

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NINETY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

JUNE 23, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order. The Members will please be in their seats? We will be led in prayer this morning by our colleague, Corneal Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just received a telephone call from our colleague Emil Jones Jr. and this is what he says: 'Dear Corneal, my wife had a premature little girl this morning. Please say a pray for her and for my little girl. I will fly into Springfield tomorrow.' Let us pray. In the language of the Psalmist, O Lord, our God, you show your greatness in the sky and you show your glory over all the earth. Hear us as we declare this morning how excellent is your name in all the earth. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings Thou has ordained strength because of your enemies when I consider your heavens, the moon and the stars, which Thou has ordained. What is man, O God, that Thou art mindful of him? Or the son of man that Thou would even visit with him? You've given dominion of all the works of your hands. You've crowned him with glory and honor. You've made him just a little lower than the very angels. All things you've placed under this feet, yea to the beast of the field and the fowl of the air, fish of the sea and everything that passes through the paths of the sea, O Lord, my God, your name is excellent and great in all. You're here, you're there, you're everywhere, omnipotent in presence, be with our colleague, Emil Jones, this morning and be with his wife. Let us remember you define admonition even to your disciples when you said, 'suffer little children that come unto me and forbid them not for such is the kingdom of heaven. O Lord, be with them this morning and be with us here in our General Assembly. We pray in the name of Jesus, Amen.'"

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Messages from the Senate."

Jack O'Brien: "Messages from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in passage of the Bills of the following title; to wit: House Bills 2475, 2781, 2830, 2851, 2909, 2911, 3014,



3016, 3027, 3074, 3089, 3093 passed by the Senate June 21, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of the Bills of the following title; to wit: House Bills 2620, 2622, 2628, 2741 passed by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of Bills of the following title; to wit: House Bill 2541, 2566, 2590, 2596 passed by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Preamble and Joint Resolution to wit: House Joint Resolution #14 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Preamble and Joint Resolution to wit: House Joint Resolution #45, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Preamble and Joint Resolution to wit: House Joint Resolution #50, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Preamble and Joint Resolution to wit: House Joint Resolution #51, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Preamble and Joint Resolution to wit: House Joint Resolution #57, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm



directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 28 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bills of the following title, Senate Bill 35, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 44, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 45, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 55 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title; to wit: Senate Bill 73, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 87 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following



title, Senate Bill 138, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #2 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 155 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 173, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the Senate in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 183, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 204, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 275, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 283, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 286, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to



inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 302, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 306, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 327, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 334, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 336 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 338, concurred in by the June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 340, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House



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Amendments #1 and #2 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 343, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendments #1 and #2 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 344, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendments #1 and #2 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 346, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 350, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 358, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, House Bill 383, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 389, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 404, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message



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from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 406 concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 421, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 441, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 459, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 490, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 501, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendments #1, #2 and #3 of the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 511, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the



House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 516, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975.

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #2 to the Bill of the following titles, Senate Bill 522, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm direct to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #2 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 525, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 566, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 605, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 and #2 of the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 612, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 617, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975.

Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 639, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.



A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 713, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 728, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 742, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 800, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 of the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 836, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 841, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 969, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the



House adoption House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 1105, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 1120, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 1133, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill of the following title, Senate Bill 1139, concurred in by the Senate June 20, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. No further messages from the Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 395, R. Dunn et al."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 395 commends Ms. Ruth Walker for her presentation before the Natural Resources Committee on the possum. I move for the adoption of the Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of the Resolution. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Resolution is adopted. Further Resolutions?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 67, J. Houlihan."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee on Assignments. Representative Ebbessen. The order of business is non-concurrence."

Ebbessen: "Is that 184, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "On non-concurrence appears Senate Bill 184."

Ebbessen: "Mr. Speaker, I would ah.. move that ah... the House ah.. refuse to recede and we ah.. on Senate Bill 184 and we have a Conference Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House refuse to



recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 184. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no: The ayes have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #1. 208. Non-concurrence, 208. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do recede from Amendment ...House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 208."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 208. All in favor vote aye...."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, if I may, I'd like to advise the House that what I'm asking it what to do on behalf of the Senate sponsor, this Bill, House...Senate Bill 208 amended, or would amend the Campaign Disclosure Act and provide that in the event of Committees that both operate at the local and State level, that instead of the Committees filing separate reports, one for their local activities and one for their State activities, there would be a consolidated report. The Bill, as it originally came to us, provided that the consolidated report would be filed solely with the State Board of Elections. The Amendment that I offered and which that House adopted, provided that a copy of the consolidated report was to be filed both at the State level and at the local level. The sponsor of this Bill, the Senate sponsor, does not accept that and on his behalf, I do move that we do recede."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy, do you seek recognition?"

Lundy: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, would the maker of the motion yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Lundy: "Representative Schlickman, if we recede from this House Amendment, would that not mean that if a State political committee which carries upon activities on behalf of the local candidates, files its statement only at the State level that someone wishing to see a copy of that committee's report, would have to come to Springfield to do it? Could not get a copy at the County Clerk's Office?"

Schlickman: "Well not only would you have to apply to Springfield, but you wouldn't see the break-out between the local expenditures and the State expenditures."

Lundy: "Well as I understood your description of the Amendment from which



we're receding, it only related to where the report was filed. Do I understand now that if we recede from this Amendment, in addition to not having to file at the local level, it will not have the break-out separately?....A....the expenditures and activities on behalf of local candidates?"

Schlickman: "If we recede from this Amendment, as I am suggesting on behalf of the Senate sponsor, the Bill will go directly to the Governor in the form whereby a committee, which is State and local, would only have to file a consolidated report which would not break out local and State expenditures, but they would be in a consolidated form."

Lundy: "Then, for example, if I understand you correctly, a candidate, a local candidate who receives assistance from, for example, a...a... a...State Central Committee, there would be no way to tell what sort of, or from a State-wide organization such as the Illinois Democratic Fund for example, there would be no way to tell what kind of assistance that State-wide organization was giving to the local candidate?"

Schlickman: "There would be no way of telling by the committee's report, however by the candidate's report, that could be shown. The committee report would not show it as an expenditure, but the candidate's report would have to show it as revenue, income."

Lundy: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Lundy, I didn't get your last remarks."

Lundy: "I said thank you to the sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Schlickman has moved that the House recede from Senate Amendment...House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 208. This takes 89 votes. All in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker. I had hoped that the maker of the motion might give us some more explanation as to why the House ought to recede from what seems to me to be a very salutary House Amendment, namely, an Amendment which would make it possible to obtain locally copies of the Campaign Financing Report of State-wide organizations



which are involved in local campaigns. I don't see why you should have to go to Springfield to get those reports of committees that are involved in local campaigns. If it weren't a State-wide committee, if it were only a local committee involved in the campaign of a local candidate, you'd be able to get the report at the local level. And I don't see why...why we should differentiate as to availability of these reports between State-wide and local committees. If its a committee that's involved in local races, I think its report ought to be available locally."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman, we'd better take this out of the record now, the hour of eleven has arrived. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "No, I don't think you should take this out of the record, I think consideration postponed."

Speaker Redmond: "Alright, consideration postponed then. Representative Duff."

Duff: "I don't even know who's Bill that is, but if you have to take it out of the record because of our schedule, it seems a shame to me that you have to take a double shot at it."

Speaker Redmond: "I think so to, but Representative Schlickman requested it."

Duff: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. Consideration postponed, pardon me. Turn the doorkeeper on."

Doorkeeper: "Mr. Speaker, the Governor of Illinois, Honorable Dan J. Walker is at the door and his party wishes permission to enter these chambers."

Speaker Redmond: "The hour of eleven o'clock, designated the Joint Resolution having arrived, the Joint Session of the 79th General Assembly will come to order. The Members of the House and our esteemed guests from the State Senate please be in their seats. Mr. Clerk, is there a quorum of the House present?"

Jack O'Brien: "A quorum of the House is present."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. President, is a quorum of the Senate present?"

Senator Partee: "Mr. Speaker, a quorum of the Senate is in attendance."



Speaker Redmond: "Being a quorum of the House and a quorum of the Senate, the joint session is convened. Representative...Representative Rock... Senator Rock, pardon me for the compliment."

Rock: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Mr. President, I would move the adoption of the Joint Resolution calling for this joint session and asking for a Committee of Escort."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk, will you read the Resolution."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution #5 resolved that a Committee of ten be appointed, five from the House by the Speaker of the House, five from the Senate by the Committee of Committees of the Senate to await upon Captain Eugene E. Cernan and his Excellency, Governor Daniel Walker and escort them to the rostrum to address a joint assembly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen. Representative Winchester. Representative Fary. Representative Mulcahey. Representative DiPrima. And move for the adoption of the Resolution. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The motion is adopted. Will the Committee convene at the back of the chamber and escort the Governor and...DiPrima, Fary, Mulcahey."

Doorkeeper: "To be joined at the door by Senator Sevikas, McCarthy, Joyce, Mitchler and Howard R. Mohr."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Doorkeeper, will you admit the Honorable Governor and his party?"

Partee: "The Joint Session is pleased to have Captain Eugene A. Cernan of the United States Navy return to his native State of Illinois for the purpose of bequeathing lunar samples collected as a Space Craft Commander of Apollo Seventeen. The Governor of our State, Governor Dan Walker, will receive on behalf of all of us those samples. Captain Cernan. The Chair recognizes Governor Dan Walker."

Governor Walker: "Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honorable Members of the General Assembly. I am hear, this morning, as is obvious to introduce a very distinguished visitor. Astronaut Eugene Cernan, as you know, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Chicago and attended Proviso Township High School in Maywood, and his mother still makes her home in Bellwood. From 1966 through 1972, Astronaut Cernan made three space flights. On Gemini IX, he became the second American to walk in space.



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He was the lunar module pilot of Apollo X, the flight that demonstrated that man could navigate safely and accurately within the moon's gravitational field. He was Commander of Apollo XVII, the last scheduled manned mission to the moon. Captain Cernan has logged over 500 hours in space and was the last man to leave his footprints on the surface of the moon. He is now acting as special assistant to the Program Manager of the Apollo Program at the Johnson Space Center where the joint United States-Soviet Union space mission is now being planned. Astronaut Cernan and all of the other astronauts have shown us what people can do when they work together for the betterment of mankind. I join with you in saluting Captain Cernan and his intrepid colleagues. I take very great pleasure in presenting to you a living symbol of the promise of America. Astronaut Eugene Cernan."



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Captain Cernan: "Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you.

Thank you for that tremendous and very warm feeling reception. I've never been in politics and I don't have any desire to get into politics, but I now must know what a favored son must feel like with that kind of welcome. Ah . . . I also appreciate that introduction, Governor, and . . . ah . . . that's what one navy man can do for another, because your Governor here graduated from Annapolis a few years ago with a couple of my colleagues, and I do appreciate that very much. I know you gentlemen are . . . are very busy and I know you're anxious to get home . . . ah . . . before the 4th of July and I sure don't aim or plan to delay that departure at all; but I'd like to take a few short minutes before I actually present the Governor of the people of the State of Illinois with something that I feel has some significant symbolism and talk for a few . . . few short minutes about . . . ah . . . Apollo, and perhaps reflect upon it as to what it meant to this nation and to the the people of this country. I might say the . . . ah . . . the last time I was in these halls, when I was about the age of that young man right there, I came down on a grade school trip to see Springfield to see what happened down here, and . . . ah . . . its been far too long since I've had a chance to return, but I might say talking to that young man, and perhaps other around here, that whether you're a young boy from a big city area like Chicago, or a small town like Hebron or some of the other places we have in this great state of ours, the State of Illinois, there's nothing you can't do if you really are given the opportunity and take advantage of the opportunity; and I think the only reason I'm standing here is, not simply because I went to the Moon, but because I had the benefits of what the State of Illinois and, of course, in this country offered me as a young man growing up; and I thank you gentlemen, personally and directly, for what this state has given me in terms of education and in terms of opportunity. I stand here, and I guess to you I represent some significant accomplishment, but let me say that those accomplishments are not the accomplishments that just a couple of people, not just a few individuals, but they're accomplishments of many, those are the accomplishments of you ladies



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and gentlemen and of 200 million others of you throughout this country; and the history that I have contributed to over the past few years is history that belongs to you. Its history because of what you have contributed to this country, you have made happen; and its history perhaps that, more importantly, you all have been a very, very vital and close part of. It's a history which you have lived. You lived through the excitement and through the adventure of Apollo 11, when the first human being in the history of mankind set foot on another planet; and I'm sure you all lived through the compassion of Apollo 13, when for a moment, when three men were almost lost in space, this entire World, not just the Nation, but the entire World knelt in prayer for three, single, simple human beings. That is the thing; that is the history that you have been a very, very vital part of. Its not mine to claim and its not mine to look back in when . . . back at when I happen to look up that moon occasionally; and this history has left us with . . . with a heritage. I call it a 'Heritage of Apollo', and that heritage in truth is now the 'Legacy of a Nation', its a legacy of pride, and its a legacy of spirit. When in answer to . . . ah . . . an astonished, a frightened World at the time of Sputnik, this country responded with the footsteps of an American on another planet; and when Neil Armstrong planted the American Flag on the surface of the Moon, he didn't do it as a conquest of any form, body or a piece of real estate, but he did it as a symbol of the courage and the dedication and the effort in a self-sacrifice of 200 million people for over two centuries; and he gained more pride and more respect for the United State of America, and that heritage lingers today throughout the countries of this World than any one thing that happened in my lifetime; and the Apollo program has been called the greatest, technical endeavor in the history of mankind and perhaps that it was; and I . . . I think we see a great deal of that spread through our country and through our Nation's economy today, but I think more important its the greatest human endeavor in the history of mankind, whether its the excitement of a young boy for a man who's gone to the Moon, or whether it's the fact that a human being has now gone out and left a legacy of emotion



by going out and seeing our World from a quarter of a million miles away, as it has only been seen by philosophers, poets and artists in their paintings, in their words and in their minds. A human being has now gone out there and looked back at our Earth and looked from pole to pole, and continent to continent, and ocean to ocean; and has seen the beauty of that World; and that World somehow moves through a blackness that none of us really understands, and I call the 'Infinity of time and the Infinity of space', and believe me it's the blackest black that man can conceive; and I don't attempt, and I will not attempt to explain or tell you that I know what that means, but I know that infinity of time and the infinity of space exists, because I saw it with my own eyes; and the beauty of that World moves through that blackness of space with every right to tumble and move aimlessly, but it doesn't and there's no strings holding it up, there is no track that it comes down on through space and there's no fulcrum that it revolves on, but it . . . yet it moves which such purpose and such beauty and develop such moment . . . such an emotional feeling within this human being's mind that I just re-convicted myself something that I believed all along that I didn't really think too seriously about, that it was too beautiful and too perfect to have happened by accident, that there must be somebody bigger than you and somebody bigger than me who put it all together; and that even a miracle beyond that, you and I, human beings were placed here to do with our lives and with our World what we will; and Apollo . . . the heritage of Apollo left us another legacy, and a legacy that perhaps is more important today than ever before. It's a legacy of responsibility and it's a legacy of challenge, because we have a responsibility to remind the young people of this country of the significance of the accomplishments of this Nation of the last 200 years and what those accomplishments mean to their future; and we have a responsibility as we step out into this Universe to preserve a seat of freedom out there as we have attempted to preserve, no matter how fragile, a seat a freedom here on Earth for people all over this World. Whether you agree with that or not, it really doesn't make any difference, but the fact of life is that we're the only country with the strength,



the power and the idealism to preserve that seat of freedom; and the heritage of Apollo is the heritage of challenge, because in a decade of a period when we had every right to turn in upon ourselves as a Nation, in a decade torn by civil strife and a very unpopular war, we did not turn in upon ourselves, we turned out; we reached out, we crossed a new frontier; and to me that challenge is really the significant of the future. The thing that we did not forget is that one of those fundamental laws of nature that whether you be a . . . a flower, whether you be a human being, whether you be a Nation or whether you simply be an idea, you must grow or you wither and die; and when I got back on a ship after Apollo 17, the first comment I had was, 'Thank God that my country has chosen to grow and not wither and die', and I stand here today and I look towards the future, and I have a belief that the people in this country, with God's help, will not allow us to turn in upon ourselves, but we will grow and we will not die; and that the heritiage that has gone before us for 200 years will just be a start for the bicentennial and life even greater for a young man like that and young people up there in that Gallery to look forward to. When we left the Moon on Apollo 17 we found a rock. The rock was about the size of a football, and our flight, specifically, at our request . . . at the crew's request was dedicated to the young people around this entire World, not just in this country, but in . . . around the entire World; and we had some 93 students from foreign countries, boys and girls, teenagers, one from each country, to visit our launch and to tour the United States, to live in people's homes, to see how this country lived, to be part of it; and then they were in the . . . in the . . . ah . . . Mission Control Center at the time we left the Moon, and we dedicated, and they were accompanied by one student from each of the 50 states in this country, when we left, we found a rock, a specific rock, and not by accident because we looked for it, it was a rock that was composed of many different fragments, different sizes, different shapes and different colors; a rock composed of fragments of pieces that had origins from around the Moon, that had been brought together through volcanic activity, in meteorite activity from 4 billion years ago;



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and, yet, it came together and for 4 billion years has lived cohesively as a rock in the environment and a very hostile environment of the Moon; and that's a symbol, because there are many people in this World from many origins, and many backgrounds, and many places, in different colors, who I believe can learn to live cohesively like that rock has learned to live in its environment, an environment which is not all that difficult in terms of its hostility as ours is sometimes here on Earth. We dedicated that rock to the young people and said we would come back and give a piece of it as a symbol of what the future of this World can be if we accept the challenge that has been presented. Apollo opened the door, and I'm talking specifically to the young people that might be listening, Apollo opened the door and the people that came before you gave you the opportunities you have today, but the door is only cracked; and whether or not we ever realize the fruits of our benefits, and now that we have reached out just a little bit beyond our grasps, whether we grab a hold of anything is up to the young people, young people of this World led by the young people of this country. I offer you the challenge, I have a fervent belief after having met so many of the young people around this country that it will be accepted; and with a little of God's help and a belief in what this country stands for and the opportunities that its given you and me, and our parents, and their parents. I know that when I look back 10, or 20, or 30, or 50 years from now at what the United States of American and what the State of Illinois has become that I can be extremely proud and feel pretty self-sufficient that my daughter has grown up in a better World than I had an opportunity to grow up in. So if Apollo has left us anything, it's left us a legacy of challenge. The word, 'impossible', does not exist, there's nothing we can't do if we dedicate ourselves for it; and whether the true spirit of Apollo ever becomes a reality, best described by the words we left on the surface of the Moon when we left for the last time that is, 'that the Spirit of Peace and Hope in which we came be reflected in the lives of all Mankind'. Whether those words every become a reality depends on the legacy that we leave the young people and on whether or not they decide to take that



legacy and meet the challenge and make this World what we all know it can be. If I've had an opportunity to contribute in any small way to . . . to what those young people can grow up into, then all I can say is that I've had a privilege and opportunity, which is second to none; and I'm proud to have been able to represent the Governor of the people of Illinois and most important the people of the United States of America, because, truly, this is the country to which each one of us owe our very existence. I thank you for that privilege because you've given it to me. Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you. I have a fragment of that very rock that I picked up with my own bare hands and after we got into the lunar module and when I got a chance to take off my helmet and gloves, I sort of caressed that rock because I knew it would be travelling almost as far to different places around this world and the places in this country that it travelled on its trip home from the Moon. I'd like to read the inscription, if I might, Governor, as we . . . ah . . . as I present this to you and then you can show it to the folks here. It says, 'This fragment is a portion of a rock from the Torislittrel Valley of the Moon. It was part of a larger rock composed of many particals of different shapes and sizes, a symbol of the unity of human endeavor and mankind's hope for a future of peace and harmony'; and with it we took a flag of the State of Illinois. You didn't think I was gonna' go without taking a flag of the State of Illinois, it, too, went to the surface of the Moon with us, and was brought back and the inscription on it is, 'This flag of your state was carried to the Moon aboard spacecraft, America, during the Apollo 17 Mission, December 7th through the 19th, 1972, presented to the people of the State of Illinois by the National Aeronautic Space Administration, and more personally, by Gene Cernan, Commander of Apollo 17, resident of the State of Illinois, hometown of Bellwood'. Thank you."

Governor Walker: "Captain, I . . . as Governor of the state, accept this plaque, this stone and this flag on behalf of this General Assembly, and more particularly, on behalf of all of the people of the State of Illinois; and I know I speak for every single person in our state. We are proud of you, Captain, we're proud of that address that you



gave. You're a wonderful son of our state. Thank you."

Captain Cernan: "I may not get a chance and I hope I do sometime in the future, but I may not get a chance to get back to these chambers with all you gentlemen. Just as a small token of . . . ah . . . one of those accomplishments that I was talking about that belongs to you, I have a couple of pictures I'd like to present. One is to the State Senate and the other one is to the . . . the State House . . . House of Representatives; and this particular picture is perhaps one of the most proud moments of my entire life when I had a chance to salute the flag we planted on the surface of the Moon; and I've entitled it, 'Today's Spaceship, America and Challenger', which were the names of our spacecraft, America, in a way of paying tribute to the people who made it possible, and Challenger, because that's what it's really all about. 'Today's Spaceship, America and Challenger' arrived at the Moon, Apollo 17, 11th of December, 1972, to the Illinois Senate, Cecil A. Partee, President, 'No longer is the sky the limit, our thanks and share in the history of this challenge, best wishes, Gene Cernan'."

Senator Partee: "Thank you very much, Captain Cernan, and on behalf of all members of the Senate and our staff, we shall always cherish it, we shall always remain grateful and appreciative; and shall always cherish your message and use it as a guide for inspiration for our future endeavors. Thank you very much."

Captain Cernan: "And I have here a picture of our launch from Cape Kennedy. It was a night launch, the only night launch of an Apollo Spacecraft. Ah . . . Unfortunately, I didn't see this, but . . . but I wouldn't have traded places anyway. Some of you may have, but it was a night launch and my wife . . . ah . . . who by the way once was asked, 'How do you feel when your husband goes to the Moon?', and she said, 'If you think going to the Moon is hard, you ought to try staying home'. She described this and said it was like, 'the Universe lit up from without'; and it's a picture that I'm very proud of and I'd like to present it and I've entitled it, 'The Night the Spaceship America and Challenger departed for the Moon', December 7th, 1972, to the Illinois House of Representatives, William A. Redmond, Speaker, 'with pride I share the excitement and the accomplishments of this moment with you. With



thanks for helping it . . . making it all possible., Gene Cernan."

Speaker Redmond: "Thank you very much, Captain Cernan, on behalf of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, this will be enshrined in the very appropriate place in the House. I don't think that I have ever heard an address that moved me anymore than the stirring address which you gave us and, again, thanks, not only from the members of the House, but from all of the people of the State of Illinois. Thank you."

Captain Cernan: "Thank you ladies and gentlemen and God bless you all. I . . . I'm proud to be . . . be a member of this state very much. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you clear the center aisle, please, and the Committee of escorts come to the rostrum and escort the Governor and our distinguished guest from the Chamber . . . is recognized for a motion."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move that
...a...we non-concur..."

Speaker Redmond: "Refuse to recede..."

Hoffman: "Refuse to recede...now wait a minute...Oh, I move that we
recede from House Amendment #1. Senate Bill 223 ties in with House
Bill 598 and in discussion with the House sponsor of the Amendment
which provided for voluntary contributions, there was a fear it would
conflict with some of the material in 598 which provides for an income
schedule on a graduated basis paying for residential services, so
I move that the House recede from House Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved that the
House recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 223. All in favor
vote aye. Opposed, vote no. This is final action. Have all voted
who wished? Have all voted who wished? It takes 89 votes. The
Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 93...97 aye,
no nay, the motion carries and the House does recede from House
Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 223. Representative Schisler, 456."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to
recede from Senate Bill 456 and ask for a Conference Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "You move to recede?"

Schisler: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh. The Gentleman has moved that the House..."

Schisler: "I want a Conference Committee.."

Speaker Redmond: "...refused to recede from House Amendment #4 to
Senate Bill 456. All in favor say aye. Opposed no. The motion
carries and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #4.
It puts it back to the Senate. 707, Representative Schisler."

Schisler: "I move to recede to Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 707."

Speaker Redmond: "Move to recede?"

Schisler: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House recede from
House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 707. All in favor vote aye. Opposed
vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record.
On this question, there's 97 aye, 2 nay, and the House recedes from



Senate Amend... House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 707. 881, R.K. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #3 and ask that a Conference Committee do be appointed."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you repeat that, please?"

Hoffman: "I would ask that the House refuse to recede...."

Speaker Redmond: "O'kay."

Hoffman: ".... from House Amendment #3 and ask that..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has asked that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #3 to Senate Bill 881. All in favor say 'aye' and all opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #3 to 881. 911, G.L. Hoffman... is he still in his seat? Went to the moon. 1118, Representative Dunn. R. Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On Senate Bill 1118, I move that we do not recede from House Amendment #1 and that we ask that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that the House not recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 1118. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #1. 645, Representative Giglio."

Giglio: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah... I would ask that the House non ah... not to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Amendment ah... or Seante Bill 645 and ask for a Conference Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House do not recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 645. All in favor say 'aye' and all opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 645. Representative Keller, 56... Representative Keller, 56."

Keller: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah.. we will refuse to recede from the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 56. All in favor say 'aye' and



all opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 56. Is Representative Sharp in the Chambers? You got another one there too, Mr. Keller, 355. Is Representative Sharp here? 355, Representative Keller."

Keller: "I'd like to refuse on this one also."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 355. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and all opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 355. On the order of concurrence appears House Bill 115, Representative Hart."

Hart: "I'm looking for the Amendment. I've got it now. Ah... Mr.

Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ah.. move that the House concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 115. Senate Amendment #1 is a technical ah.. in nature. It's just changing the word 'employee' to 'person', which broadens it a little bit. Senate Amendment #2 ah.. adds a course in engineering on an approved four year program in coal mining technology as part of the ah.. educational ah.. accomplishments which can be used in lieu of some of the time required for these certificates ah.. for coal miners. I think the Amendments are good and I would move that we concur in both of them."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 115. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. It takes 89 votes. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 98 'aye' and no 'nay' and the motion carries and the House accepts Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 115. 405, Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move to concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 405. The Amendment is clarifying in nature to make sure that the intent of the Bill is to be permissive and permissive only. It was clear to the House, but not to the Senate. I move to concur."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 405. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Ebbesen, 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there



are 110 'aye' and 1 'no' and Representative Kozubowski, 'aye'... and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 405. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 110 'aye' and 1 'no' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 405. House Bill 674, Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Chairman... or Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, this is House Bill 674 ah.. is a Bill that is in the shape now that it first came to the House. It is in regard to ah.. providing that all of the firemen's and policemen's pensions throughout all of the downstate area of Illinois and it relates only to downstate policemen and firemen pensions ah.. shall remain the same and controlled by the Statutes of Illinois so that you'll have uniform police and firemen pensions throughout the State of Illinois. I move for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 76... 674. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, ah... actually ah... this Amendment ah.. actually was put on in the House ah.. which the Senate took this Amendment off. I would like to speak against concurrence of this particular Amendment. This will simply take away some of the home rules powers from our downstate communities. Now this involves the policemen and firemen pension funds and at the present time they are covered under the Constitution whereby their pensions cannot be diminished. I think by ah.. adopting this concurrence is simply going to take away some more ah.. home rule units ah.. powers and I would move to non-concur with Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword to close."

Tipsword: "That does make the Statutes of the State of Illinois in all the downstate policemen and firemen pensions apply in both home rule and all of the other municipalities to make it uniformity. I move for concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 674. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Representative Telcser."



Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, ah.. does this take 107 votes now? Is this going to be a preemption with the Senate Amendment? And if it is, would this then require 107 votes? Dave, could you ah... this is very important question for the remainder of the Session regarding concurrence motions."

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Shea here? Representative Tipsword, it's been suggested that... Representative Tipsword, it's been suggested that this be taken out of the record temporarily in order to get the Bill and read it and look at the Amendment. The Bill is up in the Clerk's room."

Tipsword: "This will be the fourth time it has been taken out of the record, but I don't mind."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 759, Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is ah.. an Amendment that was put on by the Senate and it was agreed to by the industry. It has to do with the minimum size container and I move concurrence in House Bill 759."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the ah.. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "You made reference to minimum size container ah...."

Schraeder: "The shot glass. It has nothing to do with the miniture bottles that was questioned before."

Schlickman: "Well, by the description I have here of Senate Amendment #1, it makes a correction in repealing Section 23 as well as Section 20 inadvertently from the Bill. Is that a correct description of this Amendment?"

Schraeder: "That's correct."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further ah... the Gentleman moves that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 759. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? This is final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record."



On this question there are 109 'aye' and 1 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 759. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. On a point of order, ah.. some of these Bills ah.. I noticed the other day, on concurrences ah.. the Sponsor is moving to concur with the Amendment and ah.. we're voting on them quickly, but some of these Bills were hotly contested in the House and I think it would be a good practice ah.. if the Sponsor would not only explain the Amendments that we're concurring in but also what the subject matter of the Bill is so that we have an opportunity to review these before we vote on them."

Speaker Redmond: "I'll suggest it to the Sponsors. 11... 1313, Representative Sharp. 1375, Representative Porter. 1098, Representative McPartlin."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to non-concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1098."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you explain the Bill and the Amendment?"

McPartlin: "Well, this is the one that has to do with the libraries in Elmwood Park that was debated the other day on the floor of the House and Representative Schlickman claimed that the schools were put back into ah.. into the park area. It's by a states ah... units of local government and so that's why I would move to non-concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1098."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House non-concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1098. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House non-concurs in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1098. 1386, Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1386, which is the Bill to allow the \$15,000 exemption for ah... abatement from the real estate taxes for persons who choose to improve the value of their residence up to a maximum of \$15,000 for a period of four years. The Senate Amendment, similar to Representative Capaparelli's Bill ah.. that applied only to Cook County; this applies to the other 101 counties. The Senate Amendment just technically changed the language. It did nothing to the intent or context of the Bill, but changed the



language ah.. pursuant to Article 9, Section 6 of the 1970 Constitution. They have added that language to the Bill. It does nothing more than what the Bill did when it passed out of the House. It allows the \$15,000 exemption so that people who improve their home aren't unduely taxed. I move for a concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1386. All in favor vote 'aye' and all opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 108 'aye' and 1 'nay' and the House concurs with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1386. 1531, Representative Nardulli."

Nardulli: 'House Bill 1531, ah.. I move that the House... I move that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1531. I'll explain the Amendment. Senate Amendment #1 increases the maximum retirement annuity payable to a surviving spouse from \$400 to \$500 per month. Ah... the Pension Laws Commission recommends approval."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman moves that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1531. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Final action, 89 votes. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 114 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1531. 1536, Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Amendment #1 to 1536 ah.. decreased the proposed penalty from ah.. in the original Bill, from a Class 'A' misdemeanor to a Class 'B' misdemeanor for the zoning of the railroad cars and trains. I move concurrence with Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved that the House ah.. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Schlickman: "For the benefit of all of us, could you describe the sanction contained in a petty offense in a Class 'A' misdemeanor and a Class 'B' misdemeanor? We seem to be going up the ladder with this Bill."



Berman: "The petty offense is what exists now and I think that's merely a fine. Class 'A' misdemeanor is up to a year in jail. The Senate upon reflection ah... that was what the Bill proposed to increase the penalties to. The reason for the proposed Bill, which if you recall was a Bill that was ah.. urged by both management and labor ah.. in the railroad industry, ah.. because of the large number of incidents that grew out of the ah... these zonings. The proposed Bill went to Class 'A' which would up to a year in jail. Now it's being brought back to a Class 'B', which I believe is 90 days."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rigney."

Rigney: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Rigney: "Representative Berman, does your Bill do anything about fencing of railroad property?"

Berman: "No."

Rigney: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Wait till we get this one. The Gentleman has moved that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 from House Bill 1536. All in favor vote 'aye' and all opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Final action. 89 votes. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 118 'aye' and 1 'no' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1536. 1539, D.L. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that the House do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1539. House Bill 1539 is the Bill that realigns the distributive formula for allocation of motor fuel tax revenues by increasing the amounts for local units of government. Senate Amendment #1 amends the Bill by providing an additional 1/3 of 1% share for township road districts and by correspondingly decreasing slightly. The increased shares under the Bill for counties in excess of one million and for counties of less than one million. The reason for the Amendment is the undisputed fact that township roads are in the most desperate funding bind of all local units of government. The Amendment is consistent with the Bill. It is consistent with local needs and I move



that the House do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1539."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Dan Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Representative Houlihan, could you give me the dollar amount ah... for downstate ah.. say the 6th County Metropolitan area and in the City of Chicago ah.. that this change would ah.. indicate?"

Houlihan: "The change with the Amendment or with the Bill?"

Houlihan: "With the Bill as it is amended."

Houlihan: "With the Bill as amended, the increased shares for Cook County with the 2.4 million ah.. for downstate counties it would be 2.7 million and for townships it would be 3.2 million and for municipalities it would be 8 million dollars."

Houlihan: "8 million ah.. where would the municipalities be located?"

Houlihan: "All municipalities in the State of Illinois."

Houlihan: "Do you have a breakdown on the municipalities?"

Houlihan: "What do you mean do I have a breakdown All of the municipalities in the state."

Houlihan: "Well, what I'm asking is the municipalities in downstate and the municipalities in the 6th County surrounding area and the municipality in the City of Chicago."

Houlihan: "Well, perhaps you don't understand what is happening with the Bill. We are not changing any of the municipalities. They are all subject to sharing in motor fuel tax revenues under the Act. We are not changing that at all. The amount that they receive ah.. municipalities are determined by population."

Houlihan: "So that's not changed at all from what the old formula was to what it is now?"

Houlihan: "In no way."

Houlihan: "Now this additional 2.7 million dollars and the 2.4 and the 3.2 ah.. that total ah.. where do those funds come from?"

Houlihan: "Well, the basic approach to the Bill is to ah... delete the 2/15's transfer directly off the top to the road fund, which is 1¢ of the tax to 1/15, which is a ½¢."

Houlihan: "So in effect, what you'd be doing is taking money out of the road fund to put it into the local townships and ah... for their use and then decreasing the amount of money that would be in the road



fund?"

Houlihan: "The direct transit for the road fund is decreased and correspondently the increase goes to all local units of government in the state."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

I want to point out to the Members that ah.. under the Amendment ah.. that the Senate put on ah.. we are diverting an additional \$6,000,000 from the road fund. The Bill, itself, ah.. originally diverted some \$16.2 million from the road fund into this change in the distributed formula and now the Bill will divert from the road fund \$16.8 million dollars. I think that those Members that are concerned about ah.. the fiscal impact on the road fund should take not only careful note of what Senate Amendment we're concurring in, but the whole import of House Bill 1539. Those that are concerned about the road fund should probably should be voting 'no' on this concurrence motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I'm amazed to see a support of township government standing up against this Bill. This Bill is going to give an extra \$50.00 per mile to every township government in the state. It's going to also give additional money to counties, both downstate and in Cook County and it will also give extra money to every municipality in the state. For those of you who were here last Session, you may remember the largest hand-out that you received which indicated how much every city and every township and every county in the state would get in additional money ah.. for the predecessor of this Bill, which was sponsored as sort of a sock to downstate Illinois originally by Representative Blair and myself after the R.T.A. passed. As it went through the House and the Senate we added municipalities and county government. This is a successor to that Bill. This is what has been traditionally known as the unincorporated subdivision road Bill. It's been known as the W.P.A. street repair Bill because for the City of Chicago... for the City of Chicago, the money is earmarked to non-arterial streets; that is they are not going to use it downtown and on the arterial streets, they have to use it in the neighborhood.



And you guys can fight about it in your ward organizations after it gets there. I would suggest that the township government, for those of you who are downstate, this township government has the most miles of road to maintain in the entire state and are the most under financed as is evidence from Representative Dave Jones's ah.. Bill that failed through the House at about 150 to something to divert a percentage of the state income tax for township roads specifically that the need is there and if you've driven over your ah... if you've had time to get back to your district and drive over those township roads, you know that they're crumbling. This is going to help bail them out; not only them, but county government and city government. There's something in this Bill for everybody, which is much more than can be said for the Department of Transportation's State Road Building Program."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support this Amendment because it does just what Representative Skinner just mentioned. It gives some additional aid to the 75,000 miles of township roads in this state and that's 52% of all of the highways in the state and there's nothing done in any other legislation in the D.O.T. and the Appropriation Hearing on it. I asked them if they were doing anything for the township roads and they said ah... I said, 'You have plans to paint the restroom in the G.M.N.O. station and so on, but nothing done about the township roads and if you think about it; the township roads are in now in an urban area in many places where there are subdivisions in unincorporated cities ah.. near Springfield of 650 people living on the township road so it's not just ah.. not only the farms and market roads, it's also for the urban areas where there is a dire need. The cost has doubled and in some cases tripled with the cost of oil and so on. They desperately need the help. They get no part of the state income tax. Here's a direct way of giving up about half the amount that was provided for in the Bill that we tried to move on the giving the townships and the road districts a part of the state's income tax."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."



Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, would somebody please tell me the basic Bill ah.. and the Amendment as presented, ah... what the total number of millions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "What is the total number of what, Representative Ebbesen?"

Ebbesen: "We're talking about how many millions of dollars in the road fund, both in the Bill as it passed out of the House and also this Amendment?"

Houlihan: "Yes, ah.. and it gives me the opportunity to correct what I think was an inadvertance on the part of Representative Totten as far as referring to what the dollar amount is as a result of the Amendment. The Bill, in its original form, in reducing from 2/15's to 1/15 the amount of the direct tranfer off the top to the road fund prior to the ah.. distributive formula shares, the local units of government, it's approximately 16.2 million dollars that would be freed up from the road fund and now reallocated based upon existing formulas to the local units of government. Senate Amendment #1 decreases slightly the amount that counties in excess of one million and of less than, in population, than one million would receive under the Bill ah.. together that's almost approximately \$600,000 and an additional \$600,000 from the Department of Transportation would go to township roads. So the net effect of the Amendment is to take an additional 1.2 million dollars and to place that into the township road system. However, the net effect of the Amendment as far as the Department of Transportation is \$600,000 and this is where I want to correct Representative Totten, not \$6,000,000 but \$600,000."

Ebbesen: "How does the Department of Transportation feel about this?"

Houlihan: "The Department of Transportation opposed the Bill. The Department of Transportation opposed the Bill, which was the predecessor to this legislation which was House Bill 2792 which was adopted in the 78th Session of the General Assembly. Subsequent to the Governor's veto of the Bill; this Legislature overrode the Governor's veto. There was a one year repealer on the Bill and ah.. that repealer takes effect as of July 1. What this legislation does is to extend ah.. you know, the precedence that we have set in the 78th General Assembly."



"Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, would you please tell me the basic Bill ah.. and the Amendment as presented ah... what the total number of millions?"

Friend: "Representative Houlihan."

"What is the total number of what, Representative Ebbesen?"

"We're talking about how many millions of dollars in the road both in the Bill as it passed out of the House and also this Amendment?"

"Yes, ah.. and it gives me the opportunity to correct what was an inadvertance on the part of Representative Totten as referring to what the dollar amount is as a result of the Amendment. The Bill, in its original form, in reducing from 2/15's the amount of the direct transfer off the top to the road fund to the ah.. distributive formula shares, the local units of government, it's approximately 16.2 million dollars that would be taken from the road fund and now reallocated based upon existing dollars to the local units of government. Senate Amendment #1 decreased slightly the amount that counties in excess of one million less than, in population, than one million would receive under the ah.. together that's almost approximately \$600,000 and an additional \$600,000 from the Department of Transportation would go to township roads. So the net effect of the Amendment is to take an additional 1.2 million dollars and to place that into the township system. However, the net effect of the Amendment as far as the Department of Transportation is \$600,000 and this is where I want to correct Representative Totten, not \$6,000,000 but \$600,000."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schneider: "Dan, how much is the total money that will be leaving the state for the municipalities?"

Houlihan: "Well, the money doesn't leave the state. The money stays within the state."

Schneider: "I know that. How much from the fund?"

Houlihan: "The municipality..."

Schneider: "Total dollars, ya."

Houlihan: "All right, the total dollars under the Bill for municipalities is \$8,000,000. That's for all municipalities in the state."

Schneider: "May I address the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schneider: "The Amendment and the Bill together, I guess. This is final action. Very simply, ah.. as I ah... on Appropriations I the other evening, we listened to D.O.T. and the Committee turned down the D.O/T.'s suggestion that we sell \$200,000,000 worth of bonds so that we could match federal money to receive that ah... to receive federal money for highway construction. One of the suggestions, and ah.. I think if I am in error, I would like to be corrected, but the suggestion from the Majority Leader at that time while it was in Committee, was that we should be able to do it with motor fuel tax as matching money. That is that we would put it up in order to deal with the cash flow and would be in a position within a year, I think ah.. January of '77 to be able to repay any cost that we would accumulate. So I would suggest that if the suggestion is that we do not accept ah.. or do not sell \$200,000,000 worth of bonds, that we're going to need the motor fuel tax money for ah.. if we are going to be a posture to accept federal money ah.. to ah.. to defeat this Bill so that is available in the event we decide for federal programs. So I would solicit a 'no' vote very simply just to keep the motor fuel tax money available for matching money from the federal government."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."



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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Deuster: "The main Bill, as I understand, would take 1.2 million out of the road fund and then add it into the formula. That's before the Senate Amendment ah.. is that correct so far?"

Houlihan: "No, that's incorrect."

Deuster: "That's incorrect. The main Bill takes how much money out?"

Houlihan: "Approximately 16.2 million dollars."

Deuster: "16.2 million?"

Houlihan: "Yes."

Deuster: "After the Senate Amendment, which we're considering now, ah.. is that total figure taken out of the road fund changed at all?"

Houlihan: "Yes, by an additional \$600,000."

Deuster: "And how does that \$600,000 come about? If you change the 2/15's to 1/15?"

Houlihan: "No, the 2/15's to the 1/15 change in the Bill stays. The way it comes about is we do send the distributed formulative share to the Department of Transportation ah.. from 35% to 34.82%."

Deuster: "Okay and that \$600,000 is the money that winds up more money to the townships?"

Houlihan: "That's correct and in addition thereto by decreasing the percentage share to counties in excess of one million, from 12% to 11.91% and from counties of less than one million from 11% to 10.91%."

Deuster: "Now ah..."

Houlihan: "That effect then ah.. so that I'm answering your question as completely as I can is that ah.. the Amendment frees up an additional 1/3 of 1% of the distributed formula share and places that on the township road system where the need is frankly, the greatest."

Deuster: "Yes, now the second and last question is this; to give this Bill a fair appraisal analysis, would you concede that the strong point of the Bill is that we're sending more money right now down to the townships where they are really short and in a crisis, but on the other hand the possible shortcoming of the Bill is that we would be having less state money to match with federal and so we might have a little loss there?"



Houlihan: "It's a matter of priorities, Representative Deuster. The philosophy of the Bill is the fact that we must start establishing some kind of a precedent for priority back to the need of local units of government. Their needs have been just as great as the state system, but they have not had the funding increases that the state has had. 87% of the roads in this state are on the local system. Only 13% are on the state only system."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say 'aye' and all opposed say 'no' and the 'ayes' have it. Representative Houlihan to close."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I believe the Membership is well aware of how an important Bill this is. As I said to Representative Deuster, it's a matter of establishing some help for local units of government who have not had the funding increases that the state only system has had. The Bill here has state wide applications and it applies to all local units of government in the state. I would emphasize that 87% of the roadway system is on the local, not the state only system. The last highway user tax increase in 1969 went to the benefit of the state highway system. The interstates are on the state system and they're 95% complete or under construction. Supplemental freeway projects of which the General Assembly has authorized several millions of dollars in bonds is on the state system. The federal funding formula, which was originally 50-50 and that was changed to 70-30 on the state primary and secondary road system and as recently as a week ago Friday the state became eligible for an additional \$350,000,000 in federal aid which would be applicable to the state system. Now the needs of local units of government are the same. The costs are the same, but we haven't had the funding increases to provide for that roadway system and it's far and away ah.. the greatest percentage as far as numbers of miles. It's a very reasonable Bill, in my opinion. This General Assembly establish-



ed this precedent in the 78th Session. We are now going forward with the Bill to see what will be a permanent funding solution. And I urge your support in that we do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1539."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that the House do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1539. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 115 'aye' and 15 'no' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1539. 1577, Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move to concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1577. The Senate Amendment ah.. what it does is remove the requirement that a referendum be held in the question of the lease of a library building in a public park. It removes the ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1577. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'.... I guess we have to wait a minute. We're speedier than the board. The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1577. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take.... Representative Deuster, do you seek recognition?"

Deuster: "Well, I was just going to ask the Sponsor a question. If the Senate Amendment deletes the referendum requirement; ah.. what requirements remain at all ah.... what does the library have to do under existing law to ah.. put up a library in a public park? I think before we vote on this, we oughta know what remaining safeguards are. Perhaps the Sponsor could respond to that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "I'm not ah.. I don't know whether I'm positive on this or not, but I think what it does is it gives the library board the right to lease buildings in a public park to give them the right to do this leasing of the building there in a public park as a library district."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry that we didn't get a chance ah.. a little



bit of a chance to have more inquiry and debate on this. It sounds like a good Bill, but I'm a little concerned about it. Ah... this House should recall that ah... I believe it was yesterday or the day before that we passed out some other fine Bills, which allowed governmental districts to increase the term of the lease by which they could ah... transfer property from one district to another from a period of twenty to fifty years. Now what worries me a little bit is ah.. I haven't had a chance to relate this Bill to that Bill, which was sponsored by Representative McPartlin, perhaps he could comment on it. It seems to me that if we are on one piece of legislation ah.. allowing these boards to enter into agreement ah.. not for a maximum of twenty years, but for a maximum period of fifty years and then allowing this to happen without referendum as provided for in this Bill. And then we are allowing local units of government ah... and I know this is said to be concerned primarily as with respect to the other Bills on the Elmwood Park problem, but it seems to me there are broad possible extensions of the combination of these two Bills together and without any direct antagonism towards this Bill alone, I have to vote 'no' until I have the opportunity to assure myself that the ah.. three Bills that were passed out by Representative McPartlin and this Bill don't unintentionally create a possible ah.. problem that we in the Legislature would not intend."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think the only time this would effect is where the city village or incorporated town or townships without a public library and when the library ah... and then the existing board of the library directors shall, upon the merger, exercise powers and duties under this Act as amended for this to merge this territory as amended and they shall govern the needed merger territory. Now I think this is a Bill that will help the Elmwood Park District area and ah.. I feel that ah.. there's nothing wrong with these few people ah... these two bodies or directors in incorporated areas where there is no library district in the area where they can lease park district property which is within ah... would be within this library district that's going to be formed."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Well, maybe we shouldn't be on explanation of vote here because there seems to be some questions that still need to be answered and one of which is, doesn't the library is it wants to build a building still have to float some bonds and float the bonds, doesn't it have to hold a public referendum? Now if the Sponsor will shake his head yes, if that's the case than perhaps that would answer some questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "What... What is that question again, Mr. Skinner?"

Skinner: "We are eliminating the requirement to hold a referendum if you're going to build a library in a park, but we are eliminating the requirement that you have to hold a referendum to issue the bonds to finance the library, are we?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "No, we're not eliminating the right of issuing the bonds under referdndum. The only thing we're doing, as I understand the Bill, is giving the the right to lease this ah... the right to lease a building in the district ah... I mean in the Park District for the library board."

Skinner: "Well, perhaps if I could offer a helpful suggestion. Maybe if you took it out of the record and could take ah.. you know..."

Craig: "You still have to have the referendum for the bond issue."

