

STATE OF ILLINOIS
85th GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

81st Legislative Day

November 5, 1987

Speaker Breslin: "Ladies and Gentlemen, the House will come to order. Can you hear me? Can anyone hear me? No. Ladies and Gentlemen, the House will come to order. The hour of 10:00 having arrived. Members will be in their seats. Guests in the gallery are invited to join us for the invocation. The Chaplain for today will be the Reverend Fred Sieving, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church of Edinburg. Reverend Sieving is a guest of Representative Karen Hurara. Hasara, excuse me. She's not here."

Reverend Sieving: "Good morning. Let us pray. Oh merciful Father in Heaven, who holds in Your hand all the power and authority of man. And who has given the government the authority to punish the wrongdoer and to praise them that do well. We humbly ask that You would graciously bless the men and women of this House who determine the laws of this great state with the wisdom and insight needed to perform their tasks. Enlighten and defend them and grant them compassion and understanding, that under their leadership the people of this state would be guarded and directed in truth, peace and unity, through Your Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

Speaker Breslin: "We will be led in the pledge today by Representative Ropp."

Ropp - et al: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Speaker Breslin: "Roll Call for Attendance. Ladies and Gentlemen, it is the plan of the House to stand at ease until the hour of 10:30. So, for those Members who are still in their, across the way, you need not rush. Representative Sutker, for what reason do you rise?"

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Sutker: "Madam Speaker, a matter of personal privilege, if I may at this time with your consent and the leave of the House. I've been trying to introduce, on an individual basis, the Representative that succeeded Alan Greiman from my town of Skokie, Illinois. Unfortunately, I haven't been able to get around to every one of you and introduce you to him individually and he to you. But, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I want to do so at this time, at this moment of ease because I feel that we have, in the new Representative, an outstanding leader of our community. He's a young and talented lawyer. Some of you may know him if you're devotees of television game shows because he was an outstanding winner on Jeopardy. He wouldn't share his winnings with his committeeman, but... and that's not the reason he's here. Others may not know him from that television series but know him in your townships because he was the township attorney for Niles Township for over 10 years. And still others may know him because he has been the subject matter of three different suits since his selection, lawsuits that is to say, since his selection in July of 1987. And before he was seated here, he's been in a number of courtrooms contesting his right to be here. But you know he's here. I want you all to know him because I know, among you, he will make dear friends and lasting friends. I know he respects this institution and I know you will take pride in him as he will be honored to be part of you. I'd like at this time, if I may, to introduce to you, Louis Lang, the Representative from the First Legislative District and my good friend and my young protege."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Lang."

Lang: "Thank you, Mr. Sutker, Madam Speaker, Members and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It's very humbling to be here

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before you. This is my fifth day of attendance here and I've learned quite a bit already. I've also learned some of the things that all of you told me I would not learn for some time. I'm working on all of them. I'd like to thank you all for making me feel welcome so far, particularly, the Staff of the House, all the Members of the House. I'd like to thank Representative Sutker, my good friend for his good wishes and for all the good wishes you have given me. I intend, while I'm here, to work with all of you to reach for lofty goals for the citizens of the State of Illinois. Goals that recognize that the state is filled with people, people that need the help of the General Assembly. And I will work for those goals with you as the Representative before me, Representative Greiman worked for those goals with you. Let's create a state that cares for the education of its young, the security of its elderly and the health of all. And I pledge to you and to my district and to all the citizens of the State of Illinois, my best efforts. Thank you very much."

Speaker Breslin: "Thank you, Representative Lang. Mr. Clerk, would you take the roll call, please. Representative McCracken, are there any excused absences from your side of the aisle?"

McCracken: "No."

Speaker Breslin: "There are no excused absences from the Republican side of the aisle. Are there any excused absences from the Democratic side of the aisle? Representative Giglio, would you come to the podium, please? Representative Giglio, are there any excused absences on the Democratic side of the aisle?"

Giglio: "Madam Speaker, let the record show that Representative Madigan is excused."

Speaker Breslin: "Thank you. Take the Attendance Roll Call, Mr.

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Clerk. On this question there are 116 answering the roll call. A quorum is present. Okay, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will repeat again, the House will stand at ease until the hour of 10:30. Thank you. Ladies and Gentlemen, the House will come to order. Ladies and Gentlemen, the House is prepared to begin on the Regular Calendar on our regular order of business. All lobbyists and those not entitled to the House floor, should leave now. We will begin with Amendatory Veto Motions that appear on page 5 of your Calendar. The first Bill is Representative Ryder's Bill. Senate Bill 478. Mr. Clerk, read the Motion, please."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 478 by adoption of their Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would move to accept the amendatory veto. It was a minor change and I believe that it is appropriate. And I, therefore, ask for its acceptance."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to accept the amendatory veto of Senate Bill 478. And on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "He will."

Leverenz: "You indicated that there was a change, and obviously it is a change because it's an amendatory veto. Would you explain it for us?"

Ryder: "Certainly. I would be glad to do that. It adds an effective date of January 1st, 1988, which is always helpful to have an effective date on a Bill. Especially, one that we're considering. It also corrects some technical drafting errors, of which I am not totally

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familiar, except that they are primarily and totally technical. And adds a provision to the current act which were omitted from the legislation by error. So these... the three items, the effective date, the technical and the other portion that was omitted by error, were the only changes."

Leverenz: "Thanks."

Ryder: "My pleasure."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any further discussion? Hearing no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 478?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 111 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. And the House does accept the specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 478, having reached the required Constitutional Majority. The next Bill is Senate Bill 523. Representative Lou Jones. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 523 by adoption of their Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Jones."

Jones: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Members of the House. I move to accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto of Senate Bill 523. The Governor's Veto deleted the new program for general assistance, which had been added to the House by a House Amendment. The Bill, as vetoed, is returned to its original form and now simply requires that the Department of Public Aid inform recipients of their eligibility for programs at the time of their initial interview. I

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therefore move that we accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady moves to accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto. And on that question, is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 523?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Sixty votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion, having received the Constitutional Majority, the House does accept the specific recommendations for change of the Governor. The next Bill is Senate Bill 809. Representative Frederick. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 809 by adoption of their Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Frederick."

Frederick: "Yes, thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that we do accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto on Senate Bill 809. That Bill is the Psychologist Licensing Act, which passed out of the House and the Senate by an overwhelming majority. However, when it reached the Governor's desk, some problems emerged with some other professional groups in this state. As a result of that, the Governor has extended the current Psychologist Licensing Act one year and puts the Bill we passed without effect until we can work out the problems. I move that we do accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady has moved to accept the amendatory

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veto on Senate Bill 909. And on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "She will."

Cullerton: "Representative, would you care to speculate as to why the Governor didn't just outright veto the Bill?"

Frederick: "Well, it would have been a tragedy, because the psychologists present licensing act sunsets in December of this year. And so, that would be a travesty in my opinion."

Cullerton: "Alright. So, one assumes then that we need a registration act for psychologists?"

Frederick: "Pardon me?"

Cullerton: "Your premise is that you think it's a good thing to have psychologists registered..."

Frederick: "Yes, I absolutely do."

Cullerton: "I see. And why didn't the Governor make changes in the act to reflect his concerns with it?"

Frederick: "Actually, it seems to me, that I remember that the Illinois Hospital Association and some other counseling groups found that they were impacted pretty negatively by the Bill as we passed it out of the House and Senate, and for that reason, the Governor agreed with all the parties concerned, that we would defer action until we could work out the problems with those groups. Which then he deferred any effective date for one year."

Cullerton: "There's two registration acts involved, is that correct? The Psychologist Registration Act, which was to expire the end of this year."

Frederick: "Right."

Cullerton: "There's also the Clinical Psychologist Registration Act."

Frederick: "Right."

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Cullerton: "When was that to expire?"

Frederick: "This year also."

Cullerton: "Both of them were to expire at the same time?"

Frederick: "Yes."

Cullerton: "And he extended both of them until... the Clinical Psychologist, until January 1st, 1989?"

Frederick: "Right. Right. This is to buy the time that is necessary to negotiate all the differences between all the professional groups that had problems with the Bill."

Cullerton: "Fine. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any further discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 809?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Sixty votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion has received the required Constitutional Majority, so the Motion is adopted and the House accepts the Governor's specific recommendations for change. Senate Bill 1113. Representative Countryman. Happy Birthday, Representative Countryman. Out of the record. Senate Bill 1228. Representative Slater. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 1228 by adoption of the following Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Slater."

Slater: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Senate Bill 1225 creates the Conservation Enhancement Act. The Governor exercised amendatory veto powers to take out the provisions which provided for the sale of bonds to finance the provisions of

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this Bill. I believe under the situation that we have in state government and current fiscal restraint, that the amendatory veto is the proper move on the part of the Governor and I move that we do accept the amendatory veto of the Governor in relation to Senate Bill 1228."

Speaker Breslin: "You have heard the Gentleman's Motion. He moves to accept the amendatory veto. Is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 1228?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Sixty votes are required. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion has received the required Constitutional Majority, so the Motion is adopted and the House accepts the specific recommendations for change of the Governor. The next Bill is Senate Bill 1243. Representative McPike. Do you wish to proceed with this Motion? Read the Motion, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 1243 by adoption of their Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I move to accept the Governor's recommendations for change on Senate Bill 1243. The Governor Amendments eliminates the back door referendum provisions which were added. The Governor states that the back door referendum provisions generally present, restrict local governments from pursuing projects not supported by the public at large. However in this case, he states and he's correct, that the local unit of government is going to

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be under an order from the federal EPA mandating to bring their community up to EPA standards. And for that reason, he thinks that current law is more acceptable. I'll be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to accept the amendatory veto of the Governor on Senate Bill 1243. And on that question, the Gentleman from Logan, Representative Olson."

Olson: "Excuse me, Madam Speaker. I didn't want to address this particular issue."

Speaker Breslin: "I'll come back to you. Representative McCracken, on this issue."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I agree with the Sponsor of the bill that this amendatory veto is warranted. But I don't want anyone to walk away from here thinking that this is the entire job we should have done. A lot of our communities, of the 236 under threat of sanctions from the EPA, have taken it upon themselves to already bond for the necessary money to make those infrastructure improvements. A number of them have done so either with referendum or without. This Bill is not going to help all 236 of those communities. We had considered in the Spring Session a revolving loan fund. And even the loan fund would not have helped a number of the communities who have already undertaken, by themselves, to make these changes to conform with EPA requirements. This is not a total solution. Don't think that this vote is going to make all of your communities happy. It does nothing to access the \$350,000,000 in federal funds that are available if we take some affirmative action. We could have put out that fund necessary to access the federal money. We could have bonded for it. It would have been a relatively nominal amount of money to do that. We haven't

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done it. There's plenty of blame to share with everybody, not just Democratic or Republican. But, this is not the entire answer. And when your constituents ask you what you did for them, this isn't going to be enough. We should be considering ways to get that other money."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 1243?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Sixty votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 106 voting 'aye', 6 voting 'no' and 3 voting 'present'. This Motion has received the required Constitutional Majority, so the Motion is adopted and the House accepts the Governor's specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 1243. Representative Olson, for what reason do you rise? Representative Olson?"

Olson: "Madam Speaker, on Senate Bill 809, I thought I had pushed my button but it was called to my attention, it didn't register. Show me as an affirmative on 809."

Speaker Breslin: "The record should reflect that Representative Olson wishes to have been recorded as voting 'aye' on Senate Bill 809."

Olson: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Senate Bill 1314. Representative Kulas. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1314, the Governor's specific recommendations for the change notwithstanding."

Kulas: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Senate Bill 1314 is the Bill that deals with the Office of Coordination of Gang Prevention. We discussed this Bill yesterday. There was some

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misunderstanding from the other side of the aisle on what the amendatory veto did. We've discussed these matters. And I would move to override the Governor on the amendatory veto."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's Amendatory Veto on Senate Bill 1314. And on that question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you. I spoke to Senator Dunn, who apparently is the Senate Sponsor of this Bill, yesterday and said it would be alright to recall the Bill. Since then, I've been told that there is a substantial budgetary impact on these contested provisions regarding the amendatory veto. So, I'd just like to ask the Sponsor, is he aware of any fiscal impact statement? Is he aware of any cost estimates?"

Kulas: "There was a fiscal impact note filed in the Senate and there was no fiscal impact on this Bill. No appropriation."

McCracken: "Have you seen the note and it says nothing? It says zero?"

Kulas: "The Senate Sponsor told me there's no... there was a fiscal note filed. There was no money on there."

