. If Jacob Molly is going to be running around the halls of the Capital...god bless him...but I don't why we should be voting on something in the House in hopes that the Senate is going to clean up our mistakes. We're usually cleaning there's up, but I hate to think that we're going to depend on them to make good





what we do wrong. And I would urge a no vote."

Shea: "The gentleman from...the lady from Cook, Ms. Chapman to close."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, this is a needed bill that will assure for the family grocery shopper the opportunity to purchase fresh food. I ask your support for this purposal."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1783 pass? All those in favor will vote aye; those opposed will no. ...aye. All voted who wish? All voted who wish? Have all voted who...? Mr. Grotberg do you want to explain your vote?"

Grotberg: "I sure think somebody better explain something. We passed about ten bills that put the State of Illinois in the stock room of every business in the State of Illinois and in the front office of the businesses of every state of every business in the state of Illinois and I we just can't go any further with this kind of thing. We not only just five minutes ago put the State of Illinois in the booze business, you know, where does it all end. I just cannot understand how anybody here that ever worked in a store been in a store, bought in a store hasn't got common sense enough to go into a store and trust the fact that you've got to buy your merchandise or change stores. You know, you can vote with your pocketbook out in that neighborhood you don't have to vote in the State Legislature to try to cannabalize every decent thing thats going on in the way of making a living and providing jobs for people in the state of Illinois. And we're on some kind of a nutty kick here and I don't understand it, and I vote no."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Byers to explain his vote."

Byers: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I think that it's time that we have this kind of legislation and I think the people of Illinois deserve to know that when their buying food if its fresh and as a family man with seven children I certainly I want to be sure that when my wife spends her money that



she's getting groceries that are fresh and up to date, and that's all that this Bill does. We just passed a Bill a few minutes ago by Representative Peters and it helps to insure that and I think there's a lot of common ground between those two Bills. I certainly would... urge an aye vote on this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew, to explain his vote."

McGrew: "That won't be necessary until we reach 89, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Mr. Downs to explain his vote."

Downs: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I share the concern about the government and state being involved with business enterprise, but I think too often we use that as a reason to argue against the right of not government, but people to truly make the free enterprise system work and I certainly see nothing wrong in allowing shoppers to know the expiration date and the freshness dates of food which the retailers do know. Every manufacturer has its own code and they're often a closely guarded secret..."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Downs: "I was very much involved with this issue over the past several years and when several chains finally implemented this not a one has had the experiences that are feared here. Consumers have not leave the older food on, they just want to make sure they're not buying something that is long over...over ripe..."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? The lady from Champaign to explain her vote, Miss Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I look up there at the red votes and I wonder how many of the people who have pushed those red buttons are the ones who take the responsibility for going to the grocery store and buying the family food, or preparing that



family food and seeing that it's set forth on the table for their children to eat. It's a mighty discouraging thing when you get ready to serve dinner and just as you're finishing putting the last touches on the meal you open the carton of cottage cheese and you find it's moldy inside. What do you do then? It's a little late to take time out from your preparations to go back to the store and buy a replacement and still be able to serve the food in time to feed your family on schedule? Many of the stores in my area, feel that it will be no problem, they would really appreciate having the dating because it would help them to rotate their stock and keep their stock fresh. They want to serve the people well and the open dating would help them to do that."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 89 ayes, Peters, aye. On this question there are 90 ayes, 52 nays, 19 present. House Bill 1783 having received the constitutional majority is...Miss Kent."

Kent: "You've already called the roll, but I too am a buyer for my family and..."

Shea: "Miss Kent."

Kent: "...when I get something bad I let 'er go, I don't it buy again..."

Shea: "Miss Kent, let me say something. Let me say something, would you please? When it was down to 86 you shut your light off."

Kent: "No I didn't. No I didn't, that's when I turned it on."

Shea: "Well, it looked like you did up here, then I apologize go ahead."

Kent: "That's all right. That's when I turned it on. Because when...another Representative said that she was the buyer of a family...family's goods, so am I. And when I buy something and I get it home and it's not...it's



spoiled, I don't buy that brand again. And that store hears about it and that's how you tell. You don't add price, we're...we're trying to lower the prices of groceries, not raise them."



Shea: "House Bill 1783 is declared passed. Call the next Bill, Mr. Clerk. House Bill 1790. House Bill 178 . . . er . . . 1790."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1790, a Bill for an Act to prohibit distribution of obscene material. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker . . ."

Shea: "Mr. Berman, would you wait a minute? Would the Members be in their seat and could we have some quiet in the Chamber, please? Proceed, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, first, I would call your attention to the fact that the Bill . . . ah . . . has been amended and it's slightly changed from the description in the Digest; and let me explain to you what the Bill is designed to do, and we did get into some of the debate last night . . . ah . . . when it was up on . . . on Second Reading. The purpose of this Bill is to address itself to . . . ah . . . the purpose of this Bill is to address itself to a problem that each of us recognizes every time we walk into the hotel lobbies where we live, where we walk into the . . . walk down the street and look at the movie houses, the question is . . ."

Shea: "Could we have some order in the Chamber, the Gentleman is trying to explain his Bill?"

Berman: ". . . the question is, how do we define obscenity; and this Bill is not intended, Ladies and Gentlemen, to define obscenity. We have built into the Bill, merely as a legal procedure, the same wording that has been adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court; but that's not the important part of this Bill, and it's really incidental. This Bill really addresses itself to the legal procedures involved when the question of obscenity arises. Today, legitimate business people, people who publish magazines, who make movies, who distribute movies and distribute literature, the people who sell these things to the retail buyer are all subject to the exposures of being arrested and being charged with a crime based upon the interpretations of whether something is or is not obscene; and I tell you very truthfully, and I think that all of you must agree with me, that when I see some of



the magazines, just the covers of them, things like Playboy and Penthouse, some of the maga . . . I'm not sure whether those covers, let alone the material inside of them, are or are not obscene . . . I won't take issue with that . . . but every person that's in the business of selling these magazines or . . . or showing these movies is subjecting himself to a criminal charge, fingerprinting and arrest record, perhaps a criminal conviction on the uncertainty of whether any single item is or is not obscene. House Bill 1790 attempts to address itself to this very serious problem in a very practical way, and what we have done here by House Bill 1790 is to say that the local State's Attorney, the same person that right now would bring the criminal complaint based upon obscenity, is vested with the power of bringing a civil action for determining whether any single piece of literature or a movie is, in fact, obscene; and unlike the present criminal procedure, this Bill sets out, not a long drawn out month-after-month waiting period that's involved in the criminal procedure where a man's freedom is at stake, but rather a very swift civil determination of whether a book, a magazine or a movie is, in fact, obscene; and what we have tried to do here is to say that once a judge or a jury declares that a publication or a movie is, in fact, obscene, that from that point on the person who distributes that book, or magazine or shows that movie is then subject to the full impact of the criminal law, the same criminal law that we presently have on the books. That's what we have tried to do on House Bill 1790. It's a technical, legalistic approach, but it really tries to address itself to a very practical problem. The practical problem of honest people who are in a legitimate business, being able to operate outside of the cloud of constant harrassment, possible criminal harrassment, but being able to operate legitimately, and once a jury, a local jury, I might add, or the local judge upon the complaint of the local State's Attorney, determines that something is obscene, then . . . then he must stop or be subject to the full extent . . . extent of the criminal law. I submit this for your very careful evaluation. I think it's a legitimate attempt to address itself to a very serious problem without diminishing, diminishing the safeguards that we want



to maintain in our society to prevent the distribution of obscenity, while still allowing legitimate people to operate legitimate businesses. I'll be glad to try to answer any questions that you may have."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1790 pass? On the question, the Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is an unmatched misnomer when it's described as a Bill to prohibit the obscene literature. In fact, if it were passed and became the law, it would become the Magna Carta of every peddler of filth in the . . . in the State of Illinois. If you examine the law very closely . . . er . . . the Bill very closely, you will see that the first thing it does is to strike down every statute, every ordinance in the State of Illinois, that's Section 8, page 6, of the Bill. The effect of that is to deny local communities the right to apply traditional tests provided by the Supreme Court, and that is what our community standards are as to what is obscene and what is not obscene. So local communities are denied any regress whatever. There's no other field in the law wherever that you could have the installation between criminal prosecution and punishment that you would have here. In effect, you're handcuffing the . . . the process by saying that, first, the State's Attorney must be . . . declare in a civil suit and get a court order to the fact that the literature is, in fact, obscene. It's a peculiarity of the Bill that was brought out in Judiciary II Committee hearing that under this Bill a 17 year old could ac . . . could acquire a criminal record for going in and buying literature, and yet the one that sold it to him would have no criminal record whatever. That certainly doesn't coincide with justice, and you must observe also that this Bill came out of Judiciary II, that . . . ah . . . unusual Committee, by a 7-6-2 vote, the Judiciary II Committee almost gagged on it. Now, if you believe in licensing pornography, if you believe in . . ."

Shea: "Would you bring remarks to a close?"

Cunningham: ". . . spreading . . . impunity throughout the State of Illinois, you vote for it; but if you believe in decency, vote against it."



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

Kelly: "Yes . . . ah . . . I'd like to ask the Sponsor a question or two?"

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

Kelly: "It seems to me like some of the points that have been raised by Mr. Cunningham . . . ah . . . have a lot of validity to them. Ah . . . Is it not true that it would transfer some of the . . . ah . . . the . . . ah . . . ability away from the community and the average citizen to . . . ah . . . more or less . . . ah . . . try some action in these obscenity cases and is transferring everything over to the State's Attorney and it would, in effect, make the obscenity laws much more lenient?"

Shea: "Mr. Kelly, would you excuse me for one minute? I am going to ask the Members to be in their seats, and there are a number of people on the floor of the House of Representatives that are not entitled to the floor; and I'm going to ask them to leave the floor of the House, and if they don't leave, I'm going to have the Doorkeeper clear the floor. Now, I'm sorry, Mr. Kelly, proceed."

Berman: "I . . . I heard your question, and let me answer that. Ah . . . Partially, in answer to your questions, and you referred to the previous Speaker, and the previous Speaker, apparently, did not take the time to read either Amendments 1, 2 or 3. Ah . . . The answer to your question is whether it takes this away from the local community, the answer is, definitely, not! The same people that would try that criminal case, that that newsman can be arrested for today, is the same judge and the same jury that will try the case on obscenity, but on a civil basis, not a criminal basis. The issues are the same, whether the item is or is not obscene, it's tried locally and it's going to be decided by the local judge and a local jury."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Just one question to the Sponsor, . . . ah . . . Art', I . . . I am . . . I am hung up on the judge kind of thing, I would ask you what particular qualities a judge might have that each of us don't have in determining our personal assessment of what is obscene and what is not obscene? I've always held the opinion that obscenity or





or pornography or whatever the . . . ah . . . dictionary term defines it to be that it's something less than desirable . . . ah . . . that that is something of a personal nature, and . . . ah . . . it's not up to anybody else to decide, but those who . . . ah . . . are making that decision for themselves. I . . . I . . . I wonder if you can tell me what moral level a judge, or a jury, or you or anybody else can assume on a higher plateau than any of us that's gonna' determine what is obscenity and what is not obscenity?"

Berman: "Well, let me comment that I agree with you on the academic level, but I'm not trying to blaze new trails in interpretation of obscenity by House Bill 1790. I'm trying to build in within the present framework of our criminal laws and civil interpretation . . . ah . . . in our State laws a method to alleviate the problems that these legitimate business people confront them . . . are confronted with. All I'm saying is this, if you think something's obscene and don't want to buy it, this Bill isn't going to change that, but if . . . today, if it's going to be up to law enforcement, then it's still up to the local State's Attorney, a local judge and a local jury; that's still the same group of people that are going to decide obscenity under House Bill 1790. It's not going to change it; and if a group of people think that their . . . that . . . ah . . . a Playboy is a dirty book, they can make the same complaint under House Bill 1790 to the State's Attorney as they can . . . ah . . . yesterday under our existing laws. I don't change that, and I'm not trying to impose my interpretation of obscenity on anybody else in this Body. We've built into this Bill the same language that the Supreme Court has used, and that's only a vehicle. If we . . . if . . . we have passed other obscenity Bills that have had different interpretations, that language could be plugged into this Bill, whether it be Representative Williams Bill or Representative Kelly's Bill, that's not the key to this Bill. It's not the question of what is obscene, the question is, how do we . . . ah . . . how do we get to the question of what, in fact, is obscene while we still allow legitimate people to operate legitimately without the cloud of criminal prosecution hanging over their head."



Shea: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones . . . no, wait a minute, Mr. Jones, Mr. Duff, you're a Leader, did you want to talk before Mr. Jones?"

Duff: "I . . . I prefer to speak after him, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "All right, Mr. Jones, please."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when I saw the . . . the Bill that Representative Berman has, it recalled to my mind, and it's happening here in Springfield that really set out the injustice that is sometimes invoked in the present system to which this Bill is trying to correct. A young man in Springfield, a son of a policeman, a college scholarship winner, was working in a book store when members of the local Police Department . . . ah . . . on a . . . working on a complaint went in and purchased from him a copy of a book called, Luv, L, U, V. He was arrested, the young man was arrested, put in jail and a case taken before the Circuit Court, where the judge dismissed the charges, but the State's Attorney did not agree and it went on to the Appellate and to the Illinois Supreme Court, which then ruled that the book was not obscene, but . . . and the man was cleared of the charges, but after thousands and thousands dollars of cost and the . . . this . . . the same and . . . embarrassment that came upon him . . . ah . . . during that time is . . . ah . . . something that his lifetime will long bear; but, likewise, I know of a case in Danville, Illinois, where the theater manager was arrested for showing a film when it was not an 'X-rated' film on a . . . on a customer complaint, and, likewise, that went through the courts and he was found not guilty, but in the meantime, he was a fine, young man, a church-going family man, and he was so embarrassed by the happening that he quit his job and left the community. So I'm saying that . . . that from personal observations of . . . of these two happenings that there is some validity in the approach of correcting that situation."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew. Mr. McGrew, did you wish to talk on this Bill? Turn on Mr. McGrew, will you?"

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move the previous question."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. Shall the main question



be put? All those in favor say 'aye', those oppose say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The main question will be put. Back to Mr. Berman to close."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker . . ."

Shea: "Hold on, Mr. Berman; Mr. Duff?"

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I understand Representative McGrew's intention to move the previous question, perhaps he did not hear me say that I would not speak in . . . at . . . as you asked me and that Representative Jones could go first. It was my hope when recognized to have an opportunity to speak. If Representative McGrew's motion was intended to prevent that, then I guess I'll have to wait to explain my vote, but I feel that I was recognized by the Chair to speak."

Shea: "Back to Mr. Berman to close debate."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you've heard from Representative Jones one or two examples of persons that were arrested, subjected to criminal punishment, had arrest records; one case a person's life was ruined because of the stigma involved, even though a court ultimately determined that the item that he was selling was not, in fact, obscene. Now, this is exactly what this Bill is attempting to avoid. I don't know what's obscene. Supreme Courts don't know what's obscene; and yet every day we subject fellows and women, who literally work for nickels and dimes, newsmen, people that own newsstands, people that distribute films, and magazines and newspapers, we subject them to possible criminal prosecution, and fingerprinting and thousands of dollars worth of expenses under the present system where they are going to be charged and have to spend an awful lot of time and money without knowing with what . . . whether . . . what they are selling is, in fact, obscene. We have put forth before you tonight House Bill 1790. It sets up a procedure, which I think is basic to our American system of liberty, namely, that somebody will know that he's breaking the law before he's arrested. We set up a determination that will be made on the local level, by local juries and local judges on local complaints as to whether anything is obscene, and once it's obscene, the person who's selling that has the opportunity to withdraw that material from circulation. If he



doesn't, he can be put in jail under the same penalties that presently exist, but he won't be judged guilty for something he didn't know was breaking the law; and I'm not talking about the hard-core pornography sellers, that's not who this Bill is going to help. I'm talking about the fellow right down in the lobby of this . . . of this General Assembly, and some of the material that they sell, and in every one of our newsstands, in our hotels . . ."

Shea: "Will you bring your remarks to a close, Sir?"

Berman: ". . . This is a practical, not an academic approach, to a very serious problem. You're upholding the law when you support House Bill 1790. It's been amended in accordance with requests by Members of the Committee, by requests and suggestions from the Minority Staff, the point that Representative Cunningham made about a 17 year old breaking the law has been taken out of the Bill. He didn't even bother to read the Amendment, and I'm surprised at that fact."

Shea: "The question is, shall House Bill 1790 pass? All those in favor will vote 'aye', those opposed will vote 'nay'. The Gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, before I explain my vote, I . . . I'm reading the last page, 17, lines 24 to the end, I would like to ask if the Chair believes this takes a 107 votes to pass? Mr. Speaker, I might indicate . . . ah . . . since there's a question here, that that Section says, 'this Section shall be applicable and uniform throughout this State, and no political subdivision, thereof, shall enact any law, ordinance, tax or other regulation relating to the possession, distribution', etcetera."

Shea: "House Bill 1790. Have all voted who wish?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, do I have a ruling on that?"

Shea: "I'll get your ruling."

Duff: "I'd like to then explain my vote, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The House will be at ease for a minute while we look at the technical, legal question here. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that's a mute question at this point."

Shea: "Do you want to proceed, Mr. Duff?"



Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it may be mute in terms of the votes, but it's not in terms of the way the Chair will announce that it has received the constitutional majority; and I do want to explain my vote, because it is an important Bill, and I did not, because of Representative McGrew's move . . . motion, get an opportunity to speak to some serious problems on the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Duff, my opinion is that since this is a concurred power with the State, it is not a denial of home-rule power in that it takes 89 votes."

Duff: "All right, thank you, Mr. Speaker, . . ."

Shea: "Is there any further questions?"

Duff: ". . . my question was raised because it says, 'no political subdivision may enact any law', . . . ah . . . but I would like to explain my vote then, Mr. Speaker. I hope everybody who's voting for this Bill recognizes that if they live in a village like Arlington Heights, they have to go to a civil jury from Chicago, if that's a community standard; if they live in the City of Chicago, and Chicago wants to enact an ordinance and they get a jury from the suburbs, that's not community standards. Ah . . . It also is indicated in the civil trial in Cook County it could take three years to trial, there's no provision for injunction without a jury trial in this case for the first time in the history of Illinois. There's a vagueness of procedure, there's an indication that it will require a proliferation of litigation . . . ah . . . and it also avoids the premise that ignorance of the law is excused. This is the most fantastically convocated preliminary hearing that anybody could possibly dream up for ultimate criminal litigation. It may take only 89 votes, Mr. Speaker, you speak for the City of Chicago that's concerned about home rule and obscenity, and we'll stand with your ruling."

Shea: "Thank you, Mr. Duff. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Williams, do you wish to explain your vote?"

Williams: "Yes. Oh . . ."

Shea: "Proceed, Sir."