Skinner: "Well, I think you're right, but there are some people that don't obviously don't think you're right and maybe we can convince them."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? It takes 89 votes. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 89 'ayes' and 21 'nays' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1577. 1586, Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1586 simply puts back into the Bill what we took out of it in Amendment #1 in the House side. We found out later ah.. and the Pension Commission agreed that this part should be put back in the Bill. Mr. Terzich and I have agreed on this and ah.. I see nothing wrong with it and I move that we concur."



Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1586. All in favor.... Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Ebbesen: "Representative Polk, how much money are we talking about in this? Do you have any idea?"

Polk: "No."

Ebbesen: "Representative Terzich, could you provide an answer?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "I don't know the exact figure, however I do know that this Bill and the Amendment was approved by the Pension Laws Commission."

Ebbesen: "It was approved by the Pension Laws Commission?"

Terzich: "Yes, it was."

Ebbesen: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1586. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 113 'aye' and 4 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1586. 1597, Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move that we concur with Senate Amendment #1 and #2 to House Bill 1597. 1597 is the Bill which ah.. requires that the Board of Education give ah.. the Superintendent of Schools notice in the event that their contract is not to be renewed. Senate Amendment #1 moves the notification date from February 1st to April 1st, which we are in agreement with. The 2nd Amendment says that they do not need to furnish a bill of particulars. It merely gives the Superintendent a right to a hearing before the Board. I move concurrence with the two Senate Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 1597. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 125 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 1597. 1608, is Representative Marovitz on the floor? Take that out of the record. 1649, Representative Shea."



Shea: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1649. What it does is add in two places the words 'that this Amendatory Act is not a limit on any home rule unit' and I would move for the concurrence of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1649. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Would the Gentleman explain that again?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "The Amendment... the Senate Amendment adds in two places that the Amendatory Act is not a limitation on home rule units. It says that it's applicable to home rule units, but it's not a limitation."

Walsh: "This ah... this is the Bill that ah... sets up the ah.. the pool in the State's Treasurer's Office?"

Shea: "Yes, Sir."

Walsh: "For ah.. the investment of ah... the bond funds?"

Shea: "No, Sir."

Walsh: "What does the Bill do? I think that's what we're probably ah.."

Shea: "The Bill lets units of local government help the Tresurer invest their money so that they can get a higher yield."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Why then ah.. would you endorse an Amendment that ah... would not include home rule units in this?"

Shea: "I didn't say that, Mr. Walsh. I said home rule units are included but the Act is not a limitation on them."

Walsh: "Well, is it a limitation on non-home rule units? The Amendment would seem to suggest that then."

Shea: "No, Sir. It's ah.. as you know the difference between home rule units and non-home rule units are that home rule units have all the powers invested in them by the Constitution. Non-home rule units are municipalities that have only those powers expressly granted to them by the Legislature."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "I think the Sponsor had indicated that actually the reverse. If I understand it correctly; it only allows the municipalities to derive



through the Treasurer's Office ah.. the best possible investment for their bonds."

Shea: "That's correct, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 115 'aye' and 4 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority.... the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1649. 1654, Representative Giorgi.

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, 1654 is the Unemployment Compensation ah... the revisions of the Unemployment Compensation Act and the only Senate Amendment was the Amendment placing that one week waiting period in conformity with House Bill 285. What they did is they amended 1654 that had the repeal of the one week waiting period in it. The repealed 1654 to include that after three weeks, the person would pick up his first week of unemployment compensation. So it's in complete conformity with House Bill 285. I urge the adoption of the concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Deuster."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Deuster: "Is this the Bill that would provide that if a person or a woman became married that ah... and that was the reason she left her work that she would qualify for unemployment compensation?"

Giorgi: "Only after she was actively seeking employment in a new place of residence."

Deuster: "I didn't hear that."

Giorgi: "Only after she was actively seeking employment in a new place of residence. We're trying to keep families together."

Deuster: "I see."

Giorgi: "It has nothing to do with the concurrence."

Deuster: "That's the Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I don't know if it's because of the volume on some of these microphones, but ah.. if they'd turn it up a little bit. Some of these ah... the conversation here is difficult to hear. So if they would turn up those microphones, I would appreciate it."

Speaker Redmond: "They advise me that it's because the speakers are not



speaking loudly enough. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Are we talking about concurrence with Senate Amendment #1?"

Giorgi: "Yes, Sir."

Totten: "Well, I'm trying to find that. Neither of the User List that we had indicates that there was a Senate Amendment #1 and neither does the Digest indicate like they normally do if there is a Senate Amendment on it."

Giorgi: "This is not on the User List. This was debated fully on the floor of the House."

Totten: "Well, this is on User List 262 ah... House Bill 1654 concurrences which most of the...."

Giorgi: "According to the Calendar, this is House Bill 1654 on concurrences. I'm talking about the official Calendar."

Totten: "Ya, but there is no Senate Amendments listed on it like there normally has been."

Giorgi: "Would you ah... George, would..."

Totten: "I'm Don."

Giorgi: "Don, I'm sorry. The Senate Amendment puts House Bill 1654 in conformity with House Bill 285 that was passed out of the House. There is no other change in the Amendment. Do you want a copy?"

Totten: "We don't have a copy, but neither the User List that we're working off, 262 or the Digest have an explanation or indicate what Senate Amendment #1 is. It has indicated that on every other concurrence that we've considered this morning."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you repeat that again, Sir?"

Totten: "Neither the User List that we're working off of indicate to us what the Senate Amendment is or the Digest and they have on every other Amendment that we've considered today."

Speaker Redmond: "I guess you're right, but the problem is that we're falling behind and I guess the Amendments are on your desk and you could probably refer to the Amendments on your desk. Any further discussion? Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1654 would eliminate the one week waiting period for unemployment compensation. It would do it by providing that after twenty



days of unemployment the one week ah.. waiting period would be waved and the individual would be compensated for that period of time. I think in acting upon this proposal we ought to consider what the unions themselves do with respect to strike benefits which are comparable to unemployment compensation. The Monthly Labor Review article ah... and the Monthly Labor Review is put out by the United States Department of Labor, the monthly Labor Review indicated that of a survey of 71 unions 21 still maintain a one week waiting period. 28 maintain a two week waiting period. 3 maintain a 3 week waiting period and 3 maintain a four week waiting period. The average waiting period for all 71 unions polled was 2.4 weeks despite the fact that 60% of all labor work stoppages are ended in two weeks. The question has to arise, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, if the unions themselves believe in waiting weeks, why shouldn't one week waiting period ah... or why should, excuse me, why should the one week waiting period in unemployment compensation be eliminated? There is no rational. There is certainly is no basis or precedent in the labor unions activities with respect to their strike benefits and I urge a 'no' vote on the concurrence with Amendment #1 to House Bill 1654."

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

Skinner: "I think that question deserves an answer. Why should the one week waiting period be eliminated? The reason is because state government is incompetent. Now all of you have dealt... all of you who have dealt with the unemployment compensation people in this state know that that one week isn't really one week. In many cases it's six to eight weeks to five months before they can get the first check to the person who has applied. Now if business is really going to be hurt by this Amendment, I would suggest that they direct as much attention toward improving the efficiency of the unemployment compensation check writers in this state as they have for defeating this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi to close."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, one of the largest unions in the country, The Brotherhood of Railroad Workers do not have a waiting week. We've debated the waiting week for the last four years. This does not provide for for the repeal of the one week waiting period. This says that



after three weeks then you pick up your first week of unemployment compensation. If you refuse to accept this, what you're in effect saying is that you don't want the one week waiting week repealed. If that's what the wish of this General Assembly is, I'll be glad to go over to the Senate and tell them."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1654. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. This is final action. 89 votes. Have all voted who wish? Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to vote 'aye', but not because I feel that we shouldn't have the one week waiting period eliminated, but in effect, some of the people were a little hesitant in voting. If you do vote 'no' what you're saying is that you're for the elimination of any waiting period in order to collect unemployment compensation. And that generally has been my position and my posture, but having passed Senate Bill 285 from the House with a different position in a compromise sense ah.. I would suggest an 'aye' vote so that we do not go counter to what we did in Senate Bill 285 and set up a three week waiting period in order to come up and pick up the first week of unemployment. If you vote 'no' right now what you're doing in effect, is saying that you're for the total elimination that anyone who is unemployed, you immediately collect unemployment benefits. I happen to agree with you on that, but the fact is that I am committed to a compromise on 285 and therefore an 'aye' vote is what I have to vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I arise on a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "Now what the Gentleman said was deceitful. He knows darn well that a 'no' vote prevents this Bill from pointing directly at the Governor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "What was the name used in debate that he has that prerogative to stand up on a point of personal privilege?"

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



Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who is voting 'no'. And the suggestion on that Gentleman's part that by my 'no' vote I am voting against a waiting week is deceitful. He knows darn well that a 'no' vote would send this Bill back to the Senate so the Senate could do right as it should have done in the first place. And I'm getting sick and tired of that Gentleman's deceit and irrational approach to matters."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 101 'aye' and 35 'no' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1654. 1725, Representative Porter."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah... Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1725 is a technical Amendment only. It corrects the Section in reference ah... and I would move it's adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1725. Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 113 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1725. 1754, Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to ah.. adopt this Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1754. This is a technical Amendment. It adds three words to it, 'subject to registration'. Now this is a quarterly payment of second division of motor vehicles. This is supported by the Secretary of State. We had practically no opposition to it when it went through the House. In fact, I think it went through the House without any descending votes. I would move to adopt Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1754. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 135 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment....Representative Hill."

Hill: "After the vote, I have a point of order."

Speaker Redmond: "The House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill



1754. Representative Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker, I'm vitally interested in Senate Bill 716. There is a person who I admire, but is on the floor of this House and I don't think he has any business on the floor of this House. And he is lobbying for that piece of legislation and I would appreciate very much, Mr. Speaker, if you would get him off this floor?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan, get off the floor?"

Hill: "I resent that remark. It is not Representative Hanahan and I don't think that was any time to make a remark like that."

Speaker Redmond: "All unauthorized people leave the floor. I don't about whom you speaking, Representative Hill. If you identify him, we'll have the..."

Hill: "Former Senator Lyons."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lyons, if you're here..... Representative Porter, do you want 1375 called? Representative Tipsword, 674? Are you ready on that one? Take that one out. Return to non-concurrence in case we have to have Conference Committees, we have to get started on them. Senate Bill 69, Representative Sharp."

Sharp: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, ah.. I move that the House refuse to recede from House Amendments #1 and #2 and that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative G.L. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "If you're on non-concurrence could I ah.. refuse to recede from ah...."

Speaker Redmond: "When we get there."

Hoffman: "Oh, I thought you were there. I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "I called 69. Representative Sharp, what was your motion?"

Sharp: "I moved that the House refuse to recede from House Amendments #1 and #2 and that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House refuse to recede from House Amendments #1 and #2 from Senate Bill 69. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from House Amendments #1 and #2 on Senate



Bill 69. 418, Representative Sharp."

Sharp: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 from Senate Bill 418 and that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 418. All in favor.... Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, may I ask the ah... maker of the motion a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp, will you respond?"

Sharp: "Yes."

Madison: "Representative Sharp, would you explain as briefly as possible why you think the House should not recede from that Amendment?"

Sharp: "Well, we had a long discussion on this Bill on the floor of the House and ah... the Senate ah... well, we had a House Bill to do effectively what Senate Bill 418 does. It got caught in the crunch and as we had mentioned before ah.. there is a federal mandate ah... to require the state to do certain things ah... the Department of Public Health and ah.. the Senate do to some confusion did not adopt ah... concur in the House Amendment. What we want to do is to put it into a Conference Committee and try to work out the difference so that we can ah.. conform to the federal requirements."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak on the motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, this is another one of those classic situations where two Bills were merged. The Senate Bill 418 when it first came over from the Senate was a very simply Bill that attempted to ah.. to ah.. to explain and give a definition to a consumer of health services. Well, it was ah.. the Bill was evidently too simple because there was another Bill that had been either killed in Committee or it died or whatever happened to it; So Senate Bill 418 was amended to in effect incorporate this particular Bill. Now it's the kind of thing that I just have a distained for on the fact of it and I think that it ought not be a practice that it's performed particularly when what it does is complicate an otherwise very simply Bill. For that reason,



I would speak against this motion and would encourage the House to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 418."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Actually the explanation that the original maker of the motion was quite accurate. There is nothing confusing about his. The original Bill that came from the Senate related to an agency that in fact, by federal mandate could not exist. The Bill ah... that came over from the Senate tried to define the consumer as it relates to the Comprehensive Health Planning Agency and by federal mandate, which was signed into law by the President as of January 1 of this year; it mandates that state to eliminate that agency and return it to within the compounds of the State Department of Health. So what happened was the Bill that was merged into 418 does exactly that. It adheres to the mandate of the federal government and in fact, it would ah... we would be receding from a non-existing ah... a Bill that had a non-existing agency which they were trying to amend an definition into. So I think the maker of the motion is absolutely correct. We should not recede and the problem with the Senate was not in terms of what we're attempting to do with the Bill, but was on the make-up of one of the councils involved therein, which could be worked on in a Conference Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp to close."

Sharp: "Yes, I would like to renew my motion that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 and that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 418. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede. 911, Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to refuse to recede from ah... on Amendments #1 and #2 to Senate Bill 911. I put these on specifically ah... one at the request of ah... members of the County and Townships Committee and the other one is a request of an organization and I would move that we refuse to recede."



Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the House refuse to recede from House Amendments #1 and #2 from Senate Bill 911. Those in favor vote 'aye' and ah... say 'aye' and those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to recede from Amendments #1 and #2 to Senate Bill 911. Is Representative Leinenweber here? Under concurrences ah.. I'm trying to find those that are going to non-concur because if we're going to have any Conference Committees, we'd better get going on them. House Bill 1821, Representative Ewell on concurrence. 1821."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I would urge non-concurrence to Senate Amendment #3 ah.. at the request of the Department of Insurance. What they want to do is put it in Conference so that they can change the technical language of it again. To put it in the proper form."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The Gentleman has moved to non-concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 1821. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 1821. 1930, ah.. I guess it's 1935, Representative G.L. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah.. I move that we non-concur on Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1935."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the House refuse to recede from ah... non-concur rather in Senate Amendment #1 in House Bill 1935. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House refuses to concur in Senate Amendment #1. Any others in there? The order of business, House Bills, Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 835. 802, Representative Leverenz."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 802, Leverenz. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Capital Development Board for permanent improvements of various state agencies. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I at this point only ask for a favorable vote on 802."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is ... Representative



Dunn."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Dunn: "Isn't this the Bill that was amended last night to add ah.. \$75,000,000 appropriation for a state office building in the City of Springfield?"

Leverenz: "That's correct."

Dunn: "What is your position on that Amendment?"

Leverenz: "I agree with the Amendment."

Dunn: "Thank you. May I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Dunn: "Very briefly, I disagree with the Amendment. I don't see how ah.. with that Amendment tagged on, how we can support the Bill. I'm going to vote 'present' on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Leverenz: "Yup."

Schlickman: "This is an Appropriations Bill and I'm wondering if you could advise the Membership as to how it compares with the appropriation for the present ah.. current fiscal year concerning the Capital Development Board and further improvement?"

Leverenz: "At this point, I am unable to tell you that. I know that it ah.. originally started out being \$217,000,000. Amendment #1 dropped it to \$34,000,000 and Amendment #2 adds \$2,000,000 ah.. I'm sorry... yes, ah.: Amendment #2 adds \$2,000,000 and Amendment #4 adds \$342,000 and Amendment #9 adds \$75,000,000 and Amendment #11 adds \$1,500,000."

Schlickman: "Could you then advise us as to the total appropriations now?"

Leverenz: "You didn't add it and I didn't either. Give me a moment."

Speaker Redmond: "I'd like to advise the Membership as to the prospect for the rest of the day. It looks like we're going to have to work pretty late tonight. We're going to break for dinner about 4:00 or 4:15. We'll take about an hour and a half and then come back. It's been suggested that it is better to break for dinner early rather than late. Things are better in the light of the sun rather than the light of the moon."



Leverenz: "\$114,500,000, approximately. We cut it all in half."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further...Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in view of what happened yesterday when we adopted the Amendments which had the effect of putting in part of the...of the...a...Governor's program with respect to bonds, I would suggest that we withhold our vote on this Bill so that the Bill can be brought back and that Amendment which would authorize \$75,000,000 in additional bonds so that an office building could be built in Springfield. Now this is simply not the time to consider issuing bonds for the purpose of building an office building here...if ever there's time. That Amendment was adopted by one or two votes. It was very controversial. I really think that we have greater membership here today that we all should have an opportunity to consider it and I would hope that if the Gentleman persists in calling the Bill that we withhold our vote on it in hopes that it can be brought back for the purpose of removing that ridiculous Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this Bill isn't that much different than the Bill that we passed out of here the other day and I thought we were going to refrain from taking that kind of time again. It was barred down to a point that was palatable by the Comptroller. I think that it might be good to mention...a lot of these things that are talked about in regards to being in the Governor's accelerated program are things that the Governor placed in there and took out of some other Appropriation Bills and some other development Bills so that they could be done under his program. So its not something that was taken out of his program, it was something that had been developed and thought about for a long time that he placed in his program. So I think that the Bill is in good order and I think we should send it to the Senate and let them make a judgment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Yes Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I don't know what the Minority Leader on the other side is questioning these...this particular Amendment. This was adopted yesterday by the wishes of the



majority of the House of Representatives, it is part of the Bill as are the other Amendments. That makes it acceptable to the wishes of the Membership and there's no reason to hold a vote on this, this now is a good Bill with the entire Amendments that have been adopted and was the original Bill that came out of Appropriations and I say we ought to get on with the business and put a yes vote on and pass this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz to close."

Leverenz: "I agree with the two previous speakers, Representative Mudd, Representative Schraeder, the Bill was in the form that we, here, have put it in and I ask for a favorable vote on 802. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill. Those in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "While we're there, I believe that in explaining my own vote again..."

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

Leverenz: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "On this question, there's 96 ayes, 31 nay, the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 2103."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2103. A Bill for a Act making appropriation to the Illinois Finance Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman, 2103. Out of the record at the request of the sponsor. 2445, Representative Yourell. Out of the record. 2942, Representative Brinkmeier. Out of the record. 3006, Representative Younge."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3006, Younge."

Speaker Redmond: "Is she on the floor? Take it out of the record. 3036, Representative Maragos. Out of the record. 3040, Representative Peters. Out of the record. 3041, Representative Peters. Out of the record. 3059, Representative McClain."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3059. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Public Act 78-1085. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 3059 is a Bill that transfer money appropriately from districts within the Department of Transportation's appropriation to the Northern District. It got a full hearing. Representative Gene Barnes heard the Bill at Appropriation's II, informed me since I was in other meetings...I wish Gene was here now because he could handle the more technical questions. It basically involves the reason why the transfer is because the northern part of the State had more ice and snow than expected and this Bill needs to be passed in order to meet the payroll...payrolls this fiscal year. I'd urge your acceptance of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 120 aye, 1 no, the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 3062. Representative Berman."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3062. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Geentlemen, this is the No-Fault Insurance Bill. As amended, the Bill adopts what is commonly known as the Oregon plan. It provides for first party benefits. That's benefits that you take out under your own insurance policy to cover medical expenses incurred up to \$5000; funeral expenses up to \$1000; loss of wages of 70% up to a maximum of \$750 a month, and provides for reimbursement up to \$18 per day for household services that would be incurred as a result of injuries resulting from an accident. It seeks to cut down some of the court back-log by providing for arbitration between...disputes between the insurer, the insurance company, and the insured. It will also provide...also provide for arbitration between insurance companies as a result of payment under these proposals. It does not have...it does not have what is commonly referred to as a threshold, it doesn't have prohibition against duplicational benefits so that nobody can collect twice for the same types of losses. As you recall the debate,



when Amendment #1 was adopted, this Bill, as over 100 people agreed to on Amendment #1, is a reasonable start for us in Illinois to evaluate exactly what no-fault insurance will mean to the taxpayers and the the insureds, automobile operators in the State of Illinois. And I submit House Bill 3062 for your approval."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as you know the House Insurance Committee labored long and hard to come up with a No-Fault Insurance Bill which was a...believed to be a true compromise in regard to providing the citizens of this State with a no-fault insurance plan. The majority report was the Bill that I carried on the floor...a...originally numbered House Bill 3062. The minority report of the Subcommittee was this plan which was adopted on Second Reading and that report was submitted by Representative Berman to the full Insurance Committee when the matter was studied. It is the feeling of all of us, I think, that...a...since the House has made the determination that this Bill should be passed and go to the Senate in the form that it is presently in, that it would behoove us in behalf of the citizens of the State to provide the Governor with the choice. I would hope...as you know, there is a Senate Bill in the House. That Bill was amended to conform with...with the studies of our House Insurance Subcommittee so that the Senate Bill that's over here conforms almost exactly to the Bill, House Bill 3062, as it was originally introduced. I would hope that both proposals would pass this House and be sent to the Governor for his consideration so that we might guarantee that we do indeed enact a no-fault insurance program in this Session and I would urge your favorable support of this Bill even though it was not the majority report of the Subcommittee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Representative Tuerk."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Tuerk: "Art, how does this Bill differ from the one that we passed the last session which was vetoed? What's the difference between this Bill and that one?"



Berman: "Representative Choate, its two years younger. A...as I recall, I don't...I don't think there's a substantial difference. Now I say ...a...a...Representative Hart indicated that there was an arbitration panel in the Bill that we passed to the Governor's desk last time that's not in this Bill. But essentially, the major similarities are that there was no threshold in that Bill, there's no threshold in this in this Bill."

Tuerk: "Now we've heard from a number of people that the State of Illinois should pass a no-fault because we're up against the gun with the federal law, now do you know what the status of the federal Act is at the moment?"

Berman: "All I can do is give you my opinion and I think that the climate may have changed, and I qualify that, because all my information is merely from what I read and what I get secondhand, but I think the climate in Washington may have changed from the early part of this year to the the present time. And I say that based upon the statements of President Ford and the very strong statements of the Secretary of Transportation and the Attorney General of the United States...a...indicating...Attorney General Levy indicated that...a...he thought that the federal proposal...a...was not a good one and...a...that it ought to be left up to the State. So I think that the impetus for a very stringent federal law may...the impetus may have decreased substantially. I have no information about a head count in congressional committees or on the floor of Congress in support of the proposed very comprehensive federal no-fault plan... its just my feeling that some of the heat has been taken out of the argument and I think that if we passed a Bill such as House Bill 3062 stands today, I think that we can indicate to Congress that Illinois is one of the major industrial states...is...has passed a Bill that will allow us to provide substantial first party benefits to our automobile drivers and that it is an attempt to provide prompt and comprehensive payments to people based upon their own insurance coverage."

Tuerk: "One last question. How many states no have no-fault?"

Berman: "Representative Epton advises me that there's 34....24. 24 out of 50."



Tuerk: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison, do you seek recognition?
Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would disagree with the Gentleman from Kankakee who thinks that this isn't such a hot Bill, but we ought to pass it anyway. Its a...its a real bad Bill because what it does is mandate additional coverage. Now some year's ago, we mandated that everyone who has an automobile policy with liability property damage or bodily injury or liability on it must have uninsured motorists coverage, and I suggest to you that at that time that was the biggest insurance rip off that ever happened. They're selling that stuff and I'll bet they don't have any claims and everybody has to have it on their Illinois automobile insurance policy. Now we're mandating something else. This is about \$5000 minimum bodily injury taken care of with...without any negotiations. We have that available now, as Representative Schuneman has pointed out, this coverage can be purchased, but it doesn't have to be. Medical payments coverage is very close to this. So I suggest to you that there's no sense in us passing a Bill labeling it 'no-fault insurance' when its not no-fault insurance, when all it is is a mandate for additional insurance coverage that a consumer can either buy or not buy now, but if he buys, he's going to have to pay an additional premium. There's just no question because there is additional coverage in this, there is going to be an additional premium, so insurance is going to cost Illinois consumers more money if this Bill passes and is signed by the Governor and is in no sense, no-fault. You simply cannot have no-fault without biting the bullet and having a threshold. So I would urge that we vote no on this Bill and maybe do something with the Senate Bill that hopefully will come over here that will be meaningful."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Representative Schuneman."

Schuneman: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm concerned about the thinking of some of our Members who I believe are in favor of the no-fault insurance concept being adopted in Illinois. I'm concerned that you may be voting for this



Bill in the belief that you are in fact voting for no-fault automobile insurance. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In an editorial last Friday in the Chicago Daily News, this Bill was referred to as a bogus No-Fault Automobile Insurance Bill, and that's exactly what it is because this Bill in no way effects the rights of a party to sue and you cannot have no-fault automobile insurance without effecting the right to sue. Now there was a question asked earlier as to how many States have no-fault auto insurance. And the information was correctly supplied in that ...I think there are some 24 states that have what they call a 'no-fault auto insurance system'. However, only one other state has a Bill like this one, and this is simply an add-on requirement where everybody in the State of Illinois will be required to carry more hospital and disability insurance, but it would not, in any way, effect the court liability system which has to be effected if we're to have no-fault auto insurance. So I would respectfully suggest that this Bill, if it passes, is gonna be vetoed by the Governor as its predecessor was in 1973, and I would urge a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly...in listening to the remarks of the Assistant Minority Leader, I reached the same conclusion as he did, but for a different reason. The reason that I object to no-fault insurance is because its always alledged that we can get more coverage and cut rates, and this just isn't possible. I think if we're going to be honest with ourselves and honest with the people, we have to admit that if we are going to pass no-fault insurance, that its going to raise insurance rates. Now as far as the remarks about the uninsured or underinsured coverage, I would disagree, I think that has been a very useful part of insurance contracts and it, like the provisions of the Oregon bill, are a way where you can protect yourself against the eventuality without depending upon the kind of coverage that the other person may have in the event that you have an accident. And I think that's really the answer. The answer is that if you want the coverage, you should be able to purchase it



for an additional premium from your own insurance coverage. But if you don't want it, I don't think the Legislature ought to impose it on you. So I'm going to vote against this Bill because of the fact that I do not believe that it is necessary for the Legislature to impose all this coverage on everybody and it ought to be left to the contract that's negotiated between the individual insured and his insurance company."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well Mr. Speaker since I'm not an insurance agent or a lawyer, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the main question be put, all in favor vote...say aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it. Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. In closing, I think that the merits of this Bill are brought out by the fact that some opponents say that the Bill doesn't have a threshold and should; other opponents of the Bill say that we don't need it because all it does is add coverage. And to a great extent, this has been the problem with the no-fault insurance in the several years that this Legislature has been debating it. There is honest difference of opinion between lawyers in the insurance industry itself as to what this is going to do. And the reports are conflicting. I have letters in my files from the Insurance Commissioner of Oregon indicating that with the passage of the Bill that's similar to this, Oregon's insurance rates have stood stable in the periods of two or three years that they've had this kind of a Bill and the number of claims have decreased. Some of the statistics that we get are questioned very ardently because of lack of factual basis with which to support them. Let me merely indicate to you that this Bill accomplishes what I think the great mass of people who drive automobiles are concerned with, which they don't have now. And that is, number one, the greatest incentive for the small kinds of claims is the fact that although their medical bills might be paid under their own policies that they have today, if they off of work, they are not reimbursed for that loss of wages. House Bill 3062 does provide that kind of reimbursement. So that



although we don't prohibit a person from suing, we don't have the so-called threshold which it can be argued as to whether its constitutional or not constitutional, we avoid that kind of questionable kind of legislation prohibiting someone from availing themselves of the right to sue. But by this Bill, we take the economic incentive away from wanting to sue. And personally, I think that's a much better approach. You haven't prohibited anybody from their rights, but you've taken away, by first party benefits of medical reimbursement and wage loss reimbursement, the incentive to sue. By that approach, I think you've accomplished what the great majority of drivers in the State of Illinois want, they want prompt payment, they don't want to be deprived of the right that they have, but we're going to cut down the small claim; we're going to cut down the court costs; we're going to cut down the law suit because there won't be an economic incentive to file suit. And that I think is one of the very important attributes of House Bill 3062. I urge your favorable consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in explaining my aye vote, in the past, we've been subject to a stampede for a no-fault insurance plan. The first element of that stampede or the cause of the stampede, being the threatened federal action for a no-fault plan or the consequent loss of federal funds, highway funds. Secondly, the insurance companies have been attempting to convince everybody that there should be a threshold, a deprivation of a person ...person's right to recover through lawsuit. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, that if we're to have a plan, a revision of our existing program concerning automobile insurance coverage, that we look to other States and those that have succeeded. And particularly Oregon, where according to the Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, that State's objective of providing a no-threshold plan at a comparative lower insurance cost is being achieved. Furthermore, that without restricting the freedom of suit, the Oregon plan is incorporated in this Bill eliminates petty and frivolous suits that



inflate auto insurance premiums. I respectfully suggest that this is a good step in the right direction and that we should approve it by an aye vote, the 89 votes necessary to pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think this is a good Bill. And I don't speak as a lawyer, I speak as a matter of concern to the average citizen who buys insurance. Last year we were lobbied to death by the insurance lobbyists telling us what a great Bill Senate Bill 416 was. Well, I can tell you, this is a much better Bill. Its been tried in Oregon and when companies threaten to raise premiums all the time so that we won't have a Bill that will be equitable for the people, this is high time we approved of a Bill that will be equitable, and I urge an aye vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a terrible Bill and I think that we should pass it. The reason I say that, and I'm sincere, a...it guts the whole concept of no-fault properly, but the Senate is passing a Bill over to us which is a threshold no-fault Bill. There is obviously a keen disagreement between the two Houses and if ever, there was a need for the Conference Committee to be called, it would be on this subject. And I really think that we should move the vehicle, unhappily, unfortunately, or...I suppose ecstatically, if you're on the other side of the issue, the...a...the Bill was a Committee Bill which was taken from the initial sponsor and put in the hands of the sponsor of the Amendment appropriately, but if we put it over there, we will get, all of us, an opportunity, I suspect, to have a good thorough, negotiated, compromise, come back to all of us, it might let us go home after all these years, finally saying that we passed a no-fault Bill before the federal government came in and did it for us."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting yes for this Bill because I'd like to get some kind of a no-fault Bill to the Governor, but the Governor is not going to



sign this Bill, there's no question about it. Its very similar to the Bill that we had last year that he vetoed. It doesn't do the thing that the proponents say that it is going to do. Its not going to reduce premiums that I heard one Member of the House mention Senate Bill 416, and 416, last year, it did reduce premiums, premiums regarding that part of your insurance policy that pertains to no-fault. They were reduced ten per cent, there's no reduction...there's no reduction in this Bill, the sponsor know that they can't put a reduction on the premiums because, probably, the premiums are going to go off with this piece of legislation. And there's no question that Illinois, we need a no-fault insurance Bill, but I don't personally think that the insurance industry really cares what we do in the Illinois General Assembly as far as no-fault is concerned, because they're going to come along and they're going to be sitting there waiting for the federal government to apply a no-fault Bill and pass it and give the State a year or two to comply and I wonder what kind of a...and I hope I'm here to see it, to see what kind of a threshold the trial attorneys will accept at that time because the no-fault Bill that's going to be passed by the federal government is going to have a six-months threshold. Well we're talking about thirty days or a thousand dollars. And at that time, then I'm going to oppose us passing a Bill and accept a federal because it'll be a people's Bill. It won't be a trial attorney's Bill, it won't be an insurance industry Bill, it'll be a Bill for the people. There might be a conflict here with the attorneys and I imagine there is. If there was something that was taking away my livelihood, I might be interested too, but we're supposed to be here doing what's good for the people of the State of Illinois. So I'm going to vote for this Bill, I don't think its the best Bill by far, and I'd like to see the trial attorneys and everybody on this floor pass the Bill that's coming over from the Senate and send both of them down to the Governor and let the Governor decide which Bill would be best for the people....so I vote aye."

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

VonBoeckman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 3062, a Committee Bill, that was chaired by Representative



Beaupre, that came out with a thousand dollar threshold. According to my findings, it was one of the better pieces of legislation that was introduced this year. I believe in no-fault, but I personally feel that without a threshold, why have no-fault. We have a Bill coming from the Senate, which the Insurance Committee is going to meet on today, which has a thousand dollar threshold. According to my thinking, I feel that we will wind up in this session with a five hundred dollar threshold which will probably be agreeable to both the lawyers and the insurance company. I have basically been in support of no-fault insurance, but I have to vote no on this measure because I feel like it is not a good Bill to present to the people. I think the Governor will see to it. I vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 99 aye, 39 nay, the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 3064. Do you want that one held Representative Mulcahey? 3067."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 3067. An Act to create the Illinois Health Finance Commission to finance the powers and duties and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman? Out of the record. 3068.

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 3068. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Downs."

Downs: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Committee Bill 3068 is a Bill, which you will recall, we adopted the Amendment last week, which is the Bill, and which makes clear that the only change is the annual review and report rendered to the Legislative Advisory Commission of the various figures involved in the cost of grants. The Bill does not require change in grant levels, the Amendment, as it was revised and offered to the House, made absolutely clear that what the Legislature appropriates is all that's involved and that the report is to be rendered through the Legislative Advisory Committee, who supports the Bill and I appreciate your favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass.



Those in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 104 aye, 10 nay, the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 3094. Is Representative Terzich on the floor? Representative Terzich on the floor?"

Fred Selcke: "No on the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 3096. Representative Porter."

Porter: "A...that Bill I'm handling, even though Representative Terzich's name is on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you want to proceed with it?"

Porter: "He has an Amendment to it and maybe I could handle that for him. Its a very simple Amendment. He hasn't asked me to do that, but I..."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, 3094...."

Porter: "...leave of the House to take it back to Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections...to returning it to the order of Second Reading? Hearing none, we return to the order of Second Reading."

Fred Selcke: "You got the Amendment, Paul?"

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. Do you want to leave it on Second? 3096. Representative Beaupre."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill....er House Bill 3096. A Bill for an Act to amend the Capital Development Bond Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, I'm a little unsure about the status of this. Its my understanding that Representative Lechowicz, as the Chairman of the Committee, assumed the sponsorship of this Bill and I hesitate to move it without him being here."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. 3111."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 3111."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge. Evidently not here. Take that out of the record. House Bills' Third Reading. Senate Bills' Third Reading appears Senate Bill 14."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 14. A Bill for an Act to provide for the



regulation of hand guns and provide a penalty for the unauthorized use. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. The sponsor is not here."
16."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 16. Calvo. A Act to establish the Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University in Edwardsville and provide for the management, control and so forth...out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record? Take it out of the record. 32."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 32. LaFleur. A Bill for an Act creating a Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission defining its powers and duties. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, Senate Bill 32 is a Bill which re-does the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. In 1969, by executive order one, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission was formed. The purpose of the Commission is to allot funds from the Crime Control and Safe Street Act of 1968. Senate Bill 32 recreates the...an executive committee to a statutory committee. The purpose of this Act is to evaluate State and Local programs associated with prevention, detection and solution of crime. To encourage the preparation and adoption of comprehensive plans for the improvement and coordination of all aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice. To stimulate research and development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime. And to establish the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Commission by statute. The function of this agency is to act as a central clearing house for federal programs, including developing and defining comprehensive State plans for law enforcement. This Commission would have the responsibility of applying for, receiving and disbursing federal grants. The Commission may enter into agreement with the United States government, units of local government, or combinations of such units to carry on its duties. This Commission shall also establish priorities for the improvement of law enforcement throughout the State. The Commission is required to report to the Governor, the General Assembly, and other interested State and local agencies on the progress of its work by



September 15th of each year. The Act provides for the Legislative Advisory Committee composed of four Members of the Senate and four of the House. These Members shall be appointed in equal numbers by the respected Party Leaders from the House of origin. They are required to be from either the Appropriation or the Judiciary Committee. The Advisory Committee has no statutory power. It shall meet jointly with the Commission quarterly and shall advise the Commission on all matters pertaining to policy and administration of criminal and juvenile justice system. The Advisory Committee's recommendations are not binding on the Commission. The main function of the Committee is to follow the actions of the Commission and to keep the Legislature informed of such actions. The Advisory Committee is to be informed prior to all regular or emergency meetings and may attend such meetings. There are presently 18 states that have Planning Commissions established by statute. They are receiving federal money. New York is most comparable state to Illinois and it has established its Commission by statute and the rights for Senate confirmation of the Commission members. The Governor will control this Commission, but the Legislature will have input and will receive information in a speedy manner. Mr. Speaker, I move....."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Representative Stearney, 'aye'. On this question there are 104 'aye' and 24 'no' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 98."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 98, McPartlin. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPartlin."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, ah.. Senate Bill 98 amends the Election Code and it provides for the alternation by odd numbered and even numbered precincts of political parties entitled to two and three judges of election in counties in less than 300,000 population. I would move for the adoption of Senate Bill 98."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor



vote ah... Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "To which counties in the state is this Bill applicable?"

McPartlin: "I ah.. I didn't hear you."

Schlickman: "To which counties in the state.."

McPartlin: "In counties less than 300,000 population, the appointment shall be made in the following manner; the County Clerk or Board of Elections Commissioners shall select or approve three persons as Judges of Elections in each election precinct from a certified list."

Schlickman: "This Bill ah... may I proceed, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "This Bill, as it was originally introduced, provided for the alternation by odd numbered and even numbered precincts for the political parties entitled to two and three judges of election, which would have been a change in the system now in vogue in Cook County, where the party whose candidate for Governor, in the previous General Election, had been successful ah.. would have the right to three judges. Now are you changing that by this Bill as it's now amended?"

McPartlin: "Ah.. it's in counties over 300,000 ah.. this would be the rotation."

Schlickman: "So you would be changing the system in suburban Cook, is that correct?"

McPartlin: "Yes, correct."

Schlickman: "In suburban Cook, under your Bill there would be an alternation by precinct as to which party had three judges and which party had two judges?"

McPartlin: "Right, just like they do in Chicago at the present time."

Schlickman: "So that in suburban Cook, the Majority Party would no longer be represented by a majority of the election judges. Is that correct?"

McPartlin: "Ah.. only by rotation in every other precinct."

Schlickman: "Well, what I'm saying is in suburban Cook now ah.... the three judges in each precinct go to that party who's candidate for Governor in the last General Election got the most number of votes."

McPartlin: "That is right."



Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, may I speak on the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: Proceed."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, what we see in this Bill is the hand of the Majority Party in the City of Chicago reaching out into the suburbs to insure that it can gain more control of the election machinery in suburban Cook County. It would deny, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it would deny the Majority Party in suburban Cook of its due representation in the vast majority of precincts within suburban Cook County. I think this is violative of the rules of democratic process and principals. The Bill is strictly political in its nature and one that ought to be opposed by the Membership of this House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Mr. Speaker, I too rise to oppose this Bill which came over from the Senate and landed in the House Elections Committee where Amendments were offered and put on the Bill. One of the things that was taken out of this Bill was an Amendment offered in the Senate by Senator Harris, which would have provided that in a County Board that both political parties would have a hand in rotating these precincts. I for one agree with what a previous speaker has said, that we ought to maintain the process the way it is. That is if a precinct votes for a particular gubernatorial candidate, that party is the strongest in the precinct and should have that majority of judges. However, we see an Amendment that is offered that makes it applicable only in counties over 300,000. Well, that won't effect DuPage County because DuPage County is under a Commission system. It does effect Lake County and suburban Cook County. And then we see another Amendment come on here that takes the combination of which precincts will get how many of what party election judges out of the hands of the County Board and places it in the hands of the Election Authority which is the County Clerk. Now you wonder why that change is made and the only reason I could see was that in Lake County you have a Democrat County Clerk and a Republican County Board, but I don't suggest politics in this. I just don't think that we ought to be messing around with a system that has worked and I see no need for change. I might also



suggest that there are little inconsistencies in the Amendment and I could see where this would make a beautiful Conference Committee vehicle for some other type of change. I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Further discussion? Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it is indeed a pleasure to rise in support of this Bill and to listen to the height of political hypocrisy that the Republican Party has risen to today. The system of rotation of judges utilized in the City of Chicago provides that from one precinct to the next one political party will attain three judges and the other two. In the next precinct the other party will have the three and the other the two. So that if you can divide a system that is more fair than the one used in Chicago, I defy you to produce it to me today. And the Republicans are saying to us now, 'That system is fine for Chicago, but don't come into our suburban Republican area and us... ask us to be fair, no. We wish to retain control over the Board of Election in every one of these suburban Republican precincts'. And I ask, 'Why?' What do they have to hide out there? Why don't you let people come out there and observe what you're doing on Election Day? Is there something to hide? Let the world see what you're doing to suburban areas. Vote for this Bill. Put some Democrats on those Boards."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, I might be able to agree with the Gentleman if he could guarantee the Republican two votes in many Chicago precincts."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I would like to explain to the Members what there is to hide on doing this out in the suburban area. The fact is that the Democratic Party in the suburbs have not even been able to supply the two Democratic Judges that are needed out there. If they would come out on Election Day, they would see that the party in the suburbs cannot come up with two Democratic Judges, we have to help them out and provide them with five judges to make those two. It is ridiculous in suburban and Republican areas like that to ask the Democratic Party to come up with three judges in odd or even precincts because they can't do it."



All this does ah.. leaving this Bill or the law as it is now is to insure that we will have five judges in those polling places as the law requires."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Representative Totten, my good friend, simply doesn't know what he's talking about. In Worth Township, the third largest township in the State of Illinois, the Republican Committeeman repeatedly calls me, the Democratic Committeeman, to submit names to him so that he can fill out his judges sheet after I get calls from downtown indicating that in the last election, for example, there were seventy-eight vacancies of Republican Judges in Worth Township. I never have any problem. I have a list of judges that are waiting to be named and I can tell you one thing, Representative Totten and those others that think that the Republican areas can't supply Democratic Judges; we can, we shall and we will and we will be delighted to help you supply yours."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm surprised to hear what Representative Totten referred to that they couldn't find enough Democrats out there to supply the Democratic Judges because that's illegal. You couldn't have an election because this same House sent ah... a Committee and Investigating Committee headed by Representative Collins to Chicago... we couldn't get him out of Chicago because we wanted to go down and look at downstate, but we never could get him out of Chicago, on this very same issue that they couldn't provide Republican Judges in a couple of precincts and they went ahead and held the election by swearing in some Democrats that walked in at 8:00 in the morning. And we held hearings ah... Committee Hearings for days on days on end, but I had never heard that you couldn't get them in the suburbs. It's illegal if you can't get two judges out there..... two Democratic Judges to go with your five Republicans so maybe we'd better have that Committee reinstated and start investigating the suburbs."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to correct the



record. I served on the Sub-Committee of Phil Collin's that ah... held the hearings on election irregularities and fraud committed in the City of Chicago in various elections. We had so much work to do that we never did get out of Chicago. We never did complete our job. We could still be there looking into the irregularities and the fraud that has been committed in Cook County and especially in Chicago on Election Day. We just didn't have the opportunity or the time to go downstate and look into the alledged irregularities down there."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Yes, I believe we've heard enough arguments on this and I move the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it. The question is ah... Representative McPartlin to close."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is really fair Legislation and I would appreciate a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this Representative Totten."

Totten: "At the proper time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to request a verification of the Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "On this question there are 91 'aye' and 64 'no'. The Gentleman has requested a verification. Representative McPartlin."

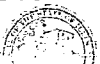
McPartlin: "A poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Brandt, Campbell, Campbell, 'no'. Collins, Epton, Gaines, Greiman, Griesheimer, Grotberg, Hirschfeld, Katz, Klosak, LaFleur, Laurino, Leinenweber, Luft, Madison, Mann, Mugalian, Pierce, Rayson, Winchester."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed with the verification of the Affirmative Roll Call."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Gene Barnes, Beatty, Beaupre, Berman, Birchler, Boyle, Bradley, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Byers, Caldwell, Calvo, Capparelli, Chapman, Choate, Craig, D'Arco, Darrow, Davis, DiPrima, Downs, John Dunn, Ewell, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Flinn, Garmisa, Getty, Giglio,



Giorgi, Hanahan, Hart, Hill, Holewinski, Dan Houlihan, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Jacobs, Jaffe, Emil Jones, Kane, Keller, Kelly, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Lechowicz, Kornowicz, Leon, Leverenz, Londrigan, Lucco, Madigan, Marogos, Marovitz, Matijevich, Mautino, McAvoy, McClain, McGrew, McLendon, McPartlin, Merlo, Mudd, Mulcahey, Nardulli, O'Daniel, Partrick, Pouncey, Richmond, Sangmeister, Satterthwaite, Schlisler, Schneider, Schraeder, Sharp, Shea, Stone, Stubblefield, Taylor, Terzich, Tipsword, VanDuyne, VonBoeckman, Wall, Washington, White, Williams, Younge, Yourell, Mr. Speaker."

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

Katz: "To be recorded as 'aye', Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. Representative Lundy, for what purpose do you rise?"

Lundy: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Lundy: "Change that to 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change that to 'aye'. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as being absent."

Madison: "Would you vote me as 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman as 'aye'. Representative Willer, do you seek recognition?"

Willer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, ah.. I wish to change my vote to 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Lady to 'yes'. Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is he recorded?"

Greiman: "Vote me 'aye', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman 'aye'. Representative Luft."

Luft: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as being absent."

Luft: "Would you vote me 'aye', please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman 'aye'. Are there any questions of



the Affirmative Roll Call? Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, could you tell me what we're starting with?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "You're starting with 97 'ayes'."

Totten: "O'kay, thank you. E.M. Barnes?"

Speaker Redmond: "E.M. Barnes is in the back."

Totten: "Berman?"

Speaker Redmond: "Berman is here."

Totten: "Boyle?"

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

Mann: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as being absent."

Mann: "Vote me 'aye', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Gentleman 'aye'. Representative Boyle, is he here? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off. Representative Mulgalian, do you seek recognition? He wants to be recorded as voting 'aye'. Any further questions, Representative Totten?"

Totten: "You removed Boyle?"

Speaker Redmond: "I did."

Totten: "Capparelli?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caparelli, ah.. is he here? How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "DiPrima?"

Speaker Redmond: "DiPrima is here."

Totten: "Ewell?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell, ah.... how is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Farley?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Farely is here."



Totten: "Garmisa?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Garmisa is here."

Totten: "Getty?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty is here."

Totten: "Giglio?"

Speaker Redmond: "Giglio is here."

Totten: "Giorgi?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi is here."

Totten: "J.M. Houlihan?"

Speaker Redmond: "J.M. Houlihan is here."

Totten: "Jaffe?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Jaffe here? How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Emil Jones?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is Emil Jones recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as voing 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Kosinski?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Kosinski here? How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Kozubowski?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kozubowski is here."

Totten: "Lechowicz?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is Representative Lechowicz recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Leon?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon, ah.. is he here? How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Londrigan?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."



Totten: "Maragos?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is Representative Maragos here? How is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Marovitz?"

Speaker Redmond: "Marovitz ah.. how is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "McAvoy?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McAvoy, is he here? Take him off."

Totten: "Merlo?"

Speaker Redmond: "He is here."

Totten: "McClain_?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, he's here."

Totten: "McGrew?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew, how is he recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Mulcahey?"

Speaker Redmond: "Mulcahey is here. Representative Ewell has returned,
put him back on."

Totten: "Pouncey?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pouncey is here. Representative Boyle
has returned. Put him back on. Representative Leon has returned so
put him back on."

Totten: "Schisler?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler is here."

Totten: "Sharp?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sharp is here."

Totten: "Shea?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea is here."

Totten: "Taylor?"

Speaker Redmond: "Taylor is here."

Totten: "Terzich?"

Speaker Redmond: "Terzich is here. Representative Maragos has returned."



Return him to the Roll Call."

Totten: "Tipsword?"

Speaker Redmond: "Tipsword is here."

Totten: "VanDuyne?"

Speaker Redmond: "VanDuyne is here."

Totten: "VonBoeckman?"