McCracken: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House override the specific recommendations of the Governor on Senate Bill 1314?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Seventy-one votes are required. This is final passage. The question is, 'Will this Bill pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' Have all voted who wish? Seventy-one votes are required. Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 76 voting 'aye', 38... 77 voting 'aye', 38 voting 'no' and 1 voting 'present'. And this Bill,

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having received the Extraordinary Majority passes, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. Senate Bill 1335. Representative O'Connell. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 1335 by adoption of their Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. The Senate Bill 1335 creates the Computer Crime Prevention Law. The Governor's Amendments... Amendatory Veto actually strengthens the Bill and I would move to accept the changes that the Governor's made. Specifically, they where that he struck the definition of vital services or operations and replaced it with more specificity in defining what... what constituted the aggravated computer tampering. He also made changes with regards to property forfeiture provisions that there now does not have to be any proof of financial gain in order to assert the allegations of computer crime. He also changed the reference to prima facie evidence and replaced it with more legally correct terminology of rebuttable presumption. And finally, they... the Governor's changes changed the establishment of the value of the offenders property to the time of arrest, rather than the time of sentencing. This would avoid post-arrest transfer of assets by the defendant in the action. So, I would move to accept the Governor's changes and be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to accept the amendatory veto of the Governor. And on that question, is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 1335?' All those

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in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Sixty votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 114 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion has received the required Constitutional Majority, so the Motion is adopted and the House accepts the Governor's specific recommendations for change. Senate Bill 1513. Representative Capparelli. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the acceptance of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to Senate Bill 1513 by adoption of their Amendment."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Capparelli."

Capparelli: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I move to accept the Governor's recommendations. He made some technical changes... I understand that it's agreed on both sides of the aisle. And I move to accept the Governor's recommendations on House Bill... Senate Bill 1513."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto. And on that question, is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall the House accept the specific recommendations for change in Senate Bill 1513?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Sixty votes are required. Representative Parke, one minute... Representative Parke does not wish to speak. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 113 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion has received the required Constitutional Majority, so the Motion is adopted and the House accepts the specific recommendations for change. Representative Lang?"

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Representative Lang? Representative Lang? We plan to go to Total Veto Motions now, on page 3. On page 3 on your Calendar appears Total Veto Motions. Representative Leverenz, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Leverenz: "Madam Speaker, is there someone taking a tour?"

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Lang has just returned to the chamber. Representative Lang, did you find Katie Shapiro? Representative Sutker should have filled you in about this, Representative Lang. Your committæeman didn't do good by you. Representative Johnson, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Johnson: "To announce the 43rd Birthday of my seatmate and good friend. Everybody's good friend, Representative John Countryman. And also I guess he's asked me to extend to the rest of the House an invitation to share in this incredible Birthday cake here, that's been created for him together with some DeKalb chocolates and other things. So, Happy Birthday."

Speaker Breslin: "Happy Birthday, Representative Countryman. The first Bill appearing on page 3 on your Calendar, under the Order of Total Veto Motions, is Senate Bill 454. Representative Giglio. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 454, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Giglio."

Giglio: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 454 was the Bill that amends the Barber and Cosmetology Act. This is the Bill that we talked about where... where it creates the Esthetician Act. These are the people who, as you know, is like one step below the cosmetologist who does the scalp and who does the skin work. These group of people will be able to just perform

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the work on the body, the massage, the cleaning and the stimulation of the skin. It's a Bill, I think, it is well needed in Illinois because not only will it create jobs, but it's going to take the additional burden off the cosmetologist who does everything. It passed the Senate overwhelmingly and the Governor in his message to override I think, somewhat was misinformed. He didn't think there was any schooling attached, which there really is. And other than that, I don't really know why, plus the fact that if you remember there was something in there about the Farm Guarantee Implement Act. So, with that, if there would be any questions, I would be happy to answer. If not, I'd ask for a favorable vote for a total veto... or total override."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman... the Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's Veto on Senate Bill 454. And on that question, the Gentleman from Kankakee, Representative Novak."

Novak: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives. Amendment 07 of 454 was, as we well know, was debated at quite length, at extensive length this past Spring Session. And it was overwhelmingly accepted. And I ask every Legislator in here to also vote for this override because it is a very important Amendment for the farm industry and the farmers of the State of Illinois. And I thank you for your support."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Parcels."

Parcels: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen, this Bill is a little bit dangerous in one area. I don't know if you've read it very carefully, but it allows the Esthetician to do full body massage, in which they really have not been trained. It would also put a lot of people... it would also put a lot of people out of

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business. It allows for eyelash bleaching. There's a lot of things in the body of this Bill that the Governor had every reason to veto. It is giving too much power to people who have not been properly educated in certain areas. And it would eliminate some people who have been educated in a certain area. For instance, if, you know, films are big in Illinois now. We're doing a lot of films here and some of those film companies, when they bring their makeup artist with them, they would have to be licensed in this state. And it's liable to cut down on the number of films that they make here, if they think they have to get everybody licensed that comes with them. I think the Governor was right in vetoing this. And I recommend that you do not override the veto."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Morgan, Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "As much as I am reluctant to stand up and disagree with my colleague on this side, I would urge my... the remainder of the colleagues to seriously look at supporting the override of the total veto. There's some important legislation in here concerning farm implements. Some important legislation that is important to those of us in downstate Illinois. Especially those who represent rural constituents. As to the cosmetology portion of the Bill, I don't believe that that is a serious objection and as a result, I think that the Bill merits our support. And I would urge my colleagues to support the Motion to override."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Giglio, to close."

Giglio: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I just want to say, I think it's going to create some jobs. And one of the speakers alluded to the film industry, that's one of the reason why we want this Bill because we're doing a lot of film work in

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Illinois that they used to do in Hollywood. We're making a lot of pictures and we need these people. And I think... it's... it's good for Illinois. And I would ask for your favorable support."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 454 pass the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Seventy-one votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 90 voting 'aye', 22 voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion, having received the required three-fifths majority, is adopted. The next Bill is Senate Bill... The next Bill is Senate Bill 504. Representative Black. Mr. Clerk, read the Motion. Excuse me, Representative Black. Representative Black."

Black: "I believe Representative Rea now has this Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Rea."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur..."

Speaker Breslin: "Excuse me... excuse me, Representative McCracken, for what reason do you rise?"

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to introduce a former Representative on our side of the aisle. Nord Swanstrom. Nord."

Speaker Breslin: "Welcome Nord."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 504, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Rea."

Rea: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Motion is jointly sponsored by Representative Black and myself. This is a Bill on Coroners' Training. It got hung up in the last minute vetoes and was mistakenly

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thought that there would be a cost to it. What this amounts to is a Coroners' Training Bill that does not require additional funding and is within the current resources of the Illinois Local Government Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, who would conduct the training on a regular basis. And they will be conducting regional training, which would also eliminate any overnight lodging, those types of things. It passed out of the House by a substantial vote. I don't recall the exact number. I know it passed out of the Senate 44 to 7. And the Bill has been overridden by the Senate 49 to 4. I would ask for your 'aye' vote in overriding the veto."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's Veto of Senate Bill 504. And on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "He will."

Cullerton: "He will not?"

Speaker Breslin: "He will."

Cullerton: "Okay, thank you. Representative Rea, what did the Governor's message say with regard to what the Governor thought at the time that he vetoed the Bill, the cost would be?"

Rea: "Representative Cullerton, I don't have that figure here right before me..."

Cullerton: "I wondered if Representative Black might be able to answer that question..."

Rea: "Representative Black, yes."

Cullerton: "Madam Speaker, if we could ask Representative Black to answer a question for me. He's the original Sponsor of the Bill. Perhaps he can answer a question."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Black, in response to a question."

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Black: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. I believe the Governor stated a cost of 100,000 to 150,000 dollars."

Cullerton: "And Representative Black, is it your understanding, as Representative Rea indicated, that... that upon further inquiry you have determined that it will not cost that amount or rather has the Governor decided that maybe we have 100 to 150 thousand dollars to spend on this program?"

Black: "A very intriguing question. I have not heard from the Governor, so I don't think his position has changed. What we... we have heard from the Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, stating that they have the resources to conduct this training to professionalize coroners, would not have to ask the GRF to absorb any of the training costs. And it is for that reason that I join Representative Rea in asking for this override."

Cullerton: "So in other words, there are no state funds that will be needed to pay for this course?"

Black: "That is my understanding. I'm not foolish enough to sit here and tell you that that would never be the case. But I think in the fiscal '88 that would indeed be the case."

Cullerton: "Did the locals indicate that to the Governor prior to the veto of the Bill?"

Black: "I really don't know whether they made that position clear or not, Representative."

Cullerton: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any further discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 504 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' Representative Rea wishes to close. Proceed, Sir."

Rea: "Let me also add that the Illinois Coroners Association brought this Bill to us and they are very supportive of it. And I might mention that, yes, the Illinois Local Government Law Enforcement Officers Training Board has told

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us that they do have the resources to do this without any additional revenue whatsoever at this time. So I would ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 504 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Seventy-one votes are required. Representative Deuchler."

Deuchler: "I know it's against the rules, but I would like to acknowledge your students, your students from around the state, from the Illinois Math/Science Academy up in the Speaker's gallery. I know that many of them will be talking to you throughout the day. They are here and they're your students."

Speaker Breslin: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 80 voting 'aye' 30 voting 'no' and 2 voting 'present'. So this Motion, having received the required three-fifths majority, the Motion is adopted. Senate Bill 670. Representative Davis. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 670, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We are asking for concurrence with the Senate in overriding the Governor's Veto for Senate Bill 670. This Bill only asks that personal care assistants, who only earned \$3.35 per hour, be paid every two weeks, rather than on a monthly basis. Very often, even on a monthly basis, these checks arrive late. We are fortunate in the House to earn much more than \$3.35. These workers provide services to the disabled, helping to get them up in the morning and

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off to work. These workers provide care for people who would otherwise be placed in nursing homes. And we feel that they certainly deserve to be paid every two weeks, rather than on a monthly basis. The turnover rate is about 70%, very often because the workers receive late payment for their services. We want to keep or have a stable work force, people who are helping the disabled to work, helping... continue to work and stay off the welfare rolls. We want to keep a stable work force in order to keep people out of nursing homes, which would be much more cost effective for the state. Please consider the earnings of \$3.35 per hour. They receive no overtime. And we're asking to help override this veto. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady has moved to override the Governor's Veto of Senate Bill 670. And on that question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I rise in opposition to this Bill. Of all of the things that we've been forced to vote on and forced to prioritize, this one should not present too much of a problem. It's a good idea, but we're not talking about paying these people any more or less money. It's a question of paying them twice a month instead of once a month. I suppose we would all prefer to be on a twice a month check and I suppose that is more common in the private sector. But to process these things twice a month rather than once a month, will cost the state at least \$150,000,000 and that's the reason for the veto. Not that we shouldn't have the goal of going to twice a month payments. But we are not talking about taking the bread out of anyone's mouth. And the expense incurred as a result of a decision of this type, will be incurred by the Department strictly for administrative reasons. That spending of money will not do any housekeeper any good.

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There is no new money for the housekeeper. It's only a question of twice a month instead of once a month. We are not forced to take anyone's money by a virtue of this vote. I think that... again, like all of the proposals, I suppose, it's well intentioned, but it just isn't the time. And frankly, in the hierarchy of values, this should not be one that passes. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Madam Speaker, spoken like a gentleman that can make it til the end of the month, the previous speaker. These people are paid very weakly, very weakly. And they just have too much month at the end of the paycheck. I would hope that you would vote green to override the Governor's Veto to extend a helping hand to those that are trying to work, rather than not to work. Vote green on Senate Bill 670."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, Representative Davis to close. Excuse me, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "He get paid once a month as Representatives..."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "... And I know Representative Leverenz gets paid the same way."

Speaker Breslin: "Your name was not used in debate, Sir."

McCracken: "I know, thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative... and that has spurred further discussion. No. Representative Davis, to close."

Davis: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. If we were earning the minimum wage, as these personal care workers are earning, then we too might be very concerned about receiving a paycheck only once a month and often that is late. If the Department of Rehabilitation Services is using a feathered pen and ink,

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then we might say the cost was prohibitive. But recognizing this Department to be efficient and operating on the basis of the 20th century, they're using computers and it is only a matter of reprogramming that computer for a two week paycheck, rather than a one month paycheck. And we urge an override of this veto. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 670 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Representative Hasara, one minute to explain your vote. Representative Hasara. Hasara."

Hasara: "Thank... thank you, Madam Speaker. I wanted to make everyone aware that we passed a similar Bill for Southern Illinois University this spring, and I have had many of my constituents working at the Med School, who have come to me trying to get this Bill repealed, because when they are changing over from the monthly to the biweekly system, they feel that they're losing money. Actually, it's being deferred. But, they are very concerned about the lapse for a temporary period of time and they are very upset with the Bill. So, I wanted to make you aware that it looks very good on paper, but there are some problems with constituents."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Williams, one minute to explain your vote."