Williams: "Representative Duff has certainly expressed, . . . ah . . . as



well as Representative Cunningham. I have no objection with the intention of the . . . Sponsor here in introducing this, but I do find fault and I . . . I have to vote 'no' on this, because it does not bring in the language of the 'Miller versus California', which would apply to local . . . ah . . . a contemporary community standards in this, and I feel that the penalty under this is a civil penalty and it should be actually a criminal penalty; and on that basis, I have to vote 'no'."

Shea: "Mr. Kelly, do you wish to explain your vote?"

Kelly: "Real rapidly, I just want to say that I feel that this Bill has much to do with who . . . the two Bills that . . . the three Bills that we passed out of here. I think it's contrary in many respects to the obscenity Bills which we passed out of here. I just passed a Bill out of here on obscenity, which stated that violent and pornographic materials were obscene. I think these are criminal offenses. I don't think they should be civil offenses; and it . . . I think this Bill was probably developed because of what the Supreme Court decision was, because there will be more decisions made in the near future; and I think this is contrary to what we had already passed earlier."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Mr. Steele, do you wish to explain your vote."

Steele: "Mr. Speaker, if I might just say a word, yes. I believe this Bill weakens the present obscenity laws that we have. It changes from criminal penalties to civil penalties, and I think this is a step backwards, I think it weakens our present obscenity laws, I think it should be voted down."

Shea: "Take the Record. On this question there are 111 'ayes', 32 'nays', 16 'present'. House Bill 1790 having received the constitutional majority is, hereby, declared passed. Mr. Fleck."



Fleck: "...Point of information. I'm looking at the calendar and in particular at House Bill 2769 which amends the Civil Practice Act and it's marked as an appropriation bill and it doesn't state that there's any appropriation on it. Now, I don't know if that is going to be exempt tomorrow when we tube all these Bills or if we're going to have to go through the calendar and look for any more curve ball hookers and zingers. Could I have a ruling if that's an appropriation bill?"

Shea: "Absolutely not, it's a printer's error, the Clerk tells me."

Fleck: "Thank you."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1798. Do we... "

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1798. Ebbesen. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois pension code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as far as the origins of this Bill, I might say that I am a member of the Personnel and Pensions Committee. Our Chairman came in when we still had 90 to 100 bills yet to hear and he informed the Committee at that time, that if every Bill became a law at that particular stage of the hearings, that according to the Democratic staff we would have spent \$295,000,000. Now I think you people have received a couple pieces of literaure at your desks relative to this House Bill 1798, basically, very specifically, when the Chairman said this to me it aroused my concern because I'm looking at the Pension System. I think if any of you will think back at the time during campaigns...really almost any newspaper, listening to any radio station, or looking at any television tube, you'll find that concern of the people out there who are very, very nervous about the future of the Illinois Pension System. And the basis of this



Bill is fiscal responsibility. I'm very concerned by looking and reading and listening to what the actual..."

Shea: "Go ahead, sir."

Fleck: "Thank you. What the actuaries say about the possibility of pension bankruptcy and so I decided to introduce this piece of legislation. Now what this Bill really does in reality is to, when you look at all of the add-ons that we continuously pass out of this House to the Senate; and the Senate to the House; and the Governor's desk, how long, when we have a \$5 billion deficit can we go on with the add-ons at the top of the pension system when the base is crumbling. And I say this not specifically to directing the...the...the factor to any particular pension system but the entire state responsibility. The Bill is designed to halt the skids, as far as I'm concerned, of the Illinois Pension Funds that are headed toward bankruptcy and this Bill will...really cease to have legislation introduce if it becomes law after this particular Session. And I want to re-emphasize that point. Any legislation that is signed by the Governor that comes out of this particular General Assembly during this Session will not be affected by House Bill 1798. The benefits for the specific individuals that will go into effect as far as their unit of local government, this is taken into consideration, what I'm saying is - when I talk about and I use the word with ...a little loose, but I call it a moratorium on increased benefits. It takes into local government the downstate police and fire systems that if the City of Rockford, for instance, was underfunded and the City of Peoria was up to at least a 50% level, which is what we're talking about with this particular piece of legislation, one would not be held back because of the shortcomings of the other. Now, I would, I think, in the best interests; you've seen what I've circulated over two or three days and I would like to answer any questions that any





Member may have relative to House Bill 1798."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1798 pass. On the question the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes. Representative Ebbesen, I notice on Amendment #2, it says the Amendatory Act of 1975 - 'unless that fund or system in each of the other funds or systems operated under the Act primarily for the benefit of the employees' - that says each and every system; each and every municipality. Now Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to have your interest on this particular Bill because it happens to affect approximately 500,000 employees in the State of Illinois. And before we proceed with this this affects every pension fund in the entire State of Illinois and I would like to know if ...ruling from the Chair, since it does affect home rule units whether or not it will take 107 votes."

Shea: "The House will be at ease. Give me a copy of the Bill, will you please? Specifically, what are you looking at, sir?"

Terzich: "Well, it affects the City of Chicago and other municipalities which has nothing to do with the State contributions, there's no funds being put in by the State and since it affects the City of Chicago, County of Cook, the Chicago Park Districts and other funds, whether or not it would take 107 votes. Appreciate it if you would leave my microphone on please."

Shea: "In the opinion of the Chair, it does not affect any home rule unit. Each of those funds are a separate municipal corporation bound by state law. There any further questions? Further questions, Mr. Terzich?"

Terzich: "...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I happen to be the vice chairman of the pension committee and I also happen to be a member of the Pension Laws Commission. Now since this amendment was put on, what this simply does is say that all the Members are ineligible to participate or request an increase in benefits



through no fault of their own. For example, there are almost \$2 billion in nonfunded liabilities in the State Teachers Fund; however, it was pointed out that this was reduced by \$300,000,000 through their excess earning. Now the people, especially those who are on retirement are not to blame for the position of the pension fund. For example, they were compelled to put in 8% contribution whereby the State was supposed to contribute 9%. Now they've been contributing their 8% but the State hasn't...coming up...come up with their liability. In addition there is 258 policemen fund, there's 190 some firemen funds and there's 1900 municipality fund and each one would have to come up with this 51%. Now this Bill was not approved by the Pension Laws Commission. I've received a telegram from the Southern Illinois faculty of civil service employees which represents 3500 employees that are against this particular piece of legislation. The State Employees Retirement System said that if...if the objective of the Sponsor of this Bill is to arrive at a solution to the funding... question prior to the enactment of further benefits I believe this objective would be better served by placing involuntary moratorium on all benefits legislation prior to passage as opposed to attempting to avoid legislative action after it has been proposed. The Pension Laws Commission..."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close?"

Terzich: "Yes, I will. The Pension Law Commission has again reviewed this and..."

Shea: "...you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Terzich: "Thank you....I...the Pension Laws Commission states ...they have made a recommendation to bring about more adequate funding for the Pension Funds and Retirement System, the Commission also recommended many years of the current budgeting of occurring pension costs as part of personnel budget. But the heart of the matter is



that the foregoing is a realistic approach if it is a desire to establish adequate funding for the Illinois Pension Fund...

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Terzich: "I will. As some control over the pension cost this is the most effective way of doing it. It sets before the Legislature a large number of pension bills that involves irregular and irresponsible proposals and it fails...substantial costs and liability. These Bills are at variance with the pension principle and the reasonable pension policies as determined by the Pension Laws Commission and should be rejected. And we also must keep in mind, the constitutional guarantee of a contractual interest and the pension's expectancy once the liberalizing changes adopted, it cannot later be annulled without violating the contractual rights."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close, sir?"

Terzich: "They're at a close. I...I would urge a no vote on this Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr..Mr..I'd be in favor of the amendment but I think the last two Speakers have used up 10 times the amount of time allotted under the Rules and I would hope that if we could move the business and get these Bills out of here."

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

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of House Bill 1798 and I really think it matters little whether this Bill would take 107 votes or 89 votes because I think it's something that everyone of us should get behind. Now God knows everyone of us have had our own pet pension bills and I probably more than anyone in this House. But the fact does remain that we do have to face up to the issue sometime of properly funding all of the...all of these pension funds. Now the teachers of the State, the



public employees of the State have come to us and have asked us, they're terrified as to the state of the funding within their pension funds. They asked us to do something and in the past two Session we tried. As a matter of fact last time we did pass a Bill that would have brought much needed additional money into the Pension Fund. But the Governor vetoed it. He didn't care to face up to this problem as we did. So here we are again attempting to face up to a real and current crisis. I think the Sponsor is to be commended. This Bill may not pass but I think..."

Shea: "Please bring your remarks to a close, sir."

Collins: "Yes sir. I think it delivers a message that we all should heed. That the pension funds are in danger and we have to do something to bring about proper funding and I would support...an aye vote on House Bill 1798."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Lechowicz: "Joe, what pension funds would be included in this...under House Bill 1798?"

Ebbesen: "All pension funds...the amendment addresses itself to the general provision."

Lechowicz: "Does it include the Chicago Police Department Pension Fund?"

Ebbesen: "It includes every pension fund that the State is responsible for."

Lechowicz: "Does it include the Chicago Police Department Pension Fund?"

Ebbesen: "Yes."

Lechowicz: "Does it include the Chicago Fire Department Pension Fund?"

Ebbesen: "Yes. There are 17 in all. I'll be glad to read them for you Representative."



Lechowicz: "If you would please and give me the funding level at the present time."

Ebbesen: "All right. The funding level of Judges Retirement System is at, and by the way I might preface my remarks on these statistice and I want you to listen carefully to this, it's important. We're 500, we're \$5 billion short in this area and there's a lot of nervous people standing out there wondering if their money is going to be available when they retire, or become disabled..."

Shea: "Mr. Ebbesen, you can close. You can close, Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "...I was answering a question of Mr..."

Shea: "Well, you have just about used..."

Ebbesen: "I'm sorry."

Shea: "...up all the gentleman's time."

Ebbesen: "Well, could I give this information to the House for their benefit?"

Shea: "You find some people that don't want to talk."

Ebbesen: "Right here. ...In answering Representative Lechowicz, the Judges Retirement System with the optimum level considered by the Illinois Pension Commission at 67% is 31%. The state universities is at 45%. The Chicago Teachers at 32%. The state employees at 42%. The General Assembly at 61%. The county employees of Cook 52%. The forest preserve at 66.8%. The sanitary district in Chicago at 48. The City of Chicago, the police in the City of Chicago, 25%. 45% for the firemen. Municipal employees 47%. The Chicago teachers 32. The Chicago Park District, they've done a good job, 85%. The other three remaining downstate police at 38%. Downstate firemen at 27%. Municipal employees outside of Chicago at 59%. This particular legislation addresses itself to at least getting to a level of 50% in all systems and there's a lot of nervous people out there and I think they deserve this much from the State of



Illinois."

Shea: "Is there any further questions? Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "And Joe, according to your Bill that none of the...you couldn't increase any benefits at all until they're funded at 50%?"

Ebbesen: "That is correct."

Lechowicz: "Do you have another Bill that's providing the revenue to provide for the fund of 50%?"

Ebbesen: "...According to what I understand, coming from the...the Pension Laws Commission, the fiscal impact would be taken on each and every given year. The Bureau of the Budget looked at this and according to the statistics that I received this afternoon, it mentioned preliminary estimates would say \$410,000,000. But I ask you \$410,000,000 is no appropriation, but I'm talking and looking at a freeze of dumping money out of the top and compounding the problem..."

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close."

Lechowicz: "The answer is no, right?"

Ebbesen: "The answer is no."

Lechowicz: "...I recommend a no vote on this Bill as well. Thank you."

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

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think Representative Ebbesen is to be really commended for the work he's done on this Bill. A few minutes ago the Honorable Representative from Chicago, Representative Tuerk, mentioned that the Pension...Illinois Public Employee's Pension, Terzich, excuse me,...pretty close... mentioned that the Pension Laws Commission opposed this Bill and so I went over to the Senate and I talked to... Senator Shapiro and he said emphatically that they have not considered this and Senator Shapiro himself recommends this Bill and he is the...the Chairman of the Commission and I would solicit a favorable vote on this much needed legislation."



Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kozubowski. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kozubowski. I thought you wanted recognition, sir. The gentleman from Stevenson, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "...Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for one question?"

Ebbesen: "Yes."

Brinkmeier: "...Representative, I'm wondering each year, more and more teachers are coming to me who are nearing retirement age who have service time prior to the time they taught and every year there seems to be legislation in that would permit them to buy in. It's never been passed yet. Now my question is this, if this Bill is enacted into law would that...prevent any future legislation permitting them to buy in and utilizing that service time?"

Ebbesen: "...You talking about military service?"

Brinkmeier: "I beg your pardon?"

Ebbesen: "You talking about military service time?"

Brinkmeier: "That's right. Yes."

Ebbesen: "Well, I would say this, that the posture of the ...Committee, the Pension Committee has been there were numerous Bills that were introduced in this Session and not one of those Bills ever became before you as far as credit for service time because if we were to approve this, it's my understanding, you would have to apply to all systems which would cost the State of Illinois an additional \$30,000,000 and this is exactly the illustration of the thing I'm trying to knock down. Let's not approve more benefits. Let's take the money we would have used for those benefits and solidify the base."

Brinkmeier: "Thank you."

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

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed nay. The



eyes have it. Now back to Mr. Ebbesen to close."

Ebbesen: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, I think this is probably one of the most significant pieces of legislation that we're acting upon in this entire Spring Session. And I would just say this that as far as the Pension Laws Commission, they've done their job but when somebody says the Pension Laws Commission is opposed to this where have they been all these years. We are underfunded \$5,000,000,000 and when...when we see a situation where I wasn't there, most of you people in this room weren't there and I'm not trying to indict those who were, but the State of Illinois has got a responsibility that totals \$5,000,000,000. This particular piece of legislation addresses itself to that issue. I'd like to see it passed out of here, over to the Senate and if...if the Pension Laws Commission's got some problems with it, let them work it out in the Senate but let the...there's a House of Representatives... address ourselves to this serious problem and I...would ask for your aye vote."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1978 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. Open it up again, then. Can you open it up, Jack? All right. He's got to be cleared and I'll open it up again. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Terzich to explain his vote."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Representative Ebbesen, but in all sincerity, I really can't see that this Bill is going to solve the problem because of the fact that this doesn't restrict it, it simply cheats the people, they still have to contribute. It's not going to add any more money, those people who are contributing are still going to contribute and they're going to be penalized because they can not get benefits because some lack of funding by people other than





themselves, namely their municipality. And this is not the solution to it and if you Members think it is a solution, remember that you've got to go back to your people and your district, your teachers, your firemen, policemen and everyone else and explain to them why don't have the right to request something that's due to them and if you think that the poor people on pension if they've got a need and they want something they can't do it under this Bill because they're restricted. There must be a better way and I'm certainly dedicated to help resolve the problem but I certainly don't think that this Bill is the answer to it."

Shea: "Mr. Schneider to explain his vote."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I share Representative Terzich's point of view. It's unfortunate that we're talking about freezing pension systems at this time, at a difficult economic time, but more importantly for the short time I've been here and watched the way we pass pension bills without really assessing them, is, I think, unfortunate because we're the ones that are adding the benefits. We're the ones that are not insisting on the funding and now we ask the people who have become eligible for those benefits to hold...hold their present position while the economy goes out of sight. So I think it's in effect a freeze for our errors and I think we ought to take a look at ways to correct that. Representative Terzich has agreed to begin to work for a comprehensive program, some kind of gradual system of funding, some kind of realistic benefits. I think most importantly we ought to start appraising the kinds of bills we pass through the House. I would encourage a no vote and a more active and responsible position on future pension benefits bills."

Shea: "The gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. To explain my vote



we've heard a lot of commentary about being responsible and I think what we're doing here today is somewhat responsible myself. I think what we're doing is providing to all the various groups the provision that you can come in with your pension bills but when you come in, come in with a way to fund them. We see a lot of these things before us, we vote for them because we get letters from people back home, and we hear people on this House Floor stand up and say I'm against this because there's no appropriation to fund the...the request that's being sought here. And I think what we're doing is being responsible because we're saying, all right, up to this point you come in with your request and we'll pass them but after this point be sure that you are willing to pay into it so that it's a responsible request and I think for that reason we ought to be supporting this Bill and pass it."

Shea: "The lady from Champaign, Miss Satterthwaite, to explain her vote."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there is probably no district that is more interested in this Bill than the 52nd District of Illinois, the home of the University and the home of a number of teachers as well as policemen, firemen and the others who benefit from these programs. I have debated long and hard with myself over this amendment because I think that it is a good way of dramatizing the fact that these systems are so grossly underfunded. And I have debated until tonight as to how I was going to vote on this Bill because I feel very strongly that we should not penalized those members of this system who have continuously paid in their share of the funding. It is the State of Illinois that is at fault for not seeing that these funds are available in order to have them invested and have them available for the benefits when the benefits become due. It is the State that is responsible for the lack of



funding that exists. This amendment, however, will penalize, not the State, it will penalize the people on those pension funds. So far the only means of getting any advantage that they have is to come in here and bargain with the Legislature and try to get some additional meager benefits. It's hard to do because the Pension Laws Commission does not want to be irresponsible. It does not want to give them benefits for which they have no funds and I don't blame the Pension Laws Commission...

Shea: "Would you bring your remarks to a close."

Satterthwaite: "...however, I feel that I can not in good conscience vote for this because I do not have any faith that the State will live up to its obligations to fund these systems and will end up getting less benefits than we have now. And I remind you that this also includes the General Assembly's funds, the only leverage that this Bill would have to seeing that the funds are available is the fact that we are finally included. And that's the only advantage that I see to it."

Shea: "The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to explain his vote."

Skinner: "I'm voting in favor of this because I guess I've been taking some lessons from Harry Truman recently. The buck has got to stop somewhere and we are it Ladies and Gentlemen. We have got to get the public employees off our backs and have some legitimate reason to say... gee, I thought that was only about 30 seconds...the legitimate reason to say no is the money isn't there and there's going to be no pressure for getting the money there and let the Bill like this pass sometime and it might as well be this year."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Merlo to explain his vote. I might tell you there's 20 people that want to explain their vote. Each has 2 minutes, so that's 40 minutes. Proceed Mr. Merlo."

Merlo: "Mr...Mr. Speaker and Members of the House



I, too, serve on the Pension Laws Commission, and I must agree with Representative Terzich, that this is not the Bill to support. I'm in sympathy with Representative Ebbesen, there's no question about it, we are \$5,000,000,000 unfunded. But, Joe, you're not giving any recommendations or suggesting how we could remedy the situation. The thing is that if we leave it as is, with 51%, there will be no additional monies coming into this fund. We will not be able to provide those with a cost of living rise in the future. To me it's fine to come up with suggestions of this type but on the other hand we should have recommendations and I might tell the Members of the House, that I've heard time and time again, the Pension Laws Commission being criticized and being told they aren't doing the job. Unfortunately, it's the Members of this very House that do not listen to the recommendations of the Pension Laws Commission. If they did perhaps we wouldn't be in this quandry."

Shea: "Mr. Grotberg, to explain his vote. Excuse me, Mr. Grotberg, Mr. Washburn, the Minority Leader. I didn't see your light on sir."