Speaker Redmond: "VonBoeckman is here."

Totten: "Brandt?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brandt?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as being absent."

Totten: "VonBoeckman? Wall?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Wall. How is he recorded?"

Fredric b. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Totten: "Representative Younge?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge, how is she recorded?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Take her off."

Totten: "White?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative White, he is here."

Totten: "That's all the questions I have at this time, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "What's the score? Representative McAvoy has returned.

He's not here, I guess. Leave him off. What's the score?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "89 'ayes' and 64 'nays'."

Speaker Redmond: "On this question there are 89 'ayes' and 64 'nays' and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, I wanted to know whether you were taking the last one off, Representative McAvoy?"

Speaker Redmond: "We didn't put him on."

Totten: "You didn't put him on?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "We didn't put him back on."

Speaker Redmond: "We didn't put him back on."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "296... take that out of the record. Representative



Taylor, are you ready for 345? Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, because I found out that the Governor's Action Office is beginning to get new life, I feel that I must take this Bill out of the record at this particular time."

Speaker Redmond: "379, take it out of the record. 449, Kelly. Representative Kelly. Take it out of the record. 452, Representative Capparelli? He's not here. 461, Representative Sevcik. Senate Bill 461, Representative Sevcik. Take it out. 468, Representative Stone."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 468. An Act making certain appropriations and reappropriations to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the appropriation and the reappropriation for the University of Illinois for the next year and I move the adoption of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 125 'aye' and 3 'no' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 472."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 472. An Act making supplemental appropriations for the Illinois Community Board. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "I'm getting my file out. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, Senate Bill 472....."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Downs. Ms. Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill 472 is the supplemental appropriation Bill for the Illinois Community College Board. It makes a supplemental appropriation of \$10,000,000 to ah.. that agency. If there are questions, I would be happy to go into this further."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Are we by this supplemental appropriation giving the Junior Colleges what we promised them during the last Session?"

Chapman: "Ah... not really. If we were to give them what they were what they would be entitled to this would be a \$16,000,000 appropria-



tion. This is a compromise. This \$10,000,000 is a compromise and it does meet the needs and ah.. there is agreement on this."

Skinner: "Why are we selling out for local Junior Colleges?"

Chapman: "Cal, ah.. I'm surprised that you would suggest that I am selling out the Community Colleges. Actually, it appears that this amount will meet their needs. As you know, we do have some fiscal problems in this state and this figure is sufficient because much of the increase in enrollment is in the general studies ah.. where the average costs are lower then in the other areas."

Skinner: "Now the original request was \$16,000,000 ah... is that correct?"

Chapman: "That isn't quite what I said, Cal. I said that if we were to fund them according to what we would anticipate on the basis of the increased enrollment they've experienced this year ah.. that's what it would be, but ah.. in ah.. in a compromise that was worked out, this is what has been recommended by the Board of Higher Ed and is agreed to by the Bureau of the Budget and it does meet the needs of this Community College Program."

Skinner: "If I might speak to the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Skinner: "The Governor of the State of Illinois has asked for a 6% decrease.... a 6% cut across the board on all budgets. This is a 60% cut from what this General Assembly promised on a per hour basis for Junior Colleges in the State of Illinois. It is not the Community Colleges fault that there is a recession and that there is more people going to school now than was anticipated. It seems to me that this is a complete sell out of the local junior college students and administrations and our local property taxpayers who will be forced to pick up the difference if the cost is more and the cost will be more. I would recommend that we do not support this Bill until it is put up to the full funding level that we should ah... that we promised Junior Colleges last year."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 120 'aye' and 8 'nay' and the Bill having received



constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 476."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 476. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation and reappropriation to the Board of Regions. This Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is the annual appropriation for the Board of Regions and I respectfully request an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "What is the total appropriation?"

Bradley: "The total is \$83,000,000."

Schlickman: "One final question. How does that compare with the appropriations for the current fiscal year?"

Bradley: "Slightly higher."

Schlickman: "By how much? Percentage wise?"

Bradley: "It's about 4% higher."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 123 'aye' and 4 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 507."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 507. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of Southern Illinois University. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Richmond."

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 507 provides for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Southern Illinois University, both at Carbondale and Edwardsville. I ah.. would appreciate an affirmative vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, if the Sponsor would yield for a question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Skinner: "Could you please explain the justification for spending money



on the Southern Illinois Medical School tax dollars from all over the state when the Southern Illinois Medical School discriminates against medical school applicants from Northern Illinois?"

Richmond: "Well, I don't know that they do."

Skinner: "Well, I know that for a fact. I've spent a good part of last week ah... one of my aides has anyway ah.. talking to the S.I.U. admissions people and they discriminate in favor of people from Southern Illinois. And I don't think that's fair."

Richmond: "If you would like to forward those charges to me, I would be glad to ah..."

Skinner: "I will document those facts and send them to you."

Richmond: "Very good."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "What is the total appropriation contained in this Bill?"

Richmond: "Ah... \$107,000,000 plus ah.... \$107,800,000 I believe it is."

Schlickman: "How does that compare with a year ago?"

Richmond: "It's 9% higher approximately."

Schlickman: "9% higher?"

Richmond: "Yes."

Schlickman: "There was an Amendment offered that was consistent with the Governor's suggestion of a reduction in light of our fiscal crisis. Could you tell me what happened to that Amendment? I don't ah... I have it here in the book. Was it adopted?"

Richmond: "No, Sir, it wasn't. It failed on Second Reading."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn. Do you seek recognition?
Representative Madison."

Madison: "Well, Mr. Speaker, speaking on the Bill, I don't know where Representative Skinner has received his charges, but I do know that I just issued a scholarship to a young man from my district, Chicago, to the Southern Illinois School of Medicine."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further? The question is shall the Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Representative Skinner,



for what purpose do you rise?"

Skinner: "For a point of personal privilege Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Skinner: "Well my name was mentioned in debate and I would like to suggest that if someone is above the minimum level of acceptances, there's no sweat, you get in. But if your at the margin, they discriminate in favor of Southern Illinois...Southern Illinois students against people from the City of Chicago and against people north of a line, well probably, north of Clyde's district. I don't know, somewhere in Southern Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there..."

Skinner: "...you could find out by going...."

Speaker Redmond: "...130 ayes, 4 no, and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 517."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 517. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Governors for State colleges, universities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 517 appropriates for the Board of Governors of the State colleges and universities, the appropriation is \$102,000,000, as amended, and a....a...I ask that it receive a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "How does this appropriation compare with the appropriation for the current fiscal year?"

Greiman: "Roughly, about 9½% more."

Schlickman: "An increase of 9½%? Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Ready for the question? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question 138 ayes, 7 nay. The Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby



declared passed. 621."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 621. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Luft."

Luft: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move to table this Bill please."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to table the Bill. Any objections? Hearing none, the Bill is tabled. 633. Is Representative Kane on the floor? Representative Kane? Take 633 out of the record. 634? Representative Kane...we'll take that out of the record. 647. Representative Laurino? Take that out of the record. 649."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 649...."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record at the request of the sponsor. 652."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 652. Shea. A Bill for an Act to create the General Assembly Library Study Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like leave of the House to take this Bill back to the order of Second Reading concerning an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, it is returned to the order of Second Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1. Brinkmeier. Amends Senate Bill 652 on page 1, line 2, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea...Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Yes...a....Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Amendment...Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 652 is really House Bill 2954. This is the Bill that would have created an Education Service Region Study Commission. This particular Bill passed out of the Education Committee 17-0, but it got caught in the crunch in the late hours. Now I have with me a letter from Dr. Cronin. I'd like to read just a very short paragraph: He states and I'm quoting 'fewer regional offices properly organized and adequately staffed can do more for education at the local level than can a huge central bureaucracy in Springfield'. Then he goes on to talk about the possibility of vocational ed, special ed, warehousing, data processing, competitive bidding, and things of this nature. I think most of you know that



these regions will be reduced by, I believe, about 78 by August of this year, by '79, they'll be reduced to 54. The question is in our minds and in the minds of many people of whether there should be further consolidation beyond that. I'd like to remind particularly, Representative Borchers,...a...I know he opposed, in Committee he talked about mandatory consolidation. Now we're talking about the studying of mandatory consolidation of the Education Service Regions, not individual school districts, which I am vehemently opposed to also. So basically this is it. I'd be glad to answer any questions that might be asked."

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

Schlickman: "Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I question the germaness of this Amendment.

As I understand it, it would take a Bill, Senate Bill 652, which was passed by the Senate, read for a first time in this House, sent to Committee, recommended out do pass, and Act creating the General Assembly Library Study Commission specifying its powers and duties.

As I understand this Amendment, Amendment #1, to this Bill, identical to House Bill 2954, it would now create the Education Service Region Study Commission. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, according to Roberts Rules of Order, according to the interpretation, somewhat loose, but in the general context handed down by the Speaker of this House, Amendments are to be confined to the same subject matter of the original Bill. Now interestingly, we don't have here, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, an Amendment amending the same Act as being amended by the original Bill. We have a new Act and I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, that there is a difference in subject matter. A difference between the General Assembly on one hand and its need for a library, and on the other hand, Education Service Region. Now one deals with the legislative process, the other deals with schools, I see no similarity and do respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this Amendment is not germane and should be ruled out of order."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Its true, this is a new Act, but as I read the Act, it creates a study commission and I think the...a..the...a...subject matter, is study commission. Commission, and therefore, Mr. Speaker, I believe the Gentleman is wrong that the subject matter herein is a matter of study commissions, and to amend it to add another study commission, I would think would at least be germane."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the previous speaker summed up my thoughts too. I did have some questions about this, so I questioned the Gentleman, George, in the reference...in the Legislative Reference Bureau and he thought it would be germane inasmuch as it was creating a Commission and on subject matter too, I don't know how much closer to the library system you can get than education. I would hopefully suggest that you would rule that this is germane."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further? Representative Madison."

Madison: "Well Mr. Speaker, I've just been trying to figure out how many lives this Education Service Region Study Commission has. This Bill did get killed in the...in the deadline crunch...it was brought back to the Education Committee and there was an attempt to make a Committee Bill out of it. The Committee did not see fit to make a Committee Bill out of it and now we have it being attached to another Bill. I...a...I...I...applaud the Gentleman's tenacity, but I think we've talked about this subject matter enough times, Mr. Speaker, and I would sttongely suggest that this Amendment be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman, do you seek recognition?"

Schlickman: "Yes I do, Mr. Speaker, in response to the statement, rather weak, in terms of logic, of the Gentleman of Lake, that the subject matter of the Bill and the subject matter of the Amendment is a Study Commission. That's like suggesting that one Bill is equal to another Bill in terms of subject matter. I respectfully suggest that a Bill is a vehicle to attain an end, and a Study Commission is simply a vehicle by which to cope with a particular subject. I think it should be obvious, Mr. Speaker, to all involved



that we have two different subjects here not related, therefore, not germane. And I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the proper ruling in this case would be one of not germaness and that the Amendment is out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "Unfortunately, I have to agree with Representative Schlickman, and I do not believe it is germane. Any further Amendments? Representative Shea, any further Amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Its not germane, Representative Shea, back to Third Reading. Representative Shea."

Shea: "With leave of the House, I'd like to hear House Bill 653 along with that...er, Senate Bill 653."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? I put it on Third Reading. Any objection to taking it inasmuch as the Amendment is in the same shape as it was before. Hearing no objections, proceed Representative Shea."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 653. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the General Assembly Library Study Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 652 and 653 create and provide the money for a Study Commission to see if we, in the General Assembly, could be aided by having a library. It would establish an eight member commission including the President and Minority Leading of the Senate, the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House, along with four public members, one appointed by each of the leaders. The vacancies would be the same way...filled the same way. It directs the Commission to explore the idea of establishing a central library for the use of the Members and staff of the General Assembly, grants the authority...a...to consider the location, the management, usage, and any other manner, and to report back to the General Assembly by March 15, 1960...1976, and I would appreciate a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? The question is shall these Bills pass? Those in favor vote aye. Representative Madison.



You have the same problem I have."

Madison: "Right. They've got the elbow on my light again. Would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Madison: "Representative Shea, given the fact that the General Revenue Fund for all intents and purposes is broke, could this be deferred at least a year? Or is this absolutely necessary? Right now, I mean."

Shea: "Senator Harris and Partee tell me that they'd like to have it now. I discussed that with them and they told me...they assured me that they'd find another \$25,000 out of General Revenue to take out some place across the way."

Madison: "A..what are the Governor's prospects of vetoing these Bills?"

Shea: "Probably very large."

Madison: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beatty."

Beatty: "Would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Beatty: "Mr. Shea, aren't...aren't the facilities of the...a...Secretary of State's library service available to the House Members and the Senate Members at this time?"

Shea: "They are, but it is a library of general circulation and not one specialized to the type of library that we, in the General Assembly, need."

Beatty: "What is it that you want to put into this library, assuming that we need one....that we don't have in the other one?"

Shea: "I don't want to put anything into it, they want to look and see what we might need in it that we presently don't have. I had an occasion to look for some Oregon statutes the other day and couldn't find them."

Beatty: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is shall these Bills pass. All in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? Representative Byers to explain his vote."

Byers: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it looks like this Bill's gonna pass before I explain my vote, but



nevertheless, we do have these services in the Illinois State Library and I've found them to be...a...great help about any subject that I need. There's hardly any library that has everything in it and I think the present crunch that we should vote no on this Bill and save the State some money."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 95 ayes, 35 noes, the Bills having received the constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. 658, Representative Beaupre."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 658. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the annual appropriation to the Board of Trustees of the Judges Retirement System...a...the original Bill was introduced to appropriate \$5,216,000 and my good friend and colleague, Representative Ryan, and Governor Walker's forces joined hands yesterday to amend this down for a 6% decrease...a...and...a...the total appropriation now is \$4,888,000 and I would ask for your favorable support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "By what...will the sponsor yield to a couple of questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Terzich: "Yes, Representative Beaupre, according to my records, in fiscal year, 1974, we appropriated \$1,600,000 and in '75, \$2,400,000, and this year you are doubling the appropriation, can you tell me why you have 100% increase in the appropriation?"

Beaupre: "Well, Representative Terzich, there's a simple fact that there are more judges retiring these days and they are entitled to those retirement funds in order to keep this fund actuarially sound it is necessary to appropriate this amount of money to handle those retirements."

Terzich: "Well last...according to the Department of Insurance in their report, the total expenditure for the Judges Retirement System only amounted to \$2,000,000. How could you possibly need \$4,700,000?"



Beaupre: "Well the total payout this year is anticipated to be something in the area of \$2,500,000, this Retirement Fund is funded at approximately 31% of the requirements specified by law for full funding, it is one of those Retirement Funds which have been time and time again short changed by the General Assembly...a...as you know the Judicial Article back in 1962,...a...placed the number of judges in a position where they were retained...a...and were beginning to feel the impact of...a..the retention system, but the Judicial Article of the Constitution in 1962 imposed upon us in regard to retirement. So that retirements are indeed increasing...a...a...the Retirement Fund, in regard to the percentage of actual funding is continually decreasing and we are down to about 31% and for that reason this Amendment was submitted to the Appropriations Committee."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, accordingly, I do not know of any additional retirees under the Judges Pension System. I do know we did pass Senate Bill 612, which may have approximately 30 judges retiring next year. But according to the Department of Insurance records, they have a total income of approximately \$5,000,000 annually with a disbursement of \$2,000,000 annually. So I personally cannot see why they need an additional appropriation of \$4,700,000 since the Senate, last year, cut their appropriation to \$2,400,000 and come back again this year and doubling, it certainly seems unreasonable and I don't know of any other pension system that is requesting or getting this type of an appropriation."

Shea: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen, on a question."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd just like to add to that just as a point of observation, this House saw fit to approve an Amendment that changed the...a...that used to be in the termination of a judge was going to retire, I think the four year average salary or something like this, but that Amendment if signed by the Governor, would call for the salary determination to be the last day's salary and this in itself, from this point forward, would probably have a considerable amount as far as the amount of money needed to fulfill those requirements."



Shea: "Any further discussion? The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre, to close."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would merely ask for your favorable support of this appropriation."

Jack O'Brien: "Representative Shea in the Chair."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill...er, shall Senate Bill 658 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 128 ayes, 8 nays, 6 Members voting present, Senate Bill 658 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House...Senate Bills' Third Reading appears Senate Bill 666."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 666. A Bill for an Act making appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expense of the Illinois Legislative Council. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this is the Bill that we had on Second Reading yesterday. An Amendment was offered and adopted to cut the expenses and I think the Bill is in good order for passage at this time. I would direct the men to a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is shall this Bill pass. On the question, 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 142 ayes, 1 no, 3 Members voting present. Senate Bill 666 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of Senate Bills' Third Reading appears Senate Bill 633."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 633. A Bill for an Act making certain appropriations to the Board of Higher Education. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the...a... ordinary and contingent expenses for the Board of Higher Education. It includes grant money as well as their operating expenses and I



would move for the passage of Senate Bill 633."

Shea: "The question is shall Senate Bill 633 pass. On the question, 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 143 ayes, 1 nay, 4 Members voting present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of Senate Bills' Third Reading appears Senate Bill 634."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 634. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Higher Education. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane, on the question."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 634 appropriates 9.9 million dollars to the Board of Higher Education for construction grants to the medical schools around the State. I move the adoption of Senate Bill 634."

Shea: "The question is shall Senate Bill 634 pass. On the question, 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 142 ayes, no nays, 8 Members voting present. Senate Bill 634 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of Senate Bills' Third Reading appears Senate Bill 691."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 691. A Bill for an Act to amend the Waterwell and Pump Installation Contractors License Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this Bill also has an Amendment on it which deleted one portion. It transfers the responsibilities from the Licensing Division over to Public Health to insure...a...a closer monitoring of this type of installation. I would move for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is shall this Bill pass. On the question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this is the Bill which adopted the Amendment which struck the E.P.A. as require-



ment...well...struck the E.P.A. and the impact of that is that the regulations and rules established by the E.P.A. would not be required for those individuals to know...for those individuals who are involved in this...a...Act. What I would suggest to you is that although the Department of Health is included, basically, what the Department of Health does is cover smaller water supplies and does not attend to the question of large water supplies. And again, I want to repeat, basically what I said before, when I was opposing the Amendment, very simply, that this is a time when we are very concerned about the quality of water standards for drinking...a...in our State, that we are now going to strike this very simple requirement that you must be familiar with the water quality rig, I think that's a devastating blow to this process, I think its going to be unfortunate if we adopt a Bill without returning it to...at least require those individuals involved in digging wells to simply know the requirements. I suggest this is a poor Bill for accomplishing good quality water standards in Illinois and I would suggest a no vote."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Fredrick on a question."

Fredrick: "Mr. Speaker, a...the large water supplies are under the Department of Public Health, including such towns as Centralia and Springfield, and so on, which have to prove the public water supply. I think that my Amendment, and I might...should have substituted the Department of Public Health, but its indicated elsewhere in the Bill. And all I was trying to do....would be glad to work with Representative Schneider to do, would be to make that correction, I don't think its too difficult to make. So I would like to see the Amendment left off and then if we can work it out with the House, I'll help you work it out with the Department of Public Health, that's no problem."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd, to close."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, I...Speaker, I...I...believe that the Bill is in proper order, I think that there's no one more concerned with the a...a...drinking water of the State of Illinois than that of the Public



Health Department, so I would ask for a favorable vote."

~~Mr. Mann:~~ "The question is shall Senate Bill 691 pass. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote nay. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann, to explain his vote."

~~Mr. Mann:~~ "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my no vote on this Bill. Now the 1973-1974 figures for Illinois waterways show a decline in water quality. Pollutant indexes are up. And it just seems to me that this is the wrong time when we're talking about the drinking water which the public consumes to do anything which might, in any way, remove a check and a monitor on the quality of that water. Now I...I... I respect the Gentleman who's sponsoring this Bill, but I would have to humbly suggest to him that the quality of water in Illinois is much more important than Senate Bill 691. And I'm...I'm telling you that the quality of water is down and that this may very well begin the...a...a...new trend and the effectiveness of Public Health Departments across the State vary. Some of them are good; some of them are poor; some of them are fair, but the E.P.A. was brought into business precisely to monitor water quality and I would suggest to you that until the E.P.A. is put back into this Bill, that we ought to vote no on this Bill. We're talking about water qualities that you and I and our families and our constituents consume and the water quality indexes are definitely increasing. More phosphate, more iron, more nitrogen, is being found in Illinois waterways. Let's not pass this Bill and jeopardize the quality of drinking water in the State of Illinois. I vote no."

~~Mr. Bradley:~~ "The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, please."

~~Mr. Friedrich:~~ "This is a good Bill as amended, all we did is take the E.P.A. out of the business of these small waterwell contractors, who are certainly knowledgeable, they will be licensed and supervised by the Department of Public Health which does have the responsibility already for large water supplies, and certainly, if they can do that, they can be responsible for one well. I would appreciate your vote."

~~Mr. Bradley:~~ "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider, to explain his vote."

~~Mr. Schneider:~~ "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I just want to indicate again that not only do we jeopardize the safety of large water supplies, but

also, what's going to happen is that the contractors, the waterwell contractor, when there is a deficiency that is inevitably going to be found because he is not familiar with the E.P.A. and D.P.H. standards, is going to have to go back and redo his work and there's extra charge and extra cost in order to make up for something he could have avoided, had he been familiar with those regulations and I would again ask that we stick with our no vote."

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

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, and I try to offer for consideration of the Members of this House, when we adopted the Amendment, that they could readily see what type of red tape that an installation to those who would want to install a pump or drill a well would have to go through if they had to go through two or three Departments to do this. Its hard enough to get the job done now and the cost so high that the ordinary pump installer would have to go to the Health Department for permits, he'd have to go to the E.P.A. and its unreasonable to put them in that kind of light. I think the Health Department has the necessary checks to do the job and I would hope everyone would consider this with their votes."

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

Schraeder: "Well Mr. Speaker, again I mentioned earlier this morning and I'll mention it again now, the General Assembly of this House just yesterday approved the Amendment that was sponsored by Representative Friedrich that gave the jurisdiction to the Department of Public Health. The Department of Public Health are well qualified to test water and I think its a proper Amendment, it was adopted, and now we made that decision, now we should go on with the decision and pass the Bill to fulfill that obligation by the Department of Public Health and pass this Bill."

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

Dunn: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I'd urge an aye vote on this and I'm voting aye because I think the Department of Public Health



has as much expertise as E.P.A. Thank you."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record.

On this question there are 93 ayes, 57 noes, 5 voting present....

the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, I request a verification."

Bradley: "The Gentleman requests a verification....Mr. Mudd?"

Mudd: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask that the absentees be polled."

Bradley: "Poll the absentees. Mr. Epton wants to be recorded as

voting no. How are you recorded sir? You were aye? You want to change to no? Alright, Mr. Epton is no. Poll the absentees then, Mr. Clerk. The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd."

Mudd: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I, for one, do not wish to delay the operation of this House. I think we've got more important matters and I ask leave to either take this out of the record or put it on postponed consideration."

Bradley: "Well certainly, that's a very kind gesture and we appreciate it, Mr. Mudd, put it on postponed consideration. Senate Bill 693."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 693. A Bill for an Act to amend the Motor Fuel Tax Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Houlihan: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 693 amends the Motor Fuel Tax Law to realign the allocation of motor fuel tax revenues by increasing the distributor's share of such revenues to local units of government. Senate Bill 693 is identical to House Bill 1539, absent Senate Amendment #1 with which the House concurred earlier today. The effect of passage of Senate Bill 693 will be to present to the Governor two similar, but alternative vehicles, which address the road needs of local units of government. The operation of the Bill is to delete from the direct transfer to the road fund the present 2/15's to 1/15 and to pre-up that 1/15th back to local units of government. This Bill, however, does not amend the percentage shares under the existing distribution formula. The net effect of this as against 1539 which we have passed, is a decrease of some \$600,000 as far as its impact upon the road fund. I urge your support of the Bill."



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

Hart: "I'd like to ask the sponsor a question."

Bradley: "He indicates that he'll yield sir."

Hart: "How much mon...additional money would this mean to the units of local government?"

Houlihan: "As a result of the...a...reduction in the direct transfer to the road fund, 2/15's, which is one cent, to 1/15, which is a half cent, it will provide for counties in excess of 1 million, which is Cook County, 2.7 million dollars, for downstate counties, 3.0 million dollars, for municipalities across the State, 8 million dollars, and for townships across the State, 2½ million dollars."

Hart: "Has that...are the figures that you're giving the additional money that it will provide or the total money?"

Houlihan: "Well the total money would be 16.2 million dollars; it would be distributed by, as far as increased shares, to...a...the recipients of local units of government which are set forth in the statute. The figures that I gave you are the increased shares as a result of this Bill."

Hart: "A...how much are they getting now. I didn't quite follow you.... without this Bill?"

Houlihan: "Without it?"

Hart: "Yeh."

Houlihan: "If you'll hold on just one moment, I'll get the figures for you. Presently, under the existing formula, and without this legislation, Cook County would receive, as far as its 11% share, 34.6 million dollars, with this, it would receive 37.3 million dollars. Downstate counties would receive 37.7, under the existing, they would receive 40.7 as a result of this change. Municipalities across the State would receive presently 100.5 million dollars. With this change, it would be 108.5 million dollars. And townships across the State at the present would receive 31.4 million, this would raise it to 33.9 million dollars."

Hart: "Now this money that will be...the formula will be changed, where is that money going now under the present formula that will be transferred to the additional money transferred to units of local



government?"

Houlihan: "For presently, the money is directed right into the road fund."

Hart: "I see. So this was the amount that is going to be diverted to units of local government will be reduced from the amount that's in the road fund and is now being used for State road projects for instance. Is that correct?"

Houlihan: "That is correct. By reducing it from 2/15's, which is what... you know...the statute is presently, to 1/15th, we would pre-up an additional 1/15th, which correspondingly, goes back to local units of government."

Hart: "Thank you very much."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman. Pardon me, the Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "While I have concluded my questions, I wanted to make a brief statement on the Bill."

Bradley: "Pardon me...pardon me, sir. Proceed."

Hart: "I think its a very good Bill and certainly the units of local government, with the increasing costs that they are are incurring...a... because of inflation, because of the high price of fuel and other problems that are existing, certainly...a...can use this additional money. It costs...the costs of repairing roads and other costs which this money is used is skyrocketing and we're seeing a lot of pressure on local government for additional money for these purposes and I would urge the Body to support this Bill."

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

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I feel like a game is being played here and I don't know what it is all about. Previously, we concurred with Senate Amendment to House Bill, 1539, which, when it left this chambers, was identical to Senate Bill 693. Now H.B. 1539 in its original form before the Senate amended it, and S.B. 693 took care of one city, the City of Chicago. Now the Senate in amending 1539, and we agreed to that today, gave consideration to the road district. Senate Bill 693 does not. Now I don't accept the support of 693 on the basis that we ought to give to the



historical argument is the fact that 19...up until 1969, traditionally, the amount of the direct transfer to the road fund, and at that time, it was 1/12th, but the tax was 6 cents so it was a half cent. When the Motor Fuel Tax was raised to 7½ cents, this section was raised to 2/15th, which means not only was there an increase in the tax, there was 100 per cent increase in the direct transfer to the road fund. Since 1969, the State's only system has enjoyed additional funding, both on the State as far as...er...on the federal level as far as matching funds, as far as supplemental freeways bond projects, that the local systems have not had. Now the net effect of 693 is to bring this back to what the historical formula has been, a half cent direct transfer. And its that half cent that will go back to local units of government."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain."

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

Bradley: "He indicates that he would. Would you....just one minute please. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I do want to apologize to the House and to the sponsor of this Bill. I did characterize it inaccurately, inadvertently. It does not apply to the City of Chicago only. There is a restriction there that is applicable only to the City of Chicago. However, my opposition remains in that I don't think we ought to be sending alternative approaches to the Governor. We had already acted upon one Bill upon solicitation of the sponsor of this Bill and it seems to me that we ought to treat 693 as we did the other Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain. The Gentleman indicates that he will yield to your question sir."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Representative Houlihan, what is the year-end remaining available balance according to your projection for the road fund?"

Houlihan: "I don't have the exact figure Mike."

McClain: "A...would...would you be aware of that the Chamber of Commerce has stated that the road fund is in trouble?"



Governor an alternative for him to choose from. H.B. 1539 is now on its way to his desk, taking care of the City of Chicago on one hand; also taking care of the township road district and then following up with a Bill that takes care of only the City of Chicago. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, that what the sponsor of this Bill ought to do is either take it back to Second Reading and put on a House Amendment, which is identical to the Senate Amendment to the previous Bill, or we should vote no on this Bill. I don't think we should be acting an alternative method to give a Governor his choice. We set the policy of this State. Its the responsibility of the Governor to accept it, reject it, or to suggest a modification."

Bradley: "Now Mr. Houlihan, you can respond in closing...so the Lady from Lake, Ms. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield to one question?"

Bradley: "He certainly...he will."

Geo-Karis: "Danny, did I hear you correctly that the amounts that are going to be given to the municipalities under this Bill are going to be reduced?"

Houlihan: "No."

Geo-Karis: "Is it the other way around?"

Houlihan: "No...let me...correct, please...a misimpression that I'm afraid that Representative Schlickman is under. The Bills are very similar. In fact, House Bill 1539, as it left the House, is identical to Senate Bill 693. Either one of the Bills was directed solely to the City of Chicago. Both Bills are directed to all units of local government in this State. Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1539 put an Amendment on which changed by 1/3 of 1% the amount of the distributive percentage that road districts would receive. Now I don't disagree with that. In my opinion, the road fund needs of townships are demonstrably much more in need of help than all other local units of government. The fact is that all local units of government need help. Now this is a similar type approach. Its net effect upon the road fund is \$600,000 less than what 1539 was. Now when I say that we are presenting an alternative to the Governor, the



Houlihan: "I'm aware of as to what you are speaking of, generally, yes."

McClain: "According to my figures, they say that the road fund at year-end balance will have the surplus in there of about \$78,000,000... what will be the fiscal note of this...this...a...this Bill?"

Houlihan: "Well let me refer you back to your report from the Chamber of Commerce. That was written prior to a week ago Friday when the State became eligible for an additional \$350,000,000 in federal financing."

McClain: "Good shot..what...what is the fiscal not for your Bill?"

Houlihan: "60.2 million is my estimate. The Department's estimate was 17 million."

McClain: "Alright, that would put us in a position of lowering the year-end balance for the road fund to around \$60,000,000 at this fiscal year end. That means that we would be some million dollars short of paying back for the \$350,000,000 of federal reimbursement which if applied, which would mean that we could not qualify for the federal reimbursement and therefore, by passing this Bill, which would definitely show the intent of the legislative branch, we could not receive those monies. I urge a no vote."

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

Skinner: "Well I was content to just sit here and be quiet until I started hearing things that aren't correct. Representative Shea absolutely tore apart the Department of Transportation's so-called fiscal experts on the very basis of questioning of the prior opponent to this Bill. He enlisted a statement from the Department of Transportation experts that the Walker administration wanted \$200,000,000 of bonds to bond tax flow. That's right. They wanted the money so they could meet short term bills and they wanted to issue twenty year bonds. Now there will be a positive tax balance whether or not this Bill passes, whether or not the extra \$200,000,000 of road work is done or not, and if we're going to get 'iffy' in this thing, let's just remember that the federal government's about to pass an increase in motor fuel tax and unless State governments are totally inept, they will get one, two, or three cents of that new federal road tax, which will come in...now



the question this Bill is addressed to is whether the State government shall be allowed to gobble it all up or whether we shall try to recognize that the cost of improving highways has gone up for every level of government, but nobody's been taken care of below the State level. And this Bill will take care of it of the State level. In closing, I'd like to suggest, however, that the other Bill's a much better Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan, to close. Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, if I could just refer as to a point that was raised by Representative McClain, I think we have to be realistic and state that local units of government also use this motor fuel tax revenues to match federal dollars for thier road projects. As I have said previously, only 13% of the roads in this State are on the State-only system, 87% are on the local system. Local units of government have not had the very substantial funding increases that the State-only system has had. That is the reason for this Bill. It was also the reason for House Bill 1539. I see nothing whatever on toward. The Bills are not inconsistent and in presenting to the Governor two reasonable Bills. There is an alternative as far as how far the Governor wishes to go as far as this legislation is concerned. This is a Bill which has State-wide application. It helps all local units of government and I ask for your support of the measure."

Bradley: "The question is shall Senate Bill 693 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Duester, to explain his vote."

Duester: "Well very simply, I see the votes are coming on there, this is a good Bill, its a little simpler than the other one, but doesn't send quite as much money to the townships, but I think it would be very good to send both of these as a double gesture to the Governor. The local governments need this road money. I urge an aye vote."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 115 ayes, 22 noes, 5 voting present. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared



passed. Senate Bill 706."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 706. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 706 is Senator Jack Schaefer's Bill. It provides that a teacher whose teaching certificate has lapsed can reinstate it by paying all accumulated registration fees. Such reinstatement can last only one year. The teacher can renew the certificate then by completing five semester hours of credit in a recognized institution of higher learning, either in the field of professional education or in courses relating to the holders contractual teaching duties. Now this is a change from the present law, which provides that a teacher whose certificate has lapsed can renew it only by earning the five semester hours of credit in an institution of higher learning. The present law has two effects. First, the teacher cannot resume any teaching duties until he or she has completed the study program even though the certificate has lapsed for only a day or two and even though the particular skills of that teacher may be very much needed in the community. Secondly, the teacher under present law, could, and some actually do, take courses that have nothing to do with professional education and nothing to do with the teaching assignments. An English teacher, for example, could take an accounting course under the present law and that would qualify them for renewal of the certificate. This Bill would have the teacher taking relevant and related courses to those in the teaching assignment and I urge an aye vote."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Randolph, Mr. Birchler."

Birchler: "Would the speaker there, Representative, yield to a question?"

Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Birchler: "...has prompted these...a...these...a...Amendments and the... backing of this Bill?"

Porter: "I don't know what you mean by who?"

Birchler: "Who is the sponsor?"

Porter: "Senator Jack Schaefer."



Birchler: "Jack Schaefer. Well I was a regional superintendent of schools for several years, and I think as the law is now, teachers who have lapsed certificates back to '55 or '56, by paying the lapsed fee, can get a certificate reinstated. I don't see..."

Porter: "No..no sir, that's not the law. They must take five semester hours of credit in an institution of higher learning and the difficulty with that is that they can take five semester hours of anything, unrelated subject matter. This would simply require them to take relevant courses in either the field of professional education or in the field related to their teaching assignment."

Birchler: "Are you referring to a certificate that was a valid certificate that they have let lapsed or a person that had one of those provisional certificates and were required to take those hours?"

Porter: "No...no, I'm referring to a teaching certificate that has lapsed."

Birchler: "Well that would be a full teacher's certificate issued after 1956?"

Porter: "Well, let me read to you what the law provides right now. It says 'all certificates not renewed or registered as herein provided shall lapse after a period of four years from the expiration of the last year. Such certificates may be...and then shall thereafter be subject to renewal upon the following conditions. One, by earning five semester hours of credit in a recognized institution of higher learning, two, by presenting the evidence of holding a valid regular certificate of some other type'. And we are trying to change that to provide that it can be reinstated for a one year period only upon the payment of the fees and thereafter it may be renewed by taking five semester hours of credit either in professional education or in a course related to the teacher's contractual duties."

Birchler: "Your...you're saying that it is the law now? And your trying to amend the law?"

Porter: "It is the law now that a teacher has to, in order to renew a certificate that has lapsed, has to take five semester hours in a recognized institution of higher learning in order to have that certificate renewed. And all we're trying to do by this Bill is to



require that those five semester hours be in a relevant field, one related to the teaching assignment or professional education."

Birchler: "Okay."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider, the Chairman of Education Committee."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I still have problems with the Bill, John, as you might understand, and I want to try and run through it so that I'm clear. What I'm understanding, as you explain it to Representative Birchler, is that a teacher in order to renew a lapsed contract after a period of one year, must take five semester hours of class work either in the field of education or in the field which he is teaching in. Correct?"

Porter: "A...not...not quite. There's two provisions of the Bill, let's get them straight. First, there's reinstatement. If a certificate has lapsed, it can be reinstated, which is different than renewed, it can be reinstated for a one year period only simply by paying the fees. This would allow a teacher who has had their certificate lapsed by a day or two simply to pay the fees and then they can teach for a year. They can renew the certificate by taking the five semester hours of credit, right."

Schneider: "It has to be in the field that their contract requires."

Porter: "Yeh, that's right....related to the teaching assignment or professional education."

Schneider: "Alright, I want to speak in opposition to the Bill."

Bradley: "Proceed."

Schneider: "Let me explain to the Members, Mr. Speaker, that what really is occurring is that if a person is teaching history such as I do, or some other person is teaching in another field, math, then he develops another interest, let say in language, and he wants to go back to school to renew a lapsed certificate by taking accredited courses, let's say in language, to prepare him for another field, or let's say take it in a shortage area like in special education or in agricultural education, which there's a crying need in Illinois right now, that person will not be allowed to renew his lapsed certificate and he will be penalized because he's not taking courses that relate



to the field in which he is presently teaching. So I think the Bill, although we tried really diligently to get it clarified, and to make sense in the Committee, as far as I was concerned at least, I still think it is misleading in terms of what it intends to accomplish.

And I would solicit a no vote."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter, to close."

Porter: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that...a...Representative Schneider simply doesn't understand it. Actually, it would help out in a situation where a community needs a teacher having particular skills who has a lapsed certificate. If the certificate has lapsed now and they need that teacher, that teacher can't begin teaching until after he or she has completed the five semester hours, so there going to miss, probably, a year. If the Bill were to pass...a...then that teacher could, by simply paying the fees, have that certificate reinstated for a year, could begin their teaching duties and take the courses that are relevant to that teaching assignment. So that the courses would not only be helpful to the teacher, but relevant to the assignment, I think its a good Bill, I urge an aye vote."

Bradley: "The question is, shall Senate Bill 706 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye and those opposed by voting no. The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco, to explain his vote."

Lucco: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think I would like to rise in support of this Bill because I think that in the first step, its giving the teacher sort of the break as we say, in allowing a teacher to reinstate their certificate much easier than they can now. Then later on, its a little bit more strict on the teacher in that the teacher must receive five credits in, at least, an associated field in which they are teaching. So I think that I would like to support this Bill."

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

Porter: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think if you understand what this Bill attempts to do, it attempts to get into the communities where they're needed, teachers who have been teachers in the past, but for one reason or another, have had



their certificates lapsed. And now, in order to renew them, they have to take five semester hours of courses. It doesn't say in the present law what kind of courses, it merely says 'courses'. I think I've talked enough, the votes are up there. Thank you."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 120 ayes, 8 nays, 1 voting present, this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 716."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 716. A Bill for an Act in relation to the repeal of multi-state tax compacts. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill 716 repeals the Illinois Act adopting the multi-state tax compact. The multi-state tax compact was adopted in 1967 by seven states, including Illinois as members. Its primary purpose was to promote and facilitate proper determination of State and local tax liability... liabilities of multi-state taxpayers and bring about uniformity among state systems...tax systems. Lack of uniformity in the system of taxation of interstate commerce results in confusion and a severe burden upon those engaged in interstate commerce. The compact has done nothing to alter this situation and I would ask for your support of Senate Bill 716."

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

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. For the life of me, I can't understand how such a good person as Representative McPartlin and Harber Hall would ever sponsor a piece of legislation like this. This particular piece of legislation if it were adopted and assigned into law by the Governor of the State of Illinois, certainly would bring less tax money into the State of Illinois and in the position we find ourselves in today, that would be deplorable. The multi-state compact as it is made up today, is the compact that audits the multi-state corporation. Those are the corporations that are part of the State of Illinois but have other plants outside of the State of Illinois. It does not effect those corporations in State. Consequently, if you pass this piece of legislation, there will have to be taxes made up and those taxes will be made up by those businesses and corporations



that function in the State of Illinois. I'd like to point out to you that we have a Director of Revenue here in the State of Illinois and for some odd reason, refused to appear in front of the Committee. And I assume one of the main reasons that he refused to do that is because he comes from one of these multi-state corporations and he was in the tax department of one of these multi-state corporations. These big businesses have over a period of years been trying to destroy this compact. Just recently, in the State of California, they adopted this compact and lo and behold, Governor Reagan is the one that signed it into law. And the reason he said that he signed it into law is because it would help those businesses within the State boundaries of California and bring in more taxes from those multi-state corporations. If this piece of legislation is passed, taxes from these multi-state corporations will be reduced because its the compact that audits these books and brings more money into the State of Illinois. And I'd appreciate a no vote."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, what Representative Hill has just told you is precisely true. Those of you who are familiar with the operation of the Department of Revenue know that we have to have auditors spread all over the country in New York, in California, in most of the major metropolitan areas to audit the operation of multi-state corporations. Some time ago, with the leadership of people from the Department of Revenue of the State of Illinois, the multi-tax compact was formed. Its purpose was primarily to provide safety to members with audit capabilities without incurring the expenses of establishing audit offices throughout the country to audit large corporations which do business in our State. Over the last few years, I'd like to give you some figures in regard to what it has cost us to belong to the multi-state tax compact. In fiscal year, 1973, we paid \$44,000 to be a member and in fiscal year, 1974, we paid \$66,000 and fiscal year, 1975, we paid \$64,000 and fiscal year, 1976, we paid \$31,000 and its estimated we will pay \$29,000 in fiscal year, 1977. I would submit to you that this is a very small amount of money to pay as a member. I would submit to



you that this is a very small amount of money to pay as a member. I would submit to you that we may, and this tax compact can and does provide us with tax deficiency liabilities by doing audits in other states. One corporation and one tax liability notice far exceeds the amount of money that the State expends to belong. There has been, as Representative Hill indicated, a movement across the country by those large corporations who are getting caught in attempting to avoid State taxation to destroy the compact. However, I would point out to you that a number of states and some of the more progressive states such as California have gotten into the compact because they realized the necessity of cooperating as a state with other fellow states in order to gain the tax liability that this State is due and that their states are due. This is a very bad Bill, it's a step in the wrong direction, its contrary to the current trend among states revenue departments and I would urge that you defeat this very bad Bill."

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

D'Arco: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

D'Arco: "Bob my friend....(tape trouble) that Illinois has, and New Jersey, doing income tax audit?"

McPartlin: "A...they have...yes, Illinois has twenty-seven auditors in New Jersey alone."

D'Arco: "Yeh, I know that, but do you know how many do income tax audits?"

McPartlin: "No I do not."

D'Arco: "Not many, I'll tell you. Bob, according to a memorandum which was sent to us by Mr. Scott of the Taxpayers Federation of Illinois, the Multi-State Tax Commission Federation of Illinois, the Multi-State Tax Commission has the right to make inoperative an arbitration apportionment dispute. Do you have any knowledge of that? Is that true?"

McPartlin: "No, other than Maurice Scott did testify in Committee in favor of the Bill."

D'Arco: "But I thought if an apportionment was made between the States, that would only be binding on them if they requested the multi-state



advice in determining how the monies would be apportioned. There was no mandatory requirement that was set forth. Is that true?"

McPartlin: "That would be right."

D'Arco: "Okay. I have no further questions."

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

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I rise in support of Senate Bill 716. And the reasons I would support this, the previous speakers have spoken of what this here is supposed to accomplish. And I would agree with them that they are well founded in their theory. But if they would look at the multi-state tax, they will find that it does not function the way it is written, not does it accomplish its goal. Number 1, the State of Illinois has a difficult time in relating to the other states that belong to this. And they will have a difficult time in relating in the future. So their common goals are not the same. We are spending money, and a majority, I think 23% of...a...a...of this is supported by the State of Illinois, for these other states, smaller and not industrial states, some of them not even relating in the agricultural sense. But I would like to point to one thing that a previous speaker mentioned. The one purpose that this has, and that purpose is to audit companies in other states. Now if they were to accomplish this, and I think you heard one mention that Illinois has twenty-seven auditors in the State of New Jersey alone. Now the multi-state tax has four auditors. Now with only four auditors, it only stands to reason we're only spinning our wheels, we're talking theory. Its a boondoggle, its not accomplishing its goal, it cannot accomplish its goal, and we would be doing a service to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois, both in the collections and the expenditures of funds, if we were to support Senate Bill 716 and do away with this multi-state tax."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I agree with Senator Hill, or Representative Hill and Representative Beaupre in opposition to this Bill. It was heard in Executive Committee, it came out with a good vote, but I would say that most of the



attempts to try to get rid of the multi-state tax compact has come from the large corporations. I think more than ever we need a multi-tax compact. Now I stand here and I'm kind of amazed myself at the inconsistency of the sponsor because it wasn't too long ago that he had a Bill that would allow the Auditor General to go into one's State income taxes and I was opposed to that as a matter of confidentiality, but I heard him on the floor of the House and I heard the Auditor General in Committee say we've got to do that in order to compare figures and now his inconsistency becomes one of the values of the multi-state tax compact is to make the corporations honest so that they can compare figures. The..the...large corporations, let me tell you, are not above giving figures to one State and other figures to another State, and this is a good purpose of the multi-state tax compact. And I believe that the taxpayers are going to lose money if we repeal the multi-state tax compact and I urge, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to oppose Senate Bill 716."

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

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support Senate Bill 716 and I rise for a couple of reasons, the first being that even though it was brought into being in 1967, you only have twenty-one participating states. And I think if any of the Members here are familiar with it, these are States...and I read them rather quickly...these are States where we do not have a lot of manufacturing. Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming. Its a good dream that started out that seems to be at this point, non-functional and has every indication of getting worse. Its a costly involvement and I would support the proposition of getting out now when we do have the opportunity and I would support Senate Bill 716."

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

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

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say aye. Opposed



say no. The ayes have it, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPartlin, to close."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker, Senate Bill 716, the compact is not representative of the 50 states and is not likely to become so. The legality of the compact has not been established and is being challenged in the federal courts and I would move for the adoption of Senate Bill 716."

Bradley: "The question is shall Senate Bill 716 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting aye and those opposed by voting no and the Lady from Lake, Ms. Geo-Karis, to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my vote of no on this Bill, I think we better remember that we are taking away money from the public of Illinois if we support this Bill. Maybe it does cost us sixty or seventy thousand dollars, but we get millions in return. And a lot of multi-state corporations would like to see us abolish this and if you look in your digest, it says that this Bill will repeal that portion which will take out the Illinois income tax from applying to it, the Retailers Occupation Tax Act, the Cigarette Tax Act, the Cigarette Use Tax Act. Those are all taxes that bring in great revenue to the State of Illinois and I submit if you let this multi-pact die today with this Bill, I think you are doing a disservice to the public and I vote no."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos, to explain his vote."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in explaining my present vote, I am concerned because of the fact that the proponents of this Bill have stated the facts as they are. But unfortunately, I think that it is remiss on the part of the State of Illinois and of the Department of Revenue in that we did not further cooperate to build this multi-tax ...a...State compact into a bigger entity than it is. It is true that one section of our Department is larger than the whole multi-state compact auditors too. It is unfortunate that we have put this child into our womb...into our homes...and then made an orphan out of it because we didn't give it the attention and nurture that it deserves. However, it is true at the present, to state



at this time that most of the industrial states do not belong and that California ah... which did come into the ah... compact, has come in on certain reservations. However, we are now paying the greatest portion of this, even though it is not a big sum. We are paying the biggest portion of this particular compact and I would like to state that even the Executive Department is divided in its approach to whether we should stay in this compact or not. As I said, I am voting 'present' only because it greives me that we did not develop this idea further.