Williams: "Okay, I just hope that the Members of this Body will really be thoughtful in their vote on this particular piece of legislation, because, you know, it's hard enough for us on the once a month business and we not making minimum wage, even though some of you may feel that way. But, the point is is that it's just tough. It's just plain and common sense. A person who gets paid once a month, who is making minimum wage has very little ability to make that

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dollar stretch the way you'd like. I believe it just becomes a matter of... it's more than a matter of convenience, in some instances it's a matter of whether or not you have to go an extended week with little or nothing to eat, unable to feed your children, send them to school. Basic necessities are what we're talking about. And if you're talking about minimum wage, it's just hard to manage money on a month long basis. So, I would hope that you consider this and be humane and give us those green votes. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Have all voted who wish? Seventy-one votes are required. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 61 voting 'aye', 52 voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. And the Motion fails. Senate Bill 687. Representative Mautino. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 687, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 687 - and the total veto of the Governor should be overridden. Two weeks ago in this House, with the excellent support of Representative John Countryman, we overrode the Governor's Veto and sent that legislation to the Senate. May I make this emphatic, there is no state money in this project and proposal. The entrepreneurship education provisions are now being funded by private enterprise. There has been three companies that have provided the funds for the establishment of the entrepreneurship education, which is an ongoing provision at Northern Illinois University. Let me repeat, we did not file a motion to override Northern's budget. There's no

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state money. But because of the way that taxes are provided and write-offs are provided for corporations, this makes a very beneficial program for Northern Illinois University and the entrepreneurship education. And I move for the override of the Governor's Total Veto that this House previously accomplished with the House Bill doing the same thing."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's Veto on Senate Bill 687. On that question, the Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays."

Mays: "Thank you very much. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "He will."

Mays: "What was the action that we took two weeks ago in this chamber?"

Mautino: "We passed it out, I believe the vote was about 108 to 1."

Mays: "What... I really... then why are we taking up this piece now?"

Mautino: "Because the Senate has not taken action on the House Bill. Representative Countryman would like to have Senate Bill 687 overridden so that it can be established and I agree with his evaluation. This is Senator DeAngelis's Bill in the Senate."

Mays: "Now, there's a section of the Bill that says that the state program or the state financial obligation will not exceed \$250,000."

Mautino: "Yes, that's true."

Mays: "That's where we're getting a \$250,000 cost here. You're saying that we don't have anything in there from the state at this time. And you won't ask for anything from the state for this purpose."

Mautino: "That's exactly correct. We did not move to reestablish

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the funding under the Board of Regents. We were not doing so. We have funds from three corporations for establishing the program. There's no state funds in this Bill."

Mays: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from DeKalb, Representative Countryman."

Countryman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Briefly, I've had the opportunity to speak with the people at Northern Illinois University that are working on this program. They've asked us to override this so that they have the enabling legislation. They have three foundations which are willing to come up with this money. This will be private money. We don't intend to come back and ask this to be public funded. And we suggested to them that they take the whole program private. It's a great program. We voted this out two weeks ago. I ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 637 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Seventy-one votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 112 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Motion, having received the required three-fifths majority, the Motion is adopted. The next Bill is Senate Bill 804. Representative Ryder. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 804, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Ryder."

Ryder: "Thank you. This Bill requires some information to be given concerning the side effects of the DPT shots and it

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was suggested by some constituents, not necessarily of mine, but around the State of Illinois, that had a problem. There has been a veto and I would ask that it be overridden."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's Veto on Senate Bill 804. Is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 804 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Seventy-one votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 101 voting 'aye', 7 voting 'no' and 1 voting 'present'. This Motion, having received the required three-fifths majority, is adopted. The next Bill is Senate Bill 834. Representative Saltsman. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 834, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Saltsman."

Saltsman: "Yes, this is a very important labor-management Bill that we discussed quite thoroughly in the spring of the year. And there has been some changes made in the administration of the way that the grants and the department is required to form its operation. And it affects the areas of the Egyptian Area Labor-Management Council, Decatur, Danville, Peoria, Southwestern Illinois Leadership Council, Kankakee County, Aurora, south-suburban Chicago. I ask for the cooperation and support of this override."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's Veto on Senate Bill 834. And on that question, the Lady from Cook, Representative Didrickson."

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Didrickson: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House.

This Bill did indeed get debate on the House floor and I have spoken in opposition to it before. The Governor did have the good sense to veto this because it expands labor-management councils across the state. And it relieves... the original Bill had... was for seed money start up for three years. If we override the Governor's Veto, what you are doing here is you are saying, indefinitely, on into perpetuity, you are going to fund all of the labor-management councils up to the tune of at least a hundred grand the third year and on and on and on. There are not the dollars there for it, which is why the Governor vetoed this. If you don't have one of those labor-management councils in your area, you're not going to have a chance to get one. Let me tell you for example, we have listed here, and I believe Representative Saltsman just named a number of them, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 of them. We appropriated \$297,300 this year for 10. I ask you, are you going to be able to, with that small appropriation, or even what you might expect next year, be able to have a labor-management council when we are going to continue to fund those that are already in existence and have used up that seed money? It's a bad Bill. It's a bad precedent. We ought to keep it where it was originally, and let all of us in on a piece of pie. I ask for a 'no' vote on this."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of this legislation. We in the State of Illinois are trying to paint a good picture to outsiders to make ourselves more attractive, to ask for and to seek business for our state, to see to it that people want to come to our state, to make ourselves enticing to them. One of the things that outsiders always ask is, what

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will be the situation with regard to the labor issue? In a number of communities across the state, where there are mixtures of blue-collar and white-collar, there have been labor-management committees spring up. These committees have been formed out of a realization by both labor and management that something needs to be done to clear the air. They have been working on a shoe string with essentially no budget, trying to get some things done. They have brought the opposing sides together, which for generations and generations has not been possible. We have opened the door to a new era with these committees and if we slam that door shut by defeating this legislation, we are sending a signal that we really don't care to improve labor-management conditions in the State of Illinois. This is a wonderful piece of legislation with a very, very modest price tag. And it should be supported by everyone in this Assembly. And I urge an 'aye' vote on this good piece of legislation."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays."

Mays: "Thank you very much, Madam Speaker. We've had this issue before us, both substantively and budget-wise for a couple of years now. It was always my understanding that conceptionally this was to get these guys off the ground, help them get started and get up and running and then they would become self-sufficient so that if the idea's a good idea, other areas of the state may want to adopt a similar idea and they could be then eligible for some start up funding, too. It would seem to me that in this time of very, very tight fiscal constraint, we have to set priorities. And I know there are priorities and there are not priorities, but it would seem that most of the people, or this particular Sponsor, has no priorities at all. That he simply wants to spend, spend, spend. And we saw it

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yesterday, we're going to see it again and again and again today. I would suggest a 'no' vote is the appropriate vote. Let's let some other people get in on this program if it's a good idea, and I doubt that. But if it is, let them get in and get some funding too. Urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Saltsman to close."

Saltsman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. In order to qualify, it has to be an agency that's been in operation for two years. It's not a new one starting up just to suck up state funds and to go back to the local community for these matching grants. The previous speaker was wrong. This is a good investment for the State of Illinois. It's an educational investment. It's one that helps promote our labor image with management. Everyone that I know of is for this except just a couple of people in this General Assembly. We deserve to have as good a vote as they had in the Senate and I ask for your support in this legislation. This is not an appropriation Bill. It's a structure of the agency. This Bill here does not appropriate any money. It's strictly a good structure. It's defining the way the structure of these agencies are going to be set up and there's not one dollar bill in this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 834 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Seventy-one votes are required. Representative Hicks, one minute to explain your vote. The Gentleman declines the opportunity. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 61 voting 'aye', 45 voting 'no' and 3 voting 'present. And the Motion fails. Senate Bill 883. Representative Klemm. Clerk, read the Motion."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the

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passage of Senate Bill 883, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Senate Bill 883 corrects, I think, something that the General Assembly did in there several years ago. We were concerned about consolidation of school districts in Illinois. And we said that school districts that voluntarily consolidate, because they may have some debts on their books that we would have some supplementary district reorganization and annexation grant monies to allow them to at least start their new venture together on a firm footing. But what we ended up doing was having a technical quirk in the language of the Bill, that penalized a school district if a county treasurer were to distribute their tax receipts at a different period of time. What Senate Bill 883 does is to clearly state when the monies and when the debts will be determined as of June 30th. And that if early tax distributions were made or they came late, that would not be considered a penalty against those school districts. The Governor vetoed this Bill only because it was going to cost between 200 to 300 thousand dollars only. But it was dollars that really we, in honesty, owed these school districts. I understand there are nine school districts in the State of Illinois involved. None of them are, I might add, in my district itself. The reason I'm sponsoring the Bill is because its a fair and honest approach to allow school districts to do their reorganization as we intended it to be done. I supported... I mean I appreciated your support on this. The Bill passed unanimously in the House, unanimously in the Senate. It was overridden without a dissenting vote in the Senate two weeks ago. It's necessary to correct the language today so that schools districts can continue to do

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their voluntary consolidation. And certainly if you support being fair and trying to allow schools to continue to grow, we would appreciate your affirmative vote, and I'd be happy to answer any questions you may have."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's veto of Senate Bill 883. And on that question, the Lady from Cook, Representative Braun."

Braun: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. A question of the Sponsor. Representative Klemm, we have been debating over the last few months, funding for education generally in the State of Illinois. And indeed there was an issue before this House the last time we met having to do with overrides of the Governor's vetoes on the school aid formula. Now if we're going to fund schools and keep them open and pay schools for the task that they undertake pursuant to our mandates, it's...I guess my question to you is, Representative, are you also supportive of restoration of the general state aid payments that the Governor cut out of the budget in addition to this supplemental aid for a few school districts in...in downstate or in your area?"

Klemm: "Well, I don't think the two issues are really compatible in some respects, because very honestly we all - you - two weeks ago supported this very concept and voted for it. And I want to thank you for it. Representative Homer spoke on it because it's a bipartisan effort. This is something that obviously we said we would do for schools and because of the interpretation of the law, the State Board said it wasn't clear in the statutes. They also support the Bill. So what we're trying to do now is not necessarily trying to pump in new dollars of state aid or take away from others, what we're trying to do really is to correct a wrong that we all, in the General Assembly, including the State Board of Education, acknowledges we wrote the Bill incorrectly.

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So what we're trying to do is resolve that. It has nothing to do with whether I support state aid. Yes, I think we should support more money for schools. Absolutely. I served as a Board of...a President of a Board of Education for many years. So, I mean if you want my answer, yes, I think we should give more for schools, but that question really shouldn't be the basis of how we vote on this issue. This issue is, I think, strong enough to stand on its own merits. And I want to thank you again for your support on this very issue two weeks ago."

Braun: "Well, Representative, I think you know also that I have been a strong supporter of the schools and of education in the state. I'm just afraid that we are bifurcating and splitting up our efforts when indeed we ought to focus on the funding issues generally. The big funding issues, rather than peeling off a bit of money here and a bit of money there...in behalf of specific and special issues and special interests. I'm not suggesting that there's anything wrong with that. I agree with you that certainly, to the extent that we have made a commitment to education, we should fulfill it. But I would just encourage you to consider that we have failed so far to fulfill many of our commitments to education and that we should at least be consistent in our approach to these funding issues."

Klemm: "The whole issue, as you know, about consolidation is really to say..."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Klemm, that was not a question. That was the Lady's statement."

Klemm: "I thought it certainly was a question. It was not a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "It was not."

Klemm: "Alright."

Speaker Breslin: "We'll go now to Representative Homer from

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Fulton."

Homer: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. I rise to support the Gentleman's motion and point out that the total cost of fulfilling the pledge that we made for consolidation under this Bill is \$300,000. Two hundred twenty-seven of it, I might mention, would benefit a particular school district where I represent. And it's really nothing but correcting a deficiency in the prior law. A few years ago we passed some incentives for school districts to consolidate, and one of them said where one of the districts looking at consolidation had a greater deficit than the other, that the state would agree to infuse a one-time payment that would erase the deficit of the poorer school district. Well, that was the circumstance where I represent when Farmington and Yates City decided to put a referendum on the ballot asking the voters whether or not to consolidate. And in promoting that, or putting information out on that, they relied upon the incentives that were in the state law including the one that would erase the deficit of the poorer school district, Yates City. Well, it just so happened, these two particular school districts were in different counties, and the Knox County Treasurer made an early distribution of tax monies to Yates City prior to the new fiscal year, the monies which should have been distributed after the beginning of the school year. What that did was distort the balance sheet so as to make it appear that Yates City's deficit had been erased when it really hadn't. And so just because of a...of the happenstance, early distribution of tax monies, the way that the Bill was written would disqualify that consolidated school district from getting what they thought was rightfully theirs and what the people voting on the referendum believed was going to be theirs.