Washburn: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my vote on this which is probably one of the better pieces of legislation that we'll consider during this entire Session, just let me remind you that for each of the past two years, I sponsored the teachers retirement system bills which would have properly funded their retirement system. If I recall those Bills passed out of this House on both occasions somewhere...somewhere in the neighborhood of 120 - 125 votes. Now Representative Ebbesen is trying to do the same thing, properly fund not only fund the teachers retirement system but all other funds. We should sit with ours at a 61% level and others down to a 32% or 31% level and cast green...red votes, I just



can't understand it, so I would suggest that we cast our red votes, give Mr. Ebbesen...green votes and give Mr. Ebbesen the opportunity to send this Bill over to the Senate and put it on the Governor's desk so the pension systems can be properly funded once and for all."

Shea: "The gentlemen from Kane, Mr. Grotberg, to explain his vote. There's still 10 or 12 people, so we'll..."

Grotberg: "This won't take long, Mr. Speaker, but I heard previous speakers "castize" the General Assembly on this subject, the General Assembly needs no chastising, we've responded to every constituent in this area. If we get 89 votes on this thing and I see they may be there, the whole situation will change. One of our governors, and I'm not chastising this particular administration any more than the previous one, will get the message that he better put this subject in the budget of the State of Illinois and get it funded once and for all..."

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

Mugalian: "...Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have been telling my...my friends and anyone else who would listen that Democrats have as much fiscal responsibility as Republicans. In fact, I have told them in the last two years, the Democrats were the party of fiscal responsibility and that I thought the Republican side of the aisle was spending a lot more than we could afford. I think this Bill is one of the finest Bills that I've seen. It represents maturity, and it...it...it exemplifies the idea of budgetary control. Our U. S. Congress is now trying to establish procedures whereby they don't spend total what they're going to have in the way revenue sources. I think this Legislature should also start to think in those terms. This is not a freeze of pension. Pension benefits that are built in now will continue to be paid. But what good is a 150% pension if it won't be paid someday? I think it's a good Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from...Mr. McCourt, you talked on the



issue, did you not, sir? You want to explain your vote?"

McCourt: "I'd like to make just one correction of a previous speaker Mr...Mr. Speaker. It was mentioned that all the money to bring these funds up to 50% of funding would come from the State and that's not exactly correct. As...as you know there is 253 funds in the downstate policeman's pension system and there 171 funds in the downstate fireman's pension system. Now many of the municipalities in these systems have funded in excess of 50% but many have not. For example, Arlington Heights is up to 82% of funding. Carbondale is 50%. Rockford is 39%. Joliet is 20%. And so a lot of this is the local communities have not funded these systems but we down here in Springfield keep adding benefits until the systems are properly funded. In the whole pension system right now there's almost a half million people that are participants in the pension system and there's about 20% of that number that are beneficiaries of that system. And if we are going to take care of the participants of the pension systems when they're ready to retire, we should favorably adopt this amendment of Representative Ebbesen."

Shea: "The gentleman from Vermilion, Mr. Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Members of this House, I've heard this here cry down here for 22 years about the full funding or the 50% funding. Now, I'm not here to say that maybe the judges in our pension funds should be lowered to make them all on an equal level. But I got... I'd like to get a Bill right here and I'd like to see how many of those 89 votes would sponsor a Bill to increase the income tax or...sales tax to fully fund whatever you want to fund. I'll bet there wouldn't be 10 of you that would vote for a bill that would increase the taxes to pay for it. I don't know of anybody that's ever lost any money out of the pension fund. But



when you talk about raising that money, it's real nice to get up there and vote green, but I'll bet they wouldn't be near that many up there to vote the increase of taxes to pay for it."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Ebbesen, you spoke on the issue, didn't you? Have all voted who wish? Take the record Mr. Clerk. Mr. Terzich's."

Terzich: "I would...I don't want to ask for a verification so I'll only request that we...dump the roll call and take another count on this; otherwise I am going to ask for a verification. I will ask for a verification."

Shea: "All right. I'm going to dump the roll call. All right then we'll go through the verification process. Gentlemen, we've got so many hours and so many bills. Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "If there's going to be a verification I'd ask for a poll of the absentees."

Shea: "All right. There's been a request for a verification and there's been a request for a poll of the absentees. Mr. Mudd, did you want to speak before..."

Mudd: "...Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think...I talked to Mr. Ebbesen on this Bill and I think he...the alternative he has offered has merit to it, but I'd like everyone in this General Assembly to consider one thing. The thing that helps unemployment in this State, throughout the country is the better pensions that we have for people. If we're going to freeze pensions in this State, you're going to see a lot of unemployment. When people can't come to different pension boards, negotiate for increases in pension, they're not going to retire. With the cost of living we've got today we have to consider what the pensions that they're now getting are going...what good they're going to do them when they do retire. I think that this thing is so important and there's a lot of alternatives to be made, I notice that Representative



Craig made some remarks in...in this instance. I'd like to see this thing go to a full pension study committee and then come back to this Legislature instead of trying to resolve all of the problems in a multitude of different pension plans in the State of Illinois so that we can come up with something that this General Assembly can accept and not have to be sorry for later."

Shea: "Mr. Mautino, do you want to explain your vote?"

Mautino: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. ...If I may, with a due respect to the previous speaker, it...it would seem to me that it's only fair and reasonable that any foundation for any program or building has to start with a solid base. And to have fiscal responsibility, you can only have it after securing that base. And you can't come in here year after year with pension programs to increase portion...without having that responsibility. If we don't have the...if we don't have the base you're not going to have anything on the upper level and it's not really responsible for us as Legislators to come in here with programs from our constituents to increase their pensions when we can't even keep the base secure. I submit that we do get more green lights up there because you all know that when we go back to our districts those people in the pension program have told you time and time again, they want to see their programs at least funded to an agreeable level, at least 50%. I recommend an aye vote."

Shea: "Mr. Leverenz, you wish to explain your vote, sir?"

Leverenz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Personally feel that pensions are almost treated as a special interest themselves, it's about time that we treat them all equally. I don't see any loss in current benefits. It just stops new add-on benefits until we can pay for what we've given them in the past and provide the base to do so. Thank you."

Shea: "The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate, to explain his vote."





Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I didn't really want to take up the time of the House to explain my vote but this Bill does really, truthfully have a humane aspect to it because of helping some people who are a vital aspect of our community way of life today. But I want to reiterate the words of Representative Craig. If this Bill is passed in this particular Session and I think that it should be considered, someone said a moment ago that maybe it should go back to the Committee and have a study on the Interim Study Committee and this I would agree with. If this Bill passes today, you're going to be confronted, you're going to be confronted with bringing about the raising of the financial resources to subsidize and to sustain what you're doing. I think that each and every pension system in this State should be looked at and bring more equality, but we can't do it piecemeal. We can't do it tonight in this Bill and then have another one day after tomorrow, and another one day after that because you're going to bankrupt the State of Illinois. I think that the entire pension system should be looked at but I say that we're taking the wrong direction if we pass this Bill tonight. "

Shea: "All right, Mr. Clerk, call the absentees. Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Ah, yes, Mr. Speaker, before we start that, I asked for a poll of the absentees, and it was asked for a verification and several people have spoken, I never did explain my vote. But I'd like to say one thing relative to we're talking about appropriation of dollars. Now let's just say this Bill does not pass, it does not pass. Whatever Bills are signed into law by the Governor it's going to cost the State x number of dollars, but how about after starting the first of July? Appropriations none is needed if we don't pass this Bill. I will also say that the total number of dollars..."



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

Hill: "I don't know if I'm correct or not, but wasn't a verification asked for? Where do we explain our votes if a verification has been asked."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Hill, I'm sorry but the Speaker is bound by the Rules and every Member gets two minutes to explain his vote. Well, I understand that, I've tried to tell him that but he's insistent. Go ahead and explain your vote, Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Well, the only reason I wanted to explain my vote is, after all I asked, the verification was asked for. I asked for a poll of the absentees, we did hear other people speak, explaining their vote. I would like to continue with your permission."

Shea: "Can I poll the absentees, now? That's what I intend to do. Poll the absentees. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "Beatty, Brandt, D'Arco, Davis..."

Shea: "Mr. Davis votes no."

Jack O'Brien: "Dyer, Ewell, Giglio, Hill,"

Shea: "Mr. Hill votes no."

Jack O'Brien: "Gene Hoffman, Madigan, Madison, O'Daniel, Sharp..."

Shea: "O'Daniels, no."

Jack O'Brien: "Sharp. No further absentees."

Shea: "Proceed to poll the affirmative vote. Or...or call the affirmative vote." Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm recorded as aye and I have been voting present. Would you change my vote to present please?"

Shea: "Mr. McClain goes from aye to present."

Jack O'Brien: "Anderson, Arnell, J. M. Barnes, Beaupre, Bluthardt, Borchers, Brummet,"

Shea: "Mr. Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "...Mr. Speaker, I don't wish to take up the time of the House with this, I can see what's taking place and I would move for a...ah postponed consideration."



Shea: "The gentleman wishes to go on postponed consideration.

So ordered. On the order of House Bills Third Reading, the gentleman from McLean, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. And Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have finally come to an agreement on the agreed bill list after striking many of the Bills that were on it and I think the best way to go through them so that the Clerk can read them and so that you as Members of the House can keep track of the ones that we're going to adopt, I will read the numbers and give the Clerk time to read the Bill."

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

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't have a copy of the agreed bill list. I understand it was just made available and I would think that we'd have an opportunity to look at this list overnight so that we could at least have an idea what we did not want to vote for."

Shea: "Mr. Walsh, this list has been gone over by your leadership for the last 6 hours."

Walsh: "It has not been gone over by the Membership and I think the Membership is entitled to look at it."

Shea: "Proceed, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "As I was saying, I will read the Bill number and the Clerk will read the Bill so that it will give him time to get to the Bill because we're going...jumping past a few and also give the Members time to make note of which Bill is on the list so that you will know which Bills we are moving for adoption. The first Bill will be House Bill..."

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

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, it sounds like the gentleman from Cook is...from McLean is intending to make a motion at this moment. Now, in all fairness Mr. Speaker, there's never been a procedure as long as I've been here where the Members of this House on both sides of the aisle didn't get an opportunity to look at an agreed list



before the Motion was made. Nobody, nobody has the capacity to hear 120 or 150 numbers and make a quick decision as to what they don't like before a roll call is taken. It's unfair. It's absurd and it was not discussed with all the Members of the Leadership that this motion was going to be taken at this time. The Minority Leader didn't know it, the Assistant Minority Leader didn't know it and I don't know of any Membership over here that has seen this list in its entirety and be told that a motion would be taken now. All fairness would indicate that the Members who are in leadership be given an opportunity, however brief, to look at this list."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker..."

Shea: "Hold it Mr. Bradley, there's a couple of gentlemen who want to talk. The gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I...I rise quite on a simple point of order but disagree with Representative Duff because if I recall correctly the Speaker announced yesterday that the...that we would consider this motion somewhere around noon today. Is that...is that not correct?"

Shea: "Pardon me, sir?"

Choate: "I said if I remember correctly, the Speaker announced that this motion would be considered somewhere around noon today."

Shea: "Yes, he did, sir."

Choate: "It's a little bit afternoon. Now. Now. We've had, I'm sure, an adequate length of time to consider the Bills that you might want to disagree with, you might want to vote present on, you might want to vote no on, you might want to make a request that they be off the calendar, so I sustain the Speaker's position in calling the thing at the present time with the exception of one thing that after Representative Bradley reads the number



of Bills that are supposedly on the consent list that we have a short period of time to make sure that the ones that have been requested on being removed is removed. "

Shea: "All right. Has everybody got the list that was furnished to them last night? "

Choate: "No. Is that all right what I asked?"

Shea: "Yes. We're going to go through the list very slowly the Clerk is going to read the Bill, and then we're going to vote on them. The Minority Leader, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It was our understanding that you were going to call this Bill tonight or this afternoon or tonight whenever it had been prepared but really, sincerely, I thought that the list that was going to be, you know, distributed to the Membership, this list that I have in my hand and golly I don't think it'll take 15 minutes to run off a 177 copies and give the Membership at least 10 minutes to look at it and go down through it. I don't see why a 15 minute delay would hold it up at all."

Shea: "Well, if that's what it takes to get it done, we'll get the list printed and put on each Member's desk."

Washburn: "Thank you, sir."

Bradley: "Mr. Chairman or Mr. Speaker, on a point of order if I might."

Shea: "Proceed Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "There was some remarks made on this Floor a few minutes ago that I take exception to. I've been working with that side of the aisle all day with this list and the gentleman that spoke knew that we've been over there talking to them, in fact, the list that I have in my hand came down from their 6th floor. This is their printout and Mr. Washburn as...he handed it to me. And I took time to check and see if the Bills that our Members wanted off were off and he told me they were and they were. So we did have an agreement in spite



of what one Member over there said previously and I'll be happy go get a run off, we'll come back and we'll put a list on every Members desk."

Shea: "Well, get the list off and it'll be on the Members desk in 15 minutes. In the meantime, Mr. Madison, do you have a point of order?"

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, we received in the Democratic conference yesterday a copy of the list of the Bills that we were to consider. Now am I to understand by the gentleman's remarks that the Republicans did not receive a copy?"

Shea: "No sir. They received the same copy you did."

Madison: "Well, I don't understand why a Republican Member would get up and say they haven't seen the list."

Shea: "You can draw your own conclusions, Mr. Madison. Mr. Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I'd like to raise a point which I think may be resolve some of the consternation on...on the other side of the aisle. We...we discussed in the caucus that even after the roll call is taken on the agreed bill list, Members will have until the end of the following Legislative day to record their no vote. Is that the intended procedure?"

Shea: "I'll tell you there's so few Bills left on that list Mr. Lundy, I think you can make it tonight."

Lundy: "Well, in any case..."

Shea: "You can wait and if you have to you can do it tomorrow."

Lundy: "In any case there will be some time after the roll call to take..."

Shea: "Yes, sir."

Lundy: "...to record the no vote."

Shea: "Now, Miss Satterthwaite, did you want to say something?"

Satterthwaite: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I...just a point of



information. I think part of the confusion really illustrates that you can have a big communication gap even all in the same room. Part of my confusion is when we use the term list, we're not sure whether we're talking about that 6 bundle of Bills that were passed out to us in caucus yesterday or whether we're talking about the Bills that have since been indicated to us as we go through Third Reading that they have been removed from Third Reading temporarily and are we to be acting now only on Bills that were on that list last night?"

Shea: "Only the Bills that were on the first list that was given to you last night. All right, now Mr. Friedrich, did you want to say something because I'd like to go back to Third Reading while we're waiting for the list."

Friedrich: "Only...only to say that I think there is a revised list other than the one we got yesterday because some of those Bills have been passed and I think it will be simpler to have the shorter list."

Shea: "Mr. Schlickman, did you want to say something before we go back to Third Reading?"

Schlickman: "If I may, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Proceed, sir."

Schlickman: "I'd simply like to call to the attention of the Membership, that the motion that was pending was to go to an order of business that does not exist in the Rules of this House. It's an extraordinary matter, and I do suggest Mr. Speaker that while we were given a list yesterday, a list that is 73 pages long, I have not had an opportunity to go through this entire list. We adjourned this morning around 12:30 a.m., we've been in Session all day and I simply...and I simply suggest..."

Shea: "Mr. Berman is raising a point of order, sir."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I submit that all of this is moot. You said you're going to run off a list and then we'll see how long the list is."



Shea: "All right. Why don't we get back to Third Reading then we'll get back to these Bills. One more sentence is one more Bill but go ahead Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, all I wanted to suggest was, out of courtesy to the Membership and it's collective desire to do things in a deliberative manner that the list be distributed this evening, give us the opportunity tonight, first thing tomorrow morning to go over the list and then at a predetermined hour tomorrow, 10 a.m. whatever you want to make it, we go."

Shea: "Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr...Mr. Speaker, I only want to caution the Chair if I heard your statement correctly a moment ago that anyone would have 24 hours or a day or so to register their no vote on some Bills that they might not want to vote aye on or no on, that if it changes the result of that...of the 89, Mr. Speaker, we'd be in a position that everybody couldn't get off the thing."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Choate..."

Choate: "I...no, the only thing I'm suggesting to you is that before, before we take a final vote on this that we should have some rules of the game that...maybe 50 people would not come back and change their vote and change the results."

Shea: "Well, what I think we better do is have the Minority Leader up here and we'll get some ground rules. On the order of House Bills Third Reading...Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, I have an inquiry of the Chair please."

Shea: "Proceed."

Tipsword: "My inquiry is the same one that I made earlier this morning in regard to Bills that are on Third Reading that we've been told sometime would go back to Second and tomorrow is the 23rd and I....this morning you didn't have an answer yet and I wonder if you do yet, sir?"

Shea: "We'll wait. When the Speaker comes back I'll pose





the question and he can answer it sir."

Tipsword: "Thank you, sir."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1815. "

Jack O'Brien: "House...House Bill 1815. Maragos. A Bill for an Act to regulate the transportation of hazardous material in the State of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, again the Sponsor of this Bill was Mr. Hudson who has worked diligently along with me and other Members of the Illinois Commission of Atomic Energy and with other department heads of the State government to adopt rules for hazardous material for the safety of our citizens and constituents, we find that there is..."

Shea: "Mr. Maragos, Mr. Marovitz has got a point of order."

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to know if there was some reason why..."

Shea: "1814. 1814 is on one of the agreed bill list."

Marovitz: "And 1805?"

Shea: "Yes, sir."

Marovitz: "Okay. All right, I haven't seen that list that's all."

Shea: "All right. Now Mr. Maragos, proceed. "

Maragos: "Although Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we have worked diligently to produce a program however, Mr. Choate is also a co-sponsor..."

Shea: "Mr. Maragos, we've got another gentleman with a point of order, Mr. Meyer. Turn Mr. Meyers..."

Meyer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I wish if the Clerk would take a look and pass the Bill to you, there are...there are spelling mistakes on this amendment and I wish... the Chair would look to page 5 and 6 and see if...if it is in order as to form."

Shea: "I think your inquiry comes too late, sir. The Bill



has been amended, gone to Enrolling and Engrossing, it's in Third Reading. Proceed, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "The inquiry may be even moot of Mr. Meyer because Mr. Choate, Mr. Hudson and I the chief co-sponsor ; to this piece of legislation have agreed like similar legislation to put this back to the Transportation Committee and set it up for Interim Study Calendar on the...with the consent of the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Garmissa, Mr. Garmissa as Chairman of the Transportation Committee you are not...you were unavailable at the time because of illness at the time we had the hearings and your Committee...just got out, would you promise us that you will have a subcommittee to work with Mr. Choate, myself and others on the hazardous materials during the summer so we can come with a viable and a good program in the Fall on these hazardous materials. Would you promise us that sir?..."

Shea: "The question is...the gentleman..."

Maragos: "...if we report back, ...I have leave..."