I vote 'present'."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk to explain his vote."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, back in 1967 when this Act was adopted, the concept was a good one, but it just hasn't worked. The reverse is true of what some of the opponents of this Bill say. Now some of the highly industrialized states are not even participating in this compact, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It's not going to mean a loss of revenue to the State of Illinois. As a matter of fact, the State of Illinois is going to save some money by repealing this Act. It would save some \$65,000 to \$70,000 a year. I would solicit your 'aye' vote for this good Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill to explain his vote."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it was mentioned on the other side that the compact isn't functioning properly in the State of Illinois. Since we have had this particular Director of Revenue, he has tried everything in his power to do everything within his power to stop the multi-tax people from functioning and not allowing those particular records be seen by the compact itself. This individual comes from Pittsburg Plate Steel ah... or Glass and I'm sure he's going to go back there. He worked in that Tax Division. It is one of these multi-state organizations that are trying everything within their power to kill the compact. I would suggest to the Governor that he look into this and send Mr. Allphin back to Pittsburg Glass and consequently to Pittsburg itself because he is not serving the people of the State of Illinois. I would appreciate a 'no' vote on this legislation."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters to explain his vote."



Peters: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill was heard in the Executive Committee. As you all know, I am not an attorney, as many of you, but I do have great respect for the testimony given by Maurice Scott when it does come down to various tax matters. He did testify in the Executive Committee as the Executive Vice President of the Taxpayers Federation of Illinois, that in his estimation, the revenue needs of the State of Illinois, would be better served if the State of Illinois is not a member of this multi-state compact. He pointed out, as many of you may have read in the hand-outs, that the multi-state compact only employes four auditors. It is really impossible for them to do the job that should be done for the member state without all of the legal entanglements that end up following and all of the court suits that end up following, which end up putting these cases in a court and in a sense they deprive the state from the revenue they would be otherwise receiving from other collections. It was also pointed out in Committee, that the State of Illinois, because of the fact that our fellow industrial states in the Midwest; New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Minnesota, are not members of this compact, that that in fact places our state as ah... at a disadvantage. There are a lot of words that are used in debate. We talk about corporations, giant insurance companies, which to an extent become emotionally charged and as Representative Matijevich pointed out at one point; a Bill for the Racing Commission or anything having to do with racing has a problem passing here. Anything having to do with insurance companies has a problem passing. Now necessarily because of the merits of the Bill, but because of the emotionally charged nature surrounding the subject matter. I am convinced ah... again by the testimony given by Maurice Scott representing the Taxpayers Federation, that we'd be better off with this. And I also point out to the Members of this Assembly, that the Director of Revenue has not appeared in opposition to this Bill and for these reasons I vote 'aye'."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kosinski to explain his vote. The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill on a point of order."

Hill: "Mr. Scotts name has been mentioned here several times. When I run for office, I have to file where all my money comes. I don't know



where his money comes for the Taxpayers Federation and I would like to know ah... he is the same individual that was responsible for putting the cap on the income tax on the industries in the State of Illinois. And I would appreciate it very much if you wouldn't listen to Maurice Scott on something like this. I'd like to know where his organization is getting his money. I suspicion it's coming from these multi-state corporations."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kosinski to explain his vote."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, this came up in a group discussion a little bit ago and I took out the time to get the staff analysis. And the staff analysis was not adverse to Senate Bill 716. In fact, what I could gleam from that staff analysis was that this was another one of our good ideas that didn't produce. Therefore, no matter what this thing costs, whether it's \$1.16 or \$40,000; if it isn't producing than it isn't necessary. Thereby I explain my 'yes' vote on this board."

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

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to say that if this Bill gets prerequisite 89 votes, I would respectfully at the proper time request a verification of the Roll."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner to explain his vote."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill apparently ah.. or at least the concept of this Bill, was heard in two Committee. The House version was heard in the Revenue Committee. Director Robert Allphin, Director of the Revenue Department, testified in favor of it. If anybody in the Committee understood the Bill, I'd be surprised. I certainly didn't understand the Bill. It was said that it was a good thing. I serve on this Intra-State Compact and when I found out I was appointed to it, I walked up to Representative Richard Walsh, who was one of the predecessors members on the Commission, and said, 'What does this thing do?' He said, 'I don't have any idea. There's never been a meeting of the Commission. Go ask Director Allphin.' Well, it is a fact that Director Allphin came from a rather large company. It is also a fact that we have no control over the Multi-National Corpora-



tions right now and with all of the allegations and the lack of understanding of this Bill, to pass it on state may be a little ah... may be threatening our faith in our own guttly action to a very technical Bill a little too far. Until I get a much better explanation and a fill in on whether there is a conflict of interest on the part of the Director of the Department of Revenue, I am certainly going to vote 'present'."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook; Mr. D'Arco to explain his vote."

D'Arco: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's my understanding that it is one of the functions of the Commission to work with Illinois auditors in a joint effort in auditing income tax returns of these multi-national corporations. In fact, the nine auditors that are supposedly doing these audits in New Jersey, from Illinois, are ah... were trained by multi-state commissioners to do those audits. I was told by one of those Commissioners that they are kneel fights' in this field and cannot possibly understand the complexities of those returns."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Lake..."

D'Arco: "Wait a minute, I didn't finish."

Bradley: "I'm sorry, Sir. I thought you were finished. Continue."

D'Arco: "I quit."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster to explain his vote."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my 'yes' vote, the State of Wisconsin to our north, conducted a very very careful study of whether to go into this organization and that study is a masterpiece and they decided that it was not in there best interest and they stayed out. Secondly, what this organization really is right now, is ah.. Illinois sits down with a bunch of western states and ah.. agree on how they are going to spread out the income ah.. of the corporations of ah.. many of whom are headquartered right here in our state and we've had to make concessions and have felt that Illinois has gotten the short end of the stick, especially in view of the fact that many of our major industrial competative states like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota and Massachusetts aren't even in here. New York made the mistake of going in and they subsequently came out. I think this is a Bill that



is ultimately going to bring more revenue into Illinois and I'm happy to cast an 'aye' vote and I hope we get some more green lights up there."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre to explain his vote."

Beaupre: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've heard all of the proponents of this Bill practically get up and say that is was a fine idea, but didn't materialize. I would ah... like to point up to you your own figure. We started in 1967 and Illinois was the impetence of ah... for this multi-state tax compact. In fact, you'll probably find, if you look at the roll of those who are employed by the tax compact, that most of them are former employes of the Illinois Department of Revenue. That multi-tax state compact has expanded from 7 in 1967 to 22 today. What we're talking about here is dealing with a very complicated question; a constitutional law question of where the sites of taxation is, where is the incidence of tax where a business does business in many many states? That's a very complex constitutional question. It's very difficult for individual states to go around the country and audit each and every corporation. If we can arrive at some sort of rules and regulations by agreement with other states, then we can ah... determine and eliminate much of the auditing that goes on. Now I've talked ah... we've indicated what the cost of this was to the State of Illinois and frankly it's less than 90% of the Commissions that this General Assembly create. I've heard conversations on how it costs ah... \$70,000 and \$80,000 a year. That just is not the fact. In fact, it's projected for 1977 fiscal year that because of the number of states that are joining the compact that we're talking about a contribution from Illinois of some \$29,000. I would submit to you that almost anyone of these corporations that are audited that have an outstanding tax liability will come up with the tax liability far in excess of what the State of Illinois is going to be paying to belong..... anyone of them. It's really fool-hearty at this point, it seems to me and I will do ask for a verification if someone else doesn't."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur to explain his vote."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, I'm voting green on this and the reason I am is



because it's to the taxpayers interest and it's to their interest to posture ourselves so that we can collect the money that is due us from multi-state corporations. And it isn't hard to see that Illinois is the home office of many of these multi-state corporations. We have the advantage over the other states. The reason they are joining us and the small ones, the ones that cannot function, is because Illinois is in it. They are paying the Bill and they are doing the work. Now ah... if we are not participating fully in this, with multi-state ah.. and multi-state cannot operate, I see no reason we should continue this charade. And it is a charade because multi-state pact is not working at this time and has not in the past. It cannot work and it is postured so that it is unable to do it and it will not work in the future. And I think this here dialogue back and forth is ah.. is hightening the reason that we should withdraw from this and we should take care of ourselves and we should give the people of Illinois the money that is due them and get out from underneath this burden that we have inherited."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 96 'ayes' and 51 'no' and the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hoffman ah... for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Hoffman: "At the appropriate time, ah.. I would like to poll the absentees."

Bradley: "All right, I think it was Mr. Beaupre that asked for a verification or was it Mr. Madison? It was ah... the Gentleman from Kankakee indicates that he would like to have verification. Mr. Hoffman wants to poll the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Boyle, Brandt, DiPrima, Griesheimer, Grotberg, Hirschfeld, Emil Jones, McGrew, Rayson, Rose, Schoeberlein,"

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

Schoeberlein: "How am I recorded, please?"

Bradley: "How is he recorded?"

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

Schoeberlein: "Vote me 'aye'."

Bradley: "Vote him 'aye'."

Jack O'Brien: "Younge, Yourell, and Mr. Speaker."



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

Yourell: "Vote me 'aye', please."

Bradley: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane. For what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Kane: "There's a Page here with Coke and Potato Chips that has forgotten where they were ordered from."

Bradley: "Who's got a Coke and Potato Chips coming? Call the Affirmative Roll."

Jack O'Brien: "Anderson, Arnell, J.M. Barnes, Berman, Bluthardt, Borchers, Brinkmeier, Calvo, Campbell, Capparelli, Carroll, Coffey, Collins, Craig, Cunningham, Daniels, Darrow, Davis, Deavers, Deuster, Duff, Ralph Dunn, Dyer, Ebbesen, Epton, Ewell, Ewing, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Fleck, Friedland, Friedrich, Garmisa, Giglio, Ron Hoffman, Dan Houlihan, Hudson, Huff, J.D. Jones, Kelly, Kempiners, Kent, Klosak, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Kucharski, LaFleur, Lauer, Laurino, Lechowicz, Leinenweber, Kornowitz, Leon, Macdonald, Madigan, Mahar, Marovitz, McCourt, McLendon, McMaster, McPartlin, Merlo, Meyer, Miller, Mudd, Nardulli, Neff, Palmer, Patrick, Peters, Polk, Porter, Pouncey, Randolph, Reed, Rigney, Ryan, Schoeberlein, Schuneman, Sevcik, Shea, Simms, E.G.Steele, C.M. Stiehl, Taylor, Telcser, Terzich, Totten, Tuerk, VanDuyne, Waddell, Wall, Walsh, Washburn, White, Winchester, Yourell."

Bradley: "Questions of the Affirmative votes? Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "I believe we are starting out with 98 ah.. is that correct?"

Bradley: "98, yes, Sir. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff, for what purpose do you rise, Sir."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'm in the middle of an important long distance phone call right off the floor. Could I be verified?"

Bradley: "If it's all right with the ah..."

Beaupre: "Yes, it is."

Bradley: "All right, ah.. now questions of the affirmative and Mr. Duff has been verified."

Beaupre: "Mr. Arnell?"

Bradley: "Arnell, ah.. he's in his seat."

Beaupre: "J.M. Barnes?"

Bradley: "J.M. Barnes was right here just a second ago ah.. right here



just a second ah... right here in front of us. Or ah.. Jane Barnes...
is Jane Barnes here? She's in the aisle."

Beaupre: "Mr. Carroll?"

Bradley: "Mr. Carroll is in his seat."

Beaupre: "Mr. Davis?"

Bradley: "Mr. Davis... is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he
recorded?"

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

Bradley: "Here he is. He's coming in the door."

Beaupre: "Mr. Duff?"

Bradley: "Mr. Duff, ah.. you just verified him, Sir."

Beaupre: "That's right."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld, for what purpose
do you rise, Sir?"

Hirschfeld: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Bradley: "How is he recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as no voting."

Hirschfeld: "Vote me 'aye' please."

Bradley: "Vote him 'aye'."

Beaupre: "Mr. Ewing?"

Bradley: "Mr Ewing is over on our side of the aisle."

Beaupre: "Mr. Friedland?"

Bradley: "Is Mr. Friedland in the Chambers? Yes, he's back there."

Beaupre: "Mr. Garmisa?"

Bradley: "Mr. Garmisa is in his Chair."

Beaupre: "Mr. Giglio?"

Bradley: "Mr. Giglio ah.. is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is the
Gentleman recorded?"

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

Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Beaupre: "Mr. Huff?"

Bradley: "Mr. Huff is back there."

Beaupre: "J.D. Jones?"

Bradley: "Mr. Jones ah.. is he in the Chambers? Where is he, Bernie?
There he is. He's in the aisle."



Beaupre: "Mr. Klosak?"

Bradley: "Is Mr. Klosak here? Is he in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

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

Bradley: "There he is. I'm sorry. He was in his seat."

Beaupre: "Kozubowski?"

Bradley: "He's in his seat."

Beaupre: "Mr. Lechowicz?"

Bradley: "How is Mr. Lechowicz recorded?"

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

Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Beaupre: "Mr. Leon."

Bradley: "Mr. Leon is in his chair."

Beaupre: "Ms. Macdonald?"

Beaupre: "Yes, she's there."

Beaupre: "Mr. Madigan?"

Bradley: "Mr. Madigan is right here in the front of the Chambers."

Beaupre: "Mr. Mahar?"

Bradley: "He is in his chair."

Beaupre: "Mr. Meyer?"

Bradley: "Is Mr. Meyer's in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

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

Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Beaupre: "Mr. Mudd?"

Bradley: "Is Mr. Mudd in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

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

Bradley: "Take him off the Roll."

Beaupre: "Mr. Peters?"

Bradley: "Mr. Peters is right in front of his chair."

Beaupre: "Mr. McLendon."

Bradley: "Mr. McLendon is in his chair."

Beaupre: "Mr. Rigney?"

Bradley: "Mr. Rigney is in the chair next to his chair."

Beaupre: "Mr. Sevcik?"

Bradley: "Mr. Sevcik is in his chair."

Beaupre: "E.G. Steele?"



Bradley: "E.G. Steele is in his seat."

Beaupre: "C.M. Stiehl?"

Bradley: "She's in the back."

Beaupre: "Mr. Telcser?"

Bradley: "Mr. Telcser ah... I can't see ah.. there's a gentleman standing up. Wait, there he is."

Beaupre: "Mr. Totten?"

Bradley: "Mr. Totten is ah..., is the Gentleman in the Chambers? How is he recorded?"

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

Bradley: "Take off the Roll."

Beaupre: "Mr. Waddell?"

Bradley: "He is in his chair."

Beaupre: "Mr. Wall?"

Bradley: "Mr. Wall is in his chair. Mr. Totten is back in the Chambers so put him back on the Roll."

Beaupre: "Mr. White?"

Bradley: "Mr. White ah.. is he in the Chambers? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Jack O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded....."

Bradley: "Here he is. He's right here."

Beaupre: "Mr. Winchester?"

Bradley: "Mr. Winchester is here."

Beaupre: "Mr. Nardulli?"

Bradley: "Mr. Nardulli is in the back of the Chambers."

Beaupre: "Mr. Palmer?"

Bradley: "Mr. Palmer is right next to his chair."

Beaupre: "No further questions?"

Bradley: "All right, what's the count? What does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McAuliffe arise for?"

McAuliffe: "How am I recorded?"

Bradley: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

McAuliffe: "Make that 'aye'."

Bradley: "Record him as 'aye'. On this question there are 96 'ayes' and



21 'nays' and ah... 51 'nays', I'm sorry and 14 voting 'present' and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the Calendar on the order of concurrences appears House Bill 1782. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that the House do concur with Senate Amendment #1. This is a clarifying Amendment recommended by Enrolling and Engrossing and I move that the House do concur with Senate Amendment #1."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1782. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? This is final action. On this question there are 133 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 2 voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1782. 1807. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd move to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1807. Ah... #2 to House Bill 1807. What the Amendment does is make clear that the State Board of Investment can ah.. purchase ah.. general market research data from outside agencies. I'd move the adoption ah... or concurrence."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves to concur with Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1807. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'.. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 138 'ayes' and 1 'nay' and 1 voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1807. Mr. Tuerk on House Bill.... Mr. White, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

White: "Mr. Speaker, will you change my 'no' vote to 'aye'? I hit the wrong button."

Bradley: "Record Mr. White as 'aye'. House Bill 1916, Mr. Jones. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, I move the ah... the concurrence in the Amendment to 1916 ah.. there's an error in the Enrolling and Engrossing. Two words that were in direct type should have been crossed off."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does concur with Senate



Amendment #1 to House Bill 1916. The question..... the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Yes, ah.. would the Gentleman yield for a question and tell us what Senate Amendment #1 does? It seems from the Digest ah... it says that it deletes the primary ah... provision allowing the County Boards ah... for a member of Board to withdraw his candidacy in the same manner that's provided for withdrawal of candidates in ah... in General Election and I'm wondering why that would be the case."

Jones: "The Act is ah... Legislation is directed to the Springfield Auditorium Authority only and it had to do with the changing the election from the Primary date to the General Election and ah.. the wording was prepared wrong."

Jaffe: "No, ah.. I have all that ah.. I just want to know why we're making a different provision. Is Senate Amendment #1 ah... does that do what the ah...."

Jones: "That's right."

Jaffe: "What the Digest says?"

Jones: "We're ah... the word 'primary'.... by deleting the word 'primary' that was in direct type and it should have been crossed out. In lines 87 the word 'held' was crossed out and it should have been in direct type."

Jaffe: "Ya, ah.. I know that, but what is the effect of that?"

Jones: "Well, the election will be held for the Auditorium Authority at the General Election rather than the Primary. When the Act was first started there was the ah.... the election was at the earliest possible time which was in the Primary time and it was judged that it oughta be not in the Primary, it oughta be at the General Election. That's all it does."

Jaffe: "I see. In other words, it's held at the General Election time and not at the Primary time. This withdrawal of candidates ah.. what does that mean in the Digest."

Jones: "Well, to coincide the same language applies to it."

Jaffe: "I see. All right, thank you."

Bradley: "The question is on the concurrence on Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1916. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and



those opposed by voting 'no'. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 134 'ayes' and no 'nays' and none voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1916. House Bill 1917, the Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "This has to do with the Railroad Relocation Authority and the correction is properly identify the railroad entities involved. It was incorrectly stated in the original Amendment..... original Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1917. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 132 'ayes' and 1 'no' and 4 voting 'present' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1917. House Bill 1988. The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Senate Amendment to House Bill 1988 simply corrected the legal description of the property involved being conveyed by the state to private ownership. I would move to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1988."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1988. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'nay'. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 134 'ayes' and no 'nays' and none voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1988. House Bill 2066. The Gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Luft. I'm sorry. House Bill 2047. Is Mr. Mulcahey here? Take it out of the record. House Bill 2066. The Gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. Luft."

Luft: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would move that the House do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2066. As an explanation ah.. there is an increase of \$141,026.04 in the Appropriation for claims from the Court of Claims. These are claims that have already occurred. They need to be awarded. There is also about \$140,000 of this that is for firemen and policemen's death



benefits that they feel the court will decide. They are \$20,000 each that will be before the July 1st deadline. I would move that we would concur."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that we do concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2066. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed I'm sorry, the Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo on the question."

Calvo: "Well, when the Bill went to the Senate it had an appropriation of \$135,000. Do I understand that the Senate Amendment has been increased another \$141,000?"

Luft: "Yes, the total appropriation now is \$270,657.14."

Calvo: "All right,..... o'kay."

Bradley: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2066. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and opposed by voting 'no'. Again, this is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 130 'ayes' and 5 'nays' and none voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2066. House Bill 2153. The Lady from Adams, Ms. Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move that the House concur with Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 2153. The Amendment is simply a clarification of the wording."

Bradley: "The Lady moves that the the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "What did they do with #1 and #2? Did they take them off?"

Kent: "Yes."

Shea: "What does #3 do?"

Kent: "#3 just says that no student shall be denied equal access to physical education and interscholastic athletic programs or comparable programs supported from school district funds."

Shea: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Lady moves that the House does concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 2153. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'. Again, this is final action. Have all voted who wish? Leon, 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 131 'ayes' and 1 'no'



and none voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #3 to House Bill 2153. House Bill 2155. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McCourt."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to concur with Senate Amendments #1, #2, and #3 on House Bill 2155. Amendment #1 corrects a drafting error. Amendment #2 corrects a grammatical error. Amendment #3 adds an additional requirement before a teacher may be endorsed for a supervisory certificate."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House do concur in Senate Amendments #1, #2 and #3 to House Bill 2155. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 131 'ayes' and 4 'no' and 4 voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendments #1, #2 and #3 to House Bill 2155. House Bill 2157. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane. Is the Gentleman here? Let's take that out of the record. House Bill 2174. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones. Hold it. House Bill 2182, Mr. Daniels. The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels on 2182."

Daniels: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #1 in the Senate merely changes the days from 15 to 20 in which the state has to file an answer in the event that a motion to dismiss is denied and I would move for concurrence."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that we do concur... the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to 2182. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? On this question there are 138 'ayes' and 5 'no' and 1 voting 'present' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2182. House Bill 2282. The Lady from Cook, Ms. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I believe that's 2286."

Bradley: "You're correct. 2286."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I move to concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2286. This is an Amendment that was offered by the Illinois Retailer's Manufacturers Association and I think that its positions are reasonable. It says that



when an application is made for a joint account, the retailer shall be allowed to inquire as to marital status. It also says that the specification of the rights of the credit card applicant need not be in words as large as the largest height. And I think I said that there's a reasonable requirement...a...the other things that it does is...a...what I consider clarification of language which states that they could live with more comfortably than the original language and I do move for its adoption."

Bradley: "The Lady moves that the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2286. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. And again, final action. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 140 ayes, 1 nay, none voting present, and the House...Mr. Schoeberlein aye. Schoeberlein, aye. And the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2282, and we'll back up to House Bill 2286...I'm sorry, we do concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2286...correction. House Bill 2207, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea, and I apologize to the Majority Leader for skipping that Bill."

Shea: "There's a whole bunch."

Bradley: "Yeh, I see there are."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2207 amended a Section of the Motor Vehicle Code to provide for sample registration plates...a...the Senate took the Senate out of that and added a new paragraph to provide for the issuance of this sample registration plates and I move to concur in the Senate Amendment #1."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2207. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. And again, its final action. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 133 ayes, no nays, none voting present and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2207. House Bill 2210, the Gentleman from Cook, the Majority Leader, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "The Senate Amendment made some technical changes, nothing of a



substance nature...substantive nature...and I would move for its adoption."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2210. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 132 ayes, 5 noes, 2 voting present and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2210. House Bill 2216, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "On House Bill 2216, the first Amendment changed the title to second Senate Amendment #2 was similar to House Bill 2213, and it rearranges the wording on non-residents in licensing. Rearranges the wording regarding classification of drivers license and the operation of the vehicles, requires persons over 69 to be road-tested, reapplying, changes the license period from three to four years and provides that during the transition period by allowing the Secretary to extend the present license up to twelve months, raises the fees from \$8 to \$10 for the license. Under the present Bill, it would be \$2.66 a year for your license, \$2.50 under this one, and there will be approximately \$1,000,000 a year loss to the road fund, but D.O.T. agreed with the Amendment and I'd move for its adoption."

Bradley: "On the question, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman."

Greiman: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question or two?"

Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Greiman: "A...Mr. Majority Leader, what...what's the rationale for reducing the license period from three to four years...for increasing the period?"

Shea: "Its part of the federal regulations and the Secretary thought that we'd comply with it."

Greiman: "Which federal regulation?"

Shea: "Its one of the eighteen points in the Federal Safety Program."

Greiman: "I see. And...a...I'm sorry, I didn't catch...what will be the ...there will be a loss of funds from D.O.T.?"

Shea: "Of approximately \$1,000,000 a year to the road fund. Presently, we pay \$8 every three years for a license, this would go to \$10



every four years instead of being \$2.66 a year per registered driver it would end up being \$2.50 a year. It would approximate the number of drivers that are registered times 15 cents a year, would come to the loss."

Greiman: "I see, well then, one more...there's a reference here to a provision that the Secretary of State shall have the exclusive authority to issue, deny, cancel, extend, and revoke drivers licenses or driving provisions. A...is that shared? Is there responsibility now? Does someone else have that responsibility now? Isn't that the present law?"

Shea: "That is the present law."

Greiman: "So...that...that the Amendment...a...generally doesn't make any change?"

Shea: "It...it just redefines it in this Section."

Greiman: "Would it exclude an appeal to a court?"

Shea: "No."

Greiman: "...so that you would still have a right to..a...a...appeal to the court, is that correct?"

Shea: "Yes."

Greiman: "Okay. Thank you, Mr. Majority Leader."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kanakee, Mr. Ryan, on a question."

Ryan: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Ryan: "Representative Shea, what did you say about people over 65?"

Shea: "Over 69."

Ryan: "What did you say about them?"

Shea: "That they...when reapplying, must take a road test."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman..pardon me, the Lady from Lake, Ms. Geo-Karis, on the question."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, will the..will the...a...a..sponsor yield for a question?"

Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Geo-Karis: "Jerry, didn't we pass a Bill about two years ago saying that people of 69 years of age or over only had to pay about \$4.00 for



their license. This is a drivers license is it not?"

Shea: "That...that's still there."

Geo-Karis: "You didn't change that?"

Shea: "No."

Geo-Karis: "Okay."

Bradley: "On the...Mr. Anderson, the Gentleman from LaSalle."

Anderson: "Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Anderson: "Jerry, why did they raise it instead of from \$8 to \$10, why didn't they go from \$12 and they wouldn't lose that million dollars?"

Shea: "Well at \$8, its \$2.66 a year. At...you know...they just thought that \$10 would be the figure to take it to."

Anderson: "But if we took it to \$12, it would be even across the board."

Shea: "But..but we'd be raising it substantially."

Anderson: "No, not if you go from 3 years to 4 years."

Shea: "At 3 years, its \$2.66 a year. If you took it to four years and made it \$12, that's \$3 a year. That would be an increase of about \$1.32 over the four year period. 33 cents a year."

Anderson: "But yet you say we're loosing a million dollars because we're only...."

Shea: "...approximately a million dollars...a....as that would be if we didn't have any increase drivers or increase motor vehicles. But if you look at what the Secretary of State's office contributes to the road fund, you'll find that that office is the biggest single contributor to the road fund and its revenues go up every year."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Whiteside, Mr. Schuneman on the question."

Schuneman: "Question of the sponsor."

Bradley: "He indicates he'll yield."

Schuneman: "Representative Shea, will this change have any bearing on the Secretary of State's present practice of examining drivers on a periodic basis? As I recall there is a law on the books now which, I believe, that each driver has to be tested every nine years. Am I correct?"

Shea: "I think that's what it is, but its..its every third renewal isn't it?"



Schuneman: "Well, that's what I'm inquiring."

Shea: "You know, I was informed by the Secretary that by rule, he can make sure that people have the same periodic examinations."

Schuneman: "The examinations now are tied to the renewal date of licenses ...and it seems to me that this might lenthen out that examination."

Shea: "Well this is part of his highway safety traffic program and I assure you that there's nothing in here to make things less safe than they are now."

Schuneman: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leon, on the question."

Leon: "Representative Shea, would not the examination once every four years, rather than every three years, result in a great savings to the Secretary of State's office for the number of examinations that would have to be and they recoup the money that you say they're going to lose?"

Shea: "Yes."

Leon: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder, on the question."

Schraeder: "Well Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I'm not sure I heard the explanation because of the overtone of noises and I'd like to ask...am I correct that this increases the fee from \$8 to \$10 and then also changes an additional testing for people over 69?"

Shea: "It extends the length of the license from three years to four years, raises the fee from \$8 to \$10. It reduces the per cost, per person, per year, from \$2.66 to \$2.50."

Schraeder: "Any what about the 69 years old, Representative Shea?"

Shea: "Persons over 69 must take a road test each time they apply for a new license."

Schraeder: "And their period is still...then it will be four years?"

Shea: "Four years is what every...it requires persons over 69 to be road tested when reapplying."

Schraeder: "Alright, and how long is their license for?"

Shea: "Four years."

Schraeder: "Four years, okay."

Bradley: "On the question, the Gentleman moves that the House does



concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2216. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. Again, this is final action. Have all voted who wished. Bradley, aye. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 118, 13 noes, 10 voting present, and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 221...on Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 2216. Its the intention of the Chair to pick up a few more of these and then go with the non-concurrence and then we'll break for dinner. A...House Bill 2222, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment #1 does two things. The first part is partly technical. It renumbers the sections so it does not conflict with the section already renumbered and two, changes 'no drive' to 'shall drive' on the left side of the road in the passing zone to 'no driver may drive on the left side of the road' and I would move for the concurrence."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, on the question."

Skinner: "If the sponsor would yield?"

Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Skinner: "Could you tell us whether Senate Amendment #2 which is listed on page 1764, has been eliminated from this Bill."

Shea: "If you would read, or maybe you don't have it in front of you, but the motion to table Amendment #2 prevailed on June 18th."

Skinner: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder, on the question."

Schraeder: "I think the question's answered, but I'm not sure because my digest is not up to date."

Shea: "There is no motorcycle helmets required under this Bill."

Schraeder: "Thank you very kindly."

Bradley: "On the question, the question is shall the House concur..."

I'm sorry, the Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan, I didn't see the light flashing there."

Ryan: "Well, I thought I pushed the button, Mr. Speaker. Representative Shea, is that part of the federal regulations now...that they have to wear motorcycle helmets, or motorcyclists have to wear helmets?"

Shea: "They tell me it is, there's much controversy over it, and that



is still sitting over in the Senate to be discussed."

Ryan: "In a separate Bill?"

Shea: "Yes."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Bradley: "Now the Gentleman moves that the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2222. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Opposed by voting no. And again, its final action. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 127 ayes, 7 nays and 4 voting present and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2222. House Bill 2224, Representative from Cook, the Majority Leader, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2224 makes technical corrections and it reinserts into the law a language which authorizes D.O.T. to move abandoned vehicles, which are interrupting the flow of traffic and I would move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Bradley: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2224. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. Final action. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman, to explain his vote."

Greiman: "No, no, I wanted a matter of inquiry. On the preceding Bill, 2222, there was Senate Amendment #2, did we vote them together?"

Bradley: "We've concurred in both Senate Amendments #1 and #2, yes sir."

Greiman: "Well I think you announced only as to #1."

Bradley: "I caught it and announced numbers #1 and #2."

Greiman: "Well, well, I don't want you to check the tape, but I don't think you did."

Bradley: "Pardon me, 16, we concurred in #1 and #2, and then 22, there was only one Amendment, the #2 was tabled so on this question have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question...the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2224. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I would like to say thank you on behalf of Secretary Howlett. That is the last and completes the Secretary's highway safety program and about 95% of



it got through and those things that did not get through are in Sub-Committees being studied and again, I would like to thank you on behalf of the Secretary."

Bradley: "Three more concurrences and a couple of announcements and we'll finish up here rather quickly. House Bill 1608, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 1608 amends the Consumer Fraud Act...a...there are two Amendments, two Senate Amendments, and I would move that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1608. The Gentleman from Will, Mr...."

Marovitz: "In anticipation of a question, Senate Amendment #1 adds the words 'if the buyer so requests before the execution of the contract'. This is a Bill dealing with bilingual agreement and provides that a copy of said agreement in a foreign language be provided and now, according to Senate Amendment #1, if the buyer so requests before execution of the contract."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber, on the question."

Leinenweber: "Yes, I think to follow up with that...a...explanation with Mr. Marovitz, in other words, when the Bill left the House, it provided that if any of the transaction was done in a foreign language then they must have available a contract in that language. Is that right?"

Marovitz: "Not only must they have it available, but they must attend to it."

Leinenweber: "Alright, now the Bill merely states that if the buyer requests, they must have a contract in the foreign language, but..."

Marovitz: "...they don't have to first attend to it, it must be requested by the purchaser."

Leinenweber: "And how is that to be proved or disapproved?"

Marovitz: "Well that's just a question...that's a question for the courts. If there should be litigation involved. Just like many other questions"

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, very briefly, I'm going to vote no, because the Senate Amendment obviously makes the Bill more palatable. It was highly inpalatable before. I'm going to vote no. It's still not that good of Bill."



Bradley: "On the question, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

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

Bradley: "He indicates that he will sir."

Palmer: "Suppose that the seller, for some reason, does not have the proper form in the Arabic, or whatever language it might be. What then, what's the legal relationship? Are they still at arm's length or is their any duty reposed on the seller?"

Marovitz: "There is a duty if a copy is requested, the seller is bound to supply a copy."

Palmer: "A..."

Marovitz: "Only if he's doing business under the provisions of 1608. If he's advertising in the foreign language or dealing in the foreign language."

Palmer: "Alright, thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, on the question."

Skinner: "Yes, I'm not sure I understand your explanation of this Amendment. When the Bill left the House, it said that if you're selling to Spanish speaking people, you have to show them a contract in Spanish and now it says if they ask for it, you have to give it to them and not unless they ask for it?"

Marovitz: "You do understand it, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Any you're accepting that?"

Marovitz: "I am accepting that."

Skinner: "I thought you were an advocate of consumer rights? Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to the Bill."

Bradley: "Proceed sir."

Skinner: "Representative Leinenweber, I don't think this is correct, I don't think this makes it a better Bill, I think it makes it a worse Bill. There are certainly other reasons for voting against this Bill, including the fact that the Attorney General has a Consumer Fraud Division that does the same thing. That's probably the best reason to vote against the Bill, but my heavens, if anybody has any Spanish speaking constituents and votes to concur in this Amendment, I hope to God your opponent doesn't find out about it."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs on the question."



Downs: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, The Bill is a short and simple Bill. So is the Amendment. In my opinion, the Amendment makes the Bill almost meaningless and I urge a no vote on this Amendment because this shifts the burden right back to a party which tradition, custom, and history, shows that buyers who are already unaware don't suddenly become aware, and this ruins the Bill, in my opinion, I think that you should at least look at this Amendment very carefully before agreeing with it. Thank you."

Bradley: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1608. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. Again, its final action. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? On this question there are...have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos...Mr. Marovitz, to explain his vote. I'm sorry, do you want to yield?"

Marovitz: "I yield to Mr. Houlihan."

Bradley: "Mr. Jim Houlihan to explain his vote."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, all this Amendment does is make it more flexible and not put such a burden on the business that's providing this service. Its a reasonable Amendment and I think people ought to vote for it. What it does is if the company has advertised then a particular document or transcript is available in Spanish or any other language that they would have to provide it if a person asked for that and I think that we ought to see more green lights on to concur in this Amendment. The sponsor agrees with it and I think there ought to be a lot more green lights on this particular Amendment."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Duester, on a point of order."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, I thought I heard the Chair indicate that this was final action. I thought there were two Senate Amendments, we were going to deal with one and then with the second Amendment later, is that correct? So this is not a final approval of the Bill, is it Mr. Speaker?"

Bradley: "Yes sir. It is final action and it could be."



Duester: "It could be, but it isn't yet. Thank you."

Bradley: "It very definitely could be. The Gentleman from...have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Marovitz, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Marovitz: "To explain my vote."

Bradley: "You yielded once to Mr. Houlihan, but go ahead and explain your vote sir."

Marovitz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, we've been working with the Spanish Speaking Commission and those in the Spanish community. And they feel that a Bill of this nature is absolutely necessary. And the people in the Spanish speaking community are very well aware of what their rights are. And they will know if this Bill passes, that if they walk into an establishment and feel its necessary to get an explanation of that contract, that they'd ask for that explanation. And this merely says that the individual who advertises must provide and explanation in that foreign language should it be asked for. I think its a good Amendment. I'd like to see more green lights up there, I think its important. And I work with the people in the Senate to get this Amendment in a palatable form."

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

Peters: "Mr. Peters...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm voting no on this, but I think I'm now persuaded by Representative Marovitz, I think in this situation perhaps those of us who are interested in this particular area should settle for half of what we got on the basis that we might lose the whole thing in the Senate if it goes back there and I'm going to change my vote to yes."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd, to explain his vote."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I say I can't understand why anyone can't vote for this particular ...a...a...proposition because all its...a...all you have to do is have the contract ready for those people dealing in that area that...a...has...a...a...Spanish speaking people and have it in writing so that they can look at it and understand what they are purchasing and what they are agreeing to. So that's just a favorable vote, I think this is the only fair right for any one negotiating contracts to put themselves in."



Bradley: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain, to explain his vote."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd urge a no vote or a present vote. I think that we ought to require a contract to be given in both languages and not just permissive. Not all people know their rights when they walk into a contract and if we are really looking out for the Spanish speaking people, we ought to defeat this concurrence, get it in a Conference Committee or get the Senate to reject this Amendment and require that the contract be offered in both languages if we are really going to protect the consumer. I'd urge a no or present vote."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, to explain his vote."

Skinner: "Well I can't believe anybody would think, and especially the Spanish Speaking People Commission, that all Spanish speaking people in this State will know they have the right to go and ask for a contract in Spanish. Thinking of local taxpayers who may be assessed, over assessed, do they even know they have the right to appeal their assessment? Well I can answer that question in my district, which is probably the most highly educated district in the entire State on this subject, they don't know. If you don't believe me, ask the State Property Tax Appeal Board. Ask them how many appeals they've gotten. They don't know simple things like that and they can read and write English. Do your constituents know they can ask for a contract even in English when they walk in, for Pete's sake, let alone in Spanish. This is a complete sell-out of this Bill. The Bill probably shouldn't exist in the first place, but for God's sake, if we're going to pass it, let's pass it in the form that makes some sense and does some good, instead of this nothing but a charade on the words 'consumer protection'."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Polk, to explain his vote."

Polk: "Well Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I happen to serve on the Spanish Speaking Problems Commission and I do not agree with it. Mr. Marovitz, I don't know what Members of the Spanish Speaking Problems Commission you met with in relation to going along with the Senate Amendment, but I would sincerely request that we have those green lights up there and send this back to the Senate



without this Amendment on it."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McAuliffe, to explain his vote."

McAuliffe: "I'd like to clarify something here. Would this require a businessmen to stock contracts in every language in the United Nations if somebody came in and spoke Yugoslavian, would they have to have a contract in Yugoslavian and in Greek and in Italian, and Swaheeli, why this is unbelievable."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from...Mr. McAuliffe, are you through sir."

McAuliffe: "I'd like to get an answer to that question."

Bradley: "We're on explanation of votes sir. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann, to explain his vote."

Mann: "Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would suggest that we send this back to the Senate. We have fought for so long in an attempt to make sure that these are furnished in the appropriate languages that were advertised. Now I don't buy this half a loaf argument because I know too many retailers in my district that will fudge on it. Now let's send it back in the form we originally got it."

Bradley: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? On this question, there's 73...74...the Clerk will take the record...74 ayes, 69 noes, 7 voting present, and the House does not concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1608. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a substitute motion that we non-concur with Senate Amendment #1 and set up a Conference Committee."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does non-concur in Senate Amendment #1. How about #2 sir?"

Marovitz: "No."

Bradley: "Senate Amendment #1 that we do non-concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1608. All in favor will say aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it. The House does non-concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1608. In regards to Senate Amendment #2...okay..."

Marovitz: "I would move that the House concur with Senate Amendment #2."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that the House does concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1608."

Marovitz: "I'd better explain Senate Amendment #2. A...what that does



there was a problem brought up in the Senate Committee regarding the use of credit cards and how could we have credit cards in foreign languages eetc...so what Senate Amendment #2 does, it...a...the terms of the Bill do not apply to credit card transactions, so all credit card transactions would be...would not apply to this Bill, so that credit card transactions and...a...their ramifications would not have to be supplied in foreign languages and I move that we concur with Senate Amendment #2."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves we dothe House does concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1608. And on the question, the Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I'm not a lawyer, so I don't know these technical terms. But I wonder if a credit card transaction is a contractual contract...is a contractual arrangement?"

Bradley: "Do you wish to respond sir?"

Skinner: "If the sponsor could answer that question..."

Marovitz: "Did you ask if a credit card transaction is a contractual transaction?"

Skinner: "Arrangement, yeh."

Marovitz: "In most cases it is, yes."

Skinner: "Well, how come..."

Marovitz: "Either the card itself, or the document that you sign as a receipt."

Skinner: "Well I sense some inconsistency in this...in this Bill then. If the House is going to say..."

Bradley: "Pardon me sir...the GentlemanMr. Totten... on a point of order...."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Point of order. Even if we go through the concurrence on this Senate Amendment #2, it could get taken off in a Conference Committee where the Bill is going anyway. Why don't we just send it to a Conference Committee rather than go through this?"

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Senate Amendment #2..."

Totten: "...at the suggestion of the sponsor."

Bradley: "You had a point of order, I'm just saying he moves for the adoption of Senate Amendment #1....proceed sir. Mr. Skinner?"



Skinner: "I guess he doesn't have to go to the bathroom. No, he raised his hand, I didn't know what he raised his hand for. How about the application for the credit card. Does that have to be in the language of the person?"

Marovitz: "The application for the credit card has nothing to do with this. No."

Skinner: "It would not. Does that mean that it doesn't have to be in the language of the person?"

Marovitz: "That is correct."

Skinner: "Well I...I really think this ought to end up going back to Conference Committee because I can see where the card wouldn't have to be in Spanish because...but the person can understand what the card is...but surely he ought to be able to read what the application... I mean...the application in his own language...."

Bradley: "Pardon me sir..."

Skinner: "...and if that's not in the Bill, it certainly ought to be...."

Bradley: "Pardon me...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, on a point of order."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, now that the House has non-concurred in Amendment #1, I don't know that any action is necessary on #2, the Conference Committee can do what they want anyway. They can make whatever changes...."

Bradley: "Its before the House right now sir, and we are addressing ourselves to one Amendment at a time. Mr. Skinner, let's proceed sir."

Skinner: "I don't think I have anymore questions, I just think we ought to reject it."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Telcser for what purpose do you rise, sir?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, just to clarify a point that some Members are concerned with. A number of Members who are saying that as long as we have not concurred with Senate Amendment #1, there's no point in dealing with Senate Amendment #2. However, should the House adopt... or concur with Senate Amendment #2, the Senate has the option of receding on Senate Amendment #1, which would make it final action. That's right so..."

Bradley: "Your point is well taken sir."



Marovitz: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I was going to make the same point, so I'll wait."

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

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. It seems to me that the only difference between Amendments #1 and #2 are, the first one would presume a cash transaction and therefore, a..a...would somehow be different, I don't see it any differently at all because the contracts would be identical. Let's say a Spanish speaking person could be involved in a transaction and use a credit card, but his contract could be misunderstood because he doesn't comprehend the language. So I don't think there's really much difference between a credit card transaction and a cash transaction. I really think the sponsor ought to non-concur in this Amendment as well."

Bradley: "The Gentleman...er, the Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like to point out that this House did just adopt, about twenty minutes ago, by a vote of 141 to nothing, legislation on final action which says that we will spell out the rights of credit cards applicants with regards to not being discriminated against. Now I think it is extremely important that this be available in the language of the applicant and it sounds as if this Amendment would preclude that possibility so I do agree that we should non-concur."

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

Madison: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Madison: "Representative Marovitz, I'm not sure if I understand Amendment #2, so let me give you a hypothetical situation where an individual who does not speak the English language, who at least doesn't speak it very fluently, wanted to enter into contracts to...let's say that he wanted to enter into a contract to replace his boiler in his house. Alright? So there's a contract that is signed for the purchase of that boiler and for the payment of that he would want to use a credit card. Now under your Amendment, are you saying that if the Senate



recedes from Amendment #1, that if this particular businessman advertised that he did business in...in...in more than one language, that he would have to provide the contract in...in...in the language of the purchaser, but the credit card itself, would not have to be in that language, is this what you are saying? Can you turn him on sir?"

Marovitz: "If he advertised in a foreign language, then the contract would have to be provided in that foreign language."

Madison: "Well..."

Marovitz: "...and only that foreign language."

Madison: "What I'm trying to find out is that Senate Amendment #2 is really necessary because as it relates to credit card situations being a contractual arrangement, it is a contractual arrangement..."

Marovitz: "Some of them are. In the example you gave, the credit card arrangement would not be the contract. The contract, the separate and distinct contract that you mentioned would be the contractual arrangement."

Madison: "What I'm trying to say, Mr. Marovitz, is the credit card is a contractual arrangement, but it is generally between the individual who gets the contract...I mean the individual who gets the credit card and the individual who issues the credit card, nine times out of ten, that individual who issues the credit card, is not the same individual who's doing business and issuing the contract. So that being the case, why would Senate Amendment #2 even be necessary? Your Bill, in piece, does not...does not speak to credit card situations."

Marovitz: "The problem...the problem that Senate Amendment #2 deals with is where, for instance, Standard Oil, the oil company contract, if you go into buy gas, that is the contract with gas. And you give a Standard Oil credit card, that is your contract. So rather than make that document have to be in a foreign language, we have attempted to exempt that. In that particular specific instance, that is the contract that we are exempting. Going into Standard Oil, buying gas, having the card or the little piece of paper having to be in a foreign language."

Madison: "The thing that concerns me, Representative Marovitz, is that Senate Amendment #2 might be misunderstood, particularly as it relates



to credit cards like Bank Americard and Master Charge, where the...the.. the...seller of the merchandise is not involved in that contractual arrangement, but he might, being that it is not necessary for him to issue a contract in a foreign language because the purchaser is using a credit card. And that's what concerns me. Is that a possibility?"

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker, it seems that there's a lot of misunderstanding about this. Perhaps, if we send the Bill to Conference Committee, we can work out Senate Amendments #1 and #2."

Bradley: "It stands that that might be a good idea. Do you want to make a substitute motion then sir?"

Marovitz: "I make a substitute motion to non-concur."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves to non-concur in Senate Amendment #2 to House Bill 1608. All those in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed by saying no. The ayes have it, the House does non-concur. On the order of non-concurrence appears Senate Bill 470. The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I move that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 and request appointment of a Conference Committee."

Bradley: "The Gentleman refuses...the Gentleman moves to refuse to recede from Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 470 and requests a Conference Committee. All those in favor say aye. Opposed no. The ayes have it and the House does non-concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 470, and a Conference Committee will be appointed. Announcements. For what purpose does the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur, arise?"

LaFleur: "For an announcement, Mr. Speaker. In the garden spot of Illinois, District 2, where Medina Country Club is located, Lou Graham just won the U. S. Open."

Bradley: "By how much? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Merlo, on an announcement."

Merlo: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, may I have your attention? The Members of the Insurance Committee, I would appreciate very much if you would immediately go to Room 122-A, 122-A, to consider Senate Bill 1500, the No-Fault Insurance Bill."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann, on an announcement."



Mann: "Mr. Speaker, this is not an announcement, its a parliamentary inquiry of sorts. Would the Chair be good enough to indicate to the Members what order of business you will be on when we come back?"

Bradley: "Well, I don't know if I will be here, but I think that the Speaker, whoever will be here, will be going on Senate Bills' Third Reading or Concurrences, sir."

Mann: "At what time are we do back sir?"

Bradley: "Well we are going to give an hour and fifteen minute break, if we can get out of here in about two minutes, we'll be back at 6:15. We've got a few...another announcement or two. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos, on a announcement."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, this is to remind the Members of the House and Members of Revenue Committee that we have a meeting tomorrow morning at 8:00 A.M. It was erroneously printed in the calendar, we are meeting tomorrow morning, Tuesday in 224, that's 8:00 A.M. instead of Thursday as according to the calendar, so we'd like to have everybody present."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn, on an announcement sir."
Washburn. Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask, then, that all Republican Members be back here on the floor at 6:15, did you say?"

Bradley: "6:15 sir, yes sir."

Washburn: "I would ask that all Republican Members return promptly."

Bradley: "We appreciate that very much because as I say, I think we'll be on Third Reading and we'll be on Concurrences, which is final action. The Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Well I think you answered my question. The only order of business at 6:15 will be what? Do you know, Mr. Speaker?"