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But there was a technical deficiency in the Illinois law. So what Representative Klemm here has is a Bill that would clarify Illinois law to say that we're not looking at some fictitious or phony balance sheet tabulation to determine these incentives. We're looking at the real deficit of the school districts, which is after all candidly what the Legislator... Legislature intended when we passed the original law. So to prevent an injustice from occurring, I would urge all the Members to support the Gentleman's motion to override the Amend...the veto on this Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 883 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Seventy-one votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 92 voting 'aye', 18 voting 'no' and 1 voting 'present'. So this motion having received the required three-fifths majority is adopted. Senate Bill 1057. Representative Hannig. Clerk, read the motion."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1057, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative McCracken, for what reason do you rise?"

McCracken: "We have another distinguished guest on our side of the aisle, former Representative Judy Koehler. Judy."

Speaker Breslin: "Welcome Representative. Representative Hannig."

Hannig: "Yes, thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 1057 was introduced because of some rule changes with the Department of Aging. And I'm aware of at least one situation where a individual who had been

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employed by and working with the community care program for over ten years has now been informed that because she does not have a college education, that she will no longer be able to perform those services that she has done so well at providing for the last ten years. What this proposal would do is basically say that in those...in this specific situation that individuals such as this lady would be grandfathered in. And grandfathering is something that we traditionally do in order to allow individuals who have provided outstanding service for the State of Illinois to continue in that capacity while at the same time raising the educational standards so that new people when they come on board can indeed meet... need some higher standards that the agency may feel that in the long run would benefit the citizens. So what this Bill basically does and what this override would do would be to put in law a provision of the law to grandfather in individuals who have already provided satisfactory services to our community care programs. It's something that we traditionally do in almost everything when we change the rules in the State of Illinois for those individuals that are working there. And I can't see why it is not being done in this case. And it will be done in this case if we override the Governor's veto on this Bill. And I would ask for your 'yes' vote."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's veto on Senate Bill 1057. And on that question, the Gentleman from Lee, Representative Olson."

Olson: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "He will."

Olson: "Gary, in our analysis the Governor indicated that he would have vetoed this because it would create a bad precedent with regard to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules policies. How would you address that

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issue? In other words, you're familiar with JCAR and how we work and we represent both the House and Senate. How would you respond to that?"

Hannig: "Well, I am familiar with the JCAR process. All I would say is that we have set that agency up in order to review the rules, but that does not mean that we don't also have the authority to act on our own. In fact that's what we would be doing here, if we would pass this, we would be establishing a new law."

Olson: "Alright, but would this be establishing precedent for other agencies?"

Hannig: "Well, I think any agency always has the right to come to the Legislature and ask that we introduce a piece of legislation to do this or that or the other regardless of what JCAR may rule. So in that respect, I don't think that we're going to see any other agencies do anything different from what they already do."

Olson: "Thank you. To the Bill very briefly, Madam Speaker. I would suggest that we support the Governor's veto motion of this legislation. I think most of us are familiar with the non-partisan nature of Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. And I think this would be precedential and not in the best form."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken. And Representative Braun in the Chair."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I also rise in opposition to the Bill. This would effectively prohibit our legislative overview of the rules process. It would not allow for the promulgation of any rules as a matter of law. I think it's a very unwise precedent and in fact is much more than just a request by an agency for legislation. Really what it is is a request by the agency or...I shouldn't say it's by the agency, because the agency

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opposes this Bill. It's a request by department vendors that they be grandfathered in and that JCAR in effect lose any authority over the promulgation process, because the Department would not be able to promulgate on this area of law. So I think it's much more than a simple request of the agency. The agency is opposed to it. And it would effectively strip us of any oversight authority relative to this issue. And I just think it's unwise."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Gentleman from Macoupin to close. Representative Hannig."

Hannig: "Yes, thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. I'm not really sure why the JCAR issue's even being raised. We're in the process now that as elected body and as elected officials, we have seen a piece of legislation move through the process, pass the House and the Senate, be overridden in the Senate and now move here to the House where with this action today we can actually enact it into law. The JCAR committee which is set up to review legislation simply makes recommendations to the Legislature, and we ultimately have to decide whether we will enact them or not. But the final authority for enacting legislation in the State of Illinois is granted to the legislative body. And we have that authority today to pass this piece of legislation, to address a problem that exists, and to basically try to help some individuals who have served this state well for a period of many years and are now being told that because of some administrative changes that they're going to be out of business. This law and this Bill simply addresses that and tries to put some equity and fairness into the system and do what we have traditionally done in almost every change that I'm aware of, that is to give these individuals their grandfathering

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authority. And for that reason I believe that we should override the Governor's veto. And I'd ask for your support."

Speaker Braun: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1057 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' The voting is open. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? It takes seventy-one votes. Have all voted who wish? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 55 voting 'aye', 47 voting 'no'. The motion fails. Senate Bill 1226. Representative Phelps. Mr. Clerk, read the motion."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1226, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Braun: "The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Saline, Representative Phelps."

Phelps: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. 1226 is an effort to try to restore something that we lost in the Department of Aging. The legislation passed in 1984 that set up a network of demonstration abuse projects to determine for the Legislature the extent of elder abuse in the state. During this period there's been several demonstration projects and programs set up throughout the state. All the area agencies, I think, have some sort of abuse programs to some degree involved since the Aging Department requires it. But the...this particular Bill is trying to protect the immunity clause that some of these investigators and people, constituents or citizens who report abuse to the social services personnel, medical personnel, the aging network personnel, law enforcement. And we had this protection until June 30th, of this year. And now we need to restore that provision. The Governor did veto the total Bill because he

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said it was new legislation that possibly could require some appropriation. But we are just interested in restoring that the people who do report abuse problems for the aging, that we give them immunity and liability if they are... do exercise that right. So we appreciate your support for the override."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's veto on Senate Bill 1226 and on that is there any discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I rise in opposition to the override. This demonstration project which was created or created in '84 and had a two year reporting history was not necessarily demonstrated proof of the necessity of this program. The cost of this program is estimated at 1.2 million dollars GRF. Those of you who voted against education and made many of those other tough votes regarding the budget, I think, have to realize that this is not as high on the priority list, or shouldn't be as high on the priority list, as some of those more very elementary necessities which the state is required to provide. We made some hard votes on those issues. And I think we have to sustain this veto, because it is required in our attempts to prioritize and equitably allocate that money which is available. This is not one of those high priority items. And I think it should not be overridden."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Lady from Sangamon, Representative Hasara."

Hasara: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I am a member of the Citizens Assembly on Women, and we have been addressing Representative DeJaegher's Resolution on the older women and had a full day of hearings on elder abuse in the Capitol about two weeks ago, and I think that the need for

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this Bill indeed has been proven by the demonstration projects. I was informed this morning by people that there actually is no money attached to this particular Bill. And that the hope of this Bill being overridden could provide some federal funds that could become available and for that reason, I do support the legislation. Thank you."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Gentleman from Saline to close."

Phelps: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to say Representative Hasara's comments are exactly correct. The...there is no intent to provide money at this time for this provision. Funding will be needed probably in the future if this program is much more comprehensive in nature. But right now the two year protection clause that we had for those constituents, citizens or field workers that already have salaries without new appropriations that do have reports of elder abuse need the protection, the immunity in order to be able to enhance the program that's already in place. And this is not asking for money at all. It's just giving those people who might hesitate if they did not have the protection, now could have the immunity clause. And I think we're talking about priorities. I disagree. I think the elderly is one of the big priorities all of us have. So I appreciate your support."

Speaker Braun: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1226 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted? Representative Deuchler, for what reason do you seek recognition? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Representative Phelps, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Phelps: "Madam Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote."

Speaker Braun: "Proceed."

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Phelps: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are real close here. I want to reiterate that there really is no sneaky idea of putting money or anything in. This...the field workers that are out there now that hear elder abuse cases being reported, it could be your mother and father or grandfather or something and until we get further plans developed, this program, just give them the protection, the immunity that they need, to not hesitate to report some wrong goings...wrongdoings. And I think that that's the Christian thing we'd want to do. It doesn't have any money at all in it. And just...just think about it. I appreciate your support."

Speaker Braun: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 71 voting 'aye', 38 voting 'no'. Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "For a verification."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman requests a verification of the Roll. And Representative Phelps asks for a poll of the absentees. Representative Matijevich, for what reason do you rise?"

Matijevich: "Madam Speaker, I want to introduce on this side of the aisle a close friend of mine, a friend of all who served with him, the former Parliamentarian here and Member, Mike Getty, Judge Mike Getty, whose son is being sworn into the Bar today. Judge Getty."

Speaker Braun: "Mr. Clerk, proceed with the verification."

Clerk Leone: "A poll of those Members not voting. Representatives Rice, Tuerk and Wait."

Speaker Braun: "Proceed with the poll of the affirmative votes."

Clerk Leone: "Poll of the affirmative. Berrios. Black. Bowman. Braun. Breslin. Brunsvold. Bugielski. Capparelli. Christensen. Cullerton. Curran. Currie. Daley. Davis.

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DeJaegher. DeLeo. Dunn. Farley. Flinn. Flowers.
Virginia Frederick. Giglio. Giorgi. Goforth. Granberg.
Hannig. Hartke. Hasara. Hicks. Homer. Huff. Jones.
Keane. Krska. Kubik. Kulas. Lang. Laurino. LeFlore.
Leverenz. Levin. Martinez. Matijevich. Mautino.
McGann. McNamara. McPike. Morrow. Mulcahey. Novak.
O'Connell. Phelps. Rea. Richmond. Ronan. Saltsman.
Satterthwaite. Shaw. Steczko. Stern. Sutker. Terzich.
Turner. Van Duyn. Weaver. White. Williams.
Williamson. Wolf. Anthony Young and Wyvetter Younge."

Speaker Braun: "Any questions of the affirmative? Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Representative Morrow?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Charles Morrow? The Gentleman is in the aisle. Excuse me, Representative McCracken. Representative Black, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Black: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Would you please change my vote to present."

Speaker Braun: "Change Representative Black's vote to present. Further questions of the affirmative."

McCracken: "Representative DeLeo?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative DeLeo? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative DeLeo? The Gentleman appears not to be in the chamber. Remove him. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Daley?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Daley? The Gentleman's in the rear of the chamber."

McCracken: "Representative Laurino?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Laurino? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative DeLeo (sic - Laurino)? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Shaw?"

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Speaker Braun: "Representative Shaw? Representative Shaw? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Farley?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Farley? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Huff?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Huff? Representative Huff? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Keane?"

Speaker Braun: "I'm sorry. Would you repeat that?"

McCracken: "Representative Keane?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Keane? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative Keane? Yes, he's in the rear of the chamber."

McCracken: "Okay. Representative Ronan?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Ronan? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? Representative Al Ronan? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Rea?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Jim Rea? The Gentleman is in the rear of the chamber."

McCracken: "Representative Williams?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Williams? Representative Paul Williams? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Novak?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Novak? Representative Novak? Is the Gentleman in the chamber? He appears not to be. Remove his vote."

McCracken: "Representative Granberg?"

Speaker Braun: "Representative Granberg? The Gentleman is in the

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center aisle. Representative Ronan has returned. Return his vote. Representative Williams has returned. Return his vote."

McCracken: "Williams isn't off."

Speaker Braun: "Williams."

McCracken: "Oh, alright. Okay, nothing further."

Speaker Braun: "Representative Farley has returned. Return his vote. Representative Giglio, I don't think your vote was challenged. Any further questions of the affirmative? No further? There are no further questions of the affirmative. Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 65 voting 'aye', 38 voting 'no'. And the motion fails. On the Order Total Veto Motions appears Senate Bill 1267. Representative Flowers? Mr. Clerk, read the Bill. Read the motion."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1267, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Braun: "Excuse me, Representative McCracken, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

McCracken: "I think Representative McNamara was looking for recognition. He has the next Bill."

Speaker Braun: "Oh! Forgive me, Representative McNamara. You're exactly right. Would you mind since we're on 1267, we'll proceed with that and then come back to yours immediately. My eyes skipped over. Okay. Representative Flowers will proceed. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill. The Lady from Cook, Representative Flowers."

Flowers: "Madam Speaker, Lad...Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I choose to override the Governor's veto for Senate Bill 1267. It's merely asking the ICC to do a study of the costs for the consumer rates for those consumers who are on life supporting machines. And I would

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urge your 'aye' vote for Senate Bill 1267."

Speaker Braun: "The Lady has moved to override the Governor...the veto of the Governor on Senate Bill 1267. And on that is there any discussion? The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Would you...would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Braun: "She indicates she will."

McCracken: "I understand this was not the subject of a particular veto message. It was one of those stricken en masse, right?"

Flowers: "Right. You're absolutely right."

McCracken: "Okay. Would you tell me whether there's any cost associated with this? I mean has anyone estimated the cost of the study which will be required?"