Shea: "The gentleman makes motion to take it from the Calendar, put it in the Transportation Committee and place it in Interim Study? Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1822."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1822. Hill. A Bill for an Act in relation to credit or billing errors. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 1822 in the digest explains the Bill very thoroughly. What this Bill will set up is a creditor billing error and it takes care of the situation where errors have been created in billing and you will have a recourse in regard to those errors. I have...I've only had two complaints on this piece of legislation and I have agreed that if it passes the House and goes over into the Senate, that



I would change some of the time limit in this piece of legislation. I'd appreciate very much a yes vote on House Bill 1822."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 1822 pass. On the question, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "For what kind of billing errors would a creditor be subject to damages? "

Hill: "If there was a mistake in a billing coming to an individual that individual in turn would...would send a letter to that company and within 48 hours and this is what I have agreed to change, within 48 hours, the creditor would have to acknowledge receipt of that complaint and would have 90 days to take care of that complaint. To correct an error and during that period of time, none of that information would be allowed to be issued to anyone."

Schlickman: "Would the failure of the creditor to correct the error in and of itself subject the creditor to damages without any showing on the customer's part that the customer suffered some loss or some damage?"

Hill: "The customer would have to prove his case, yes."

Schlickman: "What kind of a case would he have to prove?"

Hill: "Well, you're an attorney, I'm not an attorney..."

Schlickman: "Well, it's your Bill, it's not mine."

Hill: "That's fair enough. I think that's a wonderful answer..."

Schlickman: "What's in the Bill. What does the customer... what does the customer have to prove or show that the customer is entitled to some compensation from the creditor for an error that the creditor made and apparently or allegedly did not correct?"

Hill: "Well, in the Bill itself, it specifies what a billing error is."

Shea: "Is there any further debate or is Mr. Hill going



to answer you or where are we?"

Schlickman: "Well, he hasn't answered and that's what I was waiting for Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Well, I...you know he gives very short answers. He's very concise. He's not a lawyer."

Hill: "Thank you."

Schlickman: "But I reminded him that it's his Bill and not mine."

Hill: "I think that's a fair answer. I'm not going to argue with that answer."

Schlickman: "Well, do I get any other answer with regards to my question?"

Hill: "Well, it's up to the individual to prove that the error exists and if he's able to prove that then it's up to the creditor to see that is removed. And if he doesn't remove that error, there is recourse to the consumer. I'd appreciate it if he'd read the Bill."

Shea: "Is there any further questions? The question is, shall House Bill 1822 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 92 ayes, 27 nays, 4 voting present. House Bill 1822 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills Third Reading. Schoeberlein, aye. On the order of House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1836.

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1836. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1836 amends the downstate firemen's pension fund which would increase the pension for any fireman who retires at age 50 with over 20 years service by 1% for every additional



year over 20 years service. This would bring it almost into line with the Chicago and other pension funds; however it would revert back to 1% for each year in excess of 30. It also would...would raise the maximum percentage of monthly salary from 65 to 75% and establish a minimum pension grant of \$250 a month. As I said this is consistent with other pension plans and I would ask for the approval of the House."

Shea: "On the question, Mr. Ebbesen. Mr. Ebbesen wants to know if this will increase benefits without increasing funding. Mr. Ebbesen, do you have a question of Mr. Collins on his pension Bill?"

Ebbesen: "Yes, how did he vote on the last Bill?...Did he vote for my Bill"

Shea: "I think he did, sir."

Collins: "I not only voted for it, I spoke for it."

Ebbesen: "This is a good Bill but it's also an illustration of really what could happen and I think Phil's very much aware of that but in that particular Bill I haven't studied the details, but I may very well find the green switch, Bill...if we're...gonna spend it all."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck. Is there any further debate? Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, now this is one illustration that if no one wants to pay attention on a pension Bill, now House Bill 1836 has not been approved by the Pension Laws Commission. There's no provision in this here Bill for any funding whatsoever, this particular fund is presently contributing 5 and 1/2% which is the lowest and there's not one bit of funding in this program. Now it just so happens that maybe the Sponsor doesn't believe in the Pension Laws Commission's request but similar...similarly this Bill wasn't even presented to the Pension Laws Commission for review or any help in the particular matter and I sincerely hopes that everyone votes no



on the Bill."

Shea: "...There any further discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "...Sponsor yield to a question? The question is where will the come to pay for this particular Bill and how much will it cost?"

Collins: "I haven't been provided cost figures but the money comes from the contribution made by members, the interest on their fund and the...well, whichever ...local municipality is contributing, it comes...local tax levy."

Ewell: "Be additional cost...I mean the additional cost to the building, not the fundamental fund itself; but these additional will come from who again?"

Collins: "It'll come from the same place that the costs currently coming from."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, all I can say is New York City, here we come. I think it's a little bit ridiculous when we sit here and consistently and continuously fund things that we know in the future there won't be any money to pay. Maybe we're a few years behind New York City, maybe we can sit and watch them as they struggle through a financial crisis and I say to you, it won't be long that Chicago, not Chicago, but Chicago, the State of Illinois and all of us will be in the same mess. I daresay that there will be members sitting in this Body who won't even have funds to fund their own pension. I think again we're getting irresponsible and if we fail to do this, we will be the second fund city."

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

Mudd: "Mr. Speaker, this...particular Bill has nothing to do with State funds and it...fiscal notice as far... is not required because it's not applicable and I think this had its debate before the Pension Commission, I



think they took the consideration...into consideration the recommendation of the Pension Board. Here again, it is the Pension Fund to bring up the pension with others and I would recommend a...a do pass."

Shea: "The question is...or Mr. Collins to close."

Collins: "Well, I just want to endorse what Representative Mudd just said and reply to Representative Ewell's statement, this does not involve State funds, it does not involve the city of Chicago. This is strictly downstate firemen, it is their problem. I have heard no resistance from any of the downstate communities; the downstate firemen requested that this Bill be introduced and it is strictly a downstate problem and I would ask for the favorable consideration of the House."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 136 pass? All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Merlo to explain his vote."

Merlo: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I just want to again remind the Membership here that this is a Bill that was just approved by the Pension Laws Commission. And I suggest this, that perhaps someone should put in a resolution abolishing this system. It's costing you something like \$75,000 in order to keep this very Commission in existence but if you're not going to heed their advice and recommendations, there's no reason for it to continue. I want to tell you now that this is one of the lowest funded pension systems in the State of Illinois and true it will not affect, it will not mean any funds coming from the State, but it will mean a sizable tax increase to every municipality."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Does anybody want to explain their vote? Take the record. On this question there are 62 ayes, 29 nays, 23 voting present. House Bill 1836 having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. ...The order of



House Bills Third Reading appears House Bill 1840."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1840. Pierce. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1840 and 1841 are a package and are the same as Bills we passed in the Session of the General Assembly. They increase the reimbursement for special education. 1840, for the public school extraordinary special education services program. At the same time it increases the local school district..."

Shea: "Mr. Pierce, can I disturb you for a minute? Do you want to hear 1841 with this?"

Pierce: "Well, we could try to hear them together."

Shea: "Does the gentleman have leave? Leave having been granted. Read 1841."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1841. A Bill for an Act to amend the school code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Pierce: "...The Bills together...the Bills together we're still gonna have a roll call so I'll explain them together. The Bills together do two things, they raise the local school districts responsibility from \$600 per student to their average cost per student, per capita cost which is approaching 11 - \$1200 which is the same cost they have for nonhandicapped child and they increase the total benefits available to the...both the public schools and the private school students so we get up to the public school students to a maximum of \$3000 per student and for the public...private schools \$2500 per student. Both these Bills then known as 2733 and 34 passed both Houses of the General Assembly last year with a sponsorship of the OSPI. This year the Office of Education has a separate Bill, 2150, which will become before you later today or tomorrow which combines both concepts in one Bill with the exception that they do not raise the private schools reimbursement. These Bills have the endorsement





of the associations throughout the State for the retarded, for the mentally handicapped and...and for the physically handicapped. The Legislature has passed the exact replica of these Bills both in 1974 and 1973 and both were vetoed, unfortunately, by the Governor. So we're trying again this year...the total cost of these two Bills when put together is...is zero for the State because we raise the...we raise the local school district's responsibility at the same time we raise the overall program so the cost to the State will be negligible, in fact it looks like the...there will be no additional cost to the State in these Bills, although there will be some additional costs to local school districts. We want...Mr. Brummet has requested separate roll calls Mr. Speaker and I think that's a proper request. So why don't we take the roll call 1840 first; that increases the State aid for the public school extraordinary special education services aimed at the most handicapped children and I...I therefore move the...adopt House Bill 1840 and then we can take a separate roll call on 1841."

Giorgi: "...Representative Dunn on 1840? Okay. The question is...Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "...Thank you Mr. Chairman, I...or Mr. Speaker, I was just going to second the...Representative Pierce's motion and ask an aye vote on this, this is a good Bill, special education. 1840 and 1841 both, I'd urge an aye vote. Thank you."

Giorgi: "The question is shall House Bill 1840 pass. All in favor...by voting aye and those opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 124 ayes, 1 nay, 2 voting present. This vote...this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Ryan aye. Representative Peters aye. Representative Pierce on House Bill 1841."

Pierce: "1841, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the



House passed last year as House Bill 2734. What it does is raise the local school districts responsibility from \$600 per student which once was their average cost and was reasonable back when we first started this program in 1968 but no longer is to the per capita tuition charge so the local school districts won't pay any less for handicapped children ...than for handicapped child and at the same time it raises the maximum reimbursement possible for private schools special education facilities from \$2,000 to \$2,500 or tuition whichever is less. Last year OSPI endorsed this concept, this year the Office of Education does not. So it's strictly my Bill. The Bill doesn't cost the State any additional funds because we're raising the base of the State's responsibility by \$600 at the bottom and at the top raising it by \$500. So there's no additional cost to the...to the State here. There is to local school districts. The Bill is endorsed by... the Bill is endorsed by mental health groups throughout the State, the Illinois Association for Retarded Persons, and special education public school administrators. Their Association testified in Committee in support of House Bill 1841 and I urge its passage."

Giorgi: "Representative Berman on House Bill 1841. Representative Berman. For discussion. The question is shall House Bill 1841 pass. All in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting nay. ...All voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 135 ayes, no nays, 5 voting present. And this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Peters, aye. ...aye. Bluthardt, aye. Mugalian, aye and Willer, aye. Yeah, why don't you come down to the well. Collins, aye. You got them...George. Next Bill, Clerk, House Bill 1843."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1843. Coffey. A Bill for an Act to amend the surface mine land conservation land reclamation act. Third Reading of the Bill."



Giorgi: "Representative Coffey. on 1843."

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1843 amends the surface and mine land conservation and reclamation act by restricting the proposed affected land by limited land specified for the surface mining permit which lies one half mile from any municipality and is...amended in Amendment #5 to give the municipalities by resolution the right to waive the one half mile limit. Also by request of the municipality to have the impact/<sup>study</sup> filed if so requested by municipality within the 5 miles of the affected area. Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd like...I ask for a favorable vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Hart on 1843."

Hart: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think this Bill comes at a very poor time when the State of Illinois is...undergoing an all out attempt to develop the coal industry, we are faced with a Bill which would eliminate some 11 coal mines and all the employees and take really literally thousands of tons of coal out of production. I think this Bill is unnecessary in that local municipalities have zoning ordinance which I think should take care of the problem. But I...I feel that in view of the problems that the coal industry has today and in view of the short supply of coal and the need to develop the coal industry and the financial impact that this could have on local communities depending on coal for revenue and sales tax and ad valorem taxes that this Bill should be defeated."

Giorgi: "Representative Houlihan on 1843. Representative Dan Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to House Bill 1843. I fear that what is embodied in this Bill is a precedent which would we...which we would be establishing with this legislation which would in effect violate every



zoning principle that we know of in this State. If we can put a prohibition as far as where strip mining would be located in relation to a municipality well then what would prevent us in subsequent legislation from outlawing within a certain limited distance of a municipality any type commercial use, any type of a drive in use, any type of a nursing home use, etc. Now this is not comprehensive zoning or comprehensive planning and when we take a piece of legislation like this, we prohibit one specific land use, we are undermining both the planning and zoning ordinances of this State as we know them. Local residents of a municipality, local residents of an unincorporated area outside the municipality, have the ability to adopt zoning ordinances. That is the way that the local people should handle their problems as far as land use. And I think it would be very inappropriate for us here in the Legislature to start picking out specific land uses and saying where they may or may not be located in reference to a specific municipality particularly one most of us have no idea what are the adjoining land uses in and about the area in which we are legislating. I think it creates a very bad precedent and while I understand how well intentioned it might be the fact of the matter is that the precedent that we are going to regret I fear very seriously in the years to come and I urge a no vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Dunn from Perry. Ralph Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I certainly oppose House Bill 1843. It discriminates against coal mining and allows other types of mining without any restrictions. I think that this Bill, as I understand it right, would close about 11 coal mines in the State and I agree with Representative Hart and others who have spoken in opposition to this. This is hardly the time to be closing and to be interfering with



the mining of coal. It'd be some half billion tons of coal that would not be able to be mined in the State if this Bill were to become law. For that and numerous other reasons that I'll not enumerate now, I certainly urge that we defeat this Bill. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Representative Schneider on House Bill 1843."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House.

I'm not speaking to the same point as the previous commentators. I'm concerned about Section 14 which has added some new language to the comprehensive Bill we passed last year and is requiring impact statements that predispose the decision to be negative. That is, it relates to adverse physical and aesthetic effects but it also adds some other sections such as relationships of air, water and noise. I think those are properly the function of the Agency that we created a number of years ago I, too, would solicit a no vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Winchester on House Bill 1843."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to oppose this Bill also. Representative Coffey has good intentions with this Bill. He has a very serious problem in his district but the 11 coal mines that could possibly be closed down that Representative Dunn mentioned possibly 8 of those mines are in my district. I cannot support this Bill. It is a good Bill for Max in his district but it's not for mine. I urge a no vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Maragos on 1843."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker this has been adequately discussed.

I move the previous question."

Giorgi: "The previous question has been moved. Representative ...Representative Coffey to close."

Coffey: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, I think there's some people that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that are not familiar with this ...with the...really what this Bill will do. First of all we're hearing talk to how many mines this is going



to eliminate. I talked to many of my colleagues and we tried to put amendments on that would make this Bill livable with every district. We worked with the people in some of these downstate areas which my colleagues have spoke of, it's going to eliminate mines. We...we hear them say everyday that they believe in their local government. They believe in their being able to take care of their problem, we...amended this Bill in Amendment #5 to give the right to the municipalities within that strip mining area to waive that one half mile buffer zone and if the people...my colleagues here in this House do not have faith in the local authority in the municipalities, I suggest that they go back to their districts and tell them just this: "I've heard the rumors that some of their municipalities they're afraid their mayors and the city council will sell out." Well, I think...I think this is sad when we're setting here in Springfield and saying that our municipalities does not have the knowledge and feeling of their people whether they should waive this half mile or keep the half mile buffer zone. And I think, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, if you owned a home of some 30 and \$40,000 that is laid next to a strip mining area and you've seen the value of this property go down 30 and 40 per cent that you'd be concerned too. I think it's time that we not just listen to the mining industry when ...we have people in our district that we must listen to that has problems. I..."

Giorgi: "The question is..."

Coffey: "I have another point here. I'd like to answer one other thing. I...I think that this half mile or the impact statement that is asked for is only by the request of the municipality and again I think they have this right to ask if there's going to be an affect on their sewers and water supply in their municipalities and I ask for a favorable vote on this roll call."



Giorgi: "The question is shall House Bill 1843 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye, those opposed by voting no. And we'll recognize Mr. Steele to explain his vote."

Steele: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. In explaining my yes vote up on the Board there, I think this is a Bill which seeks to protect the people's rights. I know we're somewhat concerned about coal operators and this isn't going to affect existing mine shafts but it is a protection for the people's rights and I think the people's rights should be put first. And without this Bill, without the protection it affords, the mine operator could sink a shaft practically in the front yard, in the back yard of a home. People buy a home, they invest their entire life savings in a home. They expect there to be some protection for that investment in that home. I think it's a very important Bill. It's a protection for the people. It's a protection for the investment they put in their home and I think it deserves your support."

Giorgi: "Representative Schlickman, quickly, please."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in explaining my vote, I see this Bill doing two things. Number one, requiring an area impact statement to accompany an application. For the life of me, I can't understand what's wrong with requiring information as to the effect of a proposed use. It seems to me that that's what we should be asking for so that we know what the effect will be; what the adverse or beneficial effect will be as far as the environment. It's just a matter of information. And who should be afraid of information? Number two with regard to the controversial one half mile area, the Bill does provide by amendment that the municipality by resolution of the Board can suspend the statutory prohibition. I should also suggest to remind the Membership that no law, no law can take away existing



property rights. None of those 11 mines through the principle...the constitutional principle of do process can be eliminated by any law and I would urge an aye vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Coffey to explain his vote. Last person."

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I again, like to explain my vote on this. I heard earlier some of my colleagues speaking of the shortage of the land within which we can mine coal. If you lived in a community with...of about 8,000 people and you'd seen 4200 acres overnight, so to speak, when they were purchasing this land under dairy industries and other reasons when the people in community does not realize that they are coming into the community then you see another 8 to 10,000 acres purchased of some of the best farm ground in the State of Illinois and you see the depriving of the rights of people that lives in these villages, I think that you would get a green light up there and represent these people in these municipalities that are ...having the mining industry imposed upon their homes and their families."

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wish? Clerk, take the record. Hold it. Take the record. On this vote there are 62 ayes, 50 nays, 10 voting present. This Bill having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. We'll go to unfinished business. Representative Bradley...this Bill 1845?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1845. Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the office of public defender. Third Reading of the Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Getty on House Bill 1845."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Bill which is sponsored by Representative Sangmeister and myself jointly. What it does, principally, in the original version is to create a term of 4 years for public defender to provide for removal of a public





defender for cause. A disciplinary removal for willful misconduct or willful and persistent failure to perform duties. Set up standards for that. It provides that the county in addition to funds from the county treasuries that funds may be used from the State and Federal funds as they may be made available for that purpose. It raises the minimum compensation to not less than 75% in counties under 100,000 and not less, I'm sorry, over a 100,000 and not less than 60% in counties under a 100,000. It also provides that where more than 1 county gets together pursuant to<sup>a</sup>/resolution of a joint counties, and a public defender is representing more than one county, he should be compensated at<sup>a</sup>/rate at least equal to the maximum rate for a states attorney for any one of those counties. It does not affect the county of Cook in this regard at all or in the financial regard. It provides that the public defender may appoint investigators and professional and paraprofessionals employees which brings it up to date with what the public defenders actually are doing now. Representative Sangmeister sponsored a very comprehensive amendment to the Bill and I would ask that questions relative to that be addressed to my colleague, Representative Sangmeister. I would ask for a favorable roll call on this Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Hart on 1845."

Hart: "I have one question. The Bill provides in the amendment, I believe, that full time defenders cannot practice law and I support that theory. I just wanted to know how you define a full time public defender and I don't care which of the gentlemen answers the question."