Bradley: "The Third...I know...I think sir, it will be Concurrences, continuing with Concurrences or it will be Senate Bills on Third Reading, either one is just as important sir."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain on an announcement."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, The Child Welfare Subcommittee of the Human Resources Committee will



meet in the Rathskeller at 9:00 A.M. Wednesday morning for a breakfast meeting to help us determine our summer schedule. Thank you."

Bradley: "Committee Reports."

Jack O'Brien: "Mr. Boyle from the Committee on Appropriations II to which Senate Bill 510 was referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill, as amended, do pass. Mr. Lechowicz from the Committee on Appropriations I to which Senate Bill 958 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass."

Bradley: "Pardon me...pardon me, Mr. Clerk, is Mr. Washburn still on the floor? The...the...a Speaker has just indicated to me that he may go to Senate Bills' Second Reading, which is Senate Bill 37, when we return. I think that has something to do with horse races. Committee Reports."

Jack O'Brien: "Mr. Lechowicz from the Committee on Appropriations I to which Senate Bill 478..."

Bradley: "Jack, pardon me again sir. We'll be back at 6:15. Mr. Ryan from Kankakee."

Ryan: "Well I asked originally what order of business you'd planned to go to, you said now that the Speaker's changed that to the order of..."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker just walked out and advised me that he may go to Senate Bill on Second Reading which is Senate Bill 37."

Ryan: "I see. That would mean then that we could get into the Congressional Map this evening, is that right?"

Bradley: "I haven't even looked to see what Senate Bill 37 is sir."

Ryan: "No, that's where we start."

Bradley: "Well, where I'm at, the order of business, that could be a possibility, but he didn't mention it to me sir."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Bradley: "Committee Reports."

Jack O'Brien: "Mr. Lechowicz from Committee on Appropriations I which Senate Bill 478, 860 and 1492 were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill, as amended, do pass."

Bradley: "No further announcements or Committee Reports, the House now does



stand in recess until the hour of 6:15."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania, do you seek recognition?"

Catania: "No I have to speak to my husband right now, sorry about that."

Speaker Redmond: "Constitutional Amendments' Third Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #10. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the the electors of the State for adoption or rejection of the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, the proposition to amend Section IV of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: 'Article IX, Section IV, Real Property Taxation. A. Except as otherwise provided in the Section, taxes upon real property shall be levied uniformly by valuation ascertained by the General Assembly as the General Assembly shall provide by law. B. Subject to such limitations as the General Assembly may hereinafter prescribed by law, counties may classify or continue to classify real property for purposes of taxation. Any such classification shall be reasonable and assessment shall be uniform within each class. The level of assessment or rate of tax is the highest class in the county, shall not exceed two and one half times the level of assessment or rate of taxes on the lowest class of that county. Real property used in farming in a county shall not be assessed at a higher level of assessment than single family residential real property in that county. C. Any depreciation in the value of real estate occasioned by a public easement may be deducted in assessing such property'. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The Bill having been read a third time...be taken out of the record."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #17. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State in the general election next



occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section IX of Article VII of the Constitution to read as follows: 'Article VII, Section IX, Salaries and Fees. A. Compensation of officers and employees of the...in the office expenses of units of local government shall not be paid from fees collected. Fees must be collected as provided by law and by ordinance and shall be deposited upon receipt with the treasurer of the unit. Fees shall not be based upon funds dispersed as collected nor upon the levy or extension of taxes. However, when the county officer collects the taxes for other units of local government, county may charge the other unit of local government the actual cost of collecting such taxes which costs may be distributed among several units involved proportionately on the basis of the amounts of taxes collected for the respective units. B. An increase or decrease in the salaries of the elected officers or any unit of local government shall not take effect during the term for which the officer is elected. Schedule. This Amendment shall take effect on the first day of January of the year following its adoption. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Having been read a third time, then what? House Resolution #17 will be taken out of the record."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #20. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the general election next occurring at least six months after adoption of this Resolution a proposition to amend Section III of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois to read as follows: 'Article 14. Section III, Constitutional Initiative for Legislative Article. Amendments to Article IV of this Constitution may be proposed by petitions signed by a number of electors, equal in number to at lease 8% of the total votes cast for candidates for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election. Amendments shall be limited to structural and procedural subjects contained in Article IV. The petition shall contain the text of the proposed Amendment and the date of the general election which the proposed Amendment is to be submitted. Shall have been signed by the petitioning electors, not more



than twenty four months preceding the general election shall be filed with the Secretary of State at least six months before the general election. The procedure for determining the validity and sufficiency of the petition shall be provided by law. If the petition is valid and sufficient, the proposed Amendment shall be submitted to the electors of the general election and shall become effective if approved by either 3/5's of those voting on the Amendment or majority of those voting in the election. However, any such Amendment providing for a structural change in the General Assembly shall not become effective until the year after the year of the next federal census notwithstanding any provision in any schedule provided for the in the petition.

Schedule. This Amendment takes effect upon its approval by the electors and is applicable to any Amendments proposed pursuant to Section III of Article 14 which is submitted in the same general election as this Amendment or at any subsequent general election. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Having been read a third time, it was taken out of the record."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #29.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution the proposition to amend Section XII of Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows: ' Article 6. Section XII. Election and Tenure.

A. The Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Judges must be nominated at primary elections or by petitions. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections that the ...as the General Assembly shall provide by law. A person eligible for the office of judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for judge in the primary and that the General or Judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions.

B. The office of the judge shall be vacant upon his death, resignation, retirement, or removal. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office. C. The vacancy occurring



in the office of the Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies may be filled by appointment by the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy sixty or more days prior to the next primary election to nominate judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term of the next general or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy of less than sixty days prior to the next primary election to nominate judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment. Schedule. This Amendment of Section XII of Article VII of the Constitution takes effect on January 1 following its approval by the electors of this State. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Having been read a third time, it will be taken from the record."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #31.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution a proposition to amend paragraph A of Section III of Article IX of the Constitution to read as follows: 'Article IX, Section III. Limitations of Income Taxation. A. Any tax on or measured by income shall be at a non-graduated rate. At any one time there may be no more than one such tax imposed by the State for State purposes on individuals and one such tax so imposed on corporations. In any such tax imposed upon individuals, the rate shall not be more than one-half the rate imposed on the tax on corporations. B. Laws imposing taxes on are measured by income and they adopt by reference provisions of the law in regulations of the United States as they then exist or thereafter may be changed for the purpose of determining the income upon which the tax is imposed. Schedule. This Amendment to the Constitution applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1976. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Having been read a third time, it will be taken out of



record."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #34. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein that there shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution. A proposition to add Section 25 to Article I of the Constitution, the added Section to read as follows: 'Article I. Bill of Rights. Section 25. Right of Privacy. The right of the people to privacy is recognized and shall not be infringed. The General Assembly shall implement this Section. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment.'"

Speaker Redmond: "Having been read a third time, it will be taken out of the record. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "I wonder if it will be possible to call the House photographer in so that we could get a picture of our two illustrious leaders in action."

Speaker Redmond: "I think they'll turn the lens the other way to take a picture of the House. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker...a....Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, since we are about to start, I'd like to remind that auspicious Assembly that today is the birthday of Republican Philip Collins and today is also the birthday of Representative Jessie White and was the birthday of my good friend, Lucille LaFleur, Representative LaFleur's wife, and I think they should be given a Happy Birthday."

Speaker Redmond: "Saturday was the longest day of the year, the days are now getting shorter and winter is approaching."

Geo-Karis: "I am very pleased to note that you have made a very astute observation, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "We can...a...Concurrence 2868 and 2669? 2268 and 2269 have they been called? On the order of Concurrence is House Bill 2868 Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to defer to Representative Berman."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I move to non-concur in Senate Amendment to House Bill 2868."



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House non-concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2868. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House non-concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2868. 2869."

Berman: "On 2869, ah... I move to non-concur in Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House non-concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2869. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House non-concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2869. 2238, has that been called yet? Representative J.M. Barnes. Representative Palmer."

Barnes: "This is Barnes, not Palmer, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, you're all on the south side."

Unknown: "They all look alike."

Barnes: "He is shaking his head. I don't know why. Well, anyway.... ah..."

Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move not to concur on Senate Amendments #1 and #2."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady has moved that the House non-concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 2238. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House non-concurs in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 2238. House Bill 2574, Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 2574 addresses itself to a problem, if any, in the Park District Code where the Code itself does not set off the number of judges ah.. of the election ah.. in the regular election and ah.. the Bill, which ment that it went to the General Election Code, ah... and the appointed five so the ah... House Bill 2574 ah... mandated three and passed out of here and went to the Senate and over in the Senate they included the words 'three or five' at the option of the Park District. So that language is acceptable and so I would moved now, Mr. Speaker, that we concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2574."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2574. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed



'no'. It takes 89 votes. Final action. Have all voted who wish? On this question.... take the record. On this question there are 94 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2574. Representative Hirschfeld, 2571."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2571 with the Senate Amendment ah.. shouldn't be any problem whatsoever. All that the Senate Amendment did was define medical, dental and nursing professions which is what the Bill dealt with and I would ask that we concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2571."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that we concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2571. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Will the Sponsor ah.. tell us what that Amendment does?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Hirschfeld: "Yes, but I thought I did that. Ah... the professional associations that are involved in this were the ones that we were trying to see to it that they could become members of the Board of Directors in incorporations and clinics. And it deals only with doctors, dentists, and nurses and that's what the Senate Amendment did was to define that."

Speaker Redmond: "This is a trial run ah.. don't get excited. That's not your vote, John."

Hirschfeld: "I would now move that we concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2571."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "In response to the previous question, ah.. does this define what is included in each of the professions or just define ah.. those licensed under the Act as being able to join ah..."

Hirschfeld: "Right, it itemizing those that are licensed in the State of Illinois."

Kempiners: "O'kay. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm just wondering if they can't turn the air conditioner to cold. Really



cold because it's getting awfully stuffy and hot in here. Now unless you want us to pass out ah.. you won't know which way we are going and you won't have enough carts to carry us out; I would appreciate it very much if you would make it a little bit cooler in here. It's stuffy."

Speaker Redmond: "The only problem is is that we have tried to do it and it hasn't worked yet. Representative Ewell. O'kay ah.. the Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2571. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. This is final action and takes 89 votes. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 108 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House does concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2571. 2174. Representative Lauer, 'aye'. Representative J.D. Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 2174. These were Amendments put on in Committee upon recommendation of the Bond Council to improve the legislation. It got a unanimous vote in Committee and I would appreciate the same vote here."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 and #2 to House Bill 2174. Representative Kane."

Kane: "Would the Spondor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Kane: "Representative Jones, can you tell us why the maximum interest rate on the bonds are set at 8.75%."

Jones: "By the recommendation of the Bond Council and these are revenue bonds, not ah...."

Kane: "Ya, but haven't we kept the maximum rate on bonds down to 8% this Session?"

Jones: "This was ah.. again, this was the recommendation of the Bond Council to make the bonds available ah.. that this Amendment was put on."

Kane: "Do you know of any bonds that we have raised over 8% this Session?"

Jones: "Not to my knowledge ah.. I don't know."



Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that most of the bonds this Session, ah.. we've kept down to the maximum interest rate of 8%. I would recommend that we do the same on these bonds."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the House concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 2174. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 112 'aye' and 8 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendments #1 and #2 to House Bill 2174. Representative Kane, do you want 2157 called? 2157, Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah.. Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2157 simply requires that the leases of school districts enter into ah...will provide for sufficient insurance for liability and property damage and loss and reasonable charges for maintenance and depreciation and I would ask for a concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2157. Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 118 'aye' and 2 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2157. 2237, Representative Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2237 deletes the provision of the acceptance of a deed of title from the City of East Moline for adjacent real property and takes out all details pertaining to this transaction. And I move that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2237."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Schlickman: "According to the synopsis I have it's ah... House Amendment #1 that deleted the provision of reciprocity by the City of East Moline. Is that the Senate Amendment or what?"

Jacobs: "That's an error, Representative Schlickman, and ah.. it should



say Senate Amendment #1."

Schlickman: "Well, ah.. pursuing that matter, if I may, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Why should the state through the Department of Mental Health, convey certain real estate to the City of East Moline without ah... in return by reciprocation, the City convey to the state as was provided for in the Bill originally, titled to adjacent real property. So that there is consideration that the state will receive for this conveyance?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker, probably ah.. Gene, is that what has happened here that the State Farm, which was owned by the East Moline State Hospital, was sold to the City of East Moline ah... 535 acres for \$1000 an acre about six or eight years ago. And in this that ah.. there was a provision that the city would give to the State of Illinois 6.2 acres of ground to add to a cemetery. Now they do not need this land. Therefore, that ah.. in the transaction this then will ah.. the City of East Moline will purchase after three appraisals."

Schlickman: "Well, the property that the city was to give to the state in return for receiving land from the state ah... was that city owned property?"

Jacobs: "Yes. It was a part of the 535 acres."

Schlickman: "What is the city going to do with the property that originally was going to convey to the state in consideration of the property that they...."

Jacobs: "It's not.... it's not for the consideration at all, Gene. What it actually amounts to is that there was a balance of 13.92 acres and a part of this was sold to Blackhawk Community College for police training. The remaining 6 acres was to go to the Mental Health Department from the City of East Moline and the Mental Health Department would have to pay to the City of East Moline for this land which the City of East Moline was to dedicate to them and now they don't need this land so therefore they want to get out of the agreement and this is why the Amendment. It passed out of the House here and at that time the Mental Health Department was and did want this land, but in



the meantime they changed and said they did not need it and therefore the Amendment was put on in the Senate."

Schlickman: "Well, one final question, if I may? What is the value of the land which the state is conveying to East Moline?"

Jacobs: "The Mental Health Department says on their book that it's the value of about \$656 an acre and the City of East Moline purchased it for \$1000 an acre. That's through appraisals, Gene."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has asked that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2237. The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2237. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 112 'ayes' and 1 'no' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2237. Is Representative Tuerk in the Chambers? G.L. Hoffman? Mulcahey? Representative Kelly, for what purpose do you rise?"

Kelly: "I'd like to move to table Senate Bill 449. There's an exact Bill that passed both Houses and I would like to table this one at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection? Senate Bill 449 is tabled. Representative Mulcahey on 2047. I saw him just a minute ago. Take it out of the record. 2287, Representative Skinner. Representative Skinner on 2287."

Skinner: "The Senate Amendment to House Bill 2287 was offered by the Department of Transportation and defines what a rescue squad is more clearly and I think that's about all it does."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you want the House to concur?"

Skinner: "Yes, I move that we concur."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2287. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 108 'ayes' and no 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2287. 2290, Representative Porter."

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



Bill 2290 implements Section 1, Article 13 of the Constitution regarding the restoration of eligibility to continue in office after conviction of an office holder for a infamous crime. Senate Amendment #1, I think it is a good Amendment. It clarifies that it is a final order of reversal of the conviction that would restore eligibility for office. It clarifies that eligibility is restored to the extent of the original term that is remaining for the office holder. It clarifies that no rights under any pension plan are abridged if the person is restored to office and it provides further that if a successor is chosen that the successor will hold office thereafter until the final order of reversing a conviction has been entered. I would move for a concurrence with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2290."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "If the Sponsor will yield to a question? Ah.. suppose you have an election that intervenes between a time of conviction and final reversal. Say for instance if it went the U.S. Supreme Court ah... it would take a number of years. How do we take care of that?"

Porter: "Well, Romey, we considered that question. Presumably, if it takes a long time ah.. the term of office for which the office holder was originally elected, will have expired and so the Bill would have no application at all. If there were some portion of that term left, I think you have to make a value judgement there and ah.. the assumption in writing the entire Bill was that a person whose conviction is reversed on a final order deserves to have the presumption of innocence that originally attaches before trial. And if a person was in fact originally innocent of an infamous crime ah.. he should not be considered to be out of office by reason of having been indicted in the first place. So the judgement was that despite the invention of another election, ah.. that person should be restored to office and ah.. that was the position that we took in the Bill."

Palmer: "Well, I think it would be all right, except that you may have a special election in between times."

Porter: "Well, this would still take the place ah... the Bill says that



any person that is elected ah.. can hold the office thereafter unless the conviction is reversed and reversed on a final order with some portion of that term remaining."

Palmer: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "I don't seek recognition."

Speaker Redmond: "All right. Representative Stubblefield."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Stubblefield: "What would be the effect of a pardon?"

Porter: "That ah.. is not considered by this Bill, but I would say that a pardon would not restore the person ah... to the office. Now the reason I say that, Guy, is that the Constitution says that upon conviction a person is ineligible. I don't see who we can change the Constitution by whatever we do statutorily. All we can say is that if the conviction ah.. finally ah.. does not prevail ah.. if it is reversed with a final order so that there was no conviction, ah.. then the person is eligible for restoration."

Stubblefield: "So when you're talking about a reversal, you're talking about a reversal through the court procedure?"

Porter: "Yes."

Stubblefield: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Duff: "Representative Porter, I'm trying to listen, but ah.. I've had one distraction after another, but I would like to ask you this; ah.. are you then saying that in your opinion a ah... lower court decision of a final is respected?"

Porter: "No, we're talking about a final order of reversal."

Duff: "Well, ah... a final order ah.. unless you want to ah.. am I not correct when I say that unless you want to interpret the lower court decision as a final order, you would have difficulties justifying the removal from office?"

Porter: "Well, for purposes ah..... the order of conviction itself is



a final order that causes removal. There's no question of that. The question is whether after it's appealed whether that final order then restores eligibility and the purpose of the Bill is to define that and to define certain ah.. measures in reference to compensation resulting from it."

Duff: "All right, then let me ask a very ah.. specific practical question in regards to the implimentation of this. Suppose that a member of the House or a Constitutional Officer was convicted, let's say the Governor. And the Lieutenant Governor became Governor and then on appeal it was reversed. Who would be Governor?"

Porter: "The original officer that was elected by the people to be Governor."

Duff: "Even though pay scales and other ah... might have been granted?"

Porter: "Yes."

Duff: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment..... Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Anderson: "One more question. Let's say that a man was turned out of office. The November 7th Election came up a new election... and someone else was elected and the conviction was overturned. What happens?"

Porter: "He is then out of office. It only applies to the unexpired portion of the original term."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2290. All in favor indicate by voting 'aye' and opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 120 'aye' and no 'nay' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2290. 2296, Representative Nardulli."

Nardulli: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2296 deletes language relating to language scholarships to students who wish to attend college and talk bilingual. I ask for your 'aye' vote. I ask that the House concur."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Would the Gentleman please explain the Senate Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Nardulli."

Nardulli: "Well, Representative, the most I could give you as far as the ah... Senate Amendment is ah... is that ah... it deletes various lines, but ah... it supplements the program of scholarships that were given to foreign speaking students wishing to attend college."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, well I have an explanation of the Senate Amendment. The Senate Amendment is language that is the same as a House Bill that was defeated. It provides that scholarships to students who wish to attend colleges and who are bilingual and also ah..... to not speak English as a primary language; that scholarships shall be forgiven them. They need not pay back for this instruction. Now I suggest to you that it was a bad Bill when it was defeated here in the House and it is equally bad now and is an attempt ah..... sort of in the way that ah.. motor scooter operators did not have to have drivers licenses, we get this on a concurrence. This is exactly the way that happened. This is what we have to guard against in the coming weeks. We ought not approve this Amendment because this is final passage and goes to the Governor and so I would urge that you vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "I'd like to ask Representative Walsh ah... I don't know whether I understood you correctly or not, Representative Walsh. Did you say that it had been defeated in the House? The Bill?"

Walsh: "Yes, it is the same as House Bill 694 I see and it was defeated on May 23rd.... 22nd, I beg your pardon."

Choate: "You mean this was an identical Bill to House Bill 694?"

Walsh: "No, the Amendment is identical language as House Bill 1694."

Choate: "And it was defeated by this House."

Walsh: "Yes."

Choate: "All right. I don't recall it to be quite frank with you and I'm going to look here before we take a vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "I would be happy to explain a little bit more about this Bill."



This is a Bill that has been recommended by the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. It was recommended to this House also by the House Higher Education Committee without a single dissenting vote. It was well considered by the House Higher Education Committee and not one person voted 'no'. As a matter of fact, it was originally put on the Consent Calendar. There is an importance in this Bill that I hope I will have the opportunity to explain. The reason it was not passed was that it came ah.. as you see, on May 22nd and there was not an opportunity for a full consideration of this measure at that time. Briefly, this is the situation. Our Legislature, in its wisdom, mandated bilingual education for children ah.. for certain children in our state, but there were not enough bilingual teachers to permit local school districts to meet that mandate. So in an attempt to help local school districts the Legislature considered recommended by the Spanish speaking ah.. Commission a Bill that would permit people that had language ability who were certified to teach ah... with the primary ability in another language. The American citizens however, most of them were ah.. Puerto Rican. They were certified to teach in another country, usually Puerto Rico. And we permitted to help meet the Legislative mandate, a two year scholarship with a repayment requirement and this proposed Amendment... Senate Amendment to House Bill 2296 keeps that repayment provision and I hope that everyone here fits the repayment provision if you do not teach is kept. This Bill was passed by the House... this good Bill, but over in the Senate ah.. they decided that in order to pass the Bill they wanted to provide students a two year scholarship. Students who were ah... had an expertise ah.. primarily in another language, but it is not possible to expect these students to teach. There was no requirement that they take teacher education. It was only a two year scholarship and it has been impossible for these students to repay or for the Scholarship Commission to collect. This was not the intent of the Scholarship Commission or the Spanish Speaking Commission and on this floor, Charlie Fleck spoke for the Bill which now is represented in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2296. And Art Telcser, if he were here, would be speaking for this Amendment also because he was on the



Spanish Speaking Commission that proposed this Bill. I ask that the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2296 to correct an impossible provision that the Senate put on a Bill in June, 1972. Please vote 'yes'. We need 89 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McCourt."

McCourt: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the same Bill that we killed a few years ago, 1694 because it has a deal here that if Fidel Castro's son should happen to sneak into this country and because he's bilingual, our taxpayers would have to pay for his education. And if that's not enough of a reason to kill this Bill, I'll give you another one. It was said that the Spanish Speaking Commission approved this Bill. Well, I've been on that Commission for a couple of years and I never saw this Bill until it was introduced by Representative Nardulli. So for that and a million other reasons, ah... I don't want to labor it, I hope this Bill loses."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "If the Sponsor would yield for one question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Simms: "Representative Chapman, what is the fiscal implication of this Amendment?"

Chapman: "Almost 0."

Simms: "You mean it's not going to cost the state anything?"

Chapman: "Well, there is ah... a problem here in expecting people to teach who have a two year scholarship. It takes four years to get a teachers certificate. It takes four years."

Simms: "Well, that's not my question. My question is ah.. on this pay-back ah.. I mean it has to cost something if ah... they're not going to have to pay it back. Do you have any idea what the loss of revenue to the state will be?"

Chapman: "Mr. Simms, I do not have a statement from the Illinois State Scholarship Commission in relation to that matter, but we are taking about just a few students. We are talking about a situation where it has been impossible for them to collect where there is ah... a default ah... and it is not fair that we are requiring them to repay. We are continuing the repayment for teachers. We are not continuing it for



the students who are only getting a two year scholarship who are not even required to take a teacher education course."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in speaking briefly to the Senate Amendment; I think we are setting a bad precedent involved by this forgiveness type of legislation. We don't know what the financial loss to the State of Illinois will be. The scholarships were issued in good faith, but (unintelligible).... and not to follow through on this commitment could very well set other questions. I would urge the House to vote 'no' and non concur."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Polk: "It appears to me ah... that this is the second time today that the Senate has used the Spanish Speaking Problems Commission ah.. with Amendments to the Bill that was not the intent ah.... that certainly was not your intent originally. Would you consider taking this to a Conference Committee?"

Nardulli: "Yes, I would. To clear the air and to make the House happy, I will."

Polk: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman moves that the House do not concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2296. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the House does not concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2353, 2384, Representative McAvoy."

McAvoy: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 2384 ah.. Senate Amendment #1 ah... I concur in Senate Amendment #1. The Bill is designed to exempt the records of Savings and Loans elected before July 1, 1975 from the requirement of Directors established by PA 7812 except for the residency in Illinois and memberships without consideration of the amount of withdrawal or permanent reserve shares. The requirement set forth by PA 7812 72 are at least five Directors must be Illinois residents. No more than 1/3 of the Directors may be salaried employees of the Association. No one may be a Director who has been bankrupted or who has been convicted of a



criminal offense involving dishonesty or breach of trust. The Senate Amendment is merely a technical clean up in the words. The original wording of the Bill did not make it clear as to whom would be exempted from the requirements. The Amendment clarifies that the Directors and the Advisory Members of the Association for this. I move to concur in Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2384. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question... Borchers, 'aye'. On this question there are 131 'aye' and 3 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2384. 2392, Representative Fennessey. Representative Fennessey? Is Representative Garmisa here? Laurino? Representative Collins? Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2560....."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, I guess I didn't call the Bill number. 2560."

Collins: "House Bill 2560 deals with the compensation of the Chief Clerk of the State Board of Elections. The Senate Amendment would establish that the salary of the Chief Clerk would be determined by the Board. It is the only salary other than the Members of the Board that is now limited by statute and ah.. as I said, this would merely establish that the Board would determine the salary to be paid. I would move that we concur in Senate Amendment #2."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment 32 to House Bill 2560. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 139 'aye' and 2 'no' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2560. 1912. 1910."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would move that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1910. What it does is add a Section ah.. which gives ah... amends the General Not for Profit Corporation Act. It provides that a not for profit corporation can be organized for the purpose of ownership and operation



of sewage collection. That's what I have 1910. The Amendment that was put on by the Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "What action do you desire the House to take?"

Tuerk: "I ask for concurrence, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the House concur.... Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "We have here a Bill, which in its original form, amended an Act relating to public water districts. Did I hear you say something about a Senate Amendment amending the Not for Profit Corporation Act?"

Tuerk: "That's what the Amendment is. It's an Amendment that was put on in the Senate. Apparently it had bipartisan support. I have no objection to the Amendment."

Schlickman: "What does the Amendment provide?"

Tuerk: "Well, I thought I explained that."

Schlickman: "I'm sorry, I cut you off prematurely. I anticipated."

Tuerk: "You anticipate often."

Schlickman: "Would you mind explaining it?"

Tuerk: "Well, as well as I can. Quite candidly ah.. I don't know all of the background of this. I do know that it was an Amendment that was desired by the Senate to this Bill. I have no problem with the Amendment. What it does is ah... is amend and provide that a not for profit corporation can be organized for the purpose of ownership and operation of sewage collection disposal facilities on a mutual or a cooperative basis. Apparently its a problem that exists in one of the areas in one of the counties north of here. The Act allows for water supply facilities to allow to be organized now under the Act, but apparently it doesn't allow for sewage collection facilities."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "May I speak to the Amendment, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as was stated previously



this evening, 'Here we go again'. In the last week of the Session we find Amendments which have been offered in the other House that have no relationship to the Bill as it was passed by us. House Bill 1910 as it was passed by this House provided a procedure whereby an existing public water district with a seven member Board of Trustees could reduce the size of its Board to five or three members. Now this was a Bill that was passed by us without a descending vote. The Senate apparently is using this Bill as a vehicle ah.. to accomplish some in, which has not... which has not been considered by this House in a deliberative fashion. We have in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 1910, an Amendment to the Not for Profit Corporation of this Act dealing with the organization and the providing of services of the sanitary nature. I respectfully suggest that this is foreign to the Bill. It's one that may have merit, but there is no way in God's green acre that we can at this time determine the meritorious nature or content of this Amendment. And at this time, Mr. Speaker, I will raise the issue of germaneness, which I do believe is within the province of this Body."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

Stone: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I believe the Gentleman raised a question that should be answered. Then I desire to be heard, Sir."

Schlickman: "We don't have the Bill here. Will you take this out of the record until we get it?"

Stone: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd hope that this Bill would not be brought up again when people are not paying attention. I know that Mr. Schlickman talks too much. That's ah... quite often we do not pay attention to him. However, this is one time, in my judgement, that we should have been listening. The Gentleman ah... the Sponsor of the Amendment apparently doesn't know what it says because in his explanation he says it apparently does this and it apparently does that. Now, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I believe that he did say that this Amendment ah.. amends the Public Utilities Act. I think that we should listen to Representative Schlickman. He is entirely right and...."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Stone, we have decided to take it out of the record."



We don't have the Bill here, so it's out of the Record. When it comes back, we will discuss it. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "I rise on a Point of Personal Privilege, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "There is a young Lady in the audience, or excuse me, in the balcony, who agrees with Representative Stone. My daughter, Mary Schlickman, agrees with him. I do talk too much. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "You just violated the Rules of the House. 2047.

Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2047 ah.... Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2047, makes three basic changes. Number 1, on page 2, it changes chief school business officials shall be certified to the chief school business official and endorsement shall be to the effect of the administrative certificate. On page ah..... 3, it alleviates lines 1 through 3 and 9 through 10. It changes none of the definitions in the Bill, none of the meaning of the Bill and I would move that the House concur on Senate Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2047. All in favor, vote 'aye'. Representative Kane."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Kane: "Does this Amendment say that a school business official has to have taken education courses?"

Mulcahey: "Representative, it does say that ah.... the school business official shall have ah.... obtained a master's degree in any of the 12 semester hours."

Kane: "In what? In what subjects?"

Mulcahey: "Twelve semester hours beyond the point of ah.... master's degree in this particular area."

Kane: "Well, in business or in education or in what area?"

Mulcahey: "It is in business, yes. Anybody who doesn't have a master's degree in a ah..... master's degree as far as a superintendent of schools is concerned must have an additional twelve hours in business, right."



Mulcahey: Actually, it changes nothing as far as the Bill is concerned, except it changes the wording, that's all. Actually, it makes it a little bit better."

Kane: "Is there a Grandfather Clause in here?"

Mulcahey: "I beg your pardon?"

Kane: "Is there a Grandfather Clause in here?"

Mulcahey: "Yes, there is indeed a Grandfather Clause."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker....."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, could I speak on the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, what this Bill does is set up some very stringent requirements for ah.... business people in school districts. If we're going to run our schools on a business-like basis, I think that we ought to have people that are trained in business and not in education and I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

McClain: "Representative Mulcahey, ah.... following up on Representative Kane's comments, has the Office of Education done any study as to ah.... whether or not there are enough people available to fill the spots in the ah.... openings.... the overturn year after year?"

Mulcahey: "Representative McClain, there is ah.... a number of very qualified people at the present time and the beauty about this particular ah.... thing is that, there is this long Grandfather Clause that does ah.... involve that it go to June 30, 1977, so....."

McClain: "Well, Representative, has there been a survey as to whether or not there are enough qualified people that fit the requirements that you are so designating to fill the spot that are usually open in the State of Illinois? Has there been an Office of Education survey done on this particular piece of legislation?"

Mulcahey: "Yes there has."

McClain: "And what did you find."



Mulcahey: "We found that there are many qualified in this particular area."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "If the Sponsor would yield for a question."

Speaker Redmond: "The synopsis suggests that the Senate change ah.... ah.... carries on the requirements that's in the Bill that a person must have two years of administrative experience in order to be ah.... certified, but then the Senate Amendment goes on to say, and this is what distresses me, that after June 30, 1977, the endorsement that has to be on this certificate is required for everybody first employed. Now how in the world can you get two years of experience, there must be.... if you can't be employed in the first place. You indicated that the Senate Amendment didn't make any substantive changes, just rearranged the language, but I see from the synopsis that it refers to the June 30, 1977 date on the certificate with respect to everyone when they're first employed. Ah.... is that accurate?"

Mulcahey: "Mr. Deuster, it's like any other ah.... any other profession that we're trying to continuously upgrade as far as legislation is concerned in this General Assembly, and we feel that this is adequate time ah.... to.... for individuals to require the specific qualifications for this particular position."

Deuster: "Well, I don't think you responded to my question. My question is this, how can you require that someone have two years of experience when they can't be employed in the first place without this certificate?"

Mulcahey: "The people are employed.... the people are employed as far as that goes. It simply says that after June 30, 1977, such endorsements shall be required for any individual first employed as a chief school business official."

Deuster: "They must be in the pipeline at that time, is that right?"

Mulcahey: "That's right."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "I'd like to speak in favor of..... Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd like to speak in favor of ah.... this Amendment and of the concurrence motion and perhaps I could respond to Representative



Deuster's question. Representative Deuster."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Chapman: "I believe..... Ah..... there is one point..... Ladies and Gentlemen, there is one point, I believe, is very important for you to know when voting on this Bill, because this was the question that I asked my school business manager when he came to talk to me about voting in favor of this Bill, and co-sponsoring this Bill, and that is, that a business manager does not have to be a school business official. They are trying to set standards. They are trying to develop standards for this particular occupation. However, there are many districts that do not need or could not afford a school business official. There are many districts where the person in charge of business affairs could be the superintendent himself, or where the person in charge of business affairs could also have responsibility for a public information or could be a full-time administrative assistant. It is only when he is given the title of school business official that he must meet these requirements. Ah..... there is no problem. I would suggest to you, Mr. Deuster, in voting for this Bill because there will be no lack of the necessary individuals to fill the category required and there will not be financial impact. I hope that you will all vote 'yes', and I would like to add that Representative Gene Hoffman is also a co-sponsor of this Bill. He voted for it when we voted on it in the House just about a month ago, and I know that if he were here tonight, he would be asking for you to vote 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill.... the Amendment perpetuates and extends the lengthism that you now find in the schools in Illinois, and I think that it's a matter of public policy, certainly this Legislature has to address itself to. If you have a degree, a master's degree in basket weaving and gets twelve hours of credit in a college or university that is set up in a program that's set up by the Office of Education, then perhaps you can be a chief fiscal agent, of a school district. This is poppycock. The people who know how to run schools are the same people that know how to run business, and the background should be finance, economics,



accounting and something that is worthwhile rather than to have this kind of thing in our school districts. I would suggest to you that if we had something like this, this State of Illinois and our taxpayers and the local district wouldn't have to shovel out so much money for the diminishing return that we get from our school programs in this State. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I realize what I say here will probably not be heard by anyone, but I see this as purely a first step toward requiring this for these people and forcing it on all of our school districts the next session or the session down the road, and I would ask for a 'no' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mulcahey, to close."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've sat in the General Assembly now for five months, and I've picked up this microphone about five times, but I've certainly listened an awful lot of rhetoric back and forth between one side of the aisle, between individuals, between one issue and another. And it always seems to come down to the same thing. What are we going to do to upgrade legislation that is going to benefit for most of the people. What are we going to do to help the majority? What are we going to do to do something that is right? What are we going to do to upgrade one thing or another from A to Z. This particular piece of legislation is nothing more than this same thing. It's trying to upgrade our school systems, and that's exactly what it's going to do. I've heard this ever since I've been down here, and I hope it will continue. I ask you for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Question is, shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2047? All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed, vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Geo-Karis 'aye'. Representative Porter, for what purpose do you rise?"

Porter: "To explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill was considered ah..... not too long ago. It was thoroughly debated at that time. I don't see that the Amendments change it appreciably.



It passed the House, I think, by about 108 or 112 votes. I think it's an excellent Bill. It's favored by the School business officials. I think it will go a long way toward bringing better business backgrounds to all of our schools. It affects no jobs presently. There is a Grandfather Clause in all those presently working in those capacities. I think it's an excellent Bill for schools. I urge your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 99 'ayes', 42 'nays'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 2392. Representative Fennessey, you here? Oh, Representative McPartlin, pardon me."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker, the ah... subcommittee on the Election contest in the 9th Legislative District will meet in the Speaker's office now."

Speaker Redmond: "Right now. Now, we've got two more easy ones here. 2706. Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move to concur in Senate Amendment 1 to House Bill 2706. It's to make sure that the County Board Member cannot receive an increase during the term of his office. It was a slight oversight in the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Question is on..... shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2706. All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 118 'aye', no 'nay'. The House does concur in Senate Amendment #1. 2708. Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Thank you very much. As the previous measure corrected it for county board members, this Amendment corrects it for county board chairmen. They cannot receive an increase in salary during their term of office, and I'd urge the House to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2708."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2708? All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 144 'aye's, no 'nays' and the House concurs in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2708. The last one



that I missed before, 2353. Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. This is a Bill that went out of the House with 90 to 6 and it went through Committee 7 to nothing and went through the Senate 52 to nothing, and they put an Amendment on clarifying language that was negotiated between the consumer advocate and the retail merchants. It changes the Bill to the extent that it makes it a little better and if there are any questions, I'd be glad to answer them. Otherwise, I would move concurrence."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is, shall the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 3253. All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 122 'ayes', 7 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2353. Senate Bills Third Reading. On Senate Bills, Third Reading, appears Senate Bill 731. Oh, pardon me, Representative Fennessey is back. Still on Concurrence. The last one. 2392."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2392 just deletes some obsolete language. It deletes public the word ah..... 'public works and buildings' and inserts in lieu thereof 'department of Transportation'. I move that the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2392."

Speaker Redmond: "Questions? Question is, shall the House concur with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2392? All in favor, indicate by voting 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 133 'ayes', 5 'nay' and the House does concur in Senate Amendment 31 to House Bill 2392. Representative Craig, what was the signals that I was getting there?"

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to concur in a Senate Amendment, which is I'd like to concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2768, which merely changes the ah.... wording. It doesn't change the intent of the Bill at all."

Speaker Redmond: "Get ready for the question. The question is, shall the House concur in Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2768? All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished?"



Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 137 'aye', 1 'nay' and the House concurs with Senate Amendment #1 to House Bill 2768. House Bills, Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading, or Senate Bills, Third Reading. Senate Bills, Third Reading, appears Senate Bill 731."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 731. A Bill for an Act to amend the Meat and Poultry Inspection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, what this Bill does is more less inform the Federal inspection. It removes from the Act the Brokerage places from the definition of an establishment. In other words, a place that handles meat, frozen meats, like a food locker, they will not have to be inspected weekly, as an establishment that processes the meat. I'd appreciate an 'aye' vote on Senate Bill 731."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Kane."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Kane: "Ah... what's the reason for the Bill, or why does the Federal change their regulation?"

Craig: "Well, Doug, what this does, the Federal and the State now are working in conjunction together and a food locker, like if you just handle the meat where you don't change the product or anything like that, all they do, the inspection there is more less to make sure that they keep a temperature at zero degrees, and they don't want to have an inspector there all the time, full time, in those sort of places, and it just separates them out from the establishments of a slaughter house or a place that makes packaged meat as long as these places don't change the content of the package."

Kane: "And they'll just be inspected intermittently then?"

Craig: "Right."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Yes, just one question of the Sponsor. I see the synopsis indicates that this establishes a \$75 fee for renewing licenses of the poultry brokers and establishments. What is the fee presently?"



Craig: "I couldn't tell you what the fee is right now."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipword."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Tipword: "Representative Craig, would this make any changes with regard to those who are merely distributors, ah.... they've been applying the same regulations ah.... to process, distributors as they have the processors. By that I mean a person who gets meat products that he delivers around the stores and places. He sells them. He actually does no preparation, nothing like that."

Craig: "These are the ones that are more less taken out of the Act. As long as a product is not changed in any way, they are exempted."

Tipword: "That's excellent. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Mautino: "O'kay, what.... are you saying in this legislation, Representative Craig that you are not duplicating the process between a Federal and State inspection? Is that what you're saying with this?"

Craig: "No, I'm not saying they're duplicating, because the Federal government more less is working with the various States on State meat inspections. All this Bill really does is exempt an establishment that handles the frozen products or the packaged product and doesn't change the content of the product. They are exempted from an inspected establishment. They are more or less a retailer or a frozen food locker that you buy food to take into this locker in your number. They're the ones that are being exempted under this law."

Mautino: "But if they cut meat themselves and process it, they come under this and they will now be charged a fee. Is that not true?"

Craig: "If they're going to cut meat and package meats themselves, they will be under the meat inspection law."

Mautino: "And how does that differ than what it does right now?"

Craig: "Well, I think all of these establishments are right now under the Meat Inspection Law. This is only exempting the food locker or store or someone who keeps packaged meat and does not change the meat in any way or the content of the package, they will be exempted."



Mautino: "Well, what I'm saying, it's not a locker, person who has a locker, but also cuts meat."

Craig: "Well, if they're going to cut meat, they'll be included."

Mautino: "Now, they'll come under the fee of \$75, as a broker, under this particular piece of legislation, wouldn't they, that they're not under now?"

Craig: "Not.... I don't think they will as a broker. I.... If they're just storing the meat, they will not be under this Act other than maybe checked occasionally, spot checked to see that their temperature is at zero degrees."

Mautino: "O'kay."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the Record. On this question there's 101 'ayes', 6 'nay'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 751. Representative Porter."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 751. Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Porter. 751. Take it out of the Record. 763."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 763. An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Transportation. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McDonald."

McDonald: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 763 appropriates \$250,000 from the Road Fund to the Department of Transportation for the construction of an access road to the Busse Woods Reservoir. Currently, by this road, which is a residential street, is the only access road to the Busse Woods Reservoir and Recreational project. Because of the anticipated huge increase of traffic in the neighborhood, which incidentally has already begun to develop, the people living in the area is very much concerned. Since the State has approved and is significantly funding the project, it seems appropriate to assume the responsibility for the safety and welfare of the children and other residents of the Busse Woods area. I ask for your favorable support of this."



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Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Question is, shall this Bill pass? All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 105 'ayes', 4 'nays'. The Bill having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 767 held at the request of the Sponsor. 783 held at the request of the Sponsor. 786. Representative Neff."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 786. An Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 786 authorizes vehicles registered in other States to operate in Illinois with permanent mounted amber lights. Mainly private and hod carriers who have safety patrol cars which operated in the central states area. Last session, as we will recall, the Illinois Legislature prohibited the operation of permanent mounted amber lights on vehicles in Illinois, but there are many states, such as adjoining states, such as Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan that do authorize the permanent mounted amber lights, and when these vehicles come into Illinois, they could be in violation. This Bill would allow such operations, but remember it just restricts their use to when they are going to a traffic hazard. Otherwise, they cannot use them."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 109 'ayes', 5 'nays' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. 792."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 792. A Bill for an Act to create sanitary districts and remove obstruction to the plains and the Illinois River. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan. Out of the Record. 793. Out of the Record. 829. Representative D. L. Houlihan."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 829. Bill for an Act authorizing creation of mutual trust investment companies for the purpose of furnishing investments to banks and trust companies and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D. L. Houlihan."



Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask leave at this time to have considered as a package Senate Bills 829, 830, 831 and 832."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Leave's granted. Proceed, Representative. Read 830, 831....."

Fred Selcke: "Senate 830. An Act to add Section 3.3 and amend Section 9 of the Business Corporation Act. Third Reading of the Act. Senate Bill 831. An Act concerning the powers of Corporations authorized to accept and execute trusts and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 832. An Act to amend the Illinois Securities Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 829 creates the mutual trusts investment company act. This Bill authorizes the creation of mutual trust investment companies for the purpose of pooling bank fiduciary accounts into a common trust and investment fund. This Bill would permit, subject to the approval of the Illinois Commissioner of Banks and Trusts the creation of mutual trust investment companies to provide common trust funds in which Illinois Bank and Trust companies may invest assets of their fiduciary accounts. Presently, banks and trust companies in Illinois may have common trust funds in their own operations, but may not pool their funds with any other bank or trust company. As a consequence, in view of the administrative cost for investment, staff and for custodial service, the present law effectively restricts the use of common trust fund from an economic standpoint, to those trust departments whose large value of trust assets enable them to properly diversify the investments and absorb the cost of a well qualified investment program. The purpose of this legislation is to make available for the smaller and more moderate sized trust department the common trust form of investment vehicle. The principal Bill is Senate Bill 829, which authorizes the creation of mutual trust investment companies. The Bill provides that any five or more persons, each of whom must be an officer or director of a State or national bank or trust company, that they may organize a mutual trust and investment company. Such a company is an investment company as defined under



the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and is subject to regulation under that Federal Act. The Incorporator must file with the Commissioner of Banks and Trusts an application concerning, and it sets up all the procedures that must be met subject to regulation approval by the Commissioner of Banks. Senate Bill 830, and I'll make this as brief as I can, in view of the comments behind me, Senate Bill 830 amends the Business Corporation Act and permits a mutual trust investment company to be organized as an Illinois corporation. Senate Bill 831 gives to a mutual trust investment company the same authorization now given to all corporate fiduciaries in Illinois to file securities by issues and to deposit securities with a clearing corporation. Senate Bill 832, is the last Bill of the series, exempts mutual trust investment companies from the Illinois Blue Sky Law. The rationale of this being it will be regulated by the securities and exchange commission. They will be subject to the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and that they will be regulated by the Commissioner of Banks. I urge the adoption of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I'll waive at the present time if there's no discussion. If there are any questions, I'm in support of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question or two?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Mugalian: "I wonder if the Sponsor can tell me what organization or Commission, if any, originated the concept of this series of Bills?"

Houlihan: "The Bill was suggested by the Corporate Fiduciary Association of Illinois and it was suggested in order to provide, as I said, this trust fund vehicle for smaller banks and trust departments, which do not have the large assets of the major banks and trust departments, to allow for the investment expertise and for the cost of custodial service, and I might point out that similar laws presently exist in the State of New York, Iowa, Georgia and Florida. Further I would state that the Legislation has been approved by the Illinois Commissioner of Banks and also by the Securities Commissioner of the



Secretary of State of Illinois."

Mugalian: "Ah... are these ah.. trust funds of ah.. customers of the bank ah... that is trust customers like pension funds, and living trusts ah.. is that what it is supposed to cover?"

Houlihan: "That's correct."

Mugalian: "Ah... one final question. Could you give me an idea of the maximum size of a bank or trust company that would be in need of this kind of pooling of trust funds?"

Houlihan: "The maximum size?"

Mugalian: "Ya, the size beyond which they wouldn't need this kind of service."

Houlihan: "Well, there is not a limitation in the Legislation ah... Representative Mugalian as to the size. The intent here, however is to come to grips with the ah... and to make available to the smaller ones as distinct from the larger ah.. for example Harris Trust or The First National Bank and Trust."

Mugalian: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "I ah... would like to know ah.. or ask the Sponsor ah.. what is the real purpose of this Bill. I mean ah.. it seems to me like this is another type of investment plan and I don't see where the banks ah... where this comes in. Why do they really want something like this?"

Houlihan: "As I have said, Dick ah.. because of the present situation in Illinois that you can have a commingling of trust funds only within your own operations of the bank; the smaller banks and the smaller trust departments are limited because they do not have the large volume of assets that justify the necessary expense for investment council and for custodial service. In consequence, what this would allow would be the pooling of trust fund assets between banks."

Kelly: "Will this operate the same as other mutual trusts ah.. whereby investments come into the mutual trusts and ah... they can be ah.. you might say, invested in any investment they want to make including their own company or bank?"

Houlihan: "There is a very specific prohibition on a fiduciary that he



cannot ah... any fiduciary ah... in a corporate fiduciary cannot invest in it's own shares."

Kelly: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

LaFleur: "Dan, is this limited to trust companies?"

Houlihan: "No, it's banks and trust companies."

LaFleur: "If a bank enters into this agreement and invests the money ah... I imagine they could invest the depositors money, and if they can ah.. is that limited to the amount of ah... that they are limited to in an amount of loan in regards to capital?"

Houlihan: "No, they may not invest the depositor money. The only funds that they may invest are the those funds which they hold in a capacity either as a sole fiduciary or as a co-fiduciary."

LaFleur: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and Representative D.L. Houlihan to close."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think the questions have been answered of the Members of the Assembly and I would ask for a favorable Roll on this."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall these Bills pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "In a matter of means of trying to ah.... and I had my light on before to ask some questions and in explaining my vote ah... if the Sponsor would care to respond ah..... this is a very deep subject in my estimation and one that should not be gone over lightly. I would like to know if the corporate holdings here in as much as funds are commingled ah.. who is the responsible officers and how are they elected? Number two, ah... their tax structure. If I don't get an



answer I'll have to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan do you care to respond?"