Flowers: "No, there's no estimated cost at all. I'm sure that the ICC could find a couple of people in their department to do a study of how much it would cost to save these people lives."

McCracken: "Alright. And what is it that the study is about? What is the subject matter of the study?"

Flowers: "The subject matter is the rates. The rate in which the residents or either the consumer would have to pay. Just like the utility company have summer rates where they go up higher, well we're asking them to consider a different type of rate for people who are on respiratory machines, dialysis machines and any other life supporting machines."

McCracken: "So there is a statement that the particular persons or subject of these what are called life support consumer rates are identified in the Bill? Or is it up to the department to promulgate rules or to arrive at its own definition of who these persons are?"

Flowers: "It specifies in the Bill respiratory, dialysis machines and any other life support machines. Anything that a

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person's life is dependent upon."

McCracken: "And are the utilities in question heat and cooling utilities, or would it include telephone or...?"

Flowers: "That...no, it does not."

McCracken: "It does not include telephone?"

Flowers: "No."

McCracken: "It would be just heat and light?"

Flowers: "No, no, it's just for the light. The electrical bill."

McCracken: "Okay. So it's the electric bill for that...for those machines. Alright, thank you."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Adams, Representative Mays."

Mays: "I see that the study is supposed to be submitted to this Assembly by March 1st of '88. Is that correct? What kind of a...how big of a study are you looking for? Just in a specific area or...?"

Flowers: "No, I'm not looking for a specific area. I'm looking for a study that will give us an idea about how we can save these people lives."

Mays: "Okay, I don't know that this is a bad idea, but I do know, and I don't know what the Commerce Commission's position might be on this issue, because they may well want to do it. I do know that they've got four major rate cases in front of them right now. They are allocating a lot of resources internally to try to come up with the facts and figures on those rate cases to counter whatever the utility companies are coming up for. And I frankly would believe that if they've got any extra money, that's where it ought to go, rather than this place. And for that reason, I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Lady from Cook to close. Representative Flowers to close."

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Flowers: "Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a life-saving Bill. I would merely urge your 'aye' vote in order to help me override the Governor's veto of Senate Bill 1267. We're talking about saving people lives here. I would again urge your 'aye' votes."

Speaker Braun: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1267 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative LeFlore, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

LeFlore: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would hope that more people would take this under consideration. We're talking about people's lives. And in talking about people's lives, you know this is a very serious matter. I mean it really doesn't cost that much money. So let's give a few more green votes on the board."

Speaker Braun: "Representative Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I think it's silly not to try to override and succeed in overriding Senate Bill 1267, the Governor's veto. We're going to do this if we have to do it by line item for the Illinois Commerce Commission. I doubt that they would do it with General Revenue Funds anyway. So we will...if we don't get a sufficient number of votes, maybe we will just cut the Illinois Commerce Commission's budget. And we will find the money for what I consider a very important project that Representative Flowers has here. So I'd ask for a few more votes and just get the job done. Otherwise you're pulling the plug on these people."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Lady from St. Clair, Representative Younge. The Lady from Cook, Representative Davis."

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Davis: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. As a freshman Legislator, I find it interesting that a certain group of people are opposed to any legislation that is of a positive effect for the children. I find it interesting that these same Legislators are opposed to any legislation that helps the developmentally disabled. I find it interesting that these same Legislators are also opposed to anything that helps our elderly. And here again they are opposed to those who are on life support systems. I think the people who send them here ought to take a good hard look at what these people do support."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Clerk shall take the Roll. Take the record. On this question there are 64 voting 'aye', 46 voting 'no'. And the motion fails. Senate Bill 1266. Representative McNamara. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill (sic - motion)."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1266, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McNamara."

McNamara: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 1266 tried to answer an apparent problem we have in the mortgage industry. That is when you get a commitment or a file for a commitment for a loan, that they should within sixty days either give you the commitment, or say no and forget it and give your money back. The Governor's veto explains that the delay is not a feasible thing and that it would cause problems for both the borrower and the institution. I have to take exception to that because I have on the file that Germania Mortgage Corporation gives them money back nine-day approval

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guarantee. I guess they are under federal lending practices. If a mortgage corporation can give you a nine-day approval guarantee, I do not see why the savings and loan institutions in Illinois can't give you a sixty-day guarantee. We have all had constituents who have the problem. The constituents have reported to us that the mortgage institutions have been locking them up for a hundred to a hundred twenty days, et cetera. If they're looking for a mortgage here in Illinois, let's have a reasonable period to do it in sixty days, because if they do that... if we don't do this, the Federal Government will certainly step in and at some point foresee other situation that all institutions must give that guarantee. I urge the override of the Governor's veto."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has moved that the House override the veto of the Governor on Senate Bill 1266. And on that is there any discussion? The Gentleman...the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Well, Madam Speaker, I reluctantly rise to oppose the Gentleman's motion. I speak to you not only as Chairman of Financial Institutions' Committee but as an individual Legislator too. This does indeed leave some doubt as to whether it applies to federal savings and loan associations. And if it does not, it would be a terrible disadvantage to state charters. I think before we override the Governor on this issue, we should make doubly sure it does not put the state chartered savings and loan associations at a disadvantage. And I plan to vote no."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Piel."

Piel: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Somewhat to elaborate on the previous speaker's

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comments, I think the thoughts of the Sponsor of the motion are well intended, but I think what the problem that we have is many times unforeseen to the lending institution whether it be bank, saving loan, mortgage house, when certain situations arise that are beyond their control, this sixty-day time limit is exceeded. Many times, Ladies and Gentlemen, for a bank, savings and loan, mortgage house to get a report from a company, and lots of times the only way they can get it is through the mail. It's not so bad if they can get the initial information through computer, but lots of times they will not be able to get this information through computer. And it would have to come from a written report. This could take anywhere from forty...thirty to forty-five days to get the information back. And then beyond then, then they have to verify the person's credit, income and mortgage and loan history from different institutions and different businesses. Then at times what they have to do, especially when it comes to the income area, it takes anywhere from fifteen to thirty days because they have to send in written requests. Very, very seldom will a company verify a person's employment and income over the phone. They have to do it by written request. And we're talking about a time frame here that lots of times it would put the lending institution at a disadvantage. Now to sort of reiterate on what the previous speaker said. It... the Bill does not state, specifically state, chartered institutions. The innuendo is there that it is state chartered institutions which would definitely put them at a strong, strong disadvantage, because your federally chartered mortgage companies, banks and savings and loans would be exempt from this bill. I don't think that that was the intent of the Bill, but it does state basically that they'll be state chartered

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institutions which your federal ones would be exempt from. Ladies and Gentlemen, I think, you know, the name of the game is when a person is applying, they're applying to get this loan on a specific piece of property and what was going to happen is we're going to get to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth day and the person is going to be rejected. If this were to...if the Governor's override...veto is overridden, what's going to happen is the people are going to be rejected because of a lack of information. If they do not have all this information back where they cannot sit here and say yes we will make the loan to you, if they don't have it back, they're just going to reject the loan and tell the people that they can't give them the loan because of lack of information available, and it's still in the mail. So they would lose the loan, they would get their money back, but they would lose the loan. They're basically starting at square one. So I would ask at this time if we could give a 'no' vote on the override motion. Thank you."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Madam Speaker, I probably am not speaking directly to this issue, but we in the Legislature sometimes have to make public notice of problems that we see in government. And because it relates to this issue, I want all the Members of the House to be aware of what happened in my district. In my district I have a Northshore Savings and Loan Association. About a month ago a Northshore Savings and Loan Association from Wisconsin applied to do business in the State of Illinois. And the Commissioner approved and that actually is branching. In other words, they used an old 1893 law. I think the Commissioner did wrong

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myself. I have a vehicle that I want to put on a Bill if we get a banking Bill out. This is a very drastic situation that occurred. It is unfair to all the savings and loan associations in Illinois. They cannot branch in Wisconsin now. And they...the Association in Wisconsin had to make no public hearings or anything. This is a very, very critical situation that occurred. And I wanted the Members to be aware of it. This is also unfair to our Illinois banks. And I want to say it now because the Commissioner, I know, hears what is said on this House floor. Commissioner, I think you did wrong. You tell me you did it under your authority, and you couldn't do anything else. I think you did it improperly. And if need be, I'm even going to have an investigation of what was done and how it was done."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative McNamara."

McNamara: "Thank you. The arguments that we heard was that it would put the state chartered savings and loans associations at a disadvantage. Quite the contrary is true. It puts us at an advantage. We have the advantage of saying that a person will know whether or not they have their money within sixty days. Already we have seen from the ad in the Springfield paper that a federally chartered is going to give you a money back nine-day approval guarantee. That certainly would put our states at a disadvantage. What will happen is, the people will go to the state savings and loans first because they know they can get the answer. Because they know they can get those dollars. In the argument as far as it will put our lenders at a disadvantage, can you...an agreement according to this Bill can be agreed upon that should the paperwork be delayed, there is nothing in this Bill that says that the

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customer and the bank can't extend that agreement for an additional sixty days should that be the problem. It is a good consumer Bill. It is a good Bill for the people of our state. And people simply feel that if they are rejected only because they don't have the information, in reality what has occurred in many times across this state is that they have been rejected because the bank, savings and loan institution wishes to hold on to those consumer dollars and use those dollars. This is an excellent consumer issue to protect our people. I urge for the Governor's override."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has moved to override the veto of the Governor on Senate Bill 1266. The question is, 'Shall 12...Senate Bill 1266 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 45 voting 'aye', 46 voting 'no'. And the motion fails. Senate Bill 1384. Representative Van Duyne? The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Duyne. Mr. Clerk, read the motion."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1384, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Yes, thank you, Madam Speaker. This is a Bill that was...came out of Senator Rock's township study group, and it was presented to the Township... Counties and Township Committee where I became the Sponsor. And the belief is that the municipalities have the right to have a planning commission, that the counties have the right to have a planning commission and therefore the townships are kind

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of...sort of left out in the cold. The original Bill incorporated the mile and a half jurisdiction into other townships which we thought was a little bit unnecessary in that it gave somebody living in one end of the township a seven and a half mile jurisdiction in order to force the county board into a three-quarters majority vote. So we took that out, but we really didn't see any reason why that the townships would not be allowed to have a planning commission if they saw fit. Now the Governor's message of total veto, he said it was an overlapping and duplicative type exercise, but nevertheless, if you deny the townships the right to have a planning commission, it is a sort of a suppression of their rights also. So I see nothing wrong with it. It may be duplicative in one sense of the word, but it does give the townships a right to name some people to a planning commission and have some right to say what is going on within their township only. And I want to stress to you that we did take out the mile and a half jurisdiction into other people. So we don't see where it infringes on anybody other than their own right. And I would ask for your support...the Governor's veto notwithstanding. And I'd appreciate your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Gover...the veto on Senate Bill 1384. And on that is there any discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Let me first say that I don't necessarily care how the vote goes on this. If you have township people who want it and you feel that's a good reason to vote for it, that's fine. But strictly as a matter of public policy, I cannot imagine that this makes any sense at all. Counties currently have authority over unincorporated areas,

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municipalities currently have some authority over unincorporated areas that which is within a mile and a half of their borders. As the Governor observes, zoning law is already complex and not for the least because you have these overlapping authorities. This Bill would create a third overlapping authority. Townships which could plan and zone in unincorporated areas. Now the mile and a half may be proposed to be taken out or taken out, but that doesn't solve the inherent problem in giving a third party further jurisdiction over overlapping areas of authority currently in law. The trend in zoning should be away from this multiplicity of jurisdictions. It should be toward a simplification of that. And this is a step in the wrong direction. And if you don't feel that you have any political considerations, I'd ask you to consider a 'no' vote."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Gentleman from Will to close."

Van Duyne: "Yes. Representative McCracken, in our area of the state, what you said was true. Cook County, Will County, some of the most...more populated areas, or urban areas of the state, it's true. But when you get away from the metropolitan area of Chicago, you run into a highly rural section of our real estate. And it covers miles and miles and miles of empty space where there really is no jurisdiction. Sure the county does have its right to zone, but you made a misstatement, I believe, where you say it's a duplicative effort in the sense that they do have the right to zone and they do not. As of now the county makes the zoning. All the township...the township really has no representation as a bonafide structure. The cities do, the counties do, but the townships don't. And even though it's not very important in the urban areas, when you get a

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little bit further out of the Chicago area, it does become a popular issue and one, maybe necessarily duplicative, but also necessary. So I think the people from downstate may want this. It's not important to the people in the urban areas as I said. But in the rural areas it does become a kind of an important tool for the townships to have some say over what their...over their own destinies. So I would appreciate an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has...the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1384 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 75 voting 'aye', 23 voting 'no'. This motion having received the required three-fifths majority is adopted. Representative Parcells, for what reason do you seek recognition?"