Giorgi: "Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Well, full time public defender is one that is not engaged in the practice of private...in the private practice of law."

Hart: "Well, that's the chicken and the egg thing. I mean how do you...how do you...I mean a full time public



is there a provision for that, I mean, does it...how do you...how do you get to it?"

Sangmeister: "Well, Representative Hart, we have the same thing in the states attorneys statute as..."

Hart: "No. No. No, we don't either...states attorneys in counties over 80,000 are prohibited by statute from practicing law; they are not in counties under 80,000. Now how do you, how do you get to what is a full time public defender?"

Sangmeister: "Well, the only way I could answer your question is it's a question of fact not a question of law. He's not allowed to handle any private cases, that's about as simple as I can answer it for you."

Hart: "Well, will there be a written contract or how...how..."

Sangmeister: "This...this particular Bill does not call for that, no, it does not."

Hart: "Well, I suggest that when you get it over to the Senate that you work on that."

Sangmeister: "Well, we'll certainly take that into consideration."

Hart: "Thank you very much."

Giorgi: "Any further discussion? Who wants to close?"

Sangmeister: "I'll...I'll close it out."

Giorgi: "Representative Sangmeister to close."

Sangmeister: "There are a couple of other items that should be brought to your attention and that...in the States are assistant Attorneys Act/there certain/states attorneys that are allowed because of certain institutions that may be in your counties. The public defenders felt that they were entitled to the same thing and we accompanied that same language that was in the states attorneys act into the public defenders bill. For example, if you have a state mental institution in your county you are entitled to one assistant public defender. If you have a penal institution or three state correctional institution, you're entitled to an assistant public defender or if you



you've got a state institution of higher learning you will be entitled to one assistant states attorney... assistant public defender just as you are an assistant states attorney. We'd request a favorable roll."

Giorgi: "The question is shall House Bill 1845 pass. All in favor will signify by voting aye those opposed by voting nay. ...voted who wish? ...record. On this question there are 123 ayes, 2 nays, 6 voting present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. "

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1850. Washington. A Bill for an Act to amend the Currency Exchange Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 1850, in reference to it, there has been some controversy swirling around this Bill and it's unfortunate because..."

Giorgi: "Excuse me, Mr. Washington. Representative Bradley, for what reason do you rise?"

Bradley: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think we're ready to go with the agreed list."

Giorgi: "Representative Washington, with your leave we go to Representative Bradley."

Washington: "I'd rather get mine off the floor. I have a feeling that the tempers will be somewhat hotter when that...may I just finish it? I don't think it'll take much time."

Giorgi: "Continue...yield."

Washington: "Yes. I'll be as brief as possible. There's been some controversy about this Bill and it's unfortunate because the controversy is actually between the currency exchange industry and those people in our communities who are absolutely dependant upon certain currency exchanges. The banks to us, are the currency exchanges to these little people. Many of you have gotten letters from all over the state, you don't even have currency exchanges



in your district. They're trying to involve you in an issue which is actually localized in the main in the City of Chicago where more than 60% of the currency exchange is lodged. And the issue is simply this, and you heard it the other day when Mr. Caldwell discussed his Bill that there are exorbitant rates being charged throughout this State in currency exchanges but mainly in Cook County regarding the cashing of checks. One percent is almost the standard charge for these checks. That's bad enough but there's also discriminatory element involved here and you'll find, for example, in the City of Chicago on 63rd and Halstead Street, one per cent is charged which is a dollar per hundred. But if you go on the north side only one-half of one percent is charged. So not only are rates exorbitant, but rates are also discriminatory. There's been a lot of controversy, as I said, swirling about this, but currency exchanges to small people are their banks. There is no place else for them to go. There is no doubt but that currency exchanges and their industry are deeply affected by the public interest. Where should this issue be resolved? I have a feeling that we shouldn't try to resolve it here. It might well be that we can't resolve it in one Bill but we do have an agency which can handle it, the Department of Financial Institutions and its Director. Now what House Bill 1850 simply provides is that the Director after adequate hearing and notice and rights of counsel all over the state or in those areas where there are currency exchanges, after those hearings involving all the affected parties, currency exchange owners, those who patronize currency exchange owners, after those hearings then the Director of Financial Institutions shall have the right to set maximum rates. I think that's a reasonable, sensible solution to a very serious public problem. It puts the issue where it belongs in one of our regulatory agencies which has the scales and the



know how and persumably the interest of the public to take care of the job. I ask for your unanimous support of what I consider to be an extremely important Bill to the poor consuming public of this State and support House Bill 1850."

Giorgi: "Representative Stearney on 1850."

Stearney: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Mr. Washington, most respectfully I disagree with you on this matter and I say this for this reason. This is just another attempt by the...have the state regulate another gainful occupation. Soon the State of Illinois will be regulating and setting the prices for each and every regulated occupation. We will be setting the prices for the barber, for the beautician, for the lawyers, for the attorneys, the doctors, the dentists and every other occupation. There has to be a limit and I think this is it. The State should go no further. It's terrible and it's atrocious that we should regulate every occupation but to go to the point of setting the prices, I think, is just too far and I would urge the Members of this House to defeat this Bill; not only this one but any and all kinds similar to this that seek to regulate and set prices for every gainful occupation in the State of Illinois. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of House Bill 1850. It's interesting that the speaker that just preceded me indicated that the State should no longer be regulating prices. Well, I suggest to...to...to the gentleman that preceded me Mr. Speaker and other Members of the House that when an industry becomes so ridiculous as it relates to the way its prices are set that that industry ought to be regulated. Now a lot of you received tons of mail on not only House Bill 1850 but other similar Bills related to the regulation of the currency exchange industry and I just want to



tell you that if you got a fist full of mailgrams, you got the same mailgrams that I got and they all came from Milton, Virginia. Now I don't know what the hell Milton, Virginia has to do with what goes on in the State of Illinois and I consider it an affront that...that this kind of garbage would be sent to us who are trying to represent the people of the State of Illinois. I would suggest very strongly that all the Members of this House support House Bill 1850 because it is needed legislation. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Sponsor yield? Why in relation to your Bill, Harold will this hurt...the dollar bill that we all just passed, this dollar charge that we just passed? I have two questions. One, will it hurt that Bill because I know you have pride in putting this Bill through; but which is the best Bill to correct what's been going on, that's my first question. My second question..."

Madison: "May I answer the first one?"

Borchers: "...do you. Well, the other one is easy. Do you consider that the...these people that are cashing checks the old and the poor are in a sense wards of the State and it's our duty to protect them?"

Madison: "Well, to your second question, we should protect all the people of the State, wards or not. But as to your first question, this is not in conflict with House Bill 1034, it supplements that Bill quite adequately, I think. And let me simply respond to Mr. Stearney this time by saying, the barbers and the beauticians have not been criticized for...using exorbitant rates for their charges. It's ludicrous to say that we will be regulating them. What we have done is to put the currency exchange business into business; we have done it and it seems to me unconscionable to cut loose upon our people in our community, individual or industries with the right to do business and not put some reasonable



regulations upon how they shall do it. Now this House time after time this Session has passed out regulatory bills. House Bill 26, for example. You faced up to the basic proposition that if the Secretary of State gives a license to a corporation then the Secretary of State which should know, what they're doing in the business world and supervise them; and we passed that out. This is in the same philosophy, only it cuts much deeper. It goes to the heart and to the roots of a very serious problem not just in black communities but in white communities as well. Too many of the people in this industry simply do not care about people. It seems to me ludicrous, ridiculous, outlandish to charge anybody one percent to cash a check. You can...you can process a \$5,000 check just as simply as you can a \$5.00 check. All this Bill does is try to put this matter in the hands of the people who are responsible and who can resolve the problem, the Director of Financial Institutions. Rate-making is an old institution in this country. Anytime we find an industry which is vitally and deeply affected with the public interest, it's our responsibility to control it."

Giorgi: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to support House Bill 1850 and frankly I...I find it hard to believe that anybody would oppose it. This is not a Bill attempting to set anybody's prices or rates, this is a Bill to give the Director of Financial Institutions the authority to establish maximum rates. And when...what Harold Washington says is absolutely true. People are being ripped off in this industry everyday at...at a deplorable rate. He mentioned one percent to cash a check; that's the minimum charge, the start at one percent and then go up. We've heard of instances as high as \$8.00 to cash a welfare check. Well, that's ridiculous. This Bill was introduced and it's designed to protect people and



people who need the defense most, people who are on public welfare and people who are living in public housing, people who are ripped off everyday of their life. This Bill is an excellent Bill. There's no reason to vote against it, everyone of us should put on our green lights and feel that we've done a good day's work by supporting House Bill 1850."

Giorgi: "Representative McAuliffe."

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

Giorgi: "...these questions be moved all in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed nay. The aye's have it. The previous question has been moved. Representative Washington to close, please."

Washington: "Mr. Collins said it clearly. He said it adequately. He said it fully. I ask for your support."

Giorgi: "The question is shall House Bill 1850 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. And those opposed by voting nay. And Mr. Ewell will explain his vote. Mr. Ewell."

Ewell: "...Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I...I...I don't understand the reluctance to support this Bill. I daresay this is a Bill and it simply wants to regulate an industry that is strangulating the people within the City of Chicago. I suggest to you that we are not unreasonable people. We do not want unreasonable restraints on this industry. All we want is some restraint. A check. A balance. Surely we would not leave farmers downstate to the mercy of the railroads and let them charge anything they wanted to for fees. We do not let the ICC-will not let people charge you commuters any rate they want to charge you on your particular...buses that you ride into the city on. All we want is simple regulation, the right not to be strangled, the right not to be abused and we ask your help. I mean what more can we ask? When the waters rise around your houses we come to your aid. You want us to regulate the rivers. God's rivers. And what





do we do? We respond by saying yes, we'll regulate the rivers. Not only the rivers we'll come up with every slough, creek and dam. All you've gotta do is walk in here and ask..."

Giorgi: "Excuse me, Mr. Ewell. Mr. Ewell. Excuse me. Mr. McGrew, for what reason do you arise?"

McGrew: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I think that's the same speech we already had and we don't have time for re-runs."

Giorgi: "Representative Gaines, quickly please."

Gaines: "I wish...the Speaker...1850. I want to answer my colleague on this side of the aisle that this is not a local businessman you're talking about, it's a syndicated operation. The local businessman can't open up next door to him and compete with him. The State gives him a monopoly and we're not allowed to...compete therefore we feel that the State is the only one that can bring the rates down to where the average citizen won't be ripped. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Mr. McLendon, do you have your light on? Have all voted who wish? Representative Huff to explain his vote."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to support this Bill but I want to remind Representative Washington that there's another factor that's also regulating the currency exchange industry. They're called thugs who...who...who make it their business to hang around these establishments to cannibalize our elderly citizens and I assure you that their rate is 100% when they...they don't cash the check, they take it. I vote aye."

Giorgi: "Representative Washington to explain his vote."

Washington: "Very briefly, I agree thoroughly with Representative Huff but I don't want to confuse that issue with this. It's not a question of which is the most important it's just a question of one at a time, Mr. Huff. I think we need this Bill. "

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record."



Question there are 90 ayes, 10 nays and 39 voting present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority...Representative Molloy, for what...I'm sorry, let me finish that. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. ...I'm sorry...all right...Representative Capuzi. Just move it back."

Capuzi: "Mr. Speaker, I've never done this before but I'm going to ask for a verification of this roll call."

Giorgi: "Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, he has that right. I don't take umbrage, I just ask for a poll of the absentees."

Giorgi: "All right. The gentleman has asked for a poll of the absentees and Representative Capuzi has asked for a verification of the roll call. So why don't you ...Representative Molloy."

Molloy: "I was asking for recognition before, Mr. Speaker. I want to be recorded as voting aye."

Giorgi: "Representative Molloy is voting aye. Representative Flinn, aye. Jacobs, aye. O'Daniels, aye. Deuster, aye. Speaker, aye. Totten, aye. Arnell, aye. Representative Von Boeckman, aye. McGrew, aye. I'm sorry. Still insist on a verification so when we go through the verification. Could I have permission of the Assembly to take another roll call? Leave for another roll call? Representative Washington."

Washington: "I have no objection. I want to satisfy Mr. Capuzi."

Giorgi: "All right."

Washington: "He's satisfied with another roll call, so am I."

Giorgi: "Let's dump that roll call then...let's take another roll call. The question is shall House Bill 1850 pass. Have all voted who wish? Now then. Mr. Capuzi, you're entitled...you're entitled to your verification. You're entitled to your verification."



Let's uh...alright I think it's a pretty good suggestion. Let's dump the roll call, also. Dump the roll call. Dump the roll call. The question is...the question is shall House Bill 1850 pass, please watch your buttons, lock them up if you have to. Have all voted who wish? All voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? For the third time. We now have 93 votes, 94 votes, 95, take the record Mr. Clerk. ...the question, there are 96 ayes, 10 nays, and 43 voting present. Representative Capuzzi persist in your motion?"

Capuzzi: "I got something to say, I want to get up here on personal privilege. There's no question about the roll call, if it's undeclared, that's the way it's going to be."

Giorgi: "96 ayes, 10 nays, 43 voting present. This bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Capuzzi on a point of personal privilege."

Capuzzi: "Uh...Mr. Speaker I've been on the floor of this House for 22 years. And there's nobody on this floor that can ever say that I've done anything wrong on this floor. But, some of the tactics that are being used around here are deplorable. And by God, I'm going to get up and object on every bill that comes on this floor if they're not here and they're voted, I'm going to ask for a verification and I don't care if the Pope comes in here to try to talk to me and that's all that I've got to say."

Giorgi: "Representative Bradley, do you want to put your motion? Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I think we're finally ready to go with the Agreed Bill List and everybody...everybody has a copy. We have an agreement with the Minority Leader that anybody who wants to be recorded no on any of these bills can go down to the Clerk and in the agreement it was understood that if there, for example, would be 100 votes to pass all



these bills and there were 12 people who voted no that would give 88 votes for that Bill, that bill would have failed, it would be placed on postponed consideration. So, Mr. Speaker, with that understanding, if the Clerk will go ahead and read the bills."

Giorgi: "Just a moment, Mr. Bradley, there seems to be a question from Mr. Barnes. What's your question Mr. Barnes?"

Barnes: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. My question goes to the procedure that we're going to use here. I'm not necessarily opposed to the list, I don't want anyone to get the wrong idea or wrong indication but there are a number of bills on this list that have been stricken. I'm not opposed to that, but I want to find out just what the ground rules will be as it relate...as it relates to those bills. Now we stopped at House Bill 1850, but on this list there are a number of bills that precede 1850..."

Giorgi: "Excuse me, Mr. Barnes. The Majority Leader wants to make an statement."

Barnes: "Well I'm in the middle of a question and maybe he can answer it while he's making his statement. All I'm trying to do is continue on the question."

Giorgi: "Continue on"

Barnes: "My question is once we complete the voting on this list, will be go back and take the bills in numerical order that is on this list that precedes where we stopped at? The only question I have."

Giorgi: "Representative Shea to Mr. Barnes's question."

Shea: "Yes, Mr. Barnes and members of the House, when I started this morning I discussed with the Minority Leader a number of bills that was on this calendar and I have a calendar up on the podium that I used to call bills today, I started with House Bill 1443, which was Mr. Skinner's Bill, the first bill today. Any bills that are knocked off that list and are between 1443 and the last bill called tonight will go back on the order of call and that's where we'll start



calling them before any other bills are called those bills will be called. And that was my agreement with the minority leader this morning."

Giorgi: "Are there any other questions of Mr. Bradley? Ok then, the Clerk will read the bills and...uh...would you please listen to the Clerk's instruction. Representative Dunn do you...what's your question?"

Dunn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would respectfully request information as to which side of the aisle knocked off which bills, cause I'm just curious. There were so many knocked off that for my own curiosity I would like to find that out."

Giorgi: "Would you consult Mr. Shea please, Mr. Dunn?"

Dunn: "Thank you."

Giorgi: "Go ahead, Mr. Clerk."

O'Brien: "I'll read the bills from the calendar and if your marking your calendar I'll tell you what page I'm on so you can follow. On page 5, House Bill 450, Skinner. A Bill for An Act to Amend the Illinois Library Systems Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 724, McMasters, Von Boeckman. A Bill for an act to amend an act creating Township Government Laws Commission. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 6, House Bill 773, Malloy. A Bill for an Act to amend the Credit Union Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 853. Matijevich. A Bill for an Act in relation to the Acquisition and Holding of Open Land by Townships. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 8, House Bill 983. Katz. A Bill for an act to amend the facilities for the Handicapped Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 984. Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend the facilities for the Handicapped Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 11122. McAuliffe. A Bill for an act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 9, House Bill 1242. Chapman, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the Metropolitan Transauthority Act. Third Reading of the Bill.



House Bill 1250. Chapman, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third reading of the bill. House Bill 1252. Chapman, Catania. A Bill for an Act to amend an act to revise the law in relation to Counties. Third reading of the Bill. On page 10, House Bill 1445. Getty. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1450. DiArco. A Bill for an Act to amend an act to revise the law in relation to marriages. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1480. Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1494. Borchers. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Juvenile Act. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 11, House Bill 1545. Maragos. A Bill for an act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 12, House Bill 1561. Satterwithe. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1564. C. M. Stiehl. A Bill for an Act to provide free employment and vocational training by Public Community Colleges. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1576. Craig. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Library Systems Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1586. Polk. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 13, House Bill 1607. Huff. A Bill for an Act to amend an act to revise the law in relation to Jails and Jailors. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1618. Caldwell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1621. Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1622. Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House bill 1626. Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1628. Telscer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act.



Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1630. Lundy. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1631. Lundy. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1633. Peters. A bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1635. Peters. A Bill for an act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1636. Totten. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1640. Williams. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1641. Williams. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 14, House Bill 1645. Flinn. A Bill for an Act in relation to Stimulus Tenture of Certain Offices. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1656. Williams. A Bill for an Act to Create an Act to regulate Certain Acts of Mortgage Lenders. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1662. Miller. A Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1663. Miller. A Bill for an Act in regard to Medical Malpractice. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1668. Mann. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. The next bill on your list is 1670, which appears on the calendar on page 49, consent calendar, third reading, third day. That's House Bill 1670. Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to provide for the manner of levying and imposing taxes for the provision of special services. Third Reading of the Bill. Back to page 14. House Bill 1683. Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide for Fees for Sheriff's Recorders of Deeds and County Clerks. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1690. Hart. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1693.