Houlihan: "Yes. To respond to Representative Waddell's questions, ah... first of all any investment ah.. pursuant to the terms of the Mutual Trust Investment Company Act must be pursuant to a written plan which has to be approved by the Commissioner of banks in the State of Illinois. The Commissioner of Banks will have a broad rule making and regulation power under Senate Bill 829, which authorizes ah.. the Act. I'm not quite sure about the question you're asking as far as tax structure. If you had a specific point, Bruce, I would attempt to answer it, but I'm not quite sure what you're directing your inquiry to."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 127 'aye' and 12 'no' and these Bill having received the constitutional majority are hereby declared passed. 863."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 863. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This is not a simple Bill. Senate Bill 863 is ah.. a controversial Bill and I would like to start from point 'A' if I may with the Bill. What it does do is it takes cert..... the Teachers Certification Board and it permits teachers to ah.. regulate themselves. I would like to say that it does not change the current method of choosing Certification Board Members. The Certification Board is as it has always has been with School Administrators, School Superintendents, a designee of the ah.... State Superintendent of the Office of Education. It does not change current ratio of teacher to non-teacher on a Certification Board, which means there are ah... excuse me. There will be six teachers and seven non-teachers as there always has been. It does not effect the Chicago teachers at all. It does not ah... it does put the Certification Board in charge of certifying teachers. It is an Advisory Board of the State Board of Education only. I would like to say that what we have done in the



Bill ah... we have given the teacher who might be recommended not to receive a certification three avenues of appeal. One, he can appeal to the State Board of Education; two, he has the right to appeal to the Administrative Review Act; three, he also has the Judicial Review. As far as I'm concerned it is only a fair Bill and I would urge your acceptance and I would amenable to any questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass.

All those in favor ah... Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Gentleman suggested that this was a very significant Bill and indeed it is. Presently the State Superintendent of Schools ah.. administers and is instructed by and is advised by the State School Board. This Bill would reverse that principle and would have the State Superintendent advising the Board with respect to the certification of teachers. Now this simply should not be. There is no precedent for it in any other administrative body. I don't see why it should be here. This, Mr. Speaker, set teachers.... puts teachers in the position of where they set the standards and the standards may not necessarily be education excellence, but might be determined by what association or organization or political philosophy a teacher might have. That may be what determines whether or not they are certified. So I suggest to you that this is the wrong approach, Mr. Speaker. The State Superintendent is on record as being in opposition to this and I think he suggests that the Board is in opposition to it. I've read editorials from the Metropolitan newspapers and it seems to me others, where they are violently opposed to this Legislation. They're opposed to it for good reason, Mr. Speaker and I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "I wanted only to add, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, that what the previous speaker had said and to state also that this Bill came up in the form of the House Bill some time ago. We beat it at that time and we should soundly and roundly defeat it again. Our Constitution vested into the State Superintendents of the Office of Education certain duties and powers ah... the people of this



did this and I see no reason that this Legislature should change that course that we embarked on at that time. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

McClain: "Of course."

Madigan: "Representative McClain, has the Illinois Education Association adopted a position on this Bill?"

McClain: "They're in favor of it."

Madigan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "If the Sponsor would yield for a question ah.. I wonder if he would tell the Assembly why it is needed. So far I haven't heard."

McClain: "Thank you, Representative. You lead right into a clarification of both Representative Walsh and Representative Palmer. Representative Palmer is ah... sort of correct that we did handle a Bill ah... House Bill 2121 and 2122, I believe which were Representative Giorgi's Bills which changed the membership of the Teachers Certification Board. This in no way changes the membership of the Teachers Certification Board. What it does do is says ah... as a first level of consideration for a certification ah.. the teachers shall go to the Teachers Certification Board. If then, he receives certification, everything is fine. If he is denied, he still has three avenues of review; The State Board of Education, The Administrative Review Act and also the Judicial Review. To me ah.. it is ah.. the Teachers Certification Board only regulating itself. It is not controlled by teachers. There are six teachers and seven non-teachers on that board. Thank you, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Representative Keller."

Keller: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I would like to ask the Sponsor a couple of questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Keller: "Mike, ah.. is not still attached to this Bill the date changing Memorial Day?"



McClain: "No, that's been struck. Representative Schraeder moved for that thing to be reconsidered and it was and then we ah... pulled it off."

Keller: "That's been taken off then?"

McClain: "That's correct. The Digest is incorrect on House Amendment #1."

Keller: "Is it so low that his Bill ah... outside of just the numbers being changed is the same Bill as House Bill 2122, which was defeated?"

McClain: "You know, conceptionally I remember, Representative Keller, 2121 and 2122 but I couldn't tell you in all honesty whether or not it is identical."

Keller: "O'kay. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Lauer: "Representative McClain, is this not the same Bill as 2122 only maybe a little worse?"

McClain: "Well, Representative Lauer, I think it's a heck of a lot better. Mainly because it is not a package of Bills which changes the membership of the Board. It is only giving a first instance to The Teachers Certification Board as deciding whether or not one should receive certification. It in no way changes the membership of the board and even if you are denied a certification, you still have three avenues of review."

Lauer: "The three avenues of review ah... do any of these avenues have final authority so that even though the Certification Board says that a teacher may not be certified that they can overturn the decision of the board?"

McClain: "That's a good question, Representative LaFleur. You may first go to the State Board of Education. If you are not satisfied there, you may then go to the Administrative Review Act and if you are then not satisfied you may then to to the Judiciary and that would be final action."

Lauer: "You see... now ah... it would appear here that also the board is mandated to review actions of the ah... Superintendents of Educational Service Regions."



McClain: "That is ah.. as you know, ah.. only that they are the continuing body which certifies local teachers, that's only a matter of perfunctory instance."

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. McClain. Mr. Speaker, if I may speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, this Bill ah... in my opinion, is in fact a worse Bill than 2122, which we defeated some time in May by a vote of ah... I think some place in the neighborhood of 55 or so to about 70 or so. This Bill actually proports to put the control of ah.. the Certification Board in the professional area. I submit, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House that his is a Bill that has one purpose and one purpose only; to limit the number of teachers available and to restrict the market and it actually has very little if nothing whatever to do with the qualifications of teachers because those rules are going to be flexible according to the make-up of that board. I submit that this is a Bill that should go down in defeat just like it's predecessor, House Bill 2122 did within the last two weeks of May. Mr. Speaker, I request a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and Representative McClain to close."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I wish there had been an opportunity for some of the proponents to talk. According to my records we have about 85 or 89 votes. They seem not to be in existence tonight, however, I would like to say that this Bill is a controversial Bill. It basically boils down to whether or not you think the Teachers Certification Board with the expertise of offering teachers and candidates ah.. to become teachers the right to be in front of a board with expertise. It is an opportunity for a profession to regulate itself. I would stress



again that this in no way changed the membership of the board. The board now has six teachers and seven non-teachers. We continue that. We have added a writer review. You know only have the ah... the review from the State Board of Education if you're denied a certification. We've also added the Administrative Review Act and you also have the right to the Judicial Review. I believe that it is a fair Bill. I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all.... Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I ah... in explaining my vote..... ah... I'm explaining my vote. This Bill does not change the current method for choosing certification board members. They are chosen by the State Board of Education. It does change the current ratio of teachers and non-teachers of the Certification Board. There are still six teachers and seven non-teachers. It does not effect the Chicago teachers because they have their own Certification Board. I understand that the Superintendent of Education does have the veto power and I am going to cast an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record: On this question there are 61 'aye' and ah... Representative McClain."

McClain: "This is about 24 votes shy of my record. Would you mind putting it on postponed, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Postponed consideration."

McClain: "Thank you, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "883."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 883. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to the number of appointments, qualifications and duties of magistrates. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 883 is supported and requested by the Administrative Office of the Court. It amends



an Act relating to the number of Associate Judges. It first makes non-substantial corrections in line with the 1970 Constitutional name change from Magistrate of the Circuit Court to Associate Judges. The Act it amends provides for the appointment of Associate Judges for the various circuits according to population formula. The Act also provides for a limited number of Associate Judgeships which may be assigned by the Supreme Court to the various circuits bases upon clear needs. The present number of these judgeships is 40. 36 have already been assigned by the Supreme Court leaving a number of 4 which the Administrative Office considers to be insufficient. Therefore, Senate Bill 883 authorizes 10 more of these Associate Judgeships which are assignable to the various circuits based upon the principle of clear need. The reason for this is relatively obvious. The increase in population in the various circuits and the increase in crime and the pressure on our court systems to speed up the administrative justice and all of these factors necessitate these judgeships. Now a couple of questions were asked of me. Ah... the Supreme Court does not name the judge to fill this judgeship. It assigns the office of the Associate Judge to the various circuit and they are to be appointed within the circuit on the usual basis by the Circuit Judges of that circuit. I urge an 'aye' vote on Senate Bill 883."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 135 'ayes' and 5 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed.
894."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 894. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record at the request of the Sponsor.
935."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 935. A Bill for an Act relating to remedies upon default of certain sales agreements. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House.

Senate Bill 935 amends the Retailer's Installment Sales Act and the Motor Vehicle Retail Installment Sales Act provides for remedies upon buyers default. It reduces the amount whereby there has to be an election from 60% to 50% and if 50% of the amount due has been paid or \$1000 or less is owed the seller must elect either to make repossession or to sue for deficiency. There were several problems but they were all cleared up by Amendments so that ah... it received the vast majority of support from the Committee and I would ask for a favorable Roll Call on Senate Bill 935."

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

Simms: "Would the Speaker yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Simms: "Representative, this Bill provides that the purchaser is released from further obligation if they ah... well, let's take the example of an automobile. If the automobile is repossessed. Now, if that amount is less than 50% owed the purchaser no longer owes that liability on a repossession?"

Marovitz: "If the amount owed is less than 50%."

Simms: "All right, well ah.. let me say that an individual buys an automobile for \$3000. He finances it and ah... let's say the total note obligation is \$3000. O'kay ah.. if he pays ah... he only owes for example ah.... let's say \$1000...."

Marovitz: "I think I understand your question, Representative. At that point there must be an election. Either a repossession or to sue for deficiency."

Simms: "O'kay. If he repossesses then does the borrower ah.. still have ah... would he be stuck with any deficiency ah.. judgements? In other words, if the automobile is repossessed and that car is then sold and that amount does not come up to the amount that he owes on the car, it is still possible for deficiency judgement?"

Marovitz: "No, he must election. Either to repossess or sue for the deficiency."

Simms: "O'kay, thank you."



Marovitz: "That's the law today if it's 60%. That's the present law."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to rise in opposition to this Bill. It is essentially unfair and ought to be defeated. By this Bill we are placing the automobile dealers or those who hold security to automobile loans in the position of having to accept the Hopsin's choice. On the one hand they can repossess the car and sell it and hope that they realize the full extent of the obligation due them. On the other hand, if they chose not to do that for whatever reason, they have to give up their security and sue the creditor and try to collect the balance which is ah... as anybody who has attempted to collect unsecured debts will find is often extremely difficult. The net result of this is that the deadbeat ah... the person who does not pay his Bills will get a break and not have to pay the full obligation that he has incurred. This in course increases the cost of doing business for the merchant which has to be passed on the consumers. Therefore, the person who pays his Bills ah... who pays out his note in full has to absorb this increased cost and as all consumers Bills ah... many consumers Bills, the real consumer... he who pays his bills and lives up to is obligation is stuck paying the extra freight. So I would certainly urge a 'no' vote on this Bill and let our ah... our creditors and are merchants collect all the money due them and don't penalize the vast vast majority of those merchants who do good work, who are not shady, who do not try to cheat their customers on behalf of the very very few who do. The law already now has able protection to the consumer if he chooses to avail himself of it. I suggest to you that this is a bad Bill and I suggest a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Mautino: "If I were to buy a car and borrow the money from the bank and then not ah.. pay for the automobile on the installment contract, who would be liable after the repossession of that vehicle after the 50%? Is the bank liable or can they come back at me and how does



come about?"

Marovitz: "In the case of a deficiency judgement the buyer is liable."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the Sponsor will yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, he will."

Ewing: "What is the unfairness that we're attempting to get at in this Act? What are we trying to remedy? What problem are you trying to remedy with this Act?"

Marovitz: "What we're trying to remedy is in a case where ah... well, I'll give you an example. An automobile is repossessed and in many many cases as I'm sure was pointed out in Judiciary by Representative Griesheimer, the repo dealer and the finance companies, the automobile dealer are all owned by the same corporation or are all owned jointly and the car is sold at auction for far less than market value and than resold again for market value. The deficiency ah... the individual who bought the car ah.. he now longer has the car and he owes a deficiency minus what the car was sold for at auction which really wasn't a fair market value. So the consumer ah.. the buyer of the car is getting ripped off twice while the seller of the car is reselling the car for more than he took a deficiency for. We're just lowering it from 60% to 50%. The definition of fair market value in the Bill is the Supreme Court definition and I think it's a fair Bill. It just makes the people ah... the seller must an election either to repo or sue for the deficiency. He still gets what he should get. He gets the full amount thats owed him."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Ewing: "The problem that the Sponsor raises with this Bill, I'm sure is a real problem in parts of this state, but also in great parts of this state this Bill would work a handicap and a hardship because we have many honest businessmen who make an effort to do business in an honest and efficient way. And when they are forced to make an election whether to pick up an old automobile or go after



a deficiency judgement from a creditor who has very little to collect, they're are very apt to get nothing when they get the repossessed automobile without an engine or some other important part. And I believe that there may be a problem in the Sponsor's area or one that needs to be looked at, but I think by passing this Bill we're going to bring as much hardship on some very good business people as we are going to aid people who have been ripped off. I would ask a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "I want to say that in my six years working in the Consumer Fraud Division in the Attorney General's Office, this is one of the largest areas of consumer fraud that we have. That is about the dealer having a deficiency and having the car too. And that puts the creditors in a position ah.. he has no car to go to work in and can't pay the deficiency because he can't go to work. I feel that the apathy would be in favor of the majority of the public. The honest dealer won't have to worry or fear about this Bill, only the fellow who puts in a deal with his cousin to buy the car for \$100 and leave a \$900 deficiency on a \$400 car. I feel that this is one of the Bills that would really help the consumers in this state. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and Representative Marovitz to close."

Marovitz: "I would hope that none of the Members of the House misunderstand the intent of the Bill. This Bill will not jeopardize any business people in any way. Their rights are still vested. They have rights, either to repossess or to sue for deficiency. The same deficiency that they can sue for now. The same they can act on now. We're lowering it from 60% to 50% and we're protecting the honest individual whose making an attempt to pay and is losing a judgement. That's all we're doing, but the businessman



who sells the paper of the automobile is not injured in anyway, he still has all of his rights, either to sue for deficiency judgement for the full amount owed or to take repossession of that car. It's a good Bill and it passed out of the Judiciary Committee 15 to 4. Any suggestions were built into the Bill by Amendments after a weeks recess and I would hope that everybody will consider this Bill and vote green."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, this Bill is a classic case of trying to prevent unjust enrichment my certain parties. The Sponsor has related very simply and I think it's a very fair Bill and a very equitable Bill. All we want to do is build in a little equity between the consumer and the seller of a particular item. We do have a great deal of abuse with this particular type of thing in the Chicago area and we might even say at times it is even escalated to violence. If the Gentlemen will only read the Bill and check it out in terms of what it actually says, it is not a harsh Bill. It is very reasonable and one which I'm sure you ought to agree."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote ah.. I think it should be emphasized here that we are not doing away with the deficiency judgement in total. We are only doing away with the deficiency judgement in the case of a repossession to the legitimate bank or lending institution who loans money on a automobile. They can still take judgement against the debtor who's gone into default. Then they can levy execution against the property which may be an automobile and go to sale. They can thereafter get a deficiency judgement. What we're trying to prevent here are those companies who go in a grap and automobile and have a quickie sale without any proper notice and then take a huge deficiency judgement. These people are living off of the ah... usually the lower economic class of people that are in our society. I have seen this happen hundreds



and hundreds of times in the Chicago area all the way up to the Will County area. Now I'm not aware of this in Southern Illinois, but I don't think this will possible hurt the legitimate creditors in Southern Illinois. I would suggest to those banks and lending institutions that are interested in Southern Illinois that if they go to a good reputable attorney and have him file suit then they can go after the automobile. Let's do away with these people who grab vehicles out of garages on repo suits and then cash in for big profit."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Mann."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I think it's matter of record that there is no field involving credit in which there has been more abuses than in this particular field. I think that it effects constituents in every district across this state. It just so happens that in this particular field because of the nature of the commodity that we're dealing with, we're subject to more abuses. And because of that the consumer needs some relief. Now I think that if some of these used car dealers would not force purchases on consumers who are not able to afford them, they wouldn't involve a lot of the credit risks that they encounter, but for all these years ah... they've had it their own complete way with regards to the manipulation of credit in this particular field. Now ah.. it's just ah.. a matter of record that in this particular field there has been more bushwhacking and there has been more ah.. unethical practices. There's been more abuse in my own practice. I get phone calls from people who cannot afford lawyers, but who are looking for some kind of relief to remedy situations where they get automobiles that literally fall apart months after they get them. Now this Bill is not going to hurt the reputable automobile dealer and we all know that most of the automobile dealers are reputable, but there are some bad guys in this field. And the bad guys in the field, it seem to me, ought not to be able to repurchase a lousy car that they've peddled off on some unsuspecting consumer and expect to get the full credit back. It just isn't fair. Nor should a finance company, which assumes credit with dealers they know are not reputable, neither should they



be able to feed off consumers. So I would ask you to view this Bill in the following way; the reputable dealer will not be hurt. Those that will be effected are the schlock dealers who ought to be effected. And I think we oughta put 89 votes up on that board. It's not a bad Bill. We've tried to pass it for a number of years. It passed the Senate and it deserves your favorable consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have ah... excuse me ah... Mr. Speaker, I can't hear myself with this going on in my ear."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order."

Duff: "Thank you. I am completely in accord with the need to give adequate legal protection and sanctions to people who are legitimate in the extension of credit. Nevertheless, in this area there are some of the greatest abuses that take place in Illinois. If a relatively low income person goes in and buys an automobile from a dealer who is willing to sell anything that he has.... and incidently I have a client who recently had a problem with such a dealer and I asked him why he made the unjust claims to the client and he said frankly, 'Hey listen, I say anything to sell a car'. What happens in a situation like that when you have an unconsciousable ah... inbalance of values in favor of credit inverses the consumer ah.. the low income consumer, is that he has very little recourse. When a person who makes \$500 a month is cheated out of \$500 a month, it isn't the same thing as it is in a normal large corporate transaction, it's bread and butter and shoes and clothes off the table. Now so he goes to a lawyer and he has a very difficult situation under the laws that exist and the lawyer says to himself ah...'Well, heck.... I can't make \$200 on this case and it's going to take me ten or twelve or fifteen hours'. So then he ends up going perse' into the city court and he has very little chance of coming out even. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there is one thing that I would like you to recall. It's not an original statement with me, but it is a very valid comment. If the law won't serve the poor, the poor won't serve the law. Now we have a system of justice



in our country which I think is growing into a terrible injustice. If we couldn't get six more lights on this board, I would have to try to recall to you a story from Dicken's where a gentleman was going to be put in jail because his wife had ah... purchased and made some loans and he had to go back to jail until he could pay the debt. He said to the person that told him he had to go to jail because of his wife's debts, 'Why?' The person said, "Well, because that's the law". He said, 'Well, Sir, if that's the law, the law is an ass... the law is an idiot and once more the law is bachelor'. Now I would suggest to you Gentlemen that this is a manifestly fair Bill for us to try to pass even those of us like myself who are inclined often to protect the legitimate sanctions of credit business."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I don't know how many lights are on to address themselves to try and talk this Bill up to 89 votes, but ah.. on a point of order ah... I suggest we set this explanation of votes to two minute limit."

Speaker Redmond: "Correct. Have all voted.... Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my 'no' vote, I think this is another piece of legislation that's going to hurt the people we're trying to help. This type of legislation...."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order."

Neff: "This type of legislation ah... when a gentleman wants to go in and buy a car ah.. any customer ah.. if he's on a little bit of the fringe area ah.. he isn't going to be able to buy that. Where if we didn't have this type of legislation I'm sure he would be able to get that car and so what we're doing here is ah..... we're doing just the opposite of what we think we're doing. Instead of helping these people, we're hurting them. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman has suggested postponed consideration. Postponed consideration. With leave of the House we will go to 1161 to accomodate one of our Members."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 1161."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton."

Fredric B. Selcke: "A Bill for an Act to amend the State Employees Group Insurance Act from 1971. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton."

Epton: "There's no need to go out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there desire to explain the Bill, Representative Epton?"

Epton: "O'kay. Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House and I hope I won't have to ask again. This is a Bill which simply directs an existing Commission to determine why we cannot do a better job in obtaining group insurance for state employees. As most of you know, this Commission has done rather poorly in the last two years and have paid a substantial amount of money with only one bidder. The Commission itself is determined to rectify it even if necessary to have an outside study made of the problem. I would appreciate an affirmative vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 127 'aye' and 2 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 943."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 943. A Bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that one out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. 957."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 957. An Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "I would ask leave to bring this Bill back for the purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Leave granted. Return 957 to the order of Second Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #8, Hart. Amend Senate Bill 957 on page 1, line 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."



Berman: "I will take care of that Amendment for Representative Hart. Mr. Speaker, Amendment #8 ah.. Representative Hart asked me to offer it. I have no objection ah.. as the principal Sponsor of the Bill. It provides for the payment of the fee for the bus driver licenses to be used by the ah... Educational Service Region Superintendent for purpose of training of school bus operators. I think that's the only change that this Amendment makes and I would move its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #8 to Senate Bill 957. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it. Are there any further Amendments?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #9, Hart. Amends Senate Bill 957 on page 1, line 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Amendment #9, Mr. Speaker, merely clarifies the language to indicate that the ah.. test for the bus driver will be given by the Secretary of State. I move the adoption of Amendment #9."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Discussion? The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #9 to Senate Bill 957. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #10, Hart. Amend Senate Bill 957 on page 1, line 1 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Ah... I've got copies of #10 and #11 and they appear to be exact duplicates of #8 and #9. I move to table #10 and #11."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to table Amendment #10 and #11. Are there any objections? Hearing none. Amendment #10 is tabled. Are there any further?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #11...."

Berman: "I move to table."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to table Amendment #11. Are there any objections? Hearing none, the Amendment is tabled. Are there any further Amendments?"



Fredric B. Selcke: "No further."

Speaker Redmond: "No further Amendments. Third Reading. 970."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 970. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 16 of the Nursing Homes, Shelter Care Home and Home for the Aged Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty."

Getty: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 970 is a Bill that will change the name of the council to the long term care ah... Facility Advisory Board. It enlarges the membership of the board to change it to six members representing state agencies that are involved in it. Five representing the nursing homes and seven representing the general public. It calls for four meetings instead of one per year. It also provides ah... through an Amendment that the membership of the Nursing Home Administrators ah.. Board shall consist of members of the general public, so that it will be in line with the requirements of Title 11 of the Social Security Act so that Illinois will be in conformity with the requirement of that Act and continue to receive Medi-Caid ah.. in these institutions. It is supported by both the Departments of Public Health and the Department of Public Aid and would ask for an affirmative vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Ryan: "Representative Getty, ah... is Senate Amendment #1 still part of this Bill?"

Getty: "No, ah.. it's House Amendment #1 and it struck everything after the enacting clause and it was brought into conformity with a Bill that was previously overwhelmingly voted out of this House."

Ryan: "Well, do you still change the organizations that's going to make up this group?"

Getty: "Yes, there are changes in the organization as I explained..."

Ryan: "Could you tell me who they are?"

Getty: "Yes. There are six representatives of state agencies, mainly the Department of Public Aid and the Department of Mental Health,



the Division of Fire Prevention of the Department of Law Enforcement, a physician licensed to practice medicine and one hospital administrator, one registered nurse, five individuals elected ah.. upon recommendation of ah... homes for the maintenance or nursing of persons and ah... seven members of the general public."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne. Any further questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 113 'aye' and 5 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 985."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 985. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Court Reporters Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D.L. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.

Senate Bill 985 amends the Illinois Court Reporter Act by raising the maximum under the salary schedule from the present minimum of \$6000 to \$16000 to a total maximum of \$19000 as amended. The Bill in its original form ah... it passed unanimously by a Committee called for a maximum ceiling of \$20,000. Subsequent to the Governor's message ah.. this Bill was amended to \$19,000. This Legislation is endorsed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Court. It's consistent with the report of the Administrative Office to the Illinois Supreme Court to the effect that we must establish in Illinois recruitment programs to bring in qualified people as official court reporters and to be in a position to compete with prevailing wage rates in the private sector. There are presently some 21 states in the United States District Court System which pay on a maximum of ah.. official court reporters ah.. the most efficient of those, in excess of \$20,000. This is an attempt to bring Illinois into the mainstream of what the salary schedules are. I ask for your favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed



'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 124 'aye' and 8 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 986 at the request of the Sponsor will not be called. 987, at the request of the Sponsor will not be called. 989 ah.. is Representative Keller here? 989?"

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 989. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expense of the Legislative Reference Bureau. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Keller.... Representative Kane."

Kane: "Senate Bill 989 is the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Legislative Reference Bureau and I would move for the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Any discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 155 'aye' and no 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 992 is taken out of the record at the Sponsor request. 1001.

Representative G. L. Hoffman on the floor? Take that out of the record. 1018, I guess Representative McPartlin's in that Election Subcommittee. 1021 is out of the record at the request of the sponsor and 1022 out of the record at the request of the sponsor and 1024...Representative Shea."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1024. A Bill for an Act to revise into law in relation to medical practice. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill was heard quite extensively yesterday. One of the things that came up yesterday was an Amendment by Mr. Hart when we discussed at great length, and he is still quite concerned about contracts where people are sometimes omitted to hospitals who sign contracts where they say that no matter what happens that they won't hold anybody liable. I told Mr. Hart that I would accept that Amendment if the House would give me leave to bring the Bill back, put on the Amendment and vote it up or down tonight."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman....proceed, Representative Shea."

Shea: "So with leave of the House, I'll bring it back to Second Reading..."

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

Ryan: "Well for a...for a question."

Speaker Redmond: "What is your question sir?"

Ryan: "You're talking about...a...a...House Bill 1024, you're gonna take back to put the Amendment on?"

Shea: "Yes sir."

Ryan: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well with leave of the House, I'd like to get this back on Second Reading and Senate...er, Amendment 24 is Mr. Hart's Amendment..."

Speaker Redmond: "Is the leave granted to bring 1024 back to the order of Second Reading? Hearing no objections, it will be brought back to the order of Second Reading. Representative Shea. Read the Amendment Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #24. Hart. Amends Senate Bill 1024, as amended, in Section 1, and so forth."

Shea: "Alright, this is the Amendment that I agreed to take from Representative Hart and it reads 'any contract or agreement signed by any person prior to or as a condition of such person receiving medical treatment in any form which releases from liability and physician, hospital, or any health care provider for any malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in the course of administering any medical treatment or services void and against public policy'. I believe that this could be the present law in the State of Illinois. I've discussed with with Mr....a... Daniels, and we've agreed to take this Amendment so that I would move for the adoption of Amendment #24."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #24 to Senate Bill 1024. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it, the Amendment is



adopted. Any further?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #25. Hart. Amends Senate Bill 1024, as amended, in Section 2, lines 30, and Section 21.1 between the second and third paragraphs, the following..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Now with regard to Amendment #25, Mr. Hart and I have worked out an agreement. If we took #24, he would table #25, so I would therefore move to table Amendment #25."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none, Amendment #25 is tabled. Any further Amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Alright, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the Medical Malpractice Bill. The..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D. L. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "I have a point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I was under the impression that we were following a procedure that where a Bill was brought back from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading and if Amendments were adopted and the Bill went back to the order of Third Reading, it would be held on that order for one additional legislative day."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct, I was under the impression that Representative Shea had consent to follow this procedure, now I..."

Shea: "I thought I had asked leave and everybody understood what I was doing."

Houlihan: "I'm sorry, I...I...didn't, but if he has leave, I'll withdraw my inquiry."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Senate Bill 1024, as it came over, was amended with Amendment #1 to make the Bill basically the same as Senate Bill, er, House Bill 2769 with the exception of the \$500...or \$500,000 limitation. That was Amendment #1. Amendment 17 was adopted that put in the \$500,000. Amendment #22 was adopted which was Mr. Fleck's Amendment that said before any insurance company could raise the rates for malpractice insurance, they must file with the Director



of Insurance a request for the rate changes and that they then would have to have a public hearing before those rates could be raised. I just explained Amendment #25 which...er...a...a...#24, which makes...incorporates what I think is the laws of the State of Illinois that no person who seeks to receive health care can waive his rights for the negligence of the provider of that health care. The Bill is basically an Amendment to the Illinois Civil Practice Act setting up a medical, or a review panel to hear malpractice cases. It would consist of a physician, a lawyer, and a judge in a panel that would be selected from a roster with the right of refusal in both the plaintiff and the defendant. It could award, find negligent, and award damages if either the plaintiff or the defendant chose to go against unanimous decision of the panel, then went to court and lost, they would be subject to Section 41 of the Act, of the Civil Practice Act, and be liable for damages. I think everybody knows what's in the Bill and I would ask for a favorable Roll Call and attempt to answer any questions of my colleagues."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr...thank you Mr. Speaker. Its very infrequently that I rise in opposition to a proposal by my Majority Leader, but I must do so in this case. And I want to call the attention of the Members of this House to a Bill that we passed out of here by a vote of, I believe it was, of 141 to 1, just a few weeks ago. That was House Bill 1968. That was a Bill that was recommended by the Department of Insurance, there was no opposition to that Bill in the hearings to that Bill in the Insurance Committee from the industry and that Bill....Mr. Speaker, could I have a little attention please? House Bill 1968 did two things as you recall. Number one, it sets up a Commission which is represented in Membership covering the whole range of consumers, the attorneys, the doctors, the hospitals, the medical provides, the administrators, the Departments of the government, to hold hearings and report back by January 1 of 1976, approximately six months from now, on the entire question of malpractice, rates, insurance, compensation, and litigation. And



set up a joint underwriting agreement association which is a pooling agreement, to make sure that doctors will have coverage ...medical health providers will have coverage in case any companies go out or withdraw from the underwriting of medical malpractice in Illinois. Now I would just submit to you to take a look at your digest and why I think that this Bill is just premature. There were fifteen Amendments to this Bill offered in the Senate to Senate Bill 1024. There were twenty-four Amendments offered to this Bill in the House. I think that alone is proof that this Bill needs more time in order to come up with the adequate answers. When I talked to doctors who were down here a couple of weeks ago to lobby for this Bill, and I pointed out to them that the \$500,000 cap, which is a limitation on what a person can receive as a result of the negligence of a medical health provider, will not, and I repeat, will not reduce their premiums, they asked me and I asked you what the sense in this Bill? What I said to them that we have a Bill that provides and guarantees them insurance coverage, that Senate Bill 1024 does not guarantee they looked at me rather amazed because they were not given adequate information upon the merits of 1968 as opposed to Senate Bill 1024. Now I think that we are reaction in a very panicky way without proper evaluation. We are putting a cap, which I think is certainly unconstitutional, and certainly unfair to people that have as a result of admitted negligence or proven negligence, have economic loss far in excess of a half million dollars, and we're saying that \$500,000 is a magic figure and that is all, that's all that you are entitled to receive. Now one of the provisions in this Bill says that if you don't go along with the panel, then the cost of the trial can be assessed against you. And let me point out, Ladies and Gentlemen, the unfairness of that provision. Many times these cases are so complicated and require such a degree of expertise in the testimony that a panel of three sincere people, a judge, a doctor, and a lawyer, really can't tell what the proper outcome of their case ought to be. And in most cases, there's only one plaintiff, but there may be several doctors for several hospitals and these are people because of



the insurance and because of their financial ability are much better to take the chance of paying the cost of the ultimate trial than is the poor plaintiff. And yet we're imposing that burden on a take it or leave it basis under the provisions of Senate Bill 1024 on the plaintiff who might be faced with not only the cost of his own trial but the cost of paying the other side's cost of trial which can be substantial. I think what we're doing here is putting the economic burden on the person least able to afford it. And with all deference to the sincere sponsor of this Bill, I think it's a bad Bill and it's premature. We've passed House Bill 1968, let the Commission come back with well reasoned recommendations as to what can keep malpractice rates down and keep the legitimate claimant properly rewarded and I would urge a no vote on Senate Bill 1024."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in all deference to the prior speaker, I can heartily agree with him, but, and I repeat, but it is high time we did something about malpractice insurance because conscientious and competent doctors and conscientious and competent hospitals are the ones who have to suffer. Now the people suffer too for their doctors are not going to be interested in giving hardly any care because many good doctors have reached the end of their rope. We have committed ourselves, many of us, to support malpractice insurance for the medical and hospital profession, and I think it's high time we do it. If we pass this Bill and in the meantime, if your other Bill is signed by the Governor, you can still have findings, we can come back and amend it. I heartily urge your support of this 1024 because we cannot avoid it and I'm a trial lawyer and I'm still supporting this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D. L. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Will the sponsor yield to a question? Representative Shea, does the \$500,000 maximum limitation, which is provided for in this Bill, does that apply notwithstanding the nature of the victim, that a child who may be institutionalized for the rest of his or her life, be it a wage owner...er...a...wage earner who...a.



is supporting a family, does it apply notwithstanding to the age of the victim or what his income or occupation is?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. Representative D. L. Houlihan, pardon me. Representative Houlihan and Shea."

Shea: "My mike was off. Yes."

Houlihan: "Mr. Shea, given the fact that in the history of this State there have been but four cases which have exceeded the \$500,000 limitation, is it your view that those four victims are responsible for the medical malpractice crisis in this State and that is why you have placed this limitation on?"

Shea: "No."

Houlihan: "Mr. Shea, where did you get this figure of \$500,000?"

Shea: "After analyzing what type of insurance is available and after trying to analyze what verdicts were and trying to figure out the best figure that could provide both protection for the doctor and a reasonable place for compensation for anybody injured and in order to insure that there would be health care providers for the people of this State."

Houlihan: "Is there anything in your Bill, Representative Shea, that requires mandatory retesting of health care providers of doctors or a mandatory continuing medical educational programs for doctors in this State."

Shea: "No, one of those are Representative Katz's Bill that are passed, the other is a series of Bills by Representative Steele that have passed this House."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to address myself to the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I also rise in opposition to my Majority Leader because I think while well intentioned, he is absolutely misguided with this controversial limitation that he has set in this Bill. Now very seriously, all of us are concerned about the question of medical malpractice. Be we doctors, lawyers, or insurance companies and we have an obligation to look at all interests which are concerned here with the issue. But Ladies and Gentlemen the limitation that has been placed upon this Bill is a solution so called at the expense of the victim. Now no one speaks



for the victim in this State, but everyone of us here. Now we have an obligation to look upon this on a broad basis. A child who has been the victim of malpractice, who may need care for the rest of his or her life, \$500,000 may be wholly insufficient. Now realize what we're doing here. We're making no distinction whatsoever as to the victim. We're making no distinction as to the nature of the injury. This is an extremely, and I mean an extremely, short-sighted approach to a problem. Now it upsets me that in all of the hearings in regards to medical malpractice, the sponsors of this legislation have put forward no testimony whatsoever to substantiate any kind of an arbitrary limitation that they have put forth in this Bill. Now the Bill without the limitation is a reasonable approach attempting to bring together the court, the legal profession and the medical profession to come together and to seek to address themselves to this problem. The solution, however, that we adopt in the framework of this Bill is misleading and meaningless and it will lay to victim as the scape-goat of the problem. I suggest that it is ludicrous for the four verdicts which have exceeded this limitation to expect that this will be in effective solution. Please vote no on this Bill. Perhaps then that the sponsor will take the Bill back, take off the only controversial part about it and work together with the Members of this House to see whether or not we can address it on a comprehensive basis after we have the full knowledge and we have a complete disclosure from the insurers that there will be some kind of a guarantee to justify this type of a limitation. But they have shown us none and failure to show us none mandates us, in my opinion, to vote no on the Bill in the shape that it is in."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stearney."

Stearney: "Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Stearney: "Mr. Shea, in return for bargaining away the rights of every individual in this State, every adult and every child, has the insurance industry committed themselves to you, publicly that they will reduce premiums?"



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Shea: "I haven't talked to anybody from the insurance companies."

Stearney: "Well in return for bargaining away these rights, has the insurance industry promised that they would freeze rates?"

Shea: "I don't think I've bargained away anybody's rights."

Stearney: "Well you have you have permitted a funneling process and you have imposed a cap upon what an individual may seek in damages for injury to his person, haven't you?"

Shea: "There is a limitation of recovery within the Bill."

Stearney: "Well that is bargaining away the rights of an individual as it stands today, am I right, Mr. Shea?"

Shea: "I don't think I bargained with anybody, Representative, I think what we're trying to do here is to insure that the people of this State have adequate health care providers and adequate health care facilities so that the people of this State won't be faced with what people in California and New York and Florida are faced with."

Stearney: "May I address myself to the question, Mr. Speaker. Well in rebuttal, Mr. Shea, I would say that there is no quid pro quo here. There is nothing that the individual is getting in return for the rights that have been bargained away, if I may say. This is half...this looks like and it appears to be merely a one-way street. Everything for the insurance industry, but nothing for the individual, the person on the street, and the doctor. Both the doctor and the consumer are being hurt by this type of legislation. They are being promised a panacea, a panacea, however, does not exist with this Bill. And I would urge every Member of this Assembly to vote no. Hopefully we can create a solution in near future after the House Judiciary Committee finishes its investigation in this particular matter. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Will the sponsor yield to a question? Representative Shea, will this Bill, if enacted, result in a lowering of the medical malpractice premiums?"

Shea: "I can't answer that with any amount of certainty. But I'm lead to believe that it could."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to be...like to be heard."



Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Mann: "There was a classical answer...a...Representative Shea, and I don't fault you for it, you're one of the sponsors, you have to do the best you can by the Bill, but you've given no assurance because you can't because the insurance companies have given us no assurance that enactment of this Bill will result in a premium decrease. Well then what is all this about? What is all this clamor for a solution that is no solution? How can we hope to avoid what is occurring in other States when we can't offer the doctors and the medical institutions involved any hope of a decline in premiums. Now I think that Representative Washington hit it very well when he said on Second Reading that we don't know enough about this subject matter at this time to enact a Bill. And I think that if you go back to your districts and you say to the physicians in your district and the hospitals in your district, the doctor, Mr. Hospital Administrator, I voted for a malpractice Bill, six months from now he's going to say to you when he gets his next premium notice, 'so what, what have you accomplished?' And I say to you that just because a Bill has the title 'Medical Malpractice' that does not mean that it solves the problem. There are many crises in this State. We have a Public Aid crisis, shall I introduce a Bill calling it 'The Public Aid Crisis Bill' and hope that it will solve the problem? This is not the answer to the problem and the sponsor has indicated as much. I urge you don't go for a false panacea, tell the doctors and the hospitals back in your district that we have not yet come up with a meaningful Bill. Otherwise, in the fall when the premiums come out, we're all going to have egg on our faces when the premiums go up, when the malpractice crisis continues, and we effected absolutely no solution. Vote no, its a nothing Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support Senate Bill 1024. I've heard a lot of comment on the House floor this evening regarding the various aspects of this Bill. I'd like to point out to you in response to the questions asked the



insurance industry when they were requested, would the effects of this Bill lower the rates for medical malpractice, they answered as follows: 'any of these subjects individually, no, they would not, but if there was a combination of a review panel, a cap limitation, and a tightening of the long-tail statute of limitations, there is a good chance that rates could be stabilized and possibly lowered'. No, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, they would not agree under present circumstances to a reduction of the rates of medical malpractice. I submit to you in the very debate that we had on this House floor, they wouldn't agree to a reduction of rates on any no-fault insurance plan either. And one of the persons that sponsor the Oregon Plan on this House floor said to you, and he said in that debate, no company would voluntarily agree to reduce its rates in such as the case that we have right now. Now we're looking at a situation here that we have a problem that we're dealing with. We're doing our best in bringing this Bill to the Members of this Assembly and to the people of the State of Illinois. I suggest to you that the passage of this legislation will stabilize future rates on medical malpractice, will have excellent results in the future and will help assist in these run-away verdicts that we have experienced. We in the State of Illinois have experienced over the last four years. I suggest to you that this is a step in the right direction, I encourage your aye vote and I think that you'll be doing the constituents of this State a favor by casting an aye vote in this matter."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, in response to Representative Stearney's question, the Majority Leader stated that he couldn't give any assurance one way or the other as to what the insurance medical malpractice underwriters will do in response to this...cap...of...of a half million dollars. I must take issue with my good friend, Representative Daniels, as I interpreted the remarks of every insurance underwriter that appeared before Judiciary I, it was to the effect that this Bill, this Bill with the cap on it, would neither freeze nor lower



and thereby die. And that's what was the bases of Mr. Houlihan's and Mr. Mann's remarks. I submit to you that if you pass this Bill, and I wouldn't vote against you passing it, I submit to you that it is far, far from far your best effort. The issue seems to be boiled down to give the doctors what they want. Do you really know what the doctor's want? The doctors that you talked to, have they read this Bill? Have you read the Bill and explained to the doctors who talked to you? If you are responding to pressure from your doctors knowing deep in your heart that you're giving them cap, that's not an adequate response. It seems to me that you should confront the doctors and discuss this issue and force them to discuss it with their insurance underwriter, with their medical associations, with their hospital associations, and nursing associations, to determine just where the fault lies. Representative Mann stated categorically, and I agree with him, that if you submit to people that you are going to lower or freeze their premiums rates by voting for this Bill, you are doing the same thing some of us have been doing for years down here in response to the so-called 'law and order movement'. Increase the penalties, crime goes on; restrict the guns, crime goes on, and you go back to your voters and you say 'well, what happened'. We don't know, we'll go back and we'll increase some more penalties. It's a shell game you are whipping on people. We have got to face up to the basic proposition where there is a crises, an ostensible crises, or if the crises is even a myth, which is fact with people, you've got to be candid and realistic with them. I'm telling the doctors in my district just exactly what the facts are. And not only do I think they'll appreciate it, I think they are going to respect me for it. And the facts are we don't have a Bill before us that we can guarantee them will do anything for them at all. Now there are three things going on simultaneously here that we should look at before we take any meaningful action in this field. One is the proposed Berman Commission, and within a year's time I dare say they can come up with something very, very useful. The other is the National Underwriters' Association, suspect of course, but they are studying this matter. We should



pursue what information they bring in and bring it before us in terms of how we act. And lastly, the Judiciary Committee is committed to the problems issue and we're going to try and get to the bottom of this thing. We need six months to a year at most to study this program. What I think should be done with this Bill is to take it back to Second, take that cap off and put on a Bill that does at least point in a direction of a study and an attentative approach to what we want. This Bill does not do it. Don't delude yourself that it will. For God's sakes don't tell these physicians that it will because it's going to fall apart for you when they find out it doesn't. I suggest strongly to you that there is only one route oneroute for a person to take in this Bill. Vote 'present' as I'm going to do."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and Representative Shea to close."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I agree with some of my colleagues that this isn't a perfect Bill and I don't know when any of us have passed Legislation here when we thought it was perfect, but I think that we've done a good job with this Bill. I think we've hit some of the main things that need to be looked at, some of the problems of malpractice. We are addressing ourselves to insuring that the people of this state will have adequate health care. We've talked about and I've heard insurance bandied about and one of the Amendments on this Bill is the Fleck Amendment. It said that there will be in increase in insurance rate until there is a hearing before the Director of Insurance and a public hearing. So we've taken a step in that direction, that I think perhaps we oughta take with other areas, but it's a good Bill and I ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish?"



Have all voted who wish? Representative Beatty."

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, briefly to explain my vote. In the hearings that we held where the Sponsor was not present, to my belief, the insurance companies indicated that there will be no reduction in the premium, probably more law suits would result. We have a Bill which the Sponsor has introduced and I believe if he were to answer honestly he would say that the Bill does not do what he thought it did when he introduced it. And here he is on the House floor stuck with this Bill. He is the Majority Leader. There are 129 votes up there and he is using his prestige to pass this Bill. The Bill that's not going to bring any relief. We've seen a lot of pressure brought by the medical profession. We've seen it in mail-o-grams, cocktail parties.... proclaiming of crisis. There is no crisis. I suggest to you.... don't vote on who the Sponsor is, vote on the facts in this Bill. It's not going to do any good at all and besides that it's unconstitutional."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 133 'aye' and 13 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby de.... Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out that once again I had my light on and my hand raised throughout that entire debate and throughout that entire explanation of votes and you did not call upon me even though you did see me, Sir. I'm sorry that that had to happen. I'll not comment on the Bill and I will just go up and put my vote down in a nice quiet way like you want me to."

Speaker Redmond: "Thank you, Representative Duff. 1031. Wait a minute. This Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. I think I did that before, but the Parliamentarian says I didn't. Representative Hill."

Hill: "Representative Duff was so quite that he didn't even vote."

Speaker Redmond: "1031."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1031. A Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."



Hart: "Out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 1036."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1036, Beaupre. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a measure that has been cussed and discussed on this House floor a number of times. Ah... it involves ah.. a Bill which would provide that the elected precinct committeemen of both political parties ah.. would become deputy registrars in each and every county downstate. I would like to point something out to the Members of the House Elections Committee. When this Bill was heard in Committee, I assured you that I would amend this Bill to conform with the same Bill that was passed out of this House by Representative VanDuyne. I want to put you on notice that I have not done so and I assure you that it is not in an effort to break faith with you Members of the Committee. I have been told by the Senate Sponsor that he does not desire any Amendments on the Bill and I feel that I owe a greater obligation to him, as far as deferring to his wishes to to what shape the Bill should be in. Therefore, I have not amended the Bill. I want you to understand that I have not amended the Bill and I wouldn't want to mislead anyone into thinking that I had. The Bill basically provides that the precinct committeemen of both political parties will be appointed deputy registrars. It is mandatory and I would ask for your favorable support for the Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It seems to me that the House Bill referred to by the Sponsor of this Bill was brought up, I rose and said that it was a bad Bill. Well, if that was a bad Bill than this is a horrendous Bill. If we look at it ah.. it excludes Cook County, but it amends the part of the Election Code that includes the City of Chicago. So for all partical purposes, it excludes just surburban Cook County. Well, I don't have any problem with that because I'm against the principle and if one



portion of the state could be left out is might just as well be suburban Cook County. What is the Gentleman asking for in this Bill? He's asking for a situation whereby the County Clerk must make elected partisan people, deputy registrars. People who go out and hustle votes for their political party, whether it be Democrats or Republican. In some precincts, and I'm sure this occurs throughout the state, precinct committeemen are elected when they or their wives write their name in. It doesn't mean that they even know what the job of a precinct committeeman is, let alone what it means to be deputy registrar and have the awesome responsibility of making sure that people who come into the polls on election day can in all reality legally be registered to vote. Now I remember in my discussion of the previous Bill that went out of this House, I made a point dealing with public administration and that is applicable to this Bill and that point is; the County Clerk or ah.. in most counties, the County Clerk is elected by the people to do a job. He or she is responsible for the operation of that office and the conduct of elections and if there is a foul up in registering a voter to vote, that person is going to take the heat and responsibility for that foul up. By hoasting that requirement upon that elected official we are giving them the responsibility for something over which they have no control and I just think that's bad public administration and I would urge that this Bill be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne."