Parcells: "Madam Speaker, could you please record me as 'aye' on that?"

Speaker Braun: "The record will reflect your intention to vote 'aye'. Senate Bill 1393. Representative Hannig? Mr. Clerk, read the motion."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1393, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman from Macoupin."

Hannig: "Yes, thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. Senate Bill 1393 would create the Toxic Waste Strike Force. And a little bit predictably it was vetoed by the Governor, because he felt that it would be a great idea but it would not be a program that he felt we could fund under the current fiscal situation. But the fact is that in those areas, for example, like Los Angeles County where they've

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already set up their own strike force, the program has generated that agency over \$2,000,000 in fines and penalties during the first two years of operation. And by comparison in Illinois for all the time that we've enforced our laws, we've generated only \$366,000. So obviously it's apparent that a well-run, well-operated Toxic Waste Strike Force not only can help the citizens of the State of Illinois to have a safer, cleaner environment, but it can also generate the additional monies that will be necessary to run the operation. So this Bill has already been overridden in the Senate with 38 positive votes and today I would ask for your support so that we can override it in the House and make this Illinois law. Appreciate your 'yes' vote."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has moved to override the Governor's veto on Senate Bill 1393. On that is there any discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Braun: "She (sic - he) indicates she (sic - he) will."

McCracken: "Representative, there is currently in existence what's known as a Hazmin Unit as a part of the State Police. Is that right?"

Hannig: "Yes, I'm familiar with that."

McCracken: "And that function is to investigate criminal violations of the EPA and other related statutes. Is that correct?"

Hannig: "I think so."

McCracken: "Okay. Would you agree then that what you propose is in large part a duplication of this unit that's already in existence?"

Hannig: "Well, this Bill would bring the Illinois EPA, the State Police agency that you talked about, the Attorney General's

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Office, local State's Attorneys and basically all the groups together in an effort to try to provide one Toxic Waste Strike Force in the state. So the State Police would only be a part of it."

McCracken: "Okay. It's correct also though isn't it that in fact there already is this cooperation among those agencies? Isn't there already known as a Chem-Hit Task Force which is composed of the Cook County State's Attorney, State Police, Attorney General and the EPA?"

Hannig: "Well, that may be true, Representative. I'm...I can't say for sure."

McCracken: "Okay. To the Bill, Madam Speaker. This appears to be duplicative of a program already in existence. There is an...there has been a price tag put to this, but this relates only to the State Police and does not relate to those other units of government which would be included in Representative Hannig's Bill. And that price tag is over 1.3 million dollars. In light of the fact that it is already duplicative of a function that the State Police currently provide and in light of the fact that there already is on the books this example of cooperation among the various agencies described in this Bill, I submit that that is duplicative of...of what is already the case. And I think that given the price tag and the duplicative nature of this proposal that we should not endorse it."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Morrow."

Morrow: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. I rise in support of Senate Bill 1393. This is one of the few Bills that we have a chance to vote on that will gain revenue for us. All of the other Bills that we have voted on have been to take away revenue. One of the previous people to get up to rise against the Bill stated about the

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cost. If our EPA or IEPA was doing its job, they would collect or assess fines to more than cover the cost of this program. As Representative Hannig stated, in Los Angeles County alone they levied over \$2,000,000 worth of fines over the last three years. Here over the last three years, we've only levied \$366,000 in fines. We've only been able to collect \$280,000 in fines. This Bill has the...Fraternal Order of Police has asked the Governor to sign this Bill into law. They sent him a letter in August. He vetoed it. I urge that we vote to override the Governor's veto on this Bill, because of the fact that we need to send a message out to those who have these dump sites that we will not tolerate this type of condition here. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Macoupin to close. Representative Hannig."

Hannig: "Yes, thank you, Madam Speaker, Members of the House. In closing, the argument against this proposal was that there is already such an agency in existence, but my question would be is if there's such an agency and such cooperation, why do they have such lax enforcement of the law? Why have we only received \$366,000 in fines? Why can't the whole State of Illinois generate even what Los Angeles can generate if there's such good cooperation? The truth is that here in Illinois we don't have a coordinated strike force. We don't have people who are aggressively pursuing toxic waste polluters. What we have is a patchwork network that sometimes works and sometimes does not. What this Bill would do is provide overall coordination and provide for a total effort in an area that is very important to us as a state. So I say today if you believe that it's important that we prosecute and catch the toxic waste

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dumpers in the State of Illinois, if you feel that it's important that we have a safe, clean environment for the next generation, and if you think that it's important that we can generate additional fees for the State Treasury, for all these reasons, you should be voting 'yes' for this Bill. This Bill's supported by the labor groups in this state, by environmental groups and the Illinois Public Action Council. All these groups feel that it's important. And I would ask for you to share with us and vote 'yes' for this proposal."

Speaker Braun: "The question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 1393 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding?' All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 66 voting 'aye', 42 voting 'no'. Representative Martinez, for reason do you seek recognition? Representative Martinez would like to be recorded as voting 'aye'. Representative Panayotovich like to be recorded as voting 'aye'. Is there anyone else seeking recognition? Yes, Representative Slater? Representative Slater would like to be recorded as voting 'no'. Further changes? Representative Countryman, for what reason do you seek recognition? The Gentleman would like to be recorded as voting 'no'. Further changes? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 66 voting 'aye', 44 voting 'no'. And the motion fails. Senate Bill 1412. Representative O'Connell? Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk Leone: "I move that the House concur with the Senate in the passage of Senate Bill 1412, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative

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O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Senate Bill 1412 raises the maximum sentence for first degree murder from 40 years to 60 years and increases the maximum extended term sentence for murder from 80 years to 100 years. Now, first degree murder, the elements of first degree murder are that the act be intentional and that it be done with knowledge that it will cause death or great bodily harm. The elements for extended term sentence for murder are that it was done in an extremely heinous or heinous and brutal fashion. The only reason, justification that the Governor has given for vetoing Senate Bill 1412 was a prognosis on his part that it would increase cost for the Department of Correction. And that there would be more length in terms in prison. Now mindful of the Governor's concern for budgetary restrictions, I think there is an equally compelling responsibility on our part to make certain that the judges who are rendering these sentences for convicted murderers, I underline convicted murderers, are given a greater latitude. My understanding are that in the last year, 25% of those individuals who were convicted of first degree murder were given the uppermost maximum penalty, that is of 40 years. Now that's one out of every four individuals that are convicted of first degree murder are given the maximum sentence. It would seem to me that that is evidence that we are not giving our judges sufficient latitude so that these penalties can be enhanced. You must remember that individuals who are convicted of murder are qualified for parole within one-half the period of time that they serve. So it's conceivable that an individual who is convicted of first degree murder and given a 20 year sentence can be freed and on parole in 10 years time. Similarly, that individual that received the maximum

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penalty of 40 years for an act where there was an intentional act on the part of the perpetrator to kill someone, and in fact does kill someone, they can be out on the streets in 20 years. So that 20 year old murderer can theoretically be out on the streets when he is 40 years of age. I think that we all owe it to the citizens of this state and our constituencies to at least provide some greater latitude for the judges for extending their terms. I'll be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Braun: "Is there any discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Klemm."

Klemm: "Will the Speaker... or will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Braun: "He indicates he will yield."

Klemm: "What was the Governor's reason for totally vetoing this particular Bill, Representative O'Connell?"

O'Connell: "Well, as I said, it was the prediction that it would require a greater cost for the Department of Corrections."

Klemm: "In what way?"

O'Connell: "I'm sorry?"

Klemm: "In what way? How would it increase the cost of the Department of Corrections?"

O'Connell: "He estimates that it would result in an 18% increase in the length of stay for those affected, that is first degree murderers and murderers convicted of a heinous murder, that it would require a new 750 bed prison over a 3 year period beginning in 1993. Now that's his prediction."

Klemm: "So in other words, we probably could have saved the state money if we turn all those people who are convicted of first degree murder free. Would that be correct?"

O'Connell: "Precisely."

Klemm: "And I don't think anybody in the General Assembly would be prepared to save tax dollars by turning convicted

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criminals of first degree murder free. Would you think we would have that much common sense not to...to at least reject that, right?"

O'Connell: "I would think... I would hope we'd have enough common sense not to do that."

Klemm: "So we're...then we're really debating whether how much we want to spend to protecting the public from convicted murderers and trying to balance the budget or if we should really depend on protecting the citizenry to the fullest extent of the law. Isn't that correct?"

O'Connell: "Well, I think we are acting upon a projection, Representative. And I think that the projections of the Governor may or may not be correct. What we are dealing with, that we're certain of, is the reality that crime in the streets is rampant in many areas of the state."

Klemm: "Well, from my side of it, I tend to agree with you and I think we should be overriding the Governor's veto on this. I don't think he can put a dollars and cents in protecting our citizens and I commend you for it. Thank you."

O'Connell: "Thank you."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Chair recognizes the Lady...the Gentle...the Lady from Lake, Representative Stern."

Stern: "Madam Speaker and Members of the House, I believe that there is a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee meeting now on the question of sentencing, which will hope to bring some consistency to the hodge-podge of laws now on the books. And I would urge us not to keep adding little increments to every crime, however dreadful, and this is certainly heinous in the interest of protecting the public. Let's let the subcommittee meet and give us its results and we can bring standards and consistency to the laws of Illinois on sentencing. I think that is of the greatest

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importance. And though I have all kinds of respect for the Sponsor, I urge you to vote 'no' on this for the time being."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Braun: "He indicates he will."

Cullerton: "Representative O'Connell, Representative Klemm's questions confused me a little bit. Is this Bill designed to correct a situation where murderers are going free and that this Bill is designed to keep murderers from going free?"

O'Connell: "Well... I think what it... what it... what it does do is it expands the period of time in which they'd have to stay in a prison and therefore, limit the amount of individuals who would be out on parole at a relatively short period of time."

Cullerton: "I see. So, it's your understanding then that the purpose of this Bill is to keep people in prison for a longer period of time?"

O'Connell: "For those people that are convicted of first degree murder or murder for an extended term."

Cullerton: "So do you agree with the Governor's assessment that this would in... cause an 18% increase in the length of stay for those prisoners affected?"

O'Connell: "I don't think that you can give any empirical numbers as to what it will cost. I think clearly, and in further response to your question, that the logic would follow that you are keeping people in prison longer and that, yes indeed, it would be somewhat of an additional cost to society."

Cullerton: "Yeah, in other words, the purpose of the Bill is to

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keep people in prison longer so if it didn't keep people in prison any longer then it wouldn't have any effect. So, the question is how many... how many... what percentage increase in the length of stay do you predict this Bill will... that you're trumpeting here, would result in? How many more... what percent increase would we have in the length of stay in your opinion as the Sponsor of the Bill?"

O'Connell: "Well, as the Sponsor of the Bill, I am not in a position to give you any figures to base your vote on."

Cullerton: "Assuming, arguendo, that the Governor's predictions are correct, and that it does increase by 18% the length of stay for those prisoners affected, is it... would it be true then that we would need a new 750 bed prison?"

O'Connell: "I can't answer that. That's his allegation. That's not mine."

Cullerton: "Okay. So, assuming for the sake of argument that we would need a new 750 bed prison, I understand that, I think just a few days ago, we broke ground on a new prison that is 750 beds. And I understand that it cost \$40,000,000 to pay for that prison. Does that sound like a reasonable figure to you for the cost of a 750 dollar... 750 bed prison?"

O'Connell: "Well, first of all, I think, whether that's reasonable for the cost of a prison, I don't know. It would depend on the size of the prison and how many..."

Cullerton: "Basically, what you're saying though is that, you think this is an important enough Bill that even if it does cost \$40,000,000 for a new prison, it's still worthwhile?"

O'Connell: "Well, capital development is going on throughout the state all the time, whether it be for prisons, for schools, or whatever. I think that there's a compelling interest on the part of society to keep convicted murderers in prison for a longer period of time. And that the cost, the cost

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to society is accordingly. And in terms of your figures, the Department of Corrections, themselves, say that the cost of a 750 bed prison would be, over a period of 3 years and would not begin until 1992. So, we're not talking about an immediate cost factor. Certainly, there's going to have to be prisons built eventually, simply through attrition."

Cullerton: "Alright now let me ask you about this extended term, how this thing works. Apparently if someone is sentenced to first degree murder, the... right now, the maximum sentence is 40 years, but they can be sentenced under what's called an extended term. Is that right?"

O'Connell: "That's correct."

Cullerton: "Under what circumstances is someone eligible to be sentenced to an extended term?"

O'Connell: "Alright. First of all, if he has... when a defendant is convicted of a felony, and it doesn't just have to be murder, but if he was convicted within the past ten years of a greater class felony, that is one element to wherein the extended term could occur. Secondly, if the offense was accompanied by exceptionally brutal or heinous behavior indicative of wanton cruelty. So when a child is abducted and brutally murdered that clearly would qualify that defendant for an extended term, which presently is 60 years. This Bill would raise that to 80 years."