Chapman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 15, House Bill 1696. Chapman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1700. Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections and Mental Health Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1713. Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1722. Mahar. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1737. Epton. A Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Insurance Law Study Commission. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1740. Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 17, House Bill 1809. Kane. A Bill for an Act to amend the Personnel Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1827. Sharp. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1831. Gene Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1837. Collins. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1848. Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 18, House Bill 1862. Maragos, Rose. A Bill for an Act to provide for ... to the surviving spouse or transfer of property during life. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1874. Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1878. Lechowicz. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to County Police Departments concerning Counties. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill...on page 19, House Bill 1914. J.D. Jones. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Financial Assistance Act for Non-Public Institutions of Higher Learning. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1917. J.D. Jones. A Bill for an Act to amend the Capital City Relocation Authority





Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1921. Kempiners.  
 A Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Finance Act. Third  
 Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1926. Matijevich. A Bill  
 for an Act in relation to the use of Eminent Domain for  
 Coal Development Purposes. Third Reading of the Bill.  
 On page 20, House Bill 1950. Porter. A Bill for an Act  
 relating to Authorizing formation of Closed Corporations.  
 Third Reading of the Bill. House bill 1956. Keller, Hart.  
 A Bill for an Act to amend the Housing Authority Act.  
 Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1965. Katz.  
 A Bill for an act to amend the School Code. Third Reading  
 of the Bill. House Bill 1978. Mulcahey. A Bill for an  
 Act to repeal Sections of the Illinois Noxious...yeh. . .  
 Illinois Noxious Weed Law. Third Reading of the bill.  
 House Bill 1999. Walsh. A Bill for an Act in relation  
 to the Giving of Notices and the Requirement for Filing  
 Statements of Economic Interest in the Illinois Governmental  
 Ethics Act. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 21, House  
 Bill 2015. Farley. A Bill for an Act to amend the Gas  
 Storage Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2019.  
 Washburn. A Bill for an Act to amend the Charitable  
 Solicitation Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill  
 2020. Washburn. A Bill for an Act to amend the Charitable  
 Trust Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2026.  
 Mann. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle  
 Code Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2028.  
 Lechowicz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act.  
 Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2041. J.M. Houlihan.  
 A Bill for an Act relating to the Demolition of Court Houses  
 and other Buildings. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill  
 2046. G.L. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend an act  
 to revise the law in relation to marriages. Third Reading  
 of the Bill. House Bill 2052. D.L. Houlihan. A Bill for  
 an Act to create the Sanitary District and move the con-  
 structions in Des Plaines and Illinois River. Third Reading



of the Bill. House Bil 2053. D.L. Houlihan. A Bill for an Act to Create Sanitary Districts. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 22, House Bill 2058. Leon. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning Public Utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2065. Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House bill 2071. McPartlin. A Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2072. McPartlin. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning Public Utilities. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2099. Neff. A Bill for an Act to amend an act providing for the Creation and Operation of Hospital Districts. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 23, House Bill 2125. Randolph, Maragos. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2132. Anderson. A Bill for an Act to amend the Senior Citizens Disabled Personal Property Tax and Relief Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2149. G.L. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 24, taken off the list was 2165, that's been removed from the list. House Bill 2172. McGrew. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Architectural Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2174. J.D. Jones. A Bill for an Act to amend an act in relation to Airport Authorities. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2189. Peters. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Lottery Law. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2190. Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill. Has House Bill 2195 been taken off? Where's Bradley?"

Giorgi: "Representative Bradley?"

O'Brien: "Representative Bradley?"

Giorgi: "What's the status of House Bill 2195?"

O'Brien: "2195 is off. It's off. House Bill 2196. Daniel, Washburn. A Bill for an Act in relation to Residential



Care Facilities for Developmental...Developmentally Disabled.  
Third Reading of the Bill. On page 25, House Bill 2229.  
Shea. A Bill for an Act to amend the Franchise Disclosure  
Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bil 2239. Keller.  
A Bill for an Act to amend the Agriculture Fair Act.  
Third Reading of the Bill. On page 26, House Bill 2283.  
Beaupre. A Bill for an Act Delaying Payment of Expenses  
Necessarily Incurred by Student Members of Boards Governing  
State Colleges and Universitites and Public Community Colleges.  
Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2287. Skinner.  
A Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. Third Reading  
of the Bill. House Bill 2290. Porter. A Bill for an Act  
to require the payment for compensation of any officer  
employee of the state of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill.  
House Bill 2296. Nardulli. A Bill for an Act to amend the  
Adult Education Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill  
2347. Pierce. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois  
Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill  
2372. Shea, Stone. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois  
Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2386.  
Keller. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway  
Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2400. Leverenz.  
A Bill for an Act to amend an act to revise the law in relation  
to Private Employment Agencies. Third Reading of the Bill.  
On page 28, House Bill 2425. Garmisa. A Bill for an Act  
to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill.  
House Bill 2435. Kozubowski. A Bill for an Act to amend  
the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. The next  
bill has been removed from the list, 2438 is removed.  
On page 29, House Bill 2538. Getty. A Bill for an Act  
to amend an act to provide for the licensing and regulation  
of Detectives and Detective Agencies. Third Reading of the  
Bill. House Bill 2560. Collins. A Bill for an Act to  
amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill.  
House Bill 2561. Greisheimer. A Bill for an Act to amend



the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2566. E.G. Steel. A Bill for an act Relating to Fire Protection in Certain Areas. Third Reading of the Bill. The next bill has been removed from the agreed list, 2567 is removed. House Bill 2574. Palmer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 30, House Bill 2596. Satterwaithe. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2620. Capparelli. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 31, House Bill 2627. Taylor. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2628. Taylor. A Bill for an Act to amend an act Codifying the Powers and Duties of the Department of Mental Health. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2692. C.M. Stiehl. A Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2693. C.M. Stiehl. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2694. C.M. Stiehl. A Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 32, House Bill 2770. McPartlin, Shea. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill. "

Giorgi: "Representative Bradley?"

Bradley: "That one was off the list, requested that that be removed from the list."

Giorgi: "What was that number again?"

O'Brien: "That Bill was on/off, on/off, again."

Bradley: "It's off."

Giorgi: "It's off the list."

O'Brien: "House Bill 2770 is removed from the agreed list.

House Bil 2781. Skinner. A Bill for an Act Prohibit the Requirement for Excess Funds Kept in Escrow Accounts. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2784. Telscer.



A Bill for An Act to amend the Illinois Pension Fund.

Third Reading of the Bill. Question on 2784."

Giorgi: "Representative Bradley?"

O'Brien: "Representative Bradley?"

Bradley: "That was taken off the list."

O'Brien: "2784 is removed from the list. House Bill 2788.

Rigney. A Bill for an Act to amend an act to revise the law in relation to Counties. Third Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 2815. Shea. A Bill for an Act to amend an act to revise the law in relation to Construction of the Statutes.

Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2825. Garmisa.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code.

Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2826. Brinkmeier.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third

Reading of the Bill. On page 33, House Bill 2830.

Satterwaithe. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act.

Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2851. Farley.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code.

Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2876. Skinner.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Local Library Act.

Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2882. Klosak. A

Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code.

Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2885. Pierce.

A Bill for an Act to Create the Illinois Solar Energy

Enabling Act. Third Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2909.

Leverenz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Fire

Protection Training Act. Third Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 2916. Catania. A Bill for an Act relating

to the Hiring of Persons for State Agencies. Third Reading of the Bill. On page 34, House Bill 2957. Flinn. A Bill

for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of

the Bill. House Bill 2964. Yourell. A Bill for an Act

to amend an act concerning land titles. Third Reading of

the Bill. And that's it."

Giorgi: "For what purpose does Mr. Cunningham arise?"



Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire as to the status of 2195. Is it on or off and if it's off, will whoever take it off explain why so that I might know. And then I'll have some things to say."

Giorgi: "Representative Bradley. On House Bill 21... Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, if it's either on or off, but the explanation of why it's on or off, you know, that's not the question."

Cunningham: "That is the question and the honor of the House is involved. If a man...if a Bill can be taken off..."

Giorgi: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, would the Clerk please just read the list of Bills?"

Giorgi: "We're completed reading the list. Mr. Bradley, on the list."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I now move for the passage of the Bills that were just read by..."

Jack O'Brien: "I've got some to be removed. House Bill 1250 is removed from the list. On page 9, 1250 is removed. On also on page 9 House Bill 1252 is removed from the list."

Giorgi: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "I defer...Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Those two were requested that they be taken off and with the agreement by the...with...with the agreement of the Minority Leader, those two were taken off the list."

Giorgi: "Repeat those numbers Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bills 1250 and House Bill 1252 were removed."

Giorgi: "Now the question is, shall these Bills pass? All in favor will signify by voting aye. And those opposed by voting nay. And those that want to be listed voting against any specific Bills make a list of them and give them to the Clerk so it'll be journalized."



Representative Cunningham to explain his vote."

Cunningham: "I want the record to be loud and clear. I made the mistake of voting my conscience in regard to the check casher's bill in Chicago and I was told by the Chicago Mafia, of whom I am surrounded, that my Bill would be taken off and I thought it was beyond...beyond the limit...it was taken off...it was..."

Giorgi: "Representative Shea. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I think that gentleman is absolutely out of line, owes this House an apology. Just absolutely out of order and...owes this House an apology 'cause he's just wrong."

Giorgi: "Mr. Walsh, Minority Leader. Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker on a lighter note, the...House Bill 1696..."

Giorgi: "Mr. Walsh has the Floor, you'll all get a chance to explain your vote."

Walsh: "House Bill 1696..."

Giorgi: "Mr. Walsh...you yield to Mr..."

Walsh: "Well, if he wishes, fine."

Giorgi: "Mr. Peters. Mr. Capuzi, I think he's more indignant. Mr. Capuzi."

Capuzi: "You better believe it. Now Mr. Speaker, this gentleman asked me if his name, if I had recommended that his Bill be taken off the...of this agreed list. I gave him my word and every man in this House knows that when I give my word to anything, I keep my word. And I told him his name was not taken off. Now it wasn't and if it was it was no...not by me and neither was Borchers or anybody else's Bill taken off. In a fit of anger I can say I can do something but then I won't do it and I...he asked me and I gave him the answer and that's my story. Now he can go around and say what the hell ever he wants."

Giorgi: "Mr. Cunningham, I think you're entitled to the Floor now."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, this...the thing run? This



is a question of fact. I went over and asked...  
do I...do I have the Floor? Are you afraid to hear  
the truth? Then shut up and I'll tell you. Now I went  
over to Representative Bradley and said, was my name  
taken off and he said, yes it was taken off. Well,  
why? Because six came over from your area and none from  
our side. Now, I asked the Clerk was 2195 taken off..."

Giorgi: "Hold it right there, Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Bradley  
would like to rebut you immediately, Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Just for the purpose of correction, I didn't say  
from your area. Now if you'd listen sometime instead  
talking all the time, you'd know what we said."

Giorgi: "Mr. Cunningham, it's your turn to walk the plank  
again."

Cunningham: "Water...water can be no dirtier than the..."

Giorgi: "Mr. Shea. Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, could we get on this roll call and  
save the personalities for some other time?"

Giorgi: "Okay. On this question we have 119 - 120...  
Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "I...I...Mr. Speaker, I just have an inquiry of the  
Chair. Now, that one of our Members circulated a sheet  
on House Bill 1696 and submitted it to the Clerk and I  
wonder if House Bill 1696 has been removed from this list?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Bradley, 1696."

Bradley: "Have no record that we...there was a request to  
have that removed."

Walsh: "I...I defer, Mr. Speaker, to Representative  
Ron Hoffman."

Giorgi: "Representative Hoffman on 1696 please."

Hoffman: "I think, Mr. Speaker, this is an example of exactly  
what we've gotten ourselves into. I went over and I  
spoke to Mr. Bradley and asked if there were sufficient  
signatures on this and he indicated no. The reason I  
made the inquiry is this particular Bill was beaten by  
this General Assembly last Session and I think





the process...we've gotten ourselves into, is we're passing Bills here not really knowing what they're doing. I would venture to say the majority of the Members did not accurately go over this list and if you want 12 Members to verify that this Bill was beat last Session and should not technically or even morally go over on an agreed list I'll get 12 signatures."

Giorgi: "Representative Chapman on a point of personal privilege."

Chapman: "...It really is beside the point but this Bill was passed by this House in the last Session, Mr. Hoffman. It was killed in the Senate. It's a simple Bill."

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Peters, let's speed it up."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, on this House Floor, the three years that I have had the privilege of serving here, individuals for one reason or another have lost their temper, have lost their statement, have made unkind remarks, but we can understand those things because it's in the realm of political debate, the political infighting that is part of this Democratic process that we are involved in. But there are times, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, when it goes too far, when it infers too much, when it cuts too deeply. The remarks made were not directed towards me but as a Member of this House I feel ashamed and insulted that they were made here. I feel ashamed and insulted that the House would tolerate that kind of inference and that kind of implication. I feel ashamed and insulted that any man, any man, any woman who is a Member of this House, that their reasons for doing whatever they do are cast on the water of suspicion, innuendo and downright insults not only to this House but to all the State of Illinois. We've had just too damn much of this kind of stuff in our political system. It's degrading to us, it's degrading to all of us and I'm not saying..and I'm not saying



about the man who said it, let his conscience speak to himself but it's degrading to our entire system. I resent it Mr. Speaker and I'm going to say to you right now, I'm not going to forget it."

Giorgi: "On this question 124 ayes, 6 nays, 23 voting present. These Bills are declared passed. Mr. Choate to say whatever he wants to say. Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, if you'll tell your operator how to run the thing down here after 4 months maybe the lights can come on a little quicker."

Giorgi: "Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've been around here for a few years as Representative Peters just stated that he had been and there's a lot of other Members of this House have been, I've heard charges and countercharges in the past and I've heard people get up on a personal vein and castigate their friend and too often my friends you contribute to the bad image as Representative Peters just said, the bad image, the public image that we have today in this Legislative Body simply because you don't wait a second and weigh your conscience as far as the utterance of words are concerned. You don't stop to think in the height of anger, in the height of debate the consequence of utterance about to come out of your mouth and I say this to those of you who took offense at the utterances of one of my colleague from the southern end of the State, that I apologize to you for him and I come from a little bit farther south in the State as well as a couple of other Members around me and you've got friends in southern Illinois."

Giorgi: "Representative Shea, you were seeking recognition? Representative Dunn. Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was reminded a while ago ...outburst of my good friend Roscoe and I was ashamed too for what he said and I'm sure that he is. I was reminded and I looked in the new Constitution of our



good friend Victor Arego and how he abhorred and how he thought thing such as was said was really terrible. I remember Section 30 of the Bill of Rights and I'd like to read it to you. "To promote..." this is Section 20 Individual Dignity, "to promote individual dignity, communications that portray...criminality, depravity or lack of virtue in, or that incite violent, hatred, abuse or hostility toward a person or group of persons by reasons of or by reference to religious, racial, ethnic, national or regional affiliation are condemned." I just call that to your attention, and think we ought to remember Victor Arego. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Thank you, Mr. Dunn. On the order of Third Reading ...seek recognition. Representative Deuster, for what reason do you arise?"

Deuster: "Yes, I just wanted to arise to explain my present vote and I want to say this and I...nothing related to the prior subject at all. I simply want to say to all Members of this House that you ought to take a look at this Calendar of all the Bills that are not on the agreed list that are remaining here and during the course of this evening I wandered around this Floor visiting casually with the Leadership and the friends on both sides of the aisle and the best judgment I have as to what the plan our Leadership have is that there is no plan to resolve this and there's a general consensus as I sense it, that all these Bills are generally going to go down the tube, that we're just going to plod on the way we are and the reason that I'm voting no is because...voting present is sort of a protest over the fact I don't think we should be asked to vote on an agreed list of Bills like this unless our Leadership get together and work out some orderly plan to resolve this dilemma other<sup>than</sup>/simply suggesting to us that all our Bills, all the Bills, that are the result of our deliberate Committee's work are going down the tube and that will make everyone happy including



the taxpayers of Illinois. I'm protesting that. I would like to see our Leaders at least get together tonight and work something out orderly, if they possibly can, and certainly I'd like to suggest that they try and contrive a Fall calendar so some of these serious Bills maybe they're not important to all Members but I think all Members who have introduced Bills, all Committees who put them out on the Floor would like to have them have some deliberate treatment and perhaps putting them on a Fall calendar would be an orderly way to resolve this and I would urge our Leaders to try and work out an orderly plan. That's the reason for my present vote and I thank you."

Giorgi: "The Minority Leader, Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I would like leave to have two motion considered that are on the Clerk's desk and I would like the Clerk to read those motions."

Jack O'Brien: "Motion 1. Mr. Speaker, I move that Rule 1A of the Temporary Joint Rules of the 79th General Assembly be suspended to change the dates for the final day for Third Reading and passage of Bills from the House of origin from May 23 to May 27, 1975 and if this Motion is adopted that the Clerk of the House inform the Senate of our action. Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Would you read the other Motion, Mr. Speaker?"

Jack O'Brien: "Motion #2. Mr. Speaker, I move that Rule 36 of the Temporary House Rules of the 79th General Assembly be suspended to change the dates for the final day for Third Reading and passage of nonexempt House Bills from May 23 to May 27, 1975. Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I...on Tuesday night, I said on this House Floor that I wanted to have every Legislator that has a Bill on Second or Third Reading at that time to have the opportunity to have his Bill heard. And I said at that time that I would do everything I could to insure every Member of that privilege. Now we tried the agreed



Bill list the other day, we cancelled Committee meetings and that didn't work too successfully, we cancelled Committee meetings for this week, that hasn't worked and we're in a situation now where it's impossible to have every Bill called by tomorrow night at midnight. We've been here a long time and we've worked hard and we're pretty well frayed and I think, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that if we're going to maintain the integrity of this Body, we should adopt these two motions extending the deadline for the passage of House Bills until next Tuesday. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Mr. Yourell on the motion."

Yourell: "Yes, I'd like to ask the distinguished Minority Leader a question."

Giorgi: "Mr. Washburn."

Yourell: "Motion #1, Bud, you know I made a motion a couple of days ago relative to all the Bills that are on the calendar and that motion was voted down. It's not my intention to make that motion again but I would ask you this question. I think we all realize that with the multitude of Bills left on the calendar irrespective of the Bills that been voted on on the agreed list, that in order to make your motion a reality and I want you to know that I'm sincere and I want to do this, I want to stay here Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and the date that you mentioned is the 27th and that's Tuesday but if we don't stay here Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday your motion is meaningless. If we do not stay here over the weekend and work, Bud, with the Republican commitment, with the Democratic commitment that your motion is absolutely meaningless and will have no affect on the remaining Bills on that calendar. We cannot go home Saturday and Sunday, come back Monday and expect to move the remaining Bills by Tuesday night at midnight. Now that's the dilemma that we're in and that is the thing we have to face more than anything else, we have



to make a determination if all of the Bills on this calendar on Third Reading are important as I know they are to each and every Member; and I'm willing to stay Saturday, Sunday, Monday and til midnight on the 27th is the day that you mentioned. Now if that is your intention, they I'll certainly support your motion."

Giorgi: "Representative Bradley on the motion."

Bradley: "Well, thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm going to have to rise to oppose this motion. We adopted these Rules quite sometime ago and..."

Giorgi: "...For what reason does Representative Schraeder rise?"

Schraeder: "...Mr. Speaker, we were on order of House Bills Third Reading and I asked whether or not these motions are allowable at this point in the game?"

Giorgi: "Yes they are."

Schraeder: "I think it's...out of order."