VanDuyne: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, ah.. Mr. ah... Representative Kempiners who just spoke ah.. would ah.. I think elude and refer that a County Clerk or ah.... a State's Attorney or a County Treasurer ah.. if he happens to be a Republican or Democrat ah.. doesn't have to live under the law as it is written. Now I ah... I submit to you that whether you are a precinct committeeman or whether you are a County Clerk or whatever nature of man or beast you happen to be, you still have to live under the law and subject yourself to it. These people whether they be precinct committeemen or whatever other catagory they lie in, still have to be ah.. subject themselves to the law and to the County Clerk under whom they



serve. Now some people have said ah.. you know, that my Bill was bad and that this is a horrendous Bill and I want to tell you this. My Bill is a good Bill, but this Bill is beautiful. Sure they go out and they hustle votes and ah.. you know, some of the County Clerk's in this state have to take ah.. some of the heat ah.. some of the abuse and some of the blame for this very Bill ah... and my Bill because really they haven't done ah.. what we call equity under the law. Now, in summation ah.. and I wish everybody would listen to this. I remember when I was a junior in high school and I took up typing. One of the phrases that we used to type or ah.. the sentences or lines that we used to use to practice our typing was, 'Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party', and I submit that this is one of those times."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lundy."

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

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Lundy: "Representative Beaupre, Representative Kempiners has said ah.. in so many words that he thinks the Bill would apply in the City of Chicago, although the description in the Bill Digest says, 'except in Cook County'. Can you tell us whether it would apply in the City of Chicago and in suburban Cook County?"

Beaupre: "Well, Representative Lundy, I would admit to you that I have not studied the Bill for that ah.. to determine that particular issue, but my understanding is that in Cook County they do not elect precinct committeemen. Therefore, there is no statutory office to assume the responsibilities that are designated under this Bill."

Lundy: "Well, is Representative Kempiners correct that the Bill amends that portion of the Election Code, namely the City Election Law, which applies in the City of Chicago?"

Beaupre: "I don't believe it does. Let me ah....."

Shea: "Are you finished, Representative Lundy?"

Lundy: "Well, I think Representative Beaupre is trying to find the



answer to my question."

Beaupre: "Well, I don't it does. The Chairman of the Election Committee tells me that it doesn't. We're trying to get a copy of the Bill."

Lundy: "Mr. Speaker, ah.. perhaps since my question was based on something that Representative Kempiners said, he could clarify the situation. He's seeking recognition."

Shea: "Mr. Kozubowski on a point of order, Sir."

Kozubowski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it seems that there is some misunderstanding between the Members of the Elections Committee and the Sponsor of this Bill and I would like to request to the Sponsor that he ah... if he would please take this Bill out of the record for the time being until we can resolve that matter."

Shea: "Turn Mr. ah...."

Beaupre: "I don't know what the misunderstanding that the Gentleman is referring to is. I haven't even...."

Kozubowski: "Well, may I can clarify that, Mr. Speaker. I happen to be a Member of that Election Committee and I remember the hearing on this Bill very well. And I remember the Senate Sponsor, Senator Wooten coming into our hearing at a late time and saying that to get the Bill out of Committee he would agree to an Amendment. And I think the House Sponsor has misrepresented the fact of that Committee Meeting."

Shea: "Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Kozublowski, if you would have been listening you would have heard me explain to you ah...."

Kozubowski: "I was heard you very well."

Beaupre: ".....just what the situation was. First of all ah... Senator Wooten was not in the Committee Meeting when I agreed to amend the Bill. I forewarned you that I did not amend the Bill as a result of the Sponsor's request. If you don't like the Bill, of course, you are welcome to vote against. And I'm telling you that ah... there is no way that I misrepresented the Bill. The Bill is in its original form. I told you when I began my comments that it was in its original form and I don't know how you can characterize



that as a misrepresentation."

Kozubowski: "No, that's not the fact, Representative Beaupre. I remember the hearings very well and Senator Wooten was late coming into the Committee and when he found out...."

Shea: "Gentlemen... Gentlemen.... can I ask you Representative Beaupre, ah.. do you want to take it out or do you want to proceed with it?"

Beaupre: "Let's go with the Bill. If he doesn't like it then he can vote against it."

Shea: "Mr. Lundy, ah... did you finish Mr. Lundy's question, Sir? Mr. Beaupre, did you finish the questions of Mr. Lundy?"

Beaupre: "No."

Shea: "Do you want to proceed with those or ah...?"

Beaupre: "If Mr. Lundy wants his question answered ah... then I would take it out for that purpose and ah... hopefully come back to it."

Shea: "Take the Bill out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. Senate Bill 1063, Mr. Keller. Is Mr. Keller here? Take that out of the record. Senate Bill 1081, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1081. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld. It's nice to have you with us today, John."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That's all right. I was always told by my mother to consider the source. Senate Bill 1081 would provide that municipal officers in cities under 15,000 may contract for bidders material with the city of steel bids required and the lowest bid in any contract is accepted. The amount is limited to \$7500 and I would appreciate a favorable Roll Call on this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall Senate Bill 1081 pass. On the question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like to speak very briefly on this Bill. The Bill troubles me somewhat. The trouble that I have with the Bill is that it seems like we are moving in reverse. And it surprises me that the Sponsor would offer a Bill like this because it makes a special interest to people serving in municipalities of being able to do business with the



municipalities. Now this perhaps would not bother me so much if it was limited to the smaller municipalities where there was a distance ah... where perhaps the only person in town was a man that was dealing in hardware and gasoline ah... some of those things that was necessary to do business in the village, but this effects everyone. It effects all of the areas and especially the areas where it would be questionable whether a person who is elected to office should have the ability... and I repeat, should have the ability by Legislation of doing business with the municipality after he is elected. Now this seems to make our ethics kind of move backwards. It doesn't seem to be consistent with what is being demanded today nor what is expected of public officials. I don't know how many here ah.. would like to put themselves on the line and vote for this type of Legislation. Now I happen to know that there was much work done on this Bill and the offering of Amendments trying to put it in a posture that would perhaps make it acceptable so it would not be a hardship and would be to the benefit and protection of the taxpayer. This was not accepted. Now as I understand it, and I am very disappointed in this that this was a Bill introduced by the Municipal League, sponsored by them, endorsed by them and pushed by them. Now I don't know if a person who is elected as a village trustee wants in his own way to conduct business as he wants to do it ah.. then I don't know how we, as Legislators, can pass laws and say that this is permissible, this is the right way of doing it and this is legal. If I was a Member of the Legislature, which I am here, and casting a vote; I would look at this Bill very carefully. I think it is a bad precedent. I think it's a bad Bill. I think it's a bad precedent to set for the future because I don't think this is what is expected from our constituents, nor do I think it is what's needed. I'm quite disappointed in it and I would urge everyone to vote 'no'."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook,
Mr. Yourell on the question."

Yourell: "I don't know whether it's on the question, but I would like to ask the Sponsor if would respond."



Shea: "He indicates that he'll yield."

Yourell: "John, as you know this was heard in Committee of which I am a Member and at that time I made an inquiry as to ah... if you had idea how many cities and villages of the 1500 odd in the State of Illinois are having difficulty attracting individuals to run for their ah... whether they be trustees or ah.. whatever they are. Do you know of anything about this now?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, Representative, as I tried to reply to your question in the Committee ah... the problem is not that there is a dearth of candidates, the problem is of course, that we are unable to attract people who have businesses in these small communities who feel that they would suffer unbelievable financial disaster because they could no longer, for example, sell gasoline, sell paper, sell any forms of fuel or anything else to the City or County Board if they served in one of those capacities without finding themselves in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. And to show you how far this goes, recently there has been a ruling of the Attorney General that a person couldn't sell an automobile to the County Board where his mechanic was on the County Board even though the mechanic himself had nothing to do with the selling of automobiles. So what happens is if we don't make this modification on behalf of these small communities, we'll have plenty of candidates, but we'll have very small areas to select them from. Certain businesses will just be automatically eliminated."

Yourell: "The second question would be ah.. does your Bill apply to those individuals engaged in the profession such as ah.. medicine, dentistry, ah.. law and so forth?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, ah.. no, it wouldn't because I would presume that they are not contracting for material, you know? If your next question was ah.. do I represent any cities, the answer is no."

Yourell: "No, that wasn't the next question because I know that's not true, but I would like to just briefly speak to the Bill."

Shea: Proceed, Sir."

Yourell: "I think that ah.. I haven't been convinced yet that there is any lack of candidates running for public office in the State



of Illinois and in the municipal corporations whether it be a city village or a town. The fact of the matter is when we try to eliminate as we have often tried to do in the past ah.. certain units of local government such as sanitary districts, which are coetaneous ah.. with municipalities and with townships which are coetanious with municipalities, we find that many of the individuals who are serving without pay find it very difficult and opposed the disillusion of these special districts for example. So I think that we're going along just splendidly without any Legislation that any anything to do with the subject matter as ah.. as introduced by the Sponsor of this Bill. I know for an example, ah... that the town that I live in ah.. there's a gentleman that is engaged in a profession that's taking his ah.. lack of elective ability to the United States Supreme Court. He just can't enought votes from the electorate so he's going to the Supreme Court. In the last village election from the town that I come from there where, I think ah.. five or six candidates running from every ward so I ah.... some were gas station attendants some where ah.. dealing with the professions of businessmen in town and ah.. there was no absense of candidates. I would urge a 'no' vote on this Legislation."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld to close."

Hirschfeld: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I ah.. in response to the comment raised by the Gentleman from DuPage, ah.. let me say this. The only opposition that came up in the Committee was from the Comptroller's Office and they ah.. offered a half a dozen different Amendments before we walked into the Committee and couldn't make their mind up whether they wanted this limited to 10,000 or 7500 or 12,500 or whether the amount oughta be 2,000 or 4,000. They finally came up with one that was totally unacceptable And I believe that the Gentleman's only complaint is that when the Comptroller offered his Amendment ah.. in the Committee, the Amendment failed 11 to 4. And of course ah.. the Bill then moved to Third Reading and I did refuse to take it back to Second Reading to try and put the same Amendment on. I think it was a futile gesture when the



Committee had already disapproved of it. I see nothing wrong with this Bill. There's a great number of communities in this state who simply are unable to let contracts with local people because of this corrupt practices law. This does require a 3/5's vote of the members on the board or whatever the organization happens to be. It requires steel bids and it requires that the bid be the lowest bid. And in response to the comments made earlier by the distinguished Majority Leader before I rose to spoke, since I haven't had the opportunity to see some of you as often as I would like lately, I wish you would give me a favorable Roll Call for old times sake. Thank you, very much."

Shea: "The question is shall Senate Bill 1081 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and all 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 26 'ayes' and 103 'nays' and 3 Members voting 'present' and Senate Bill 1081 having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. Senate Bill 1109."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1109, McPartlin. A Bill for an Act to define executive agency reorganization and to regulate expenditure of funds. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Senate Bill 1109 is a clean up of unfinished business relating to one of the major issues of last year. That issue dealt with the four shadow agencies with the Governor's friend amount the other departments after the House and the Senate had denied the appropriations to continue the functions of those four agencies. Senate Bill 1109 is one of the answers to these problems. It fundamentally does two things. It implements Article 5, Section 2 of the Constitution relating to the Governor's power to reorganize agencies and spelling out specifically what an agency reorganization is and how the executive order process relates to the function of the Legislature according to the Constitution to act and disapprove an executive reorganization by executive order. The second portion of Senate Bill 1109 simply



states that all federal funds furnished to Illinois other than universities monies must go through the appropriation process for that ah.. there will be a Legislative check review. This Bill has been endorsed by the Legislative Audit Commission and was developed by the staffs for the Auditors General Office, the Comptroller's Office and the Appropriation Staffs of both the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate. It passed the Senate by a vote of 55 to 0 and will go a long way towards giving the Legislators the ability to do their job as a co-equal branch of government. I would appreciate your support."

Shea: "The question is shall this Bill, Senate Bill 1109 pass. All those in on the question... the Gentleman ah... from Cook, Mr. Mann. Do you seek recognition, Sir?"

Mann: "I just wanted to say to Representative Meyer that that last Bill did not come out of Judiciary II."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion on this Bill. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Houlihan: "Bob, you indicated that this would take care of part of the problem indicated in the four agencies and yet one of the things that was a serious problem was that those agencies still had statutory authority and they were still mandated by the Legislature to do certain functions and in that regard the Governor ah... Dave, ah.. I'm sorry.... the point that I'm trying to raise is...."

Shea: "Excuse me, Sir. Mr. Parliamentarian, will you please sit down if you're going to ah..."

Houlihan: "It was those functions that were still in the statutes and there was still some authority there to provide those functions or services and the funds have not been appropriated. And if we had really intended to ah.. dissolve those agencies we ought to have in fact, dissolved the statutory authorization for those functions."

Meyer: "The Bill would not apply to an agency that had statutory provisions in it."

Houlihan: "Let me ask you ah... in terms of ah... if a Chief Executive



ah... desires to reorganize within the department ah.. for example, within the Department of Registration and Education; ah.. it was found that many of the problems dealing with Boards and Commissions dealt with ah.. consumer complaints and he reorganized the agency to set up a division of consumers and ah.. would this permitted under this Legislation?"

Mann: "No, this only applies to the creation of new agencies."

Houlihan: "For example, the Office of Collective Bargaining."

Mann: "Yes, that would..."

Houlihan: "What would be the procedure under the Legislation if the Governor proceeds or ah... a Executive Officer proceeds a particular problem and sets up by executive order ah.. for example, the Office of Collective Bargaining, what would then be the procedure to follow if this law was enacted?"

Mann: "Well, it would have to come back through.....it would have to go through the Legislative process."

Houlihan: "So he would have to set this up and have to ask for Legislative approval prior to ah...."

Mann: "Yes."

Houlihan: "..... the agency being established?"

Mann: "That is correct."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "I wonder if the Sponsor would yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will, Sir."

Schraeder: "Under the ah... Amendment, Senate Amendment #2 ah.. as I read it, it says, 'an executive order cannot be effective if it's disapproved by either House'. It seems to me that this is an infringement upon the Executive Department ah.. with the vote of only one House. Why didn't you include the Senate as well the House if you wanted to put that in the Amendment?"

Mann: "Well, it says the functions of the Legislature according to the Constitution to act and disapprove executive reorganization by executive order."

Schraeder: "You're vetoing something without both Houses taking action



on it, are you not?"

Mann: "No, I wouldn't consider it that way. No."

Schraeder: "Now, are you also saying that if the federal government allocates money to the state through a particular agency that that agency cannot spend it on the direction of the federal government?"

Mann: "No, it states that ah... in the second portion of it states simply that all federal funds furnished to Illinois other than university monies must go through the appropriation process. The Audit Commission, at the present time, ah.. we go over all university funds ah.. both federal and state."

Schraeder: "Well, if I may ah.. I would like to speak to the Amendment?"

Shea: "Proceed, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Well, it seems to me that we've dealt very strongly with the separation of agencies in matters relating to the General Assembly vs. the Governor vs. the Attorney General vs. the Comptroller vs. the State Treasurer and we've been very cautious and we reserve those rights to ourselves which we under the Constitution are obligated to fulfill. It seems to me that under Senate Bill 1109, as amended we are using prerogatives that do not belong to the House or the Senate. And particular we are using a prerogative of the House alone in excluding the Senate from any of our deliberative matters. It seems to me that we don't have this right to accept or put restrictions on federal funds when we are not controlling those federal funds. It seems to me that this is a bad precedent and if we don't want the executive or the other state officers infringing upon the rights of the Legislature, then we oughta stay out of their business as well. I think this is a very very bad Bill."

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

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and in the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPartlin to close."

McPartlin: "The Audit Commission directed the Auditor General to in-



investigate this situation and report back on the fact and the legality of the executive actions. All of you received a report of the Auditor General several months ago which was a very thorough and good report. In it the Auditor General suggested that there was a justification of the Governor's action and continuing the sponsorship and recommended steps that the Legislature should take to give us a tighter control over such matters in the future. I would appreciate the support of the House on Senate Bill 1109."

Shea: "The question is shall Senate Bill 1109 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all... the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman to explain his vote."

Schlickman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this Bill, Senate Bill 1109, is blatantly unconstitutional. If you were to look at Section 11, Article 5 of the Constitutional you would see it said, 'The Governor by executive order may reassign functions among or reorganize executive agencies, which are directly responsible to him. If such a reassignment or reorganization would controvene a statute the executive order shall be delivered to the General Assembly and so on'. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would suggest to you that it is not within the province of the General Assembly to define any constitutional word or term. We do have the authority to anticipate the kind of executive reorganization that should be subject to our veto power, but it is not within our province constitutionally to define constitutional terms or expressions. I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, and I say this... assuming that one day there will be another member or another person occupying the second floor and I think in those terms as I look at these matters that this is unconstitutional and something that we should not vote upon. What the means of words and phrases and constitutions are is the province and exclusively the province of the court. It is not for us. And I urge a 'no' vote."

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

Washington: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, very briefly, I agree absolutely with Mr. Schlickman and the best I can say against



his argument is that this is an issue which deserves thorough and complete debate. If ever a Bill calls for a Committee of the Whole, ... I repeat, if every a Bill calls for a Committee of the Whole, this is the Bill. Aside from what might be personal motivation and far removed from what might be personal vindictiveness directed towards the present holder of the Chief Executive Office of this state, the issue is of such magnitude that I don't see how we can possibly vote on it after a two minute debate. I think it goes to the heart, the core ah.. of the whole concept of the separation of powers. There's no doubt that there is a struggle in this state and in other states and on a national level between the Executive and the Legislature. And it's a bonifide discussion or should be elevated to that level because we're talking about the future of this country, but if we're going to capriciously shift around the powers ah.... I would like to have some order, Mr. Speaker. If we're going to capriciously shift around the powers of the Executive based on whether we like the incumbent or not, you're going to open up separation of powers in government in this state to nothing but pure whimsy. Now I don't like everything that my Governor does, but I would be the last one to toy with this very delicate balance called a separation of powers. You're talking about power or dispotism shifting from Executive to the Legislation to the Judiciary. You're talking about a fine continuous balance which must be maintained irregardless of who's down on the second floor. And I submit to you that unless we stop trying to legislate this state based upon our likes or dislikes on who sits on the second floor, you're going to deliver this entire state to choas. I can't vote for this Bill. I think it is premature. I think that if we vote on it, we're not really going deep enough into this serious question. It should have been a Committee of the Whole. It should have been a Joint Session of the Houses to discuss what to me is fundamental to the life blood of the Legislative and Executive power in this state. We simply can't vote this thing out in ten minutes at 9:30 at night even though we even have only four or five days here. I urge you to think strongly about this Bill. I urge you and cast



aside you dislikes whatever they may be and look at this in terms of how you're having the government of the people of the State of Illinois yet unborn. Who can say that two years from now with another Governor in office another party will come in and shift around another way? Is that what you what? Governor by caprice? I'll have no part of it."

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

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this does deal with a rather interesting subject. We had testimony from a Division Head this morning who was not on the payroll of the Division. In fact, there were forty-three employees in his Division none of which was funded by the Legislature. This might correct that."

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

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I too, wish that there an been an opportunity for a little more debate on this Bill. It raises some very difficult issues. I'm not as troubled as some of my colleagues about the ah.. the ah.. the issues relating to the separation of powers because I think some of these issues will only be decided if they are rased by the passage of this kind of a Bill. What does concern me and ah.. by way of explaining my vote the reason that I will be voting 'present' on this Bill is the provision in Section 6, which seems to me is not reflected in the synopsis at all, which applies not to agencies created by the Governor, but to all agencies of the Executive Branch including those set up by statute which says that those agencies may not spend even pursuant to a general authorization or appropriation, funds received from the federal government unless there is a specific appropriation covering that money. Now it seems to me that what we run the danger of if we enact that kind of provision into law is that if federal funds become available to an agency during a period when the General Assembly is not in Session and cannot enact a specific authorization for the agency to receive and expend those fund, that we will run the risk of losing those funds to other states that do permit their Executive Branch Agencies under



some kind of a general authorization to receive and expend federal grant monies. I don't think that we want to do that. I think that we can cover ourselves adequately by saying that unless there is some kind of an authorization from the General Assembly, those funds may not be spent, but I for the life of me don't see why a specific appropriation of those funds has to be made when they may be received at a time ah.. during the many months when this General Assembly is not in Session. I don't think that this is a very practical requirement and I don't see why it's included in the Bill. I wish I had a chance to ask the Sponsor about it, but since we didn't I will have to vote 'present'."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, ah... or from Logan, Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In explaining my vote ah.. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this ah... Bill along with my good colleague from the other side of the aisle, Representative McPartlin. I'd like to point out, Ladies and Gentlemen, that this Bill came out of the Executive Committee 17 to 0 without an descending vote. It had a full hearing. There was the pros discussed, there were the cons discussed and with all deference to my colleague, Mr. Schlickman and Mr. Washington, there are on the Executive Committee some better than average country lawyers and some better than average city lawyers. This received full debate and I think the thing that was probably pointed out that carried the most weight was the fact that we were not specifically in this Bill attempting any kind of a vendetta against any specific Governor because we have a situation that Governor's of both parties have abused the Executive power under the 1970 Constitution. This does not reside with the incumbent Governor as his exclusive fault. It was done by the previous Governor. It is a situation that with this Bill now if the Governor wishes to set up by Executive order a department or a function under the Executive Department, he must at least submit the idea to the Legislature and if either House of the Legislature disapproves then it must be placed into statutory law and not by the Executive order. I would say to the Gentleman from Peoria, that this is not giving exclusive power to the House



of Representatives and it is not giving exclusive right to the Senate. Rather it is on a co-equal basis if either House disapproves of an Executive Order setting up a new function or branch of government that...."

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

Lauer: "Ah... then it must win by statute. This, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, is a very good Bill. It is not a vendetta towards anyone and I would strongly solicit you to vote 'aye'."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich. I'm starting to use the timer. I've been a little negligent doing that, but I'm starting to. Proceed, Sir."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Some Bills received an adequate hearing in Executive and some didn't. As far as I'm concerned ah.. even though I voted for it in Committee, this one didn't. In fact, another Bill that didn't came about later ah.. inspired me to give it ah...even though I think I may have been the only one in opposition ah... very seldom did I ever speak against a Bill in Executive Committee and I always wanted ah... I always had my name at the end of the Roll Call feeling whatever the will of the Committee was, so be it. But I'm getting a little tired of those who have a vendetta against the Governor expressing that vendetta in law, which will be imprinted on our statute books for a long time. If you don't like Governor Walker then the way to express that vendetta is by beating him in an election. You should not do and so be that. If that's the way you want to be, but you don't do it by expressing your sympathies in our statute books. And I think that Section 6 of the Bill is unconstitutional at least if it's not unconstitutional, it sure isn't logical because when we say that we ought to appropriate federal funds in the State Legislature, then we oughta appropriate all federal funds. We shouldn't limit is only to certain state agencie. We oughta also include the state colleges and universities, the schools also. And that's not what the Bill provides for. So let's call it for what it really is. And let's face it, it is a vendetta against Governor Walker and if that's what we wanted...."



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

Matijevich: "If that's what we're going to do, I don't think we oughta do it by law and I think a 'no' vote is really the logical vote in this case."

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

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

If I thought that this Bill was a vendetta to Governor Walker, then I would not vote for it. I sincerely do not believe that it is. I believe that it is something that we have to address ourselves to and I think Mr. Lundy hit the nail right on the head. We really don't know how constitutional it is. I suspect it is because I think that if we don't have this, then we find ourselves in a ridiculous situation. We find ourselves appropriating money for Public Aid. We find ourselves appropriating money for the penal institutions and having the money not go for what it is appropriated for. So we must do something about that. The Bill addresses itself to that question. Now with respect to the other points that Mr. Lundy brought up about federal funds; the Bill does have exclusions with respect to federal funds. It says that federal funds must be appropriated except if they are to go for the universities. They do not have to be appropriated by the General Assembly nor do they have to be appropriated for disaster relief... for civil defense. So let me suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that this is a good Bill. The Constitutional has been abused ah.. not just by Governor Walker, but by Governor Ogilvie as well. So we have to address ourselves. We owe it to the people of the State of Illinois to address ourselves to this problem and I would suggest to you that an 'aye' vote is certainly in order and that this Bill should pass."

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

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Lauer explained... expressed my feelings about this Bill. And it did hear a fine hearing in one of the best Committees in this House, regardless of what the Chairman himself said. I support this Bill and hope that we could get 89 votes on that board today. I think it is a much needed piece of Legislation."



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

Duff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I want to concur with what the Assistant Minority Leader just said. This Bill is, in fact, not anything close to vendetta. Now notice the Sponsorship of the Bill. The Senate Sponsor is the Chairman of the Legislative Audit Commission. The House Sponsor is the Vice-Chairman of the Legislative Audit Commission. That's a non-partisan Commission with six House Members and six Senate Members. Three from each party on each side. This Bill goes to the heart of government. Historically, in every Democratic Assembly in this country, the House has had control of the purse strings as an historical function. Now the Audit Commission had two particular problems this year that were very evident for the last twelve or fifteen months. The first one was that when certain people were put on payrolls under substantive laws in departments where they didn't belong and the Audit Commission, the Representatives of the General Assembly, asked the Executive Department to come before it, the Executive Department refused, partially speaking, for a period of about six or seven months. Finally when they did come before the Legislative Body, the Representative of the Executive Branch admitted in fact that this was a confrontation between the Executives and the Legislative Branch as far as expenditures are concerned. The second problem that the Audit Commission had in that same respect is that we do appropriate a lot of federal monies and we have a great deal of difficulty properly auditing them. The Audit Commission and the General Assembly have the responsibility of the accountability of expenditures of funds. These are two very serious problems. There is literally no partisanship involved in this. There is no vindetta involved in this. There is a simple question of whether the Legislative Bodies will use their own process for auditing all constitutional offices."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it's interesting, ... the Leadership on the Republican side all of a sudden say,



'This isn't vindictive'.... but would they have said that if this would have been the term of Governor Ogilvie? You better bet they would not have. This is an vindictive if there ever was one in this House of Representatives. It's a vindictive position of a Democratic Leadership on this side of the aisle against the Governor of the people's choice. Now I don't happen to like everything that the Governor does, but it's about time that we cut out this vindictive stuff and join in in the fulfillment of our responsibilities as Democratic and Republican Legislators. It's obvious that whenever there is something against the Governor... and our Leadership on this side happens to be sponsoring it, the Leadership on the other side of the aisle joins with us. Now that seems one thing to me. It's strictly a policy against Governor Walker, but why don't we do it when the Republicans are Governor? We're not allowed to, no, because the Republicans wouldn't do that. They stick up for Lindburg. They stick up for our Attorney General, but when we have some on this side that's a party affair, they come over and join the Leadership. I'd like to know what kind of bed partners we've got with the Republicans. I don't have one. This is a bad Bill."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are... the Gentleman from ah... Ms. Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It comes to my mind that how once an agency is started, how do we stop it? If it was the will of the Legislature and the rest of the General Assembly to say, 'No, these agencies shall no longer be funded'. No matter what agency they are, who is to determine? Is it not us? This is what I want to know.. is how do we stop an agency once it is started? If it doesn't do the will of what the Legislature wants, how do we stop it? This is the kind of Bill that will help us to show want we want and have a way to stop funding agencies when they are no longer needed. I urge you to vote 'green'."

Shea: "On this question there are 80 'ayes' and 39 'nays' and the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McPartlin."

McPartlin: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave for postponed consideration."



Shea: "Postponed consideration. On the order of Senate Bills, Third Reading appears Senate Bill 1135."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1135. A Bill for an Act relating to wage deductions for the benefit of creditors. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Do you want to proceed with this, Mr. Caldwell? Or do you want it out of the record, Sir? Take it out of the record. House Bill 1160, Mr. Hart. Is he ah... take it out of the record. House Bill 1170, Mr. Griesheimer. Senate Bill..."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1170. A Bill for an Act to guarantee immunity to officials, officers, employees of the state for financial loss arising out of their employment by the State of Illinois. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. First off, I would like to state that the wording used in the description of this Bill is inaccurate. This is not an amunity Bill at all. This is a Bill to indemify employees of the State of Illinois who have been found to perform some act negligently while in the course of their duties. It's extremely limited. It requires that the act be negligent and not intentional and that there be an expressed finding in the courts to that effect. And also that the act be performed in the course of their duty. The same concept is followed by private businesses in the private concept and has been followed since the early concept of our law arsing in England. We have put in some protections to the State of Illinois. We have put in a dollar amount limit of \$100,000. Any amount in excess of that, the state may not be held responsible even for negligent acts of their employees. This Bill was first in in Judiciary and a number of the Members of Judiciary I raised the ominous point that these matters in the past had to be adjudicated in the Court of Claims. This created a lot of problems for the claimants and also for the parties involved with the claimants. Therefore we rewrote the Bill so that these actions may be initiated in the Circuit Courts of our state and in the counties where the incident has taken place. And at that time the full claim can be



heard. If there is an adjudication by the court that an employee in the course of his duties was truly negligent, then ah.. the Attorney General acting to represent the State of Illinois tenders this on to the Court of Claims with recommendation for payment and the follows it through to the General Assembly ah.. with a request for payment in concurrence with the decision of the Court of Claims. It's presumed that the Court of Claims would abide by this Circuit Court decision in all cases where there was a finding that the act was negligent and was not intentional. We should emphasize that this is a very much needed element of protection for our state employees today. Every department of state government has worked earnestly on the passage of this. We are now facing situations where employees are truly becoming fearful for their own position or even working for the state because of claims being made against them. This is not so much in the instance as driving vehicles as we already have a full coverage through liability insurance on this, but such things as people working for ah.. guards in our prisons where there are suits being filed against them claiming negligent acts or negligence which is boarded on violations of civil rights. They're in a position where they are open to personal liability through no fault of their own other than the concept of negligence which is not intentional. I think it's extremely important. It's a very important Bill to protect our state employees. One which they deserve to give them the same status as our corporate officers and corporate employees and I would urge the passage of this Bill."

Shea: "The question is shall Senate Bill 1170 pass. On the question, the Gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Tipsword: "Ah... since this has come up ah.. apparently so recently, ah.. it doesn't show up in the synopsis I have, was House Amendment #2 to this Bill adopted?"

Griesheimer: "The ah... Mr. Tipsword...."

Tipsword: "Yes, ah.. this is the Bill that restores back in the language of negligence that the Senate had apparently taken out by Senate



Amendment #1."

Griesheimer: "Well, ah..."

Tipsword: "It strikes the enacting clause and rewrites the whole Bill."

Griesheimer: "Yes,.... yes, it did. That complete Amendment was adopted by Judiciary and then brought before the House as a Whole and adopted on Second Reading."

Tipsword: "And that Amendment ah... does restore ah... as I see, I have it here before me, does restore the negligent language as it was in the original Bill before the Senate Amendment, does it not?"

Griesheimer: "I cannot state that whether that is the form of the original Bill in the Senate or not because I never saw it at that time. I would say that it very clearly delineates the difference of state responsibility by stating only negligent acts in the course of duty. It does not apply to intentional acts and makes it very specific that the court must make a finding on that issue."

Tipsword: "Thank you. I see that that is in Amendment #2 and I appreciate it very much. Thank you."

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

Meyer: "A question of the Sponsor."

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

Meyer: "You're familiar with the equity funding case?"

Griesheimer: "No."

Meyer: "You're not? Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, if I could briefly speak to this Bill. As you would remember the equity funding case, which involved the greatest all time swindle in the history of the United States, was perpetrated with the Illinois Department of Insurance. There was over \$35,000,000 lost. There's presently a criminal adjudication going on in DuPage County and I would really hate to have the State of Illinois be liable to each and every one of these claim holders up to \$100,000 because as I mentioned to you before, there are claims in the amount of \$35,000,000. The Attorney General of the State of Illinois is presently defending a case involving class action against the State of Illinois. This is worse Legislation than we had involving the City Savings and Loans."

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



Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I was over at my lawyers to get an answer to a question, but just let me make something perfectly clear, Ron. Is it my understanding that this Bill in its present state does not limit the liability of the state employee as against the plaintiff?"

Griesheimer: "This Bill does not grant complete amunity to the employee as it presently stands now."

Berman: "Does it grant any amunity?"

Griesheimer: "It is not an amunity Bill as it stands now."

Berman: "All right, but the individual wrong doer would still be totally liable if the court finds so as to the plaintiff?"

Griesheimer: "That's right, but it would be like failing to bring in the insurance company when you are filling out an auto case."

Berman: "I understand that ah... all right. Thank you."

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

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask some of the lawyers a question. Some of them got up and said that the \$500,000 cap on the medical malpractive thing was unconstitutional. Nobody has raised that question on this and I wonder why the difference. This is \$100,000. If the \$500,000 was unconstitutional why haven't they bothered to raise the question here?"

Griesheimer: "I believe that I'm a lawyer and also the House Sponsor..."

Shea: "I think that was a rhetorical question."

Griesheimer: "All right."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Mr. Griesheimer, I don't understand. If an employee of the State of Illinois is guilty of malfeasance or ah.. he's liable ah.. why do we limit the state's liability to \$100,000 when it might involve..."

Shea: "Mr. Calvo.... The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate on a point of order."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, there are people on the floor of this House who are not entitled. They're lobbying and I would like the Directors that are lobbying removed."

Shea: "Would those people who are on the floor of the House of Repre-



sentatives that are not entitled, please remove themselves? Now I'll ask one time and if you do not, I'll ask the Doorkeepers to remove you. Proceed, Sir."

Calvo: "Well, I was surprised that there were people on the floor lobbying, but I don't understand. If an employee was guilty of malfeasance and we're going to limit his liability to \$100,000 but the state has the right to sue over."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, is that supposed to be a question and if so I would like to have ah..."

Calvo: "Yes, it's a question."

Griesheimer: "Well, I would like to have it stated so that I can understand it."

Calvo: "Well, you say that it limits the state's liability to \$100,000 and ah.. presumably the state pays that much of the employees liability, but not the rest. And the ah... why do you ah.. you know, why is that?"

Griesheimer: "A very practical answer. The Senate, where the Bill was originated, the Senators felt that that was a sufficient limit to cover and protect the greater number of these cases. Very few, if any, cases to my knowledge have ever exceeded \$100,000. I would say that the same concept was utilized by the Senators in their agreement on this figure as you would going out purchasing an insurance policy to limit out at some amount. I think that \$100,000 is quite adequate in this situation. It protects almost under all circumstances and yet gives the state some protection that the ah.. very very expensive negligent actions which could have a detrimental effect on all of the people of this state would not be faced by the state itself."

Calvo: "Well, let me ask one other question, if I might, Mr. Speaker. Maybe I don't understand the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Calvo.... Mr. Houlihan, do you wish recognition on a point of order?"

Houlihan: "Please, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Proceed, Sir."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, one of the previous Gentleman ah.. Representa-



tive Choate, in fact, did describe some people that weren't allowed on the floor. Am I right in understanding that Directors that report directly to the Governor are allowed on the floor?"

Shea: "Sir, our rules don't provide for it. I think it's how the Chair interprets it."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask that maybe you ask the Parliamentarian ah.. for a ruling. I noticed that there was a Director here that was asked to leave the floor and I think that that is improper."

Shea: "Sir, there were a number of people who were on the floor that were not entitled to it. If I see somebody who is not entitled to the floor, I'll ask the Doorkeeper to remove them. Mr. McClain, do you have a point of order?"

McClain: "I do, Sir. Mr. Speaker, Rule 55 (b), as I interpret it, says that the Speaker may grant other persons the privilege of access to the House area. And although it is not specific to Directors, Director Bond has always been ah.. permitted on that House floor... on this House floor and I would like to suggest that from you, you permit Director Bond on this floor."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "I'd like to ask the Gentleman from Adams, ah.. did anyone mention Director Bond? Now if you're trying to inject something into the order that I made a little while ago, you'd better find out who I was talking about."

McClain: "Representative Choate, ah.. I did not use your name, Sir. All I do know is ah... is that ah.. Director Bond has been asked to leave the House floor and I directed my question to the Speaker. I did not use your name. I asked for an inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Well, Mr. McClain, I didn't tell the man to leave the floor."

McClain: "Would you so direct the ah..."

Shea: "Who told him to leave the floor?"

McClain: "The Doorkeeper advised the Director to leave the floor. I'd like to ask you permission for Director Bond to have access to the floor again."

Shea: "Well, do you want him to be with you?"

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not that kind of guy."



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Shea: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: "I think at 10:30 at night we shouldn't be discussing something like this. If it needs a change in the rules we'll take it under advisement, but it seems to me that we've been going all day and it's about time we get on with the business and forget about it."

Shea: "Well I'd like to get back to this Bill. Now on Mr. Griesheimer's Bill, is there anybody...Mr. McClain?"

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, I asked for a...I asked you a very specific question regarding Director Bond and I'd like..."

Shea: "I told you if you wanted to invite him on the floor sir."

McClain: "With your permission? Thank you."

Shea: "Now on the question...back to Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker, I was interrupted, but I don't understand..."

I heard an Amendment talked about and I don't see it in the...you know...maybe there's been an Amendment I don't know about, but Senate Amendment #1 provides that the State guarantees immunity and saves harmless all officials, officers, and employees of the State of Illinois after dissent of \$100,000 and I assume that applies to malfeasance or anything else and I would like to have an answer to that question. Now that's what the Amendment seems to say to me and Mr. Griesheimer has not answered that question and if that's what we're talking about then I think we ought to know about it. Well the Gentleman answer the question? If not, I'll speak to the Bill."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I can answer a question if there's a question asked of me. I'm going to ask the indulgence of the Chair to take this Bill out of the record for the time being."

Shea: "Take the Bill out of the record. Senate Bills' Second Reading appears Senate Bill 37."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 37. A Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Six Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Mr. Clerk, wait a minute. Would those people not entitled to the floor please leave. Proceed Mr. Clerk."

Fred Selcke: "Committee Amendment #1. Amend Senate Bill 37, as amended,



on page 5, line 9, by deleting (a) and on page 17 and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Sevcik.....I think maybe we'll get you another mike."

Sevcik: "A...Mr. Speaker, the first five Amendments to Senate Bill 37 were Committee Amendments that were adopted by the Senate. Now Senate Amendment #1, in fact I just put all my stuff away, I thought I'd never be called."

Shea: "Mr...Mr. Sevcik, why don't you move your papers over one desk there, I'm sure that Mr. Friedland will let you use it."

Sevcik: "The sponsor of Amendment #1 was Mr. Kozubowski and it provides for necessary technical corrections and this would be approved by the Committee and I ask for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Shea: "Mr. Jaffe, are you raising a point of order?"

Jaffe: "Yes I have an inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to know is the two people who are advising Representative Sevcik are entitled to the floor?"

Sevcik: "Yes."

Jaffe: "I'd like to know who they are."

Shea: "Would you like to explain who they are?"

Sevcik: "Well this is Mr. Bonestein, who's the legal counsel for the Legislative Investigating Commission. This happens to be the Legislative Investigating Commission's Bill and I ask that he have permission to remain on the floor."

Shea: "Is leave granted?"

Jaffe: "Wait a second, Mr. Speaker, I don't think he's entitled to the floor."

Sevcik: "I ask for leave of the House that he remains on the floor."

Shea: "The Gentleman's asked for leave. Is there objection?"

Jaffe: "Objection."

Sevcik: "Stay there."

Shea: "You object Mr. Jaffe?"

Jaffe: "Yeh."

Shea: "Well, I suppose what we have to do...that...Mr....the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."



Barnes: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker. I think that we are really getting ourselves in a quandry here. Now we've been here all day. Its 10:30 at night. We've had all kind of rulings about who's entitled to the floor. Now all of a sudden one man, I don't care who it is, is going to get special dispensation for people to be entitled to the floor. Now you made a number of rulings in the last half hour about who is entitled to the floor by the House rules and I don't see any reason whatsoever, even if its me, for special dispensation to start to be given to individual Members at this time of night, or any night, at this late date in the session. We haven't did it in the past and I don't see no reason to start doin it now."

Shea: "Sir the Chair couldn't grasp that..."

Sevcik: "Mr. Speaker..."

Shea: "Could I finish please, Mr. Sevcik? Mr. Barnes the Chair couldn't grant that...the...the Member would have to ask to suspend the rules and I don't think that the Chair has tried to tell anybody who can be on or off the floor. Mr. Sevcik."

Sevcik: "A...Mr. Speaker, the announcement before we went to dinner this evening was that...that this Bill was going to be called as soon as we returned. I was here at 6:15 to have this Bill called and the Members were not here at this time, but because of the late hour, I'll ask this Bill be taken out of the record at the present time."

Shea: "Take the Bill out of the record at the sponsor's request. House Bills' Second Reading. The Gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "For the purpose of an inquiry, Mr. Speaker. My inquiry is I wonder what the intention of the Chair is, some of us have been here for 14½ hours and have Committee meetings at 8:00 and I just wondered how long you intend to go."

Shea: "Sir, the Speaker asked me to go through the Senate Bills, then to go to Senate Bills' Second to finish the 37 and then to take those Bills on House Bills' Second Reading that wanted to be called, to move them to House Bills' Third so that they could get



over to the Senate and then he's going to come out sir."

Tipword: "That's like three or four hours from now?"

Shea: "I hope its within the next hour sir. House Bills' Second Reading. House Bill 1947."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 1947. McClain. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Transportation. Second Reading of the Bill. 11 Committee Amendments."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, considering the lateness of the House and the many, many Amendments, I wish you to pull this out of the record."

Shea: "The same with 48?"

McClain: "Yes sir. Thank you."

Shea: "House Bill 3100. The Committee on Higher Education. Is Mr. Mann on the floor?"

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 3100."

Shea: "Take it out of the record. House Bill 3101. The Committee on Labor and Commerce."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 3101. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 13 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "The Gentleman from...Is there any Amendments from the floor?"

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #...you got em? Amendment #1...Amendment #1...McClain. Amend House Bill 3101 by deleting everything after the enacting clause and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McLendon, to explain his Amendment."

McLendon: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, Amendment #1 to House Bill 3101 cleans up technical language. It deletes obsolete language dealing with the appointment of sitting Commission members as suggested by the L.R.B. It changes references to representation of the members of the Commission. The language better reflects the...(tape trouble). Now the rationale for Amendment #1 is as follows. There has been an increase in the number of cases reviewed. In 1973, there were 1,352 cases reviewed by the members of the Commission. In 1974,



there were 1,541 cases reviewed by the members of the Commission. The number of cases closed by the Commission as of 1973, was 24,498 and 30,601 in 1974. The case load is expected to increase due to one, a greater awareness of workers concerning their rights to file workmen's compensation claims. B. An increase in claims being filed outside of Cook County. And C. The possible increase in claims filed if Senate Bill 235 and 234, which have recently passed by this House, and which will increase the number of cases filed if these Bills become law and are signed by the Governor. The statute of limitations in Senate Bill 235 increases the time period for filing claims from one to three years. That assures that there will be much more work for the members of the Commission. Amendment #2, if I may explain this one....I'll ask that this Amendment be adopted....Amendment #1."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Tuerk, on the Amendment."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this comes as no surprise to the sponsor of the Bill that I oppose this Amendment. What he says is true, undoubtedly, that the case load has increased. However, the Chairman of the Industrial Commission, by his own admission earlier this year, in a meeting in Chicago, admitted the fact that he has difficulty keeping four of the five members of the Industrial Commission busy on a full-time basis. And this Bill purports to increase the number of Commissioners to seven from the number of...the present number of five. I would say that during this time austerity, etc., there are two reason why we shouldn't approve this Amendment. One is the fact that there really is no need for the additional members, and secondly, its going to cost considerable money to put two more members on the payroll and...a....not only in salary will it increase the payroll, but expenses, travel, etc. Now there may come a time when all the Commissioners are kept busy on a full-time basis that we could pass this particular Amendment, but at the present time, I would solicit a no vote because, as I mentioned, by the Chairman's own admission, he really can't keep the present Commissioners busy on a full-time basis."



Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh, on the Amendment."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, more on the procedure than the Amendment, although I oppose very vigorously the Amendment for the reasons the Gentleman from Peoria mentioned. But it seems to me that its bad form and if it weren't for one of the nicest people in the House sponsoring this Bill, I'd say bad taste, but I will not say that. To change a Bill so that it is a political Bill, when its on Second Reading when, indeed, it is a supposed Committee Bill that was reported from the Committee as simply changing the number of people on the Industrial Commission from five to seven and not touching on their political affiliations or changing that at all, but with an Amendment making that rather substantial change that Representative Tuerk pointed out. So I would suggest to you that we really shouldn't be doing this because we are breaking face with the system, what ever system there is, as established by the Speaker, this is supposed to be a Committee Bill, its become a very political Bill. And I wonder if some Republicans who are on that Committee might have voted for this thinking that this is the form it would be in and have been duped because of this Amendment."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 3101. Do you wish to close sir? The Gentleman moves the adoption of Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 3101, all those in favor say aye. Opposed no. Its the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Fred Selcke: "Floor Amendment #2. McLendon. Amend House Bill 3101, as amended, in the title and so forth."

McLendon: "Yes, Mr. Speaker."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McLendon, on Amendment #2."

McLendon: "Yes, the Amendment #2...yes, Amendment #2...a...Mr. Speaker, amends both Sections 13 and 14 of Chapter 48. Section 13 is amended to increase the Commission Chairman's salary from \$32,000 to \$35,000 and increase the other members salaries from \$30,000 to \$32,000. The Chairman's salary was increased by the 78th



General Assembly from \$30,000 to \$32,000 and the other members' salaries from \$27,000 to \$30,000. Section 14 is amended to provide a salary increase for the secretary and arbitrators from \$25,000 to \$28,000. These salaries were increased by the 78th General Assembly from \$25,000 to \$28,000. Now the rationale for increasing the salaries of the Chairman and members of the Commission, the increase in the case load is as I have given to you before in my statement with reference to Amendment #1. The Commission members' salaries can be increased only by legislation. There are no automatic cost of living increases. The rationale for increasing the arbitrators' salaries, one, there are at present 19 arbitrators. Two, there has been an increased case load and the argument is the same as I've given for the members of the Commission. In 1973, there were 10,414 cases closed by arbitrators. Of these, 4,972 cases were closed by decisional arbitrators. In 1974, there were 13,241 closed by arbitrators and 6,136 closed by the decisional arbitrators. The cases were heard by arbitrators, but not closed by decisions, were either dismissed or dropped for want of prosecution. The position of the arbitrator is comparable to that of an Associate Judge. Their work is similar with a comparable case load. Associate Judges will be increased to \$37,000 July 1, 1975. It is felt that the arbitrators should receive a comparable increase. I ask for the adoption of Amendment #2."

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

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

Bradley: "He indicates he will sir."

Tuerk: "What will be the fiscal impact? What will these salary increases amount to in total?"

McLendon: "Alright, the fiscal impact, the Amendment, would increase that annual salary of the Chairman to \$32,000, the increase of the salaries of the Commissioners from \$30,000 to \$32,000 and increase the salaries...."

Tuerk: "Excuse me..."

McLendon: "...yes sir."



Tuerk: "I...I know what they do individually, but in total, what's the sum of the increases? Do you know?"

McLendon: "Yes, I'll give it to you. The cost in salary increases after all members are appointed, would be \$80,000 per year. The cost of secretarial help, office space, and the equipment for two added members cannot be accurately estimated. However, the total cost can be estimated to be \$90,000 to \$100,000 including salaries and added office expenses."

Tuerk: "A...you say \$100,000 for Amendment #2."

McLendon: "That's all of it together, \$90,000 to \$100,000."

Tuerk: "What would be the cost of Amendment #1 that was just adopted?"

McLendon: "That's #1 and #2 together, I don't have them separate."

Tuerk: "Both of them together?"

McLendon: "That's right."

Tuerk: "Is this money in the Industrial Commission's budget?"

McLendon: "I'm not sure that it is, Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Well Mr. Speaker, I think at the appropriate time, we'd ask for a Roll Call on this...a...rather than a voice vote."

Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 3101. All those in favor will signify by voting aye. And opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Barnes, Emf, aye. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 104 ayes, 31 nays, 1 voting present, and the Bill, or the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? No further Amendments. Third Reading. On the calendar in Second Reading appears House Bill 3117. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill...give me the Bill....3117. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like..."

Bradley: "...no Committee Amendments, are there Amendments from the floor?"

Maragos: "What I'd like to do, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to have leave to consider 3117 and 3119 as a package because they deal with similar subjects of the Property Tax Committee and I would like to



have Representative Skinner deal with...a...handle 3117 and Representative Schraeder handle 3119 from our Committee because they are the original sponsors of the Bills for which these are substitutes. And have leave, I would like to consider those Bills together because they have utmost importance and they are very basic."

Bradley: "I'm advised by the Clerk that it would be very difficult to handle these two Bills at the same time with Amendments. Even though they are similar in nature as to what they address themselves to, but I suggest we take the Bills one at a time sir."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, then...do..do...I understand then that, Mr. Speaker, that we have leave to consider them in numerical...right after each other, then, because of the a...not to knock out 3118, but I think they are important enough that they be considered together, close enough together."

Bradley: "The Gentleman's asking leave that we skip House Bill 3118 and go to 3119 after we address ourselves to 3117. Are there objections? Hearing no objections let's take the Amendments on 3117 sir."

Fred Selcke: "Floor Amendment #1. McMaster. Amend House Bill 3117 on page 5 by deleting everything after line 9 through line 27."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 to 3117, let me point out the language in the Bill calls for abolition of all township assessors in counties under 30,000 people or with less than 12,000 parcels of real estate. Amendment #1 would strike that language from the Bill so it would not be mandatory in counties that size to remove the township assessors and leave all the responsibility up to the supervisor of assessments as far as assessing purposes are concerned."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from McHenry on the Amendment, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker we are not treading on fairly technical ground and I would like to start out, if I might, by defining a term called "Prohibition of Dispersion". Now its not necessary to know much more about the prohibition of dispersion except the higher



it is, the worse the assessments. If it is a 20%, which is the average in the State of Illinois..."

Bradley: "Pardon me sir. Mr. Duff, the Gentleman from Cook, on a point of order, sir, what's your point?"

Duff: "Well its only this, Mr. Speaker. I don't know how long you are intending to go, but we have six Amendments filed on this Bill and its a very technical matter and then we're taking the other Bill in conjunction with it and its very possible that we are going to be proceeding for a long period of time on a complicated subject, a Bill which is about fifty pages long. A...I'm just asking the sponsor if this is the time, in his opinion, to proceed on this matter."

Skinner: "No, last week was the time."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to answer on behalf of the Committee on Revenue is that these Bills have been on the calendar, Second Reading now, for over a week and the point is...we been... the Committee on the chief sponsors of these two Bills...have been ready and willing to proceed at any time and if we don't hear them tonight, they will be delayed and we will not be able to get them out of the Sen...the House, if they pass, before Wednesday in order to get them to the Senate, so let's get goingand no time should be a good time anymore anyway the rest of this week."

Bradley: "Proceed Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Now we've handed out a sheet that has the definition of prohibition of dispersions, its this crazy little chart and it doesn't apply to this Amendment, but at least it has the definition. If a prohibition of dispersion is 20%, what that means is that the average assessment is just as likely to be 20% to high...."

Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Kankakee, Mr. Beaupre, arise?"

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, I would merely like to point out that this is a matter which Members of this House and the Senate have worked on in developing for over two years and I would hope that we would be in order to hear the discussion. I don't want a decision made



on whether or not an Amendment passes on the basis of when someone gets up and says they're eliminating township assessors so let's kill the Bill. I think we ought to listen to this and it's a matter of grave importance to the State and I would hope that we would have order."

Bradley: "Let's have some order, the Gentleman has requested order. The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, would you please continue sir."

Skinner: "There seem to be about twenty people who want something or other."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

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

Bradley: "State your point sir."

McMaster: "I would rather that we discussed the Amendments and that Mr. Skinner discuss the Bill when we are on Third Reading. I think it is going to be very"

Bradley: "...a point well taken sir, I made that fact the other day on a Bill on some Amendments and I wish we would continue.... address ourselves to the Amendment sir. Mrs. Geo...the Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis, on a point of order."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as a point of order, this Bill is critical and so are the Amendments. None of us are in any condition tonight to absorb the technicalities of these Amendments. I think we should postpone it until tomorrow morning as the first order of business. This is a serious Bill."

Bradley: "I think that the Chair would have to say your point is not well taken because the sponsor...the chief sponsor of the Bill indicates that he thinks that this is as good a time as any so Mr. Skinner, on the Amendment."

Skinner: "It is impossible to discuss the Amendment until I get the definition of prohibition of dispersion into the record. The point...the reason we have to do this is that the prohibitions of dispersion is a matter of measure of uniformity for the smallest counties is miserable to put it bluntly. The average prohibition



of dispersion in counties of under 10,000, for instance, there's seven township counties of less than 10,000 people. The average prohibition of dispersion is over 20%. That means the average home owner in those seven counties is assessed over 20% too high, or 20% too low. Now that's terrifying. A...if the taxpayers in Johnson County, for instance, ever found out that the average assessment was 75% too high or 75% too low, I suspect there would be a change in the party in control. With all due apologies to my past colleague C. L. McCormick, when you move up to counties of 10,000 to 20,000 people, there are 23 counties, four of them have what we call 'acceptable prohibitions of dispersion'. That is, under 20%. Nineteen have prohibitions of dispersion of above 20%. Eleven of those nineteen are above 30%."

Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, arise?"

Peters: "Mr. Peters, just a point of inquiry."

Bradley: "State your point."

Peters: "Now there's some fifty or sixty Members in this House that are going to have to be meeting in Appropriations Committee tomorrow morning at probably 7:30 or 8:00 o'clock. Now I don't mind staying here until 1:00, 2:00, or 3:00 in the morning if we are on some Bills that we know have got some chance over in the Senate, I want to know what we're doing on House Bills Second Reading."

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

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I discussed this again with the two chief sponsors of these two Bills and they are willing to wait until tomorrow morning if the Chair will give them a chance to get a hearing tomorrow morning because we also have to be in Revenue at 8:00 o'clock tomorrow morning."

Bradley: "You know that I'm the temporary Speaker up here and I can't give a commitment like that sir, but I'll talk with the Speaker and indicate to him that we were on this and you requested that and maybe we can get to the Bill then. I think we're in pretty good shape, we can do that."



Maragos: "The point is, Mr. Speaker, we've got these important Bills and they should get over to the Senate by some time this week and let them decide."

Bradley: "Well I think we have at least three Bills in Second Reading that we have to address ourselves to and I don't see why we couldn't get to yours."

Maragos: "I'm trying to facilitate these matters for the same sponsors of these Bills, Mr. Speaker, and that's why I would like to get some commitment from the Chair, if possible, that it will be the first order of business tomorrow morning."

Bradley: "The only committee I can give you is sir if I would be in the Chair, I would call the Bill."

Maragos: "Well can you give...can you obtain that from the Speaker?"

Bradley: "I told you I will...I will talk with the Speaker about it. We appreciate you taking it out of the record for right now. On the order of Second Reading House Bills'....and I think it's an indication of the Chair that we are going to get out of here very shortly....House Bill 3118."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 3118. Give me the Amendment. A Bill for an Act to add Section 5.1 to an Act in relation to State finance. Second Reading of the Bill."

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

Shea: "Well I'm sure that this will take a minute or two also, so we'll do this first thing in the morning."

Bradley: "We appreciate the cooperation of the Majority Leader. The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Lucco: "Mr. Chairman, if I'm not out of order, I'd like to make an announcement that the Members of the Elementary, Secondary Education Commission..Committee are having a breakfast tomorrow morning at 8:00 o'clock. I just want to remind them of it.... State House Inn."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "A...thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, since the sponsors of the last three Bills so graciously



took them out of the record so they might be heard the first thing in the morning, might I suggest we come in about 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Bradley: "No comment sir. A...the Gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle, on an announcement."

Boyle: "Yes thank you Mr. Speaker, I'd like to announce that Appropriations II Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 9:00 A.M. on the House floor."

Bradley: "Any other announcements? If not...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "I again remind you that Revenue meets at 8:00 A.M. tomorrow, we are going to have the review of the...a...various...a...a...basis for revenue offices."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea, the Majority Leader... I'm sorry...Mr. Maragos?"

Maragos: "I've just been advised that Senate Resolu...Joint Resolution 67 also going to be consid...I mean...a...House Senate Joint Resolution 67 will be considered also by the Committee tomorrow... in..in..a...a..review with all the other matters pertaining to revenue losses."

Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea, unless anyone else wants their Bill called. Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've been asked to announce that Appropriations I will meet at 8:00 o'clock in Room 113-114, and now Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do stand in adjournment until 10:30 A.M. tomorrow morning."

Bradley: "The Gentleman moves that we do stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30 so all in favor will say aye. And those opposed say no. Its difficult for me to determine. The ayes have it, we'll stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30."



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TIME	SPEAKER	DESCRIPTION
10:30	Speaker Redmond Davis	House to order
10:33	Speaker Redmond Jack O'Brien Speaker Redmond	Roll Call Message from Senate
10:50	Giorgi Jack O'Brien	
10:50	Speaker Redmond Ebbesen	Committee on Assignments
10:52	Speaker Redmond	
10:53	Schlickman Speaker Redmond	SB 208..move to recede from HA #1
10:54	Lundy	Yield
10:57	Schlickman	
10:57	Speaker Redmond Lundy	SB 208..HA #1
	Speaker Redmond Schlickman	Take out of record Consideration Postpone
10:59	Duff Speaker Redmond	Consideration Postpone
11:01	Doorkeeper Speaker Redmond Jack O'Brien	Governor wishes to enter. Quorum of House, etc.



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	Speaker Redmond	
11:01	Partee	Quorum of Senate
	Speaker Redmond	
11:02	Rock, Phil	Senator
	Speaker Redmond	
	Jack O'Brien	House Joint Resolution #5
11:03	Speaker Redmond	Resolution adopted
	?	Escort Committee
	Speaker Redmond	Admit Governor
	Partee	Senate...Pres.
	Walker	Governor's speech
11:25	Cernan	Astronaut, Eugene Cernan, Captain
11:27	Walker	Accepts the gifts
11:28	Cernan	Captain
11:29	Partee	Accepts picture
	Cernan	Captain
11:30	Speaker Redmond	Accepts picture
11:30	Cernan	Captain, thank you.
11:33	Partee	
	Speaker Redmond	House back in order
	Partee	Senate...Pres.
11:35	Lechowicz	Apologize to Committee App. #1
	Speaker Redmond	
11:37	Matijeovich	
	Speaker Redmond	SB 298
11:38	Schlickman	Advise of action of Senate
	Speaker Redmond	



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Fred Selcke	Senate refused
Schlickman	Move to not recede from HA #1
Speaker Redmond	SB 298 So move
Hoffman, Gene	SB 223...move to
Speaker Redmond	
Hoffman, G.	Move to recede from HA #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote...House does recede
Schisler	SB 456...move to recede and ask..
Speaker Redmond	
Schisler	Wants Conference Committee
Speaker Redmond	House refuses to recede from HA #4
Schisler	SB 707...move to recede...HA #1
Speaker Redmond	
Schisler	Yes
Speaker Redmond	Vote...House recedes HA #1
Hoffman, R.K.	SB 881...move House refuse to recede HA #3
Speaker Redmond	
Hoffman, R.K.	
Speaker Redmond	So moved SB 911, Took out of Record
Dunn, R.	SB 1118...move we do not recede
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Giglio	SB 645...Move House not to recede
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Keller	SB 56..refuse to recede HA #1
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Keller	SB 355..refuse to recede..HA #1



	Speaker Redmond	So moved
	Hart	HB 115..move House concur SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	Vote...House does concur
11:48	Speaker Redmond	HB 115..SA #1...House concurs
	Bluthardt	HB 405...SA #1
11:50	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
	Tipsword	HB 674...SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
11:51	VanDuyne	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:52	Tipsword	To close...move to concur
	Speaker Redmond	
11:52	Telcser	
	Speaker Redmond	Take out temporarily
	Tipsword	"OK"
11:54	Speaker Redmond	
	Schraeder	HB 759...SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
11:55	Schlickman	
	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
	Totten	Point of Order
	Speaker Redmond	
	Sharp	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:57	McPartlin	HB 1098..SA #2
	Speaker Redmond	House non-concurs
11:59	Hanahan	HB #1386...SA #1



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	Speaker Redmond	House Concurr
12:00	Nardulli	HB 1531...SA #1
12:01	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
	Berman	HB 1536...SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
12:02	Schlickman)	Yield?
)	
	Berman)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:04	Rigney)	Yield?
)	
	Berman)	
	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
12:05	Houlihan, Dan	HB 1539...SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
12:06	Houlihan, J)	Question
)	
	Houlihan, D)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:09	Totten	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:10	Skinner	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:12	Jones, J.D.	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:13	Ebbesen)	What is total?
)	
	Speaker Redmond)	
)	
	Houlihan, D)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:15	Schneider)	Question
	Houlihan, D.)	



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	Speaker Redmond	
	Deuster)	Question
12:17	Houlihan, J.)	
12:22	Speaker Redmond	House concurs..HB 1539..SA #1
	Craig	HB 1577...SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	House concur
	Deuster)	Question
	Craig)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:25	Duff	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:28	Craig	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:28	Skinner)	
	Craig)	
12:30	Speaker Redmond	House concurs..HB 1577..SA #1
12:30	Polk	HB 1586..SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
12:30	Ebbesen)	
	Polk)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:30	Forzich	
	Speaker Redmond	HB 1586..SA #1..House concurs .
12:32	Lucco	HB 1597...SA #1 & #2
12:33	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
	Shea	HB 1649....SA #1
12:34	Speaker Redmond	House



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12:34	Walsh)	Explain
	Shea)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:35	Hoffman)	
	Shea)	
12:36	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
12:37	Girogi	HB 1654...SA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
12:37	Deuster	Yield
	Giorgi	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:38	Ebbesen	Can't hear
	Speaker Redmond	
12:38	Totten)	
	Giorgi)	
12:40	Totten)	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:40	Schlickman	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:42	Skinner	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:42	Giorgi	To close
	Speaker Redmond	House
12:43	Hanahan	
	Speaker Redmond	
12:44	Schlickman	
12:45	Hanahan	Point of Personal Privilege
	Speaker Redmond	



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12:45	Schlickman	
	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
12:45	Porter	HB 1725...SA #1
12:46	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
12:46	Neff	HB 1754...SA #1
12:47	Speaker Redmond	House concurs
	Hill	Point of Order..(person lobbying)
12:48	Speaker Redmond	
	Sharp	SB 69...HA #...
	Speaker Redmond	
12:49	Hoffman, G.	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Sharp	
12:50	Speaker Redmond	House refuse to concede
	Sharp	SB 418...HA #1
	Speaker Redmond	
	Madison)	Question
	Sharp)	
12:51	Speaker Redmond	
	Madison	Speaks on the motion
	Speaker Redmond	SB 418
	Barnes	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Sharp	
	Speaker Redmond	House refuses to recede
	Hoffman, G.	SB 911...refuse to recede...SA #1 & 2
	Speaker Redmond	Vote...so moved



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Ewell	HB 1821..non-concurrence to SA #3
Speaker Redmond	so moved
Hoffman, G. L.	HB 1935...move to non-concur..SA #1
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Jack O'Brien	HB 802...House Bills, Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Leverenz	Explains the Bill
Speaker Redmond	
Dunn	Sponsor yields
Speaker Redmond	he will.
Dunn	Question asked
Leverenz	
Dunn	
Leverenz	
Dunn	May I speak to the Bill?
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Dunn	
Speaker Redmond	
Schlickman	HB 802...Will Sponsor Yield?
Leverenz	"yep"
Schlickman	Question put
Leverenz	
Schlickman	
Leverenz	
Speaker Redmond	Work pretty late tonite
Leverenz	114,500,000
Speaker Redmond	



	Walsh	Ridiculous Amendment
	Speaker Redmond	
	Mudd	Speaks on the Bill
	Speaker Redmond	
	Schraeder	Acceptable
	Speaker Redmond	
	Leverenz	To close
	Speaker Redmond	Vote
	Leverenz	
	Speaker Redmond	Bill passed
	Jack O'Brien	2103...Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond	Took out of Record 2445 Took out of Record 2942 Took out of Record
	Jack O'Brien	3006
	Speaker Redmond	Took out of Record
	Jack O'Brien	3059..Third Reading of Bill
	Speaker Redmond	
	McClain	Explains the Bill..Sponsor
	Speaker Redmond	Vote...Bill passed
	Jack O'Brien	3062, Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond	
1:10	Berman	Explains the Bill..Sponsor
1:11	Speaker Redmond	
	Beaupre	
	Speaker Redmond	
1:12	Terzich)	Question
)	
	Berman)	



1:16	Speaker Redmond Walsh	HB 3062 (cont.)
1:18	Speaker Redmond Schuneman	
1:20	Speaker Redmond Hart Speaker Redmond Hart Speaker Redmond	
1:21	Sims Speaker Redmond	Move previous question
1:23	Berman	To close
1:25	Speaker Redmond Schlickman	
1:27	Speaker Redmond	
1:27	Geo-Karis Speaker Redmond	
1:28	Duff Speaker Redmond	
1:29	Bradley Speaker Redmond	Voting 'yes'
1:31	VonBoeckman	
1:33	Speaker Redmond Fred Selcke Speaker Redmond	HB 3062...Passed HB 30673068, Third Reading
1:34	Downs	Sponsor
1:35	Speaker Redmond	HB 3068...Passed



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1:35	Porter	Leave to take 3094 for Amendment
	Fred Selcke	
	Speaker Redmond	Take out
	Fred Selcke	HB 3096, Third Reading
1:37	Beaupre	
	Fred Selcke	
	Speaker Redmond	SB.....Third Reading
1:39	Fred Selcke	SB 14, 16 32, Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond	
1:40	LaFleur	SB 32
	Speaker Redmond	SB 32...Passed
1:44	Fred Selcke	SB 98
	McPartlin	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Schlickman) Yield.....against
)
1:45	McPartlin)
	Speaker Redmond	
1:47	Kempiners	Against
	Speaker Redmond	
1:49	Madigan	Support
	Speaker Redmond	
1:50	Walsh	
	Speaker Redmond	
1:51	Totten	
	Speaker Redmond	
1:52	Yourell	
	Speaker Redmond	



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1:53	Bradley Speaker Redmond	
1:54	Bluthardt Speaker Redmond	
1:55	Williams Speaker Redmond	Move Previous Question 'ayes' have it.
1:56	McPartlin Speaker Redmond Totten Speaker Redmond	To close HB 98 SB 98 Request verification
1:57	McPartlin Fred Selcke Speaker Redmond	Poll the absentees Polls absentees Proceed with verification of affirmative Roll Call
1:58	Fred Selcke	
2:04	Speaker Redmond Katz Speaker Redmond Lundy Speaker Redmond	Record me as 'aye' Change to 'aye'
2:05	Madison Speaker Redmond Willer Speaker Redmond Greiman Speaker Redmond	Vote me 'aye' Change to 'yes' Vote me 'aye'
2:05	Luft Totten	Vote me 'aye' What are we starting with?



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	Totten		Questions affirm...Roll Call
	Speaker Redmond		
	Mann		Vote me 'aye'
	Speaker Redmond		
	?		Vote me 'aye'
	Speaker Redmond		
2:08	Totten)	Caparelli ?
	Speaker Redmond)	
2:12	Speaker Redmond		SB 98....Passed
2:13	Fred Selcke		SB 468, Third Reading
	Stone		
	Speaker Redmond		SB 468, ...Passed
2:14	Fred Selcke		SB 472...Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond		
2:15	Chapman		Sponsor
	Speaker Redmond		
2:15	Skinner)	Question
	Chapman)	
2:18	Speaker Redmond		SB 472...Passed
2:18	Fred Selcke		SB 476, Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond		
2:19	Bradley		
2:19	Schlickman)	Yield?
	Bradley)	
2:20	Speaker Redmond		SB 476...Passed
2:20	Fred Selcke		SB 507..Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond		



2:21	Skinner)	Yield?
	Richmond)	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Schlickman)	Question
	Richmond)	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:22	Madison	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:23	Skinner	Point of Personal Privilege
	Speaker Redmond	SB 507...Passed
	Skinner	
2:23	Jack O'Brien	SB 517, Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond	
2:24	Greiman	SB 517
	Speaker Redmond	
2:25	Schlickman)	
	Greiman)	
2:25	Speaker Redmond	SB 517,...Passed
2:26	Jack O'Brien	SB 621, Third Reading
	Speaker Redmond	
	Luft	Move to Table 621
2:26	Speaker Redmond	Tabled
2:27	Jack O'Brien	SB 652, Third Reading
	Shea	Take back to Second for Amendment
	Jack O'Brien	Amendment #1
2:28	Speaker Redmond	
	Brinkmeyer	



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	Speaker Redmond	
2:29	Schlickman	Parliamentary inquiry.... Germaneness of Amendment
	Speaker Redmond	
2:29	Matijevich	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:30	Brinkmeyer	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:30	Madison	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:31	Schlickman	
	Speaker Redmond	Amendment not germane
	Jack O'Brien	
2:32	Speaker Redmond	Third Reading
	Shea	Leave to hear SB 653..with 652
	Jack O'Brien	
2:33	Shea	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:34	Madison)	Question
	Shea)	
2:35	Beatty)	
	Shea)	
2:35	Speaker Redmond	SB 653 & 652
2:36	Byers	Explain vote
2:37	Speaker Redmond	SB652 & 653...Passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 658
	Beaupre)	
	Terzich)	
2:38	Terzich)	



	Speaker Redmond	
2:40	Shea in Chair	
	Ebbesen	
	Shea	
2:42	Beaupre	To close
	Shea	SB 658...Passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 666, Third Reading
	Shea	
	Mudd	Explains the Bill...Sponsor
	Shea	Vote..Bill passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 633, Third Reading
	Shea	
	Kane	Explains the Bill, Sponsor
	Shea	Vote...Bill passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 634, Third Reading
	Shea	
	Kane	Explains the Bill, Sponsor
	Shea	Vote..Bill passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 691...Third Reading
	Shea	
	Mudd	Explains the Bill, Sponsor
	Shea	
	Schreider	Speaks on the Bill
	Shea	
	Friedrich	SB 691, Speaks on Bill
	Shea	
	Mudd	To close



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	Shea	Vote
	Mann	Explains 'no' vote
	Bradley in chair	
	Friedrich	Explains 'yes' vote
	Bradley	
	Schneider	Explains vote
	Bradley	
	Mudd	Explains 'yes' vote
	Bradley	
	Schraeder	Explains vote
	Bradley	
	Dunn	Urge an 'aye' vote
	Bradley	Bill passes
	Walsh	Requests verification
	Bradley	
	Mudd	Poll absentees
	Bradley	
	Mudd	
	Bradley	Postpone consideration
	Jack O'Brien	SB 693 Third Reading
	Bradley	
	D.L. Houlihan	Explains the Bill - Sponsor
	Bradley	
2:59	Hart	
3:00	Bradley	
	Hart.	
	Houlihan, D.L.	



	Bradley	
3:00	Schlickman	
	Bradley	
3:01	Geo-Karis)	Question
3:01	Houlihan)	
	Bradley	
3:05	Schlickman	
	Bradley	
	McClain	
3:07	Houlihan	
	Bradley	
3:08	Skinner	
	Bradley	
3:09	Houlihan, D.	
3:10	Bradley	SB 693
3:10	Deuster	Explains vote
	Bradley	SB 693 passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 706
	Bradley	
3:11	Porter	SB 706
	Bradley	
3:12	Birchler)	Yield?
	Porter)	
	Bradley	
3:15	Schneider	
	Bradley	
3:17	Porter	To close



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	Bradley	SB 706
3:18	Lucco	Explains vote
	Bradley	
3:19	Porter	Explains vote
3:20	Bradley	SB 706 passed
	Jack O'Brien	SB 716 Third Reading
3:21	McPartlin	
	Bradley	
3:21	Hill	
	Bradley	
3:24	Beaupre	
	Bradley	
3:26	D'Arco)	Question
	McPartlin)	
	Bradley	
3:28	LaFleur	
	Bradley	
3:30	Matijeovich	
	Bradley	
3:34	McPartlin	
	Bradley	
3:34	Geo-Karis	Explains vote 'no'
	Bradley	
3:35	Maragos	'Present' vote
	Bradley	
3:35	Tuerk	Explains vote (for)
	Bradley	



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	Hill	Explains vote 'no'
	Bradley	
3:38	Peters	Explains vote
	Bradley	
3:40	Hill	Point of order
	Bradley	
3:41	Kosinski	
	Bradley	
	Madison	At proper time request verification
	Bradley	
3:42	Skinner	Vote 'present'
	Bradley	
3:43	D'Arco	Explains vote
	Bradley	
3:44	Deuster	Explains vote 'yes'
	Bradley	
3:45	Beaupre	Explains vote
	Bradley	
3:47	Hoffman, R.?	
3:48	Bradley	
	Hoffman?	Poll absentees
3:49	Bradley	
	Jack O'Brien	Poll absentees
	?	
	Yourell	Vote me 'aye'
	Kane	Page with coke & potato chips
	Bradley	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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	Jack O'Brien	Affirmative Roll Call
3:59	Bradley	Question affirmative vote
	Duff	Could I be verified?
	Bradley)	
	Beaupre)	Questions affirmative Roll Call
	Jack O'Brien)	
4:00	Hirschfeld	Vote me 'aye'
4:05	Bradley	SB 716 passed
	Hoffman	Senate Amendment #1 - HB 1782
4:06	Bradley	House does concur
4:07	Kane	Senate Amendment #2 - HB 1807
	Bradley	House concurs
	White	Change to 'aye'
4:08	Jones, J.D.	Senate Amendment #1 - HB 1916
	Bradley	House
4:09	Jaffe)	Yield?
	Jones, J.D.)	
4:11	Bradley	House concurs
	Choate	Senate Amendment #1 - HB 1988
4:12	Bradley	House concurs
	Luft	Senate Amendment #1 - HB 2066
4:13	Bradley	House
	Calvo)	Question
4:14	Luft)	
4:15	Bradley	House concurs
4:15	Kent	Senate Amendment #3 - HB 2153
	Bradley	



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	Shea)	Questions
4:16	Kent)	
4:16	Bradley	House concurs
	McCourt	Senate Amendment 1, 2 & 3 HB 2155
4:17	Bradley	House concurs
	Daniels	Senate Amendment #1 HB 2182
4:18	Bradley	House concurs
4:19	Catania	HB 2286 - Senate Amendment #1
4:20	Bradley	House concurs
4:21	Shea	HB 2207 - Senate Amendment #1
	Bradley	House concurs
4:22	Shea	HB 2210 - Senate Amendment #1
4:23	Bradley	House concurs
	Shea	HB 2216 - Senate Amendment #1
	Bradley	
4:24	Greiman)	Question
	Shea)	
	Ryan)	Question
	Shea)	
4:27	Geo-Karis	Question
	Shea	
4:27	Anderson)	
	Shea)	
4:28	Bradley)	
	Schuneman)	Yield?
	Shea	
	Bradley	



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4:29	Leon)	Question
	Shea)	
	Bradley	
4:29	Schraeder	
	Shea	
4:30	Bradley	HB 2216 - Senate Amendment #1 House concurs
4:31	Shea	HB 2222 Senate Amendment #1
	Bradley	
4:32	Skinner)	Question
	Shea)	
	Bradley	
	Schraeder)	Question
	Shea)	
4:33	Ryan)	Question
	Shea)	
4:34	Bradley	House concurs
4:34	Shea	Senate Amendment #1 - HB 2224
4:34	Bradley	House concurs
4:35	Greiman	Inquiry
	Bradley	House concurs
4:36	Shea	Thank you for Howlett
	Bradley	HB 1608
	Marovitz	Senate Amendment #1 - move to concur
	Bradley	
	Marovitz	Explains Senate Amendment #1
	Bradley	
	Leinenweber	Question of Sponsor asked



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Marovitz)	Discussion on Senate Amendment #1
Leinenweber)	
Bradley	
Palmer	Question of Sponsor
Bradley	Indicates he will yield
Palmer)	Question asked
Marovitz)	Discussion
Bradley	HB 1608 Discussion on Senate Amendment #1
Skinner)	
Marovitz)	
Bradley	Proceed, sir
Skinner	Speaks to the Bill
Bradley	
Downs	Speaks to the Bill - Urge 'no' vote
Bradley	Vote
Marovitz	Yield to Houlihan
Bradley	
J. Houlihan	Explains vote
Bradley	
Deuster	Point of order
Bradley	
Deuster	
Bradley	
Marovitz	
Bradley	
Marovitz	Explains vote
Bradley	



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Peters	Explains vote
Bradley	
Mudd	Explains vote
Bradley	
McClain	Urge a 'no' vote or 'present' vote
Bradley	
Skinner	Explains vote
Bradley	
Polk	Explains vote
Bradley	
McAuliffe	Wants an answer
Bradley	
Mann	Explains vote
Bradley	House does not concur - Senate Amendment #1
Marovitz	Substitute motion
Bradley	
Marovitz	No, only Senate Amendment #1
Bradley	So moved
Marovitz	Move House concur Senate Amendment #2
Bradley	
Marovitz	Explains Senate Amendment #2
Bradley	
Skinner	
Bradley	
Skinner)	Discussion on Senate Amendment #2
Marovitz)	
Bradley	



Session

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Totten	Point of order
Bradley	
Skinner)	Continued discussion
Marovitz)	
Bradley	
Peters	Point of order
Bradley	
Skinner	Reject it
Bradley	
Telcser	Clarify a point
Bradley	
McClain	Make some point
Bradley	
Schneider	Discussion on Senate Amendment #2
Bradley	
Catania	
Bradley	
Madison	Will Sponsor yield?
Bradley	Indicates he will
Madison)	Hypothetical situation
Marovitz)	Discussion ensues
Bradley	
Marovitz	Substitute motion
Bradley	House does non-concur
Leinenweber	HB 470 - move House refuse to recede Senate Amendment #1
Bradley	So moved
LaFleur	Announcement - U.S. Open



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Bradley	By how much?
Merlo	Announcement
Bradley	
Mann	Parliamentary inquiry
Bradley	Senate Bills - Bills or Concurrences
Mann	What time are we breaking?
Bradley	
Maragos	Announcement
Bradley	
Washburn	
Bradley	6:15, yes sir
Washburn	
Bradley	
Ryan	Order of business
Bradley	
McClain	Announcement
Bradley	
Jack O'Brien	Committee Reports
Bradley	May go to a Senate Bill Second Reading
Jack O'Brien	Committee
Bradley	Back at 6:15
Ryan	Question on order of business
Bradley)	
Ryan)	
Jack O'Brien	Committee Reports
Bradley	House in recess till 6:15 p.m.
Speaker	Miscellaneous comments



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Catania	
Speaker Redmond	
Sevcik	
Speaker Redmond	Constitutional Amendments Third Reading
Jack O'Brien	Constitutional Amendment #10 - Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Jack O'Brien	House Joint Constitutional Amendment Resolution #17 read - Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Jack O'Brien	House Joint Resolution Committee Amendment #20 - Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Jack O'Brien	House Joint Resolution Committee Amendment #29 - Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Jack O'Brien	House Joint Resolution Committee Amendment #21 - Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Jack O'Brien	House Joint Resolution Committee Amendment #34 - Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Ryan	Inaction of leaders
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	Birthdays, Collins & White, LaFleur
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	
Speaker Redmond	Order of Concurrences
Lechowicz	HB 2868 Defer to Berman
Speaker Redmond	



Berman	Move to non-concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Berman	HB 2869 - move to non-concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Barnes	HB 2238 - move to non-concur Senate Amendment #1 & 2
Speaker Redmond	So moved
Palmer	HB 2574 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
Hirschfeld	HB 2571 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Ryan	
Speaker Redmond	
Hirschfeld	Explains Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Hirschfeld	
Speaker Redmond	
Kempiners)	Discussion
Hirschfeld)	
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	Air-conditioning turned up
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
J.D. Jones	HB 2174 - move House do concur Senate Amendment #1 & 2
Speaker Redmond	
Kane	HB 2174 - Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	He will



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Kane	Question asked
J.D. Jones	Discussion
Kane)	
Jones)	
Kane	Speaks to the Senate Amendment #1 & 2
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur Senate Amendment #1 & 2
Kane	HB 2157 - move House does concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
Jacobs	HB 2237 - move House does concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Schlickman	Question
Speaker Redmond	Yields
Schlickman	Question put
Jacobs	Discussion
Schlickman	May I proceed, Mr. Speaker?
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Schlickman	Continued questioning
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
Jacobs)	Response & discussion
Schlickman)	Discussion
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
Kelly	Move to table SB 449
Speaker Redmond	tabled
Skinner	HB 2287 - move that House do concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - so moved



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Porter	2290 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Palmer	Question of Sponsor asked
Porter	Response & discussion
Palmer)	Discussion
Porter)	
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	
Speaker Redmond	
Stubblefield	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	Indicates he will
Stubblefield)	What's the effect of a pardon?
Porter)	Answer & discussion
Speaker Redmond	
Duff	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
Duff)	Lower court order final
Porter)	Discussion
Speaker Redmond	
Anderson	
Speaker Redmond	
Anderson	
Porter	2290
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
Nardulli	2296 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	



Walsh	Please explain Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Nardulli	Tries to explain Senate Amendment #1
Walsh	Urge a 'no' vote
Speaker Redmond	
Choate	
Walsh)	Discussion
Choate)	
Speaker Redmond	
Chapman	Explains more about this Bill
Speaker Redmond	
McCourt	
Speaker Redmond	
Simms	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	Indicates he will
Simms)	Fiscal implication
Chapman)	Discussion
Simms	Speaks to Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Polk	
Speaker Redmond	
Polk	
Nardulli	
Speaker Redmond	House does not concur
McAvoy	HB 2384 - move to concur with Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
Speaker Redmond	2560



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Collins	Move that House concur - Senate Amendment #2
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
?	1910
Speaker Redmond	
?	Move to concur with Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	
Schlickman	Question of Sponsor
Speaker Redmond	Yields
?	"Yes"
Schlickman)	Discussion on Senate Amendment
?)	
Speaker Redmond	
Schlickman	"Mr. Speaker"
Speaker Redmond	
Schlickman	May I speak to Amendment?
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Schlickman	Speaks to Amendment (germaneness)
Speaker Redmond	
Stone	
Speaker Redmond	
Stone	
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Schlickman	Rise on point of personal privilege
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Schlickman	Point of personal privilege stated
Speaker Redmond	2047
Mulcahey	Move to concur Senate Amendment #1



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Speaker Redmond	
Kane	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	Indicates he will
Kane	Question put
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
Mulcahey	Response
Kane	Discussion
Mulcahey	
Kane	
Mulcahey	
Kane	
Speaker Redmond	
Kane	
Speaker Redmond	
Kane	Could I speak...
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Kane	Speaks to the Amendment
Speaker Redmond	
McClain	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	He will
McClain	Question put
Mulcahey	Very qualified people
McClain	Discussion continued
Mulcahey	
McClain	
Mulcahey	
Speaker Redmond	



Deuster	If Sponsor will yield?
Speaker Redmond	Yes
Deuster	Question asked
Mulcahey	
Deuster)	Restates question
Mulcahey)	
Speaker Redmond	
Chapman	Speaks in favor of this Amendment
Speaker Redmond	
Palmer	
Speaker Redmond	
Ewing	Urge 'no' vote
Speaker Redmond	
Mulcahey	To close
Speaker Redmond	Vote
Porter	To explain my vote
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Porter	Explains vote
Speaker Redmond	House does concur
McPartlin	Announcement
Speaker Redmond	2706
Friedland	Move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House does concur
Friedland	2708 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House concurs
Schraeder	2353 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1



Speaker Redmond	Vote - House concurs
Fennessey	2392 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House concurs
Craig	2768 - move to concur Senate Amendment #1
Speaker Redmond	Vote - House concurs
Fred Selcke	SB 731 - Senate Bills Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	SB 731
Craig	Explains the Bill - Sponsor
Speaker Redmond	
Kane	
Speaker Redmond	
Kane	Question
Craig	Discussion
Kane	
Craig	
Speaker Redmond	
Deuster	Question of Sponsor
Craig	
Speaker Redmond	
Tipsword	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	Indicates he will
Tipsword	Question put
Craig	Response
Tipsword	
Speaker Redmond	
Mautino	Will Sponsor yield?



Speaker Redmond	Yes
Mautino	Question asked
Craig	Response
Mautino	Discussion
Craig	Discussion
Mautino	
Craig	
Mautino	
Craig	
Mautino	
Craig	
Mautino	O.K.
Speaker Redmond	Vote - Bill passed
Fred Selcke	SB 751 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative - take out of record
Fred Selcke	SB 763 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Macdonald	Explains Bill - Sponsor - appropriation
Speaker Redmond	Vote - Bill passed
Fred Selcke	SB 786 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Neff	Explains the Bill - Sponsor
Speaker Redmond	Vote - Bill passed
Fred Selcke	792 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Fred Selcke	829 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	



D. Houlihan	Have to hear 830, 831, 832 together
Fred Selcke	830, 831, 832 Third Reading of Bills
Speaker Redmond	
Maragos	Supports Bill
Speaker Redmond	
Mugalian	
Speaker Redmond	
Mugalian	829, 830, 831, 832 "Who instigated these Bills?"
D. Houlihan	Response
Mugalian	Continued questioning - Trust Funds
D. Houlihan	
Mugalian	
D. Houlihan	
Mugalian	
D. Houlihan	
Mugalian	Thank you
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative Kelly
Kelly	"What is purpose of this Bill?"
D. Houlihan	Response & discussion
Kelly	"Will this operate...?"
D. Houlihan	
Kelly	Thank you
Speaker Redmond	
LaFleur	
Speaker Redmond	
LaFleur	
D. Houlihan	



LaFleur	
D. Houlihan	
LaFleur	
D. Houlihan	
LaFleur	Thank you
Speaker Redmond	
Ebbesen	Move previous question
Speaker Redmond	So moved
D. Houlihan	To close
Speaker Redmond	Vote
Waddell	Explaining vote but asks question
Speaker Redmond	
D. Houlihan	Responds to Waddell
Speaker Redmond	Bills passed
Fred Selcke	SB 863 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
McClain	Explains Bill - Sponsor - controversial
Fred Selcke	Interrupted (running 4 copies)
McClain	Continues explanation
Speaker Redmond	
Walsh	Speaks to the Bill - urge 'no' vote
Speaker Redmond	
Palmer	Opposes the Bill
Speaker Redmond	
Madigan	Will Sponsor yield?
Speaker Redmond	He will
Madigan	Question



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McClain	
Speaker Redmond	
Skinner	Question
McClain	Explains why this Bill needed
Speaker Redmond	
Keller	Like to ask a few questions
Speaker Redmond	Proceed
Keller	Discussion
McClain	
Keller	
McClain	
Keller	
McClain	
Keller	Thank you
Speaker Redmond	
Lauer	Question or two
Speaker Redmond	Indicates he will
Lauer	Question asked
McClain	Response
Lauer	Discussion
McClain	Good question
Lauer	
McClain	
Lauer	Speaks to the Bill - opposes
Speaker Redmond	
Ebbesen	Moves previous question
Speaker Redmond	So moved



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McClain	To close
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	Explain vote - 'aye'
Speaker Redmond	Take the record - Representative McClain recognized
McClain	
Speaker Redmond	
Speaker Redmond	Postponed consideration
Fred Selcke	SB 883 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Leinenweber	
Speaker Redmond	SB 883 passed
Fred Selcke	SB 935 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Marovitz	
Speaker Redmond	
Simms)	Yield?
Marovitz)	
Speaker Redmond	
Leinenweber	Suggest 'no' vote
Speaker Redmond	
Mautino)	Yield?
Marovitz)	
Speaker Redmond	
Ewing)	Yield?
Marovitz)	
Speaker Redmond	
Gaines	



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Speaker Redmond	
Ebbesen	Move previous question
Speaker Redmond	'Ayes' have it
Marovitz	To close
Speaker Redmond	
Ewell	
Speaker Redmond	
Griesheimer	
Speaker Redmond	
Mann	
Speaker Redmond	
Duff	
Speaker Redmond	
Ebbesen	Point of order
Neff	
Speaker Redmond	Gentleman has requested postponed consideration
Fred Selcke	SB 1161 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Epton	
Speaker Redmond	SB 1161 passed
Fred Selcke	SB 943 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out
Fred Selcke	SB 957 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Berman	Leave to bring back to Second
Speaker Redmond	Leave
Fred Selcke	Amendment #8



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Berman	
Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
Fred Selcke	Amendment #9
Speaker Redmond	
Berman	
Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted
Fred Selcke	Amendment #10
Speaker Redmond	
Berman	Move to table #10
Speaker Redmond	tabled
Berman	move to table #11
Speaker Redmond	tabled Third Reading
Fred Selcke	SB 970 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Getty	
Speaekr Redmond	
Ryan)	Yield?
Getty)	
Speaker Redmond	
VanDuyne	
Speaker Redmond	SB 970 passed
Jack O'Brien	SB 985 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Houlihan	Sponsor
Speaker Redmond	SB 985 passed
Jack O'Brien	SB 989 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	



Kane	
Speaker Redmond	SB 989 passed
Jack O'Brien	SB 1024 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Shea)	Leave to bring to Second?
Speaker Redmond)	
Ryan)	Question
Shea)	
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #24
Shea	
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #25
Speaker Redmond	
Shea	Move to table Amendment #25
Speaker Redmond	Tabled Third
Shea	Explains Bill
Speaker Redmond	
Houlihan, D.L.	Parliamentary procedure
Speaker Redmond	
Shea	
Speaker Redmond	
Berman	Oppose
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	
Speaker Redmond	
Houlihan, D.L.)	Yield?
Shea)	



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Houlihan	Rises to oppose
Speaker Redmond	
Stearney)	Yield? Against
Shea)	
Speaker Redmond	
Mann)	Yield? Against
Shea)	
Speaker Redmond	
Daniels	Support
Speaker Redmond	
Washington	Against - vote 'present'
Speaker Redmond	
Ryan	Move previous question
Speaker Redmond	'Ayes' have it
Shea	To close
Speaker Redmond	SB 1024
Beatty	Explains vote
Speaker Redmond	SB 1024
Duff	
Speaker Redmond	SB 1024 passed
Hill	"Duff didn't even vote"
Jack O'Brien	HB 1031 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	Take out of record
Jack O'Brien	HB 1036 Third Reading
Speaker Redmond	
Beaupre	
Speaker Redmond	



Kempiners	
Speaker Redmond	
VanDuyne	
Shea in chair	
Lundy)	Yield?
Beaupre)	
Shea	
Lundy)	
Beaupre)	
Shea	
Kozubowski)	Point of order
Beaupre)	
Shea)	
Beaupre	Go ahead with the Bill
Shea	Did you finish Lundy's?
Beaupre	I will take out
Shea	Take out
Jack O'Brien	SB 1081 Third Reading
Shea	
Hirschfeld	Sponsor
Shea	
LaFleur	Speaks on Bill
Shea	
Yourell)	Question
Hirschfeld)	
Yourell	Speaks to the Bill - no
Shea	



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Hirschfeld	To close
Shea	SB 1081 lost
Jack O'Brien	SB 1109 Third Reading
Shea	
McPartlin	Sponsor
Shea	
Mann	"Last Bill not out of Judiciary II"
Shea	
Houlihan, J.)	Yield?
McPartlin)	
Shea	"Parliamentarian, sit down"
Houlihan, J.)	
McPartlin)	
Shea	
Schraeder)	Yield?
McPartlin)	
Schraeder	Speaks to Bill "Bad Bill"
Shea	
Meyer	Move previous question
Shea	'Ayes' have it
McPartlin	To close
Shea	SB 1109
Schlickman	Explains vote
Shea	
Washington	Explains vote
Shea	
Friedrich	



Shea	
Lundy	Voting 'present'
Shea	
Lauer	Explain vote - support
Shea	"Bring remarks to a close"
Lauer	Continues
Shea	
Matijevich	
Shea	Bring remarks to a close
Matijevich	Continues
Shea	
Walsh	'Aye' vote
Shea	
Taylor	Support
Shea	
Duff	Support
Shea	
Schraeder	
Shea	
Kent	Urge green
Shea	
McPartlin	Leave for postponed consideration
Shea	
Jack O'Brien	SB 1135 Third Reading
Shea	Take out
Jack O'Brien	SB 1170 Third Reading
Shea	



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Griesheimer		
Shea		
Tipsword)	Yield?	
Griesheimer)		
Shea		
Meyer)	Question	
Griesheimer)		
Shea		
Berman)	Question	
Griesheimer)		
Shea		
Friedrich		
Griesheimer		
Shea	Rhetorical question	
Calvo)	Question	
Griesheimer)		
Shea		
Choate	Point of order	
Shea		
Calvo)	Question	
Griesheimer)		
Shea		
Houlihan)	Point of order	
Shea)		
McClain	Point of order	
Shea		
Choate	Question of McClain	



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McClain	
Shea	
Hill	
Shea	Like to get back to Bill
McClain	
Shea	Invite him on the floor!
Calvo)	
Griesheimer)	Take out of record
Shea	
Fred Selcke	SB 37 Second Reading
Shea	Proceed
Fred Selcke	
Shea	
Sevcik	
Shea	
Jaffe	
Shea	
Sevcik)	Leave to let people on floor
Shea)	
Jaffe)	Objection
Shea	
Barnes	
Sevcik	"Mr. Speaker"
Shea	
Sevcik	Take out of record
Shea	
Tipsword	Intention of Chair?



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Shea	
Fred Selcke	HB 1947 Second Reading 11 Committee Amendments
Shea	
McClain	Pull out of record
Shea	
Fred Selcke	HB 3101 Second Reading no Committee Amendments
Shea	
Fred Selcke	Amendment #1
Shea	HB 3101
McLendon	Explain Amendment
Bradley in chair	
Tuerk	Oppose Amendment
Bradley	
Walsh	Procedure
Bradley	Amendment #1 adopted
Fred Selcke	Amendment #2 read
Bradley	
McLendon	Explains Amendment #2
Bradley	
Tuerk	Question
Bradley	Yields
Tuerk	Question put
McLendon	Response
Tuerk	Discussion
McLendon	Total cost - \$90,000 - \$100,000
Tuerk	Discussion



McLendon	
Bradley	Vote - Amendment #2 adopted - Third
Fred Selcke	3117 Second Reading
Bradley	
Maragos	Leave to hear 3119 too, as package
Bradley	
Maragos	
Bradley	Leave granted
Fred Selcke	Floor Amendment #1
Bradley	
McMaster	Explains Floor Amendment #1
Bradley	
Skinner	Speaks on the Amendment
Bradley	
Duff	Point of order
Skinner	
Maragos	
Bradley	
Skinner	
Bradley	
Beaupre	
Bradley	
Skinner	
Bradley	
McMaster	Point of order
Bradley	
Geo-Karis	Point of order



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Bradley	Point is not well taken
Skinner	Trying to discuss Amendment
Bradley	
Peters	
Bradley	
Maragos	Wait till tomorrow morning
Bradley	
Maragos	
Bradley	
Maragos	Commitment from Chair
Bradley	
Maragos	Take out of record
Bradley	HB 3118
Fred Selcke	Second Reading
Bradley	
Shea	Take out of record
Bradley	
Lucco	Announcement
Bradley	
Washburn	
Bradley	
Boyle	Announcement
Bradley	
Maragos	Announcement
Bradley	
Maragos	
Bradley	



Shea

Move to adjourn

Bradley

House adjourned



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