Cullerton: "Hell, I think that the extended term maximum is 80 years now, isn't it? And this Bill raises it to 100?"

O'Connell: "I'm sorry. You're right. It's 80 years and it raises it to 100 years."

Cullerton: "Okay. So, do you know what percentage of people who are convicted of first degree murder are eligible for the extended term?"

O'Connell: "Hell, we know what the...those that actually received

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it. I have no figures as to who are eligible. I'm sorry. Yeah. In fiscal year '86, 153 were extended... were given extended sentences."

Cullerton: "They were sentenced to it. But, there is perhaps a lot more that were eligible that did not receive it."

O'Connell: "Well, that may be true. But one thing is important to remember, that there is a range. So you can be convicted of extended murder and given an extended term and that can range from 40 to 80 years now."

Cullerton: "Right. Okay, Madam Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, just to the... briefly to the Bill. At least I can give the Governor credit for being consistent. He has vetoed Bills this Session based on the cost that they would incur on the state. And I certainly have no problem with supporting an increase in the minimum for these sentences. Normally, as long as you're willing to also realize it's going to result in a lot of costs. The prison system right now is overcrowded. So even under the current law, there's not enough beds. So I would suggest to you that if we need a new \$40,000,000 prison right now, this Bill would require us to build a second one. I didn't think that we had that much money around. But if we do, when you vote for things like this, you have to realize that you have to pay for it later on. And if you don't think you want to end up spending \$40,000,000 for a new prison, then you might not want to vote for the Bill."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I rise in support of the Bill. And I agree that there are cost implications. But they're not going to happen in this period of a budget crisis. Any cost implications are many years down the line. We're not talking about new beds being used up,

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we're only talking about those beds being used for longer periods of time. Certainly, the turnover is going to be less. But only over a very long period of time. We're talking about people who are going to be sentenced to a term which is now up to 60 years to a term up to 100 years. Now they're not going to serve all that of course, but the practical effect is not going to be felt immediately. This Bill does not implicate any cost considerations in the current or... in the current budget or even budgets in the next few years. I do admit that this is going to be a cost factor. I think it's going to be a marginal cost factor. And I think that the public policy and the importance of protecting society against these perpetrators is something which is very justified and we should support."

Speaker Braun: "Is there further discussion? There being none, the Gentleman from Cook to close, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Just in closing, I think we do have to consider a couple of factors. First of all, as Representative McCracken has said and has been stated in this debate, any requirements for a new prison, even according to the Department of Corrections' own figures, would not occur until 1992. So what we're talking about in terms of the specifics as to cost, we're talking of projections. The Governor is projecting. The Department of Corrections is making projections. But we're dealing in reality today. And the reality is that the incidence of violent crime in this state is not on the wane. It is on the increase. We have to give our judges a much greater latitude to address these heinous and violent crimes that are being perpetrated on our citizens on a daily basis. And if we can keep an individual in prison 10 or 20 years

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longer than what is presently the case, then I think it's incumbent upon us to do so. And in terms of the cost factors, we don't know for certain what the cost factors are in terms of dollars. We're going to need a new prison eventually anyhow. That won't occur at least until 1992. But we do know that the cost in terms of daily lives is significant now. And we must do something about it. And I ask for the override of 1412."

Speaker Braun: "The Gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 1412, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. All in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Representative Breslin in the Chair."

Speaker Breslin: "Seventy-one votes are required. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 88 voting 'aye', 22 voting 'no' and 2 voting 'present'. This motion having received the required three-fifths majority, the motion is adopted. Ladies and Gentlemen, that completes the Regular Calendar under Total Veto Motions. We are now going to House Calendar Supplemental #1. Senate Bill 714. Representative Barnes and O'Connell. Who is going to present this Bill? Representative Barnes? This Bill is on Third Reading, Mr. Clerk. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 714. A Bill for an Act in relation to civic centers. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 714 originally had dealt with the I&M Heritage Canal. It has been amended, and I believe that it addresses the Moline area which is Representative Sieben's district. Is he on the floor? I thought perhaps he would like to handle this. Well, thank you very much, Representative Leverenz. I would like then to defer since

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we have had several meetings on this particular Bill. And we have come to a compromise, and I will defer to Representative DeJaegher. Since it's his district."

DeJaegher: "Consideration. As Jane explained, this Bill has been put in the proper form. We have discussed this Bill previously. I believe that the Bill for all intents and purposes is now an agreed Bill. And I do want to express my appreciation on how we were able to resolve this particular problem. And as I said before, the Bill has been debated adequately before. Hopefully that you will give us a green vote. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 714 on Third Reading. Is there any further discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall Senate Bill 714 pass?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. Bill requires seventy-one votes for passage. Take the Roll Call, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 110 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and 2 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the required extraordinary majority, passes. The next Bill on the same Calendar under the Order of Non-concurrences is Senate Bill 961. Representative Hoffman and Cowlishaw. Representative Cowlishaw, in the absence...Representative Cowlishaw? In the absence of Representative Hoffman, I would ask you to handle this Bill. I understand that you intend to refuse to recede from the House Amendments to this Bill. Representative...Representative Cowlishaw is handling the Bill as a hyphenated Sponsor. Senate Bill 961. Representative Cowlishaw."

Cowlishaw: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I'm sorry about the delay. I move to nonconcur in Senate Amendment #1 to Senate Bill 961."

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Speaker Breslin: "The Lady has moved to refuse to recede from the House Amendments to Senate Bill 961. And on that question is there any discussion? Here...the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Would you yield for a question?"

Speaker Breslin: "The Lady will yield for a question."

Cullerton: "What are those Amendments that we're refusing to concur with?"

Cowlshaw: "I'm trying to find them, Representative. If you'll just give me a moment."

Cullerton: "I think there was Amendment #1. Only one Amendment was adopted as I recall."

Cowlshaw: "I believe that House Amendment #1, which it was adopted by a voice vote, allows local governments to request the Illinois Department of Transportation to perform ground water studies in addition to traffic impact studies."

Cullerton: "And that seems to you like a good idea and we shouldn't back away from it?"

Cowlshaw: "I think it's an excellent idea."

Cullerton: "And that's why you're refusing to non....you're..."

Cowlshaw: "That is correct."

Cullerton: "...to recede from it."

Cowlshaw: "That is correct."

Cullerton: "Okay. Well I'll go along with you on that. I think it's a good idea."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you, John."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any further discussion? The question is, 'Shall the House refuse to recede from the House Amendments to Senate Bill 961?' All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it. And the House refuses to recede from the House Amendments to Senate Bill 961. The next

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Bill is Senate Bill 1377. Representative Young. 1377. Senate Bill 1377. The Gentleman wishes it to be out of the record. Ladies and Gentlemen, going to the Order of Conference Committee Reports, which appear on the back side of Supplemental Calendar #1, appears Senate Bill 822. Representative Countryman. Proceed, Sir. Representative Countryman. Countryman."

Countryman: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 822, does two things. The report recommends that the Senate concur in House Amendment #1 and that the Bill be further amended as follows: It provides that a trustee given notice of an account under an existing Section of the notice of accounting is liable to the trust beneficiaries for any breach of fiduciary duty by the trustee in connection with the account. The underlying Bill says, and it clears up a point in some case law that's been somewhat confusing to trustees, that a trustee...excuse me, that an executor of an estate only has to give notice to a trustee and not to a beneficiary, unless that beneficiary possesses a present vested interest and is not an heir and legatee in the estate. So the language that's been added in the Conference Committee Report was originally in the Senate version of the Bill. We have now amended it and they have concurred in the Senate Amendment #1...or in the House Amendment #1. I recommend the adoption of this report."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved that the House accept Conference Committee Report #1, to Senate Bill 822. And on that question is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall the House adopt the First Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 822?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. This is final passage. The record, Mr. Clerk. On this

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question there are 112 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. This Bill having received the required Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. On Senate Bill 1326. Representative Ronan is the Sponsor. Representative Ronan. Is the Gentleman in the chamber? With leave of the Body, I'll take that out of the record and come back to it when we can. Under Speaker's Table.... Yes, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you. I know that we're moving in agreement in lots of matters, but why don't we just go through the calendar instead of jumping around?"

Speaker Breslin: "Because there is not agreement on some of the other matters. Unless you..."

McCracken: "Well, let's call them and vote them up or down. We're all set."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative McCracken..."

McCracken: "Do we expect to reach agreement? Is that it?"

Speaker Breslin: "I think that's what they're working on."

McCracken: "Okay."

Speaker Breslin: "So, under Speaker's Table, House Resolution 825. Representative LeFlore. Would you read that Resolution? Representative LeFlore."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 825, creates a bipartisan special home Committee on inmate rights. Rules Committee recommends be adopted."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative LeFlore. This is your Resolution, Sir. It has already been read."

LeFlore: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. House Resolution 825 will create an Investigation Committee, a bipartisan Investigation Committee to investigate the penal institutions. This Committee will consist of eight members, four appointed by the Majority Leader and four by the Minority Leader. I find that this Committee is

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necessary, because we have some activities going on in our penal institutions that is not really conducive to the....."

Speaker Breslin: "Excuse me, Representative LeFlore. Again, there is a request that the Bill (sic) be taken out of the record and we will come back to it."

LeFlore: "Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative Ronan has returned to the chamber. With leave of the Body, I'll go back to Senate Bill 322 under Conference Committee Reports. Excuse me, that was Senate Bill 1326 under Conference Committee Reports. Representative Ronan."

Ronan: "Thank you, Madam Speaker and Members of the House. I move that the House accept the First Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 1326. This is a legislation that we've worked on with the Attorney General's Office to clean up some of the abuses in the travel industry. There's numerous cases pending right now in the Illinois court system concerning travel agencies that misrepresent what they provide the consumer in this state. And I feel this legislation is going to go a long way in improving an industry that needs more regulation at the present time. Be glad to answer any questions concerning the Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved that we adopt the First Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 1326. And on that question, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yeah, Representative Ronan, what does the Conference Committee Report do? I mean, what do it do?"

Ronan: "We had some minor changes that we wanted to put in the legislation. They were recommendations that came forth from the travel industry."

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Terzich: "Did you check with Representative Capparelli?"

Ronan: "Yes, I did."

Terzich: "Does he approve of this?"

Ronan: "Absolutely."

Terzich: "Okay."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Dupage, Representative
McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Since we're calling the
Bill, is this something we've all agreed to?"

Ronan: "Yes."

Speaker Breslin: "We've agreed to call it."

McCracken: "Okay."

Speaker Breslin: "Members should vote their conscience."

McCracken: "But, I'm just trying to figure out, you know, the
movements we're making on the calendar. You said we're
moving around because there are agreed Bills. Is this an
agreed Bill?"

Speaker Breslin: "No, Sir. This is an agreed... it... there is
an agreement to call this Bill."

McCracken: "Oh, is that what we refer to..."

Speaker Breslin: "Members..."

McCracken: "...when we say there's an agreement, that we agree to
call it or that we agree to pass it?"

Speaker Breslin: "That I am not sure, Sir."

McCracken: "Okay."

Speaker Breslin: "I make no recommendations to this Assembly as
the Chair."

McCracken: "Okay. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "He will."

McCracken: "This is a June 30th Conference Committee Report and
the Republican Senators didn't sign it. I'm sure the
answer to that is they weren't given an opportunity, right,
in the haste of the moment?"

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Ronan: "To my knowledge, Representative, they were tired."

McCracken: "Okay."

Ronan: "And I think, let me check, I think that Senator DeAngelis's pen wasn't working."

McCracken: "Okay."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative..."

McCracken: "No, no, I'm not done."

Speaker Breslin: "Oh."

McCracken: "Has the Senate already passed this? Was this voted on in June, by the Senate?"

Ronan: "Yes, it was."

McCracken: "And they..."

Ronan: "In fact, it came out overwhelmingly and Senator DeAngelis's pen is now working, if you're concerned about that."

McCracken: "Okay. Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I rise in support of Senate Bill 1326. This Conference Committee represents an agreement between the Attorney General and the legitimate travel industry. It does not apply to travel agents who are members in good standing of the airline reporting corporation and are officially appointed by an air or sea carrier to sell transportation and write transportation tickets. Those individual and reputable travel agents are already under regulatory control and this does not apply to them. It also does not apply to tour operators who are bonded and have liability insurance to protect consumers from defaults and insure what they will get in refunds. So in effect, this imposes no burdens on the legitimate travel agent, but is directed at the scams perpetrated by fast buck travel sales promoters who offer too good to be true

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vacation packages that are neither good nor true. It's modeled after a California law. And in light of some of the revelations of late of these fast buck artists, I think Senate Bill 1326...is, is well deserving of our positive vote."