Giorgi: "Is in order. Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I would move that this House stand in recess for 30 minutes for purpose of a Democratic conference in Room 113."

Giorgi: "Motion is to recess for 30 minutes for the purpose of a Democratic caucus. All in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed nay. The ayes have it. Recess is declared for 30 minutes. Room 113."

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to order and the Members will please be in their seats. Chair recognizes Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we've had our Democratic conference...we'll meet with the Democratic Leadership tomorrow, we'll be back to tell you what we will do with you in the Republican side. Now, Mr. Speaker, I move that we do now adjourn."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor vote aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it. We stand adjourned. "



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Shea: "...will meet here at 10 a. m."



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
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<u>TIME</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
10:00	Speaker Redmond	
10:00	Reverend Krueger	Prayer.
	Speaker Redmond	
10:04	Jack O'Brien	
	Speaker Redmond	Introduction First Reading.
10:04	Jack O'Brien	
10:14	Speaker Redmond	
10:14	Jack O'Brien	House Resolution.
	Shea	
10:14	Giorgi	
10:15	Shea	
	Jack O'Brien	House Joint Resolution 53.
10:16	Shea	Resolution adopted.
10:17	Tipsword	Inquiry.
	Shea	
	Selcke	House Bill 1443
	Shea	
10:18	Skinner	Sponsor.
	Shea	
	Bradley)	Yield
	Skinner)	
10:20	Schneider)	
	Bradley )	



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10:21 Shea House Bill 1443 passed.

10:22 Washburn  
Shea  
Friedland  
Shea  
Selcke  
10:25 Shea  
10:25 Deavers  
10:26 Shea  
Giorgi )  
Deavers) )  
10:27 Shea  
10:28 Selcke  
Shea  
10:28 Kosinski  
10:30 Shea  
Lundy )  
Kosinski) )  
Willer  
10:35 Stearney)  
Kosinski) )  
Shea  
10:35 Sangmeister  
Shea  
10:37 Washington  
Shea  
10:39 McAuliffe  
Shea

HB 1453, 1454, 1456 & 1458.

HB 1457 tabled.

HB 1453, 1454, 1456, 1458.

Sponsor.

Question.

HB 1453, 1454, 1456, 1458.  
HB 1470.

Sponsor.  
HB 1470.

Question

Question.



10:40 Kozubowski  
Shea

10:40 Kosinski

10:42 Shea House Bill 1470.

10:43 Duff Point of order.  
Shea House Bill 1470 passed.

10:43 Selcke House Bill 1478.

10:43 Leinenweber Sponsor  
Shea

10:47 Jaffe  
Shea

10:47 Geo-Karis

10:48 Leinenweber

10:50 Shea

10:50 Schlickman Oppose.  
Shea  
Mahar  
Shea

10:51 Fleck Moves previous question.  
Shea Ayes have it.

10:52 Leinenweber

10:53 Shea House Bill 1478 lost.  
Selcke House Bill 1484.

10:54 Yourell Sponsor.  
Shea

10:55 McMaster  
Yourell  
McMaster



Shea

10:55 McMaster

Shea

10:57 Palmer Question.

Yourell

Shea

11:00 Sevcik

11:00 Yourell

Shea

11:01 Yourell To close.

Shea House Bill 1484 lost.

Selcke House Bill 1489.

Shea

Deavers

11:04 Hirschfeld

11:05 Deavers Sponsor

Shea

11:07 Maragos

Shea

11:08 Schlickman

Shea

11:08 Schraeder

Shea

11:09 Mugalian

Shea

11:10 Friedland Move the previous question.

Shea Ayes have it.

11:10 Deavers To close.



11:10 Shea House Bill 1489 lost.  
 Madigan Announcement-St Mary's in Pontiac.  
 Shea  
 Selcke House Bill 1492.

11:12 Shea  
 Terzich Sponsor.  
 11:13 Shea House Bill 1492 passed.  
 11:14 Selcke House Bill 1499.  
 Shea

11:14 Madigan Sponsor.  
 Shea House Bill 1499 passed.  
 ?  
 Selcke House Bill 1503.

11:15 Shea  
 11:15 Waddell  
 Shea

11:17 Skinner  
 11:18 Shea House Bill 1503 passed.  
 11:19 Selcke House Bill 1506.  
 Shea  
 Berman House Bill 1506.

11:24 Shea  
 ?  
 Shea

11:24 Walsh  
 Shea

11:25 Bradley



11:30	Berman	
	Shea	House Bill 1506 passed.
11:32	Borchers	Point of personal privilege.
	Shea	
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 1509 Third Reading
11:34	Lechowicz	Sponsor
	Shea	
11:35	Mugalian	
	Shea	
11:37	Skinner	
	Shea	
11:38	Lechowicz	
11:39	Shea	House Bill 1509 passed.
11:40	Selcke	House Bill 1513.
11:40	Shea	
11:40	Pierce	Sponsor.
11:40	Shea	House Bill 1513 passed.
11:41	Washburn	Introduction.
11:43	Shea	House Bill 1515
11:43	Pierce	Sponsor
11:44	Shea	House Bill 1515 passed.
11:45	Selcke	House Bill 5121.
	Shea	
11:45	Craig	Leave to table back to Second for Amend.
	Selcke	Amendment #1.
	Shea	
11:45	Craig	Move for adoption Amendment #1.
	Shea	Amendment adopted.



11:46 Selcke Amendment #2.  
 Shea Amendment adopted.  
 Selcke Amendment #3.  
 Shea

11:46 Skinner

11:47 Shea

11:47 Craig Amendment #3.  
 Shea

11:48 Hirschfeld  
 Shea Amendment adopted Third Reading.  
 11:48 Selcke House Bill 1524 Third Reading.  
 Shea

11:49 Brinkmeier Sponsor.  
 Shea House Bill 1524 passed.  
 11:50 Selcke House Bill 1527 Third Reading.  
 Shea  
 Reed Sponsor.  
 11:50 Shea House Bill 1527 passed.  
 11:50 Selcke House Bill 1528.  
 Shea

11:50 Von Boeckman Sponsor.  
 Shea House Bill 1528 passed.  
 Jack O'Brien House Bill 1538.

11:52 Stearney  
 Shea House Bill 1538 passed.

11:53 Choate Leave to take 2687 & return to Transportation for interim study.  
 Shea Leave.



11:54	Maragos		Leave to table House Bill 3020 Revenue Committee.
	Shea		Leave to table.
11:54	Shea		
11:54	Houlihan, J.		
11:58	Shea		
11:59	Choate	)	Yield?
12:00	Houlihan, D.)	)	
	Shea		
	Totten	)	Yield?
12:01	Houlihan	)	
	Shea		Order.
12:05	Houlihan, D.)	)	
	Totten	)	
	Shea		
12:08	McClain	)	
	Houlihan, D.)	)	Question.
	Shea		
12:10	Lechowicz		
	Shea		
12:12	Ebbesen		Move previous question.
	Shea		Ayes have it.
12:12	Houlihan, J.		To close.
12:12	Shea		House Bill 1539.
12:13	Neff		
	Shea		
12:13	Schlickman		Explain vote.
	Shea		





12:14 Deuster Explain vote.  
 Shea House Bill 1539 passed.

12:15 Jack O'Brien House Bill 1542 Third Reading.  
 Shea

12:15 Yourell) Sponsor.  
 )  
 Shea )

12:20 Friedrich  
 Shea

12:20 Kosinski  
 Shea

12:22 Hudson  
 Shea  
 Davis  
 Shea

12:27 Ebbesen Move previous question.  
 Shea Ayes have it.

12:27 Yourell

12:28 Borchers Explain vote.

12:30 Shea  
 Barnes?

12:30 Shea Bring remarks to close.  
 Barnes

12:31 Shea House Bill 1542 lost.  
 Jack O'Brien House Bill 1557 Third Reading.  
 Shea

12:31 Jaffe  
 Shea House Bill 1560.  
 Jack O'Brien



12:32 Sangmeister  
Shea

12:33 Stearney )  
12:33 Sangmeister)

12:35 Stearney Address the Bill.  
Shea

12:35 Schlickman  
Shea

12:35 Stone  
Shea

12:37 Getty  
Sangmeister

12:38 Geo-Karis

12:39 Shea House Bill 1560 passed.  
Jack O'Brien House Bill 1562.  
Shea

12:40 Satterthwaite  
Shea  
Matijeich  
Satterthwaite

12:42 Deavers  
Shea  
Satterthwaite)

12:43 Flinn )  
Shea )

12:45 Bluthardt )  
Satterthwaite)  
Shea )



	McCourt		Move previous question.
12:46	Shea		Ayes have it.
12:46	Satterthwaite		To close.
12:48	Shea		House Bill 1562 lost.
12:48	Jack O'Brien		House Bill 1569 Third Reading.
	Shea		Break for lunch.
	Walsh		
	Shea		
12:50	Brinkmeier		Sponsor.
12:50	Shea		House Bill 1569.
12:51	McClain		Question.
	Brinkmeier)		
	Shea )		
12:55	Deuster )		
	Shea		
	Taylor		Moves previous question.
	Shea		
	Brinkmeier		
	Shea		Vote.
	Chapman		Explain vote.
	Shea		
12:58	Palmer		Explain vote.
	Shea		
	McClain		Explain vote.
	Shea		
	Brinkmeier		Explain vote.
	Shea		Bring remarks to close.
	Brinkmeier		Continues.



Shea	
Matijevich	Explain vote
Shea	
Fleck	Explain vote.
Shea	
Walsh	Take Bill back to Second Reading.
Shea	Postpone consideration.
Jack O'Brien	1572 Third Reading.
Shea	Recog. of Representative.
Houlihan	Explain vote.
Shea	Vote-take record-passed. Stand in recess for 5 minutes.
Jack O'Brien	Senate Bills First Reading.
Shea	1573
Selcke	1573 Third Reading.
Shea	1573
Houlihan, D.	
Shea	Vote
Mann	Question
Houlihan, D.	
Shea	
Katz	Question.
Shea	Yields.
Katz	Question asked.
Houlihan, D.	Discussion.
Shea	
Anderson	Question.
Houlihan, D.	



Anderson )	
Houlihan, D.)	
Shea	Take the record-passed.
Selcke	1574. Third Reading.
Shea	
Madigan	Explains the Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Bluthardt	Question.
Shea	1574 Yields.
Bluthardt )	
Madigan )	Discussion on the Bill.
Shea	
Palmer )	
Madigan )	Question.
Palmer	Discussion.
Shea	Speaks on the Bill.
Houlihan, D.	Supports the Bill.
Shea	
Anderson	Question.
Shea	Yields.
Anderson	Question asked.
Shea	
Madigan )	
Anderson)	Response.
Shea	Discussion.
Berman	
Shea	
Maragos	



	Shea	
	Mann	1574 on the question.
	Shea	
	Madigan	To close.
	Shea	Vote.
	Bluthardt	To explain vote.
	Shea	
	Palmer	Asks for verification.
	Shea	Take the record.
	Selcke	Verification.
	Shea	
	Selcke	Continues
	Shea	Proceed with affirmative roll call.
	Palmer )	Checking roll call.
	Shea )	
	Madigan	Announcement of school class present.
	Shea	
	Walsh	Announcement of school class.
	Shea	
	Hirschfeld	
	Shea	
	Palmer	Parliamentary inquiry.
2:34	Fleck	Parliamentary inquiry.
	Shea	House Bill 1575 Third Reading.
2:35	Madigan	House Bill 1575 Sponsor.
2:36	Shea	House Bill 1575 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1584 Third Reading.
	Shea	



	Telcser	Sponsor.
2:39	Shea	House Bill 184 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1591 Third Reading.
	Shea	
2:40	Maragos	Sponsor.
2:42	Shea	House Bill 1591.
2:42	Schlickman)	Question.
2:42	Maragos )	
	Shea	
2:43	Skinner	
	Shea	
	Fleck	Yield?
2:43	Maragos	
	Shea	
	Grotberg )	
2:45	Maragos )	
2:47	Shea	House Bill 1591 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1592 Third Reading.
	Shea	
2:47	Taylor	Sponsor.
	Shea	
2:48	Schlickman	
	Shea	
2:49	Taylor	To close.
2:50	Shea	House Bill 1592 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1596 Third Reading.
	Shea	
	Lauer	Sponsor. Leave to place on interim study.



	Shea	
	Fred	House Bill 1598 Third Reading.
	Shea	
2:52	Leverenz	Sponsor.
	Shea	House Bill 1598 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1608 Third Reading.
	Shea	
2:53	Marovitz	Sponsor.
	Shea	
	Leinenweber )	Question.
	Marovitz )	
2:55	Shea	
	Fleck )	
2:55	Marovitz )	
	Shea	
2:57	Totten )	Question
	Marovitz )	
	Shea	
	Pierce )	Question.
3:00	Marovitz )	Discussion.
	Shea )	
	Schraeder	Move previous question.
	Shea	
	Marovitz	
	Shea	
3:03	Ryan	
	Shea	
	Geo-Karis	





	Shea	
	Fleck	
	Shea	
	Leinenweber	
	Shea	House Bill 1608 passed.
3:05	Shea	House Bill 1629.
	Selcke	
	Lundy	Sponsor.
3:07	Shea	House Bill 1629 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1654.
	Shea	
3:08	Giorgi	Sponsor.
	Shea	
3:08	Hudson)	Question.
	Giorgi)	
	Hudson)	
3:12	Shea	
	Geo-Karis)	
3:13	Giorgi )	
	Shea	
	Friedland	Move question.
3:16	Giorgi	To close.
3:17	Shea	House Bill 1654.
3:17	Tuerk	Speak against Bill.
	Shea	
3:18	Schlickman	Against.
3:19	Shea	
3:19	Barnes	For.



	Shea	
3:21	Hudson	Explain vote.
	Shea	
3:24	Hanahan)	
	Shea )	
3:26	Tuerk	Verification.
	Shea	
	Catania	
	Shea	
3:27	Selcke	Poll absentees.
	Shea )	
	Selcke)	Mr. Walsh
	Tuerk)	Verification.
3:38	Shea )	
	Selcke	Verification House Bill 1654 passed.
	Geo-Karis	House Bill 1658.
	Shea	Sponsor.
3:41	Rigney	House Bill 1658.
3:42	Geo-Karis	
3:43	Mahar )	
	Geo-Karis)	Yield?
	Shea	
	McMaster )	
3:45	Geo-Karis)	Yield?
	Van Duyne	Yield?
3:46	Geo-Karis	
3:47	Calvo	Previous Question.
	Shea	



3:49	Geo-Karis	
3:49	Shea	House Bill 1658.
	Deuster	
3:50	Geo-Karis	Postpone consideration.
	Shea	
	Selcke	House Bill 1659 Third Reading.
	Shea	
3:50	Carroll	
	Shea	House Bill 1659 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 1665 Third Reading.
	Shea	
3:53	Macdonald	Sponsor.
	Shea	
3:55	Skinner	
	Shea	House Bill 1665 failed.
3:55	DiPrima	Announcement 'poppies'.
	Shea	
3:56	Pierce	
	Shea	
	Stone	Move for suspension vote.
	Shea	
3:59	Schlickman	
	Shea	
4:00	Walsh	
	Shea)	
	)	
	Mann)	
	Shea	
4:03	Choate	



Shea

4:05 Duff

Shea

4:06 Stone

Shea

Borchers

Fred

House Bill 1669.

Shea

4:07 Mugalian

Shea

House Bill 1669. *P. 142*

4:08 McCourt )

)

4:09 Mugalian)

Shea

4:10 Deuster )

)

4:11 Mugalian )

Shea

Lucco

Shea

4:12 Hoffman, R.K. Question.

Shea Yields.

Hoffman, R.K.) Question asked

) Response

Mugalian ) Discussion.

Shea

Ewing

Speaks on the Bill.

Shea

Brinkmeier

Shea

Brinkmeier



Shea	
Grotberg	Question.
Mugalian	House Bill 1669.
Shea	
Simms	Moves previous question.
Shea	So moved.
Mugalian	To close.
Shea	Vote-take the record-passed.
Selcke	1672.
Shea	
McClain	
Shea	Hear 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675 as a series.
Selcke	Reads the other Bills.
Shea	
McClain	Explains Bills 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675.
Shea	Vote-Bills passed.
Selcke	1694. Third Reading.
Shea	
Chapman	Explains Bill.
Shea	
Chapman	Continues Explanation.
Shea	
Borchers	Question.
Shea	1694.
Walsh	Discussion.
Shea	
McCourt	Discussion.
Shea	



Fleck	
Shea	
Chapman	To close.
Shea	Vote.
Chapman	Explain vote.
Shea	
McGrew	Explain vote.
Shea	
Mann	
Shea	
Chapman	Postpone consideration of 1694.
Shea	1698.
Selcke	1698 Third Reading.
Chapman	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Chapman	Continues.
Shea	1698.
Arnell	1698 Speaks on the Bill-opposition.
Shea	
Yourell	Supports the Bill.
Shea	
Collins	Opposes the Bill.
Shea	
Schlickman	Discussion on Bill.
Shea	
Chapman	To close.
Shea	Vote-take the record-lost.
Choate	Asks leave.



Shea	Leave granted.
Schlickman	Point of order.
Shea	House Bill 1682.
Selcke	1682 Third Reading.
Shea	
Stone	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	Vote
Giorgi	Comment on Bill.
Shea	Take the record-passed.
Selcke	1703 Third Reading.
Shea	
Porter	Explains Bill-Sponsor-1703.
Shea	
Borchers	Discussion on the bill-opposes.
Shea	
Porter	To close.
Shea	Vote-take record-passed.
Selcke	1704-Third Reading.
Shea	1704-Recog of Representative.
Geo-Karis	Lady from Lake.
Shea	Sorry about that.
Geo-Karis	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Maragos	Question of Sponsor.
Geo-Karis	Response to question.
Shea	"Just answer the question..."
Geo-Karis	Continues.
Maragos	Question & Discussion.



Geo-Karis	Discussion.
Maragos	Speaks on the question.
Shea	1704 Recog of Representative.
Neff	Speaks in support of Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Van Boeckman	Supports Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representative
Anderson	Rises to support Bill.
Shea	Recog. of Representative
Kazt	Opposes Bill.
She	Recog of Representative
Stiehl	Supports Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representative
Calvo	Supports Bill.
Shea	Bring remark to close
Calvo	Continues.
Shea	Recog of Representative
Rigney	Moves previous question.
Shea	So moved.
Griesheimer	Comment on procedure.
Shea	
Geo-Karis	To close.
Shea	Vote.
Greisheimer	1704 Explains vote.
Shea	
Bluthardt	Explains vote.
Shea	Take record-passed.
Selcke	1729 Third Reading.





Shea	1729.
Hill	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Leinenweber	Question.
Shea	Yield.
Leinenweber	Question.
Hill	Answer.
Leinenweber	Opposes Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Kosinski	Opposes the Bill.
Shea	
Gaines	Supports Bill.
Shea	
Deuster	Question.
Shea	1729 Yields.
Deuster	Question
Hill	Response.
Deuster	Discussion.
Hill	Discussion.
Deuster	Thank you.
Shea	Recog. of Representative.
Hudson	Speaks directly on Bill.
Shea	
Fleck	Moves previous question.
Shea	So moved.
Hill	To close.
Shea	Vote.
Grotberg	Explanation of vote-oppose.