Speaker Breslin: "There being no further discussion the question is, 'Shall Senate... shall the House adopt the First Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 1326?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. This is final passage. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 114 voting 'aye', none voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. And the House does adopt the First Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 1326. Under the Order of Motions on this page, appears House Resolution 662 by Representative O'Connell. Representative O'Connell. Do you wish to proceed with this Resolution? A motion on this Resolution? Yes. Read the motion, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move to discharge State Government Administration from further consideration and advance to the Speaker's Table."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Could you take it out of the record please, Madam Speaker?"

Speaker Breslin: "Out of the record. Representative O'Connell is now recognized again on House Resolution 662."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Some time ago, the Governor in an effort to adhere to budgetary restrictions, had some layoffs in the Department of Revenue. And while the layoffs may appear to be a responsible budgetary act, the people that were laid off were those Revenue employees who are... were given the mandate to collect delinquent taxes. It seems to me that if we are trying to make

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certain budget cuts, we should make every possible effort to enhance revenues. In 1984, \$830,000,000 remained unpaid and uncollected. In 1985, the total of uncollected and unpaid taxes increased to 847,000,000. In 1986, the total was up to \$906,000,000. That's \$906,000,000, almost \$1,000,000,000 this year, that remains uncollected. Now, \$1,000,000,000 could satisfy the \$62,000,000 that the schools want, could satisfy the 10,000,000 that Mental Health wants, could satisfy the money that day care wants. All of the needs that have been presented to us during this Veto Session and this past legislative session, all those fiscal needs could be met if we were only able to collect the money that is rightfully due the state. So what did we do, the Department of Revenue do? They discharged 200 of the people that are mandated to seek out and collect those unpaid taxes. I submit, Ladies and Gentlemen, that that is not a very prudent thing to do. And it is counterproductive. Now, you may ask, well what will it cost to bring back those people? The cost is \$2,000,000. Now, on its face, I would probably share many of your objections to spending another \$2,000,000. But this is not an expenditure. This is a needed investment. If we want to get a return on the uncollected and unpaid tax, which can, with vigorous collection attempts, can be resolved in terms of bringing the money back to us, we need to invest the 2,000,000 to collect almost one billion, billion dollars. I would ask you to join with me in a Resolution, urging that those 200 revenue collectors be brought back to the payroll and do what they were hired to do, collect the millions and almost billions of dollars that are unpaid. I would ask for your support in this House Resolution 662."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved to discharge State Government Administration from further consideration of

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House Resolution 662 and advance this Bill (sic) to the Order of the Speaker's Table. Is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall the House, by use of the Attendance Roll Call, discharge the State Government Administration Committee of House... further consideration on House Resolution 662 and advance this Bill (sic) to the Speaker's Table?' All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And this Bill (sic) will be discharged from the Committee and placed on the Order of the Speaker's Table. Representative O'Connell, had you intended to call this Bill (sic) immediately, on the Speaker's Table? This Resolution rather? The Bill (sic) is now... you were recognized to present a motion."

O'Connell: "Certainly. Yes."

Speaker Breslin: "Mr. Clerk, can he proceed without having a... it on the Calendar? Okay. Does the Gentleman have leave for immediate consideration of House Resolution 662? Hearing no objection, the Gentleman has leave. Read the Resolution, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 662, offered by Representative O'Connell."

Speaker Breslin: "Representative O'Connell. Representative O'Connell, you're going to have to tell us what this Resolution does and convince us to vote for it."

O'Connell: "Okay, as I just said in my earlier diatribe, we are bringing back those 200...we are encouraging the Governor and the Director of the Department of Revenue to hire back those 200 employees that were employed by the Department of Revenue for the purposes of collecting unpaid and uncollected taxes. As I stated earlier, there is nearly \$1,000,000,000 in the State of Illinois that remains uncollected and unpaid. The people that were mandated to

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collect those monies, were 200 employees of the Department of Revenue that were laid off during the spring of this year, in an effort to curb the budgetary problems. I would submit, and I said it earlier, that we are not expending the money to bring them back, but we are investing the money in order to bring back the... almost \$1,000,000,000 that remains uncollected."

Speaker Breslin: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of House Resolution 662. And on that question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Breslin: "He indicates he will."

McCracken: "Representative, what was the cause of these layoffs? They occurred before the end of the last fiscal year, before we had adjourned, is that right?"

O'Connell: "I believe that's correct."

McCracken: "And they were done in anticipation of a reduced budget for the current fiscal year?"

O'Connell: "That is my understanding. Yes."

McCracken: "And in fact, after the veto and as far as we know, there has been no change to date that lesser amount was in fact ultimately appropriated?"

O'Connell: "I'm sorry, Representative. They were laid off this year, not last year. So, this fiscal year."

McCracken: "Okay. The notice was given before the beginning of the fiscal year when they were laid off, at or about the beginning of the new fiscal year. And that was done because in the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, those 200 employees could not be accommodated, is that right?"

O'Connell: "That is my understanding, that this fiscal year budget could not accommodate 200 people."

McCracken: "And if we... well say the Governor were to take us to

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heart on this and reinstate the employees, where would he get the money to pay them?"

O'Connell: "Well, I think he would get the money from the money that is presently owed the state now."

McCracken: "Okay. Thank you. To the Bill (sic)."

Speaker Breslin: "Proceed."

McCracken: "It's a very appealing position, that if we bring back the 200 people we will get a billion dollars on a relatively modest investment. But there's no direct correlation between the number of employees and the amount of money recovered. Certainly there is some man hours involved and to that extent there may be a relationship between the two. But it isn't true that just because you bring them back you're going to necessarily recover a billion more dollars. A lot of those dollars are in litigation. And the manpower does not necessarily speed up the litigation. It's an advisory Resolution. I understand it has some political value. I just observe that it just isn't that important to the state."

Speaker Breslin: "Is there any further discussion? Hearing none, the question is, 'Shall House Resolution 662 be adopted?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote... excuse me, Representative O'Connell, to close."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Madam Speaker. I think it's important to point out that the revenue collectors collect according to recent audits. Three times the amount of money that we are spending on salary. So the ratio is 3 to 1 that we're collecting. So there is a return on this investment. So I would ask for your support."

Speaker Breslin: "The question is, 'Shall the House adopt House Resolution 662?' All those in favor vote 'aye', all those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is open. This Bill (sic) requires a majority of those voting on the question in

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order to be adopted. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 82 voting 'aye', 30 voting 'no' and 2 voting 'present'. And House Resolution 662 is adopted. Representative Van Dyne, for what reason do you rise?"

Van Dyne: "Thank you, Madam Speaker, for an announcement. I have some copies of some speeches for Veterans Day, November the 11th. One has to do with education and one has to do with the pride of the Legionnaires and the Veterans. And if anyone needs copies of these, I have them on my desk. So feel free to come by and take one, or two."

Speaker Giglio: "For what purpose does Representative Wojcik seek recognition? Representative Wojcik, the Lady from Cook, do you seek recognition? Ladies and Gentlemen, on Supplemental Calendar #1, appears Senate Bill 1115. Representative Braun. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill. 1155."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1155, amends the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Braun."

Braun: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The underlying Bill here and the underlying issue of the Conference Committee Report, is one that I hope you will...we will pass unanimously from this House when it is properly presented before us. However, this version of the Conference Committee Report still has a technical defect in it and so I'm going to ask all of you to support me in rejecting this Conference Committee Report, this iteration of the Conference Committee Report, so that we can have a second one prepared. It is simply a technical matter. There is no disagreement over the substance of the Bill. There is no disagreement or opposition as far as I'm aware, to the substance of the Bill. It is simply a technical matter that needs to be cleaned up. And I'd like to have

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this Conference Committee Report rejected and a Second Conference Committee appointed."

Speaker Giglio: "Further discussion? Hearing none, the question is, all those in favor of the First Conference Committee Report being rejected, say 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and the First Conference Committee Report is rejected and a Second Conference Committee Rep...Conference be called. Requested. On Supplemental Calendar #1, appears Senate Bill 916. Representative Olson. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 916, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation of fishing, hunting and trapping. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Olson."

Olson: "Mr. Speaker, I move the House refuse to adopt the First Conference Committee Report and that a second...and request a second Conference Committee."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman asks that the House reject the First Conference Committee Report and a Second Conference Committee be accepted. On that question, all those in favor...appointed. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it and the First Conference Committee Report is rejected and a Second Conference Committee be appointed."

Olson: "Thank you."

Speaker Giglio: "On Supp...Calendar, Supplemental 2, appears House Bill 1923. Representative Steczo. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1923. Motion. I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place on the calendar on the Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Reports."

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Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I would just move to take House Bill 1923 from the table and place on the Order of Conference Committee Reports. I believe that there is no opposition to this motion and I would ask for an affirmative vote."

Speaker Giglio: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I concur in the motion. It is my understanding from Representative Steczo and from Representative McNamara, that they will delete from the final version the 'Robbins' bail-out portion of the Bill and that's agreeable to us."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman asks that House Bill 1923 be taken from the table and suspend Rule 79 and place on the calendar on Speaker's Table, on Order of Conference Committee Report. Do we have leave for the Attendance Roll Call? Leave. Leave is granted and the Bill will be so reported. Introductions, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2909, offered by Representative Keane, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2910, Kulas, a Bill for an Act to designate a day to be observed as Ukranian-American Day. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2911, Lang, et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2912, Farley, et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2913, Keane, et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to increases in property tax levies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2914, Capparelli, et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to increased property tax levies. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2915, Panayotovitch, et al,

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a Bill for an Act in relation to tax rate procedures of municipalities over 500,000 inhabitants. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Matijevich. Is Matijevich in the chamber? Would you please come to the podium, please? Representative Matijevich. The House will come to order. On page 6 of the Calendar, on Motions, appears House Bill 2852. Representative Frederick. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 2852 on the calendar, Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Report. Motion by Representative Virginia Frederick."

Speaker Giglio: "You heard the motion. Take from the table, suspend Rule 79 and place on the Calendar on the Speaker's Table on the Order of Conference Committee Reports. On that question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken. Hearing none...No discussion. Is there leave to adopt...to use the Attendance Roll Call? Hearing none, leave is granted. The motion is adopted. On Supplemental #2, appears House Bill 2712. Representative Wolf. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 2712 on the calendar under Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Reports."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House Bill 2712 be taken from the table and suspend Rule 79 and place on the calendar under Speaker's Table, on the Order of Conference Committee Reports. Any discussion? Hearing none, leave to use the Attendance Roll Call? Leave is granted. House Bill 2712 be so reported. Representative Matijevich, would you please come to the podium? Supplemental #2, appears House Bill 1055. Mr. Clerk read the Bill."

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Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 1055 on the calendar, Order of Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from LaSalle, Representative Breslin."

Breslin: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I intend to move to take this Bill from the table and then ask for immediate consideration of this Conference Committee Report. It is a Bill which passed the Senate as a Conference Committee Report, came over to the House and we adjourned before we had time to consider it. I do intend, once the Bill gets to us, to move that we do not accept the First Conference Committee Report and ask for a Second Conference Committee. So with that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I would move that we take House Bill 1055 from the table and put this Bill on the Order of the Speaker's Table and ask for immediate consideration."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Giglio: "She indicates she will."

McCracken: "Representative Breslin, I take it you have an idea what the Second Conference Committee Report will look like. Would you explain that for us?"

Breslin: "Correct. The First Conference Committee Report contains what at the time was an agreed to Amendment, dealing with procedures for evacuation in the case of hazardous waste spills. The agreement on that Bill has fallen apart. I intend to take that procedure, that whole Bill out of the Conference Committee Report and leave the remaining Bill which deals with a Sanitation Act for migrant farm workers in the Bill. And that has been... is the only thing left in it that would be agreed to."

McCracken: "Okay. And how does this amend the original law which

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we passed in the last session, I believe?"

Breslin: "The original Bill was my Bill that has already passed the Senate and gone to the Governor and been signed."

McCracken: "No. No. I mean you originally passed a Field Worker's Sanitation Act some time ago."

Breslin: "Yes."

McCracken: "This amends that Act."

Breslin: "Yes."

McCracken: "And how does it amend that Act or how would you propose to amend it in Conference Committee Report #2?"

Breslin: "We propose to give the department greater authority, so that they can do inspections and do so at their discretion, so that we significantly cut down on the costs to the department. It is drafted in a manner in which we have approval from the Department of Public Health and all other parties concerned as I understand it."

McCracken: "Okay. And the detassellers are being removed from the coverage of the Act?"

Breslin: "That is correct."

McCracken: "And has there been a...or does the administration have a position on this Bill? Has there been a cost identified?"

Breslin: "The cost identified from the Department of Public Health is that there will not be an increased cost, since they have the discretion now to pick and choose which sites need inspection."

McCracken: "Alright. And the EPA is out entirely