Shea	Bill passed.
Selcke	1732 Third Reading.
Shea	1732.
Meyer	1732 Leave to hear 1733 companion appropriation Bill.
Shea	Not hearing appropriation Bill.
Meyer	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Schneider	Speaks on Bill.
Meyer	1732 Response and discussion.
Schneider	
Meyer	No.
Schneider	Controls...
Meyer	Child completed...
Schneider	So what...
Meyer	That's correct.
Schneider	No Standards.
Meyer	Don't understand...
Schneider	The case before me...
Meyer	GI Bill
Shea	No arguments please.
Schneider	Discussion continues.
Shea	Recog of Representative
Leinenweber	Speaks in favor of the Bill.
Shea	
Meyer	To close.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Lundy	Question of Sponsor



Meyer	
Lundy	
Meyer	1732 Discussion on Bill.
Lundy	
Meyer	Pure voucher Bill.
Shea	
Willer	Question Sponsor.
Meyer	Response-curriculum.
Willer	Free schools - not preschool.
Meyer	
Shea	Unauthorized people off the floor.
Willer	
Meyer	
Willer	
Shea	
Hart	Moves previous question.
Shea	So moved.
Meyer	To close.
Shea	Vote.
Madison	Votes present.
Shea	Take record-passed.
Selcke	1730 Third Reading.
Shea	
Walsh	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Choate	Question.
Shea	Yields.



Choate	Comments.
Walsh	Comments.
Choate	Question asked.
Walsh	That's correct.
Choate	Discussion.
Walsh	
Choate	If I understand correctly...
Walsh	By of State Central Committee...
Choate	I'm fearful...
Shea	Recog of Representative
Tipswords	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representative
Kempiners	Opposes the Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representative
Kane	Question Sponsor.
Shea	
Walsh	
Kane	OK, I see that..."
Walsh	
Shea	
Madigan	Question.
Shea	Yield.
Madigan	Question asked.
Walsh	Response.
Shea	
Matijevich	Question.
Shea	Yields.
Matijevich	Question asked.



Shea	
Walsh	To close.
Shea	Vote
Kane	Explains vote.
Shea	
Walsh	Not right now.
Shea	Take record-passed.
Selcke	1735 Third Reading.
Shea	
Epton	1735 Leave to make remarks.
Shea	Granted.
Epton	1735 Comments of appreciation.
Shea	
Duff	Speaks on Bill-supports.
Shea	
Merlo	Commends Epton.
Shea	
Hart	Commends Epton.
Shea	Vote-passed.
Shea	Stand in recess for 5 minutes and then supper recess.
Lucco	Announcement.
Shea	63 Bills disposed today.
Selcke	Messages from the Senate.
Shea	Bradley come to podium.
Selcke	Senate Bills First Reading.
Shea	
Bradley)	Discussion on procedure.
Shea )	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Borchers	Point of personal privilege.
Shea	
Schraeder	
Shea	Calling Bills.
Walsh	Questions quorum.
Shea	1735.
Clerk	Third Reading of the Bills.
Shea	
Neff	Questions presence of 89 votes.
Shea	
Neff	Explains the Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	Vote-take the record-passed.
Shea	
Friedland	Point of information.
Shea	Leave granted.
Clerk	875 Third Reading.
Shea	875
Friedland	875 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	875
Houlihan	875 Supports the Bill.
Shea	875 Vote-take the record-passed.
Bradley	Ask leave to go out of order HB 2534.
Shea	No.
Bradley	Stretch it.
Shea	No.
Shea	1547 Take out of record.
Shea	1755 Take out of record.
Jack O'Brien	1766 Third Reading of Bill.



Shea	Leave to take back to Second.
Washington	Comments.
Shea	
Washington	Comments.
Shea	
Mann	Question of sequence.
Shea	Yes, to the question by Mann.
Mann	Thank you.
Shea	
Washington	Explains the Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Walsh	Question, controversy.
Shea	
Washington	
Shea	Leave it for Second.
Jack O'Brien	1782 Third Reading.
Shea	1782
Hoffman, R.K.	1782 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	1782 Vote-take record-passed.
Jack O'Brien	1783 Third Reading.
Shea	1783
Chapman	1783
Shea	
Chapman	Explains the Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Walsh	
Shea	Pass it-take out of record.
Jack O'Brien	1795 Third Reading.



Shea	1795.
Madigan	1795 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Borchers	
Shea	
Borchers	
Shea	
Friedland	Question.
Shea	Yield.
Friedland	Question asked.
Madigan	Answer.
Shea	1795 Vote-take record-passed.
Fennessey	1755 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	1755.
Jack O'Brien	Third Reading.
Shea	
Walsh	
Shea	Take out of record.
Jack O'Brien	1765 Third Reading.
Shea	1765.
Borchers	Point of personal privilege.
Shea	
Jack O'Brien	
Shea	
Taylor	Leave to table the Bill 1765.
Shea	Bill tabled.
Jack O'Brien	1807 Third Reading.
Kane	1807 Explains Bill-Sponsor.





Shea	
Hoffman, R. K.	Question asked.
Kane	Response and discussion.
Shea	Vote-take the record-passed.
Jack O'Brien	1820 Third Reading.
Shea	Take out of record.
Jack O'Brien	1828 Third Reading.
Shea	1828.
Macdonald	1828 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Kane	Urge no vote.
Shea	Vote-take the record-passed.
Bradley	Comment-recognize Rep. Kane.
Shea	1832.
Jack O'Brien	1832 Third Reading-alcoholic liquors.
Mann	1832 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	1832.
Gaines	Rise to oppose Bill.
Shea	
Deavers	Opposes.
Shea	
Bradley	Supports.
Shea	
Madigan	Supports.
Shea	
Borchers	1832 Opposes Bill.
Shea	
Brinkmeier	Moves previous question.



Shea	So moved.
Mann	To close.
Shea	Wait a minute - order.
Deuster	Point of order.
Shea	
Mann	To close.
Shea	To vote.
Ebbesen	Explains vote.
Shea	
Ebbesen	Rise in opposition to Bill.
Shea	Be in your seats.
Porter	Explains vote-Nay.
Shea	Order in Chamber.
Ewell	Explains vote-Aye.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Kent	Explains vote-Nay.
Shea	
Mautino	Explains vote-Aye.
Shea	1832
Neff	1832 Explains vote-Nay.
Shea	
Skinner	Point of personal privilege.
Shea	Out of order.
Skinner	Continues.
Shea	Shut off his mike.
Kosinski	Explains vote-Aye.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Fleck	Explains vote-Aye.



Shea	
Greiman	Explains vote.
Shea	
Mahar	Inquiry of the Chair.
Shea	89 votes.
Mahar	
Shea	
Madison	Explains vote-Present.
Shea	
Mann	Explains vote-Aye.
Shea	Take the record.
Borchers	
Shea	1832
Mann	Poll of absentees.
Shea	
Lauer	Explains vote.
Shea	89 votes needed.
Cunningham	Explains vote.
Shea	Bring remarks to a close.
Cunningham	
Shea	
Ebbesen	Explains vote-verification.
Shea	
Steele	Explains vote-Nay.
Shea	
Lucco	Explains vote-Aye.
Shea	
Davis	Explains vote.



Shea	
Choate	Explains vote.
Shea	
Hudson	Explains vote.
Shea	
Von Boeckman	1832 Change from aye to nay.
Shea	
Giorgi	Explains vote.
Shea	
Schlickman	
Shea	Order.
Schlickman	Explains vote.
Shea	
Bluthardt	
Shea	
Bluthardt	Change vote to nay.
Shea	New roll call.
Mann	Poll absentees.
Shea	Hold on a minute-proceed Mr. Clerk.
Jack O'Brien	Proceeds with absentees.
Shea	
Mann	Postpone consideration.
Shea	
Jack O'Brien	1755 Third Reading.
Shea	
Fennessey	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Madigan	Speaks on Bill-supports.



Shea	Recog. of Representative.
Kempiners	Opposes Bill.
Shea	
Madison	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	Recog of Representatives.
Hanahan	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	Bring remarks to close.
Hanahan	Continues.
Shea	
Collins	Rise to oppose Bill.
Shea	
McGrew	Moves previous question.
Shea	So moved.
Fennessey	To close.
Shea	1755 Vote.
Byers	Explains vote.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Walsh	Explains vote.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Houlihan	Explains vote.
Shea	Recog of representative.
Palmer	Explains vote.
Shea	Recog of representative.
Willer	Explains vote.
Shea	Recog of Representative.
Grotberg	Explains vote.
Shea	Take the record-passed.
Jack O'Brien	1766 Third Reading.



Shea	1766
Washington	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	House be in order.
Washington	Continues explanation.
Shea	
Schuneman	
Shea	
Schuneman	Question.
Washington	Response and discussion.
Schuneman	Who picks up loss?
Washington	Loss is minimal.
Schuneman	
Shea	
Washington	
Schuneman	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	Go ahead, sir.
Schuneman	Continues.
Shea	Take the record-passed.
Jack O'Brien	1769 Third reading.
Peters	1769 explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Hart	Speaks on Bill-support.
Shea	Vote-take record-passed.
Jack O'Brien	1771 Third Reading.
Shea	
Rayson	1771 explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	Vote.
Sangmeister	Question.



Shea	
Sangmeister	1771 Question asked.
Rayson	Response.
Sangmeister	Discussion.
Rayson	Discussion.
Sangmeister	Thank you.
Shea	Vote-take record-Bill lost.
Jack O'Brien	1783 Third Reading.
Shea	1783.
Chapman	1783 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Leinenweber	Question of Sponsor.
Chapman	Response and discussion.
Leinenweber	Discussion.
Chapman	Discussion.
Shea	Go ahead.
Chapman	Discussion.
Shea	
Leinenweber	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	
Ewell	Question asked.
Chapman	Response and discussion.
Ewell	1783 Speaks on Bill-support.
Shea	
Fleck	Question.
Shea	Yields.
Fleck	Question asked.
Chapman	Comment.



Fleck	Question.
Chapman	Discussion.
Fleck	Discussion.
Chapman	Amend in Senate.
Fleck	Opening statement.
Chapman	
Fleck	
Chapman	Discussion.
Fleck	Discussion.
Chapman	Discussion.
Fleck	Discussion.
Chapman	Discussion.
Fleck	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	
Chapman	To close.
Shea	1783 Vote-take record.
Grotberg	Explains vote-no.
Shea	
Byers	Explains vote-aye.
Shea	
McGrew	
Shea	
Downs	Explains vote.
Shea	Bring remarks to close.
Downs	Continues.
Shea	
Satterthwaite	Explains vote.
Shea	Take record-passed.





Kent	
Shea	
Kent	
Shea	Declared passed.
Jack O'Brien	1790 Third Reading.
Shea	1790.
Berman	1790.
Shea	1790 House be in order.
Berman	1790 explains Bill-Sponsor.
Shea	
Cunningham	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	
Kelly	Question.
Shea	Yield.
Kelly	Question asked.
Shea	House be in order and seats.
Berman	Response to Kelly.
Shea	
Yourell	Question to Sponsor.
Berman	Response.
Shea	
Duff	Will speak later.
Shea	
Jones	Speaks on Bill.
Shea	
McGrew	Moves previous question.
Shea	So moved.
Berman	



Shea	
Duff	1790 Speaks on Bill.
Shea	
Berman	To close.
Shea	Bring remarks to close.
Berman	Continues.
Shea	Vote.
Duff	Explains vote.
Shea	
Duff	
Shea	At ease for moment.
Madison	Mute question at this point.
Shea	
Duff	
Shea	
Duff	
Shea	Finally explains vote.
Williams	
Shea	Explains vote.
Kelly	
Shea	Explains vote.
Steele	
Shea	Explains vote.
Fleck	1790 Take record-passed.
Shea	Point of information.
Jack O'Brien	1798
Ebbesen	1798 Third Reading.
Shea	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
	Go ahead, sir.



Ebbesen	Continues
Shea	
Terzich	Question.
Shea	
Terzich	
Shea	
Terzich	
Shea	
Schraeder	
Shea	
Collins	Support.
Shea	
Lechowicz)	Question.
Ebbesen )	Discussion.
Shea	
Ebbesen	Discussion.
Shea	
Lechowicz	
Ebbesen	
Lechowicz	
Ebbesen	
Shea	
McCourt	Supports Bill.
Shea	
Kozubowski )	Question.
Ebbesen )	Discussion.
Shea	
Eptdon	Moves previous question.



Shea	So moved.
Ebbesen	To close.
Shea	Vote
Terzich	Explain vote.
Shea	
Schneider	Explain vote.
Shea	
Kempiners	Explain vote.
Shea	
Satterthwaite	Explain vote.
Shea	
Skinner	Explain vote.
Shea	
Merlo	
Shea	
Grotberg	
Shea	
Mugalian	
Shea	
Craig	
Shea	Take the record.
Ebbesen	Poll of absentees.
Shea	Request for verification.
Mudd	
Shea	
Mautino	Explain vote.
Shea	
Leverenz	



Shea

Choate Explain vote. 1790.

Tape ran out at this point.

Shea 1822

Schlickman 1822.

Hill 1822.

Schlickman 1822.

Hill 1822.

Schlickman 1822.

Hill )  
 )  
 Schlickman) 1822 Discussion.

Shea

Hill

Schlickman

Hill

Schlickman

Hill

Shea Vote on House Bill 1822 passed.

Jack O'Brien 1836 Third Reading.

Shea 1836.

Collins 1836 explains Bill-Sponsor.

Shea

Ebbesen Speaks on Bill.

Shea

Terzich

Shea

Ewell Question.

Collins



Ewell	
Shea	
Mudd	Discussion on Bill.
Shea	
Collins	To close.
Shea	Vote.
Merlo	Explain vote.
Shea	Take record-Bill lost.
Jack O'Brien	1840 Third Reading.
Pierce	1840 Explains Bill.
Jack O'Brien	1841 Third Reading.
Pierce	1840 & 1841 Explains both Bills.
Giorgi in the Chair.	
Dunn	Supports Bill.
Giorgi	1840 vote-take record-passed.
Pierce	1841-explains Bill.
Giorgi	Vote.
Jack O'Brien	1843 Third Reading.
Giorgi	1843.
Coffee	1843 Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Giorgi	
Hart	Speaks on Bill.
Giorgi	
Houlihan	Rise in opposition.
Giorgi	
Dunn	Opposes Bill.
Giorgi	
Schneider	



Giorgi	
Winchester	Opposes.
Giorgi	
Maragos	Moves previous question.
Giorgi	So moved.
Coffey	To close.
Giorgi	
Steele	Explains vote-yes.
Giorgi	1843
Schlickman	Explains vote.
Giorgi	
Coffey	Explains vote.
Giorgi	Take the record-Bill lost.
Jack O'Brien	1845 Third Reading.
Giorgi	1845
Getty	Explains Bill-Sponsor.
Giorgi	
Hart	Question of Sponsor.
Giorgi	
Sangmeister	Response
Hart	Discussion.
Sangmeister	
Hart	
Sangmeister	
Hart	
Sangmeister	
Hart	
Sangmeister	



Hart	
Giorgi	1845
Sangmeister	To close.
Giorgi	Vote-take record-passed.
Jack O'Brien	1850 Third Reading.
Giorgi	1850.
Washington	1850 explains Bill-Sponsor.
Giorgi	
Bradley	
Giorgi	
Washington	Controversy about this Bill.
Giorgi	
Stearney	Disagrees with Sponsor.
Giorgi	
Madison	Rise in support of Bill.
Giorgi	
Borchers	Question of Sponsor.
Washington	Response and discussion.
Giorgi	
Collins	Rise to support Bill.
Giorgi	
McAuliffe	Move previous question.
Giorgi	1850 so moved.
Washington	To close.
Giorgi	Vote.
Ewell	Explain vote-supports.
Giorgi	
McGrew	Point of order.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Giorgi	
Gaines	Explains vote-support.
Giorgi	
Huff	Explains vote.
Giorgi	
Washington	Explains vote.
Giorgi	Take the record-passed.
Capuzzi	Verification requested.
Giorgi	
Washington	Poll of absentees.
Giorgi	
Malloy	Votes aye.
Giorgi	Takes new roll call.
Washington	No objection.
Giorgi	New roll call.
Capuzzi	Point of personal privilege.
Giorgi	
Capuzzi	Personal privilege.
Giorgi	
Bradley	Discussion on schedule of Bills to be called.
Giorgi	
Barnes	
Giorgi	
Barnes	
Giorgi	
Shea	
Giorgi	



Dunn  
 Giorgi  
 Jack O'Brien Reads Bill on list.  
 Giorgi  
 Jack O'Brien  
 Giorgi  
 Jack O'Brien 2195 is off, continues.  
 Giorgi  
 Bradley  
 Jack O'Brien  
 Bradley  
 Giorgi  
 Jack O'Brien 2770 is removed, continues.  
 Bradley  
 Jack O'Brien 2784 is removed.  
 Giorgi  
 Cunningham Status of 2195.  
 Giorgi  
 Shea Responds to Cunningham.  
 Cunningham  
 Giorgi  
 Shea  
 Giorgi  
 Bradley Move to pass.  
 Jack O'Brien Bills to be removed.  
 Giorgi  
 Washburn Discussion on Bills removed.  
 Bradley



Giorgi

Jack O'Brien 1250 & 1252 removed.

Giorgi Vote on passage.

Cunningham To explain vote.

Giorgi

Shea Cunningham out of order.

Giorgi

Walsh 'On a lighter note' 1696.

Giorgi

Walsh

Giorgi

Capuzzi

Giorgi

Cunningham Discussion.

Giorgi

Bradley Correction.

Giorgi

Cunningham

Giorgi

Shea

Giorgi

Walsh Inquiry of Chair.

Giorgi

Bradley

Walsh Discussion on Bills off/on list.

Giorgi

Hoffman, R.

Giorgi



Chapman	Point of personal privilege.
Giorgi	All voted who wish?
Peters	
Giorgi	All Bills declared passed.
Choate	
Giorgi	
Shea	No.
Giorgi	
Dunn	
Giorgi	
Deuster	Explains 'present' vote.
Giorgi	
Washburn	
Jack O'Brien	Motion #1 read.
Washburn	
Jack O'Brien	Motion #2 read.
Washburn	Explains the motions.
Giorgi	
Yourell	Question of Sponsor of motions.
Giorgi	Yields.
Yourell	Question asked.
Giorgi	
Bradley	Opposes motion.
Giorgi	
Schraeder	
Giorgi	
Berman	Stand in recess for Democratic caucus.
Giorgi	So moved.



Speaker Redmond House come to order.  
Shea Move to adjourn.  
Speaker Redmond House adjourned.  
Shea Meet at 10 a. m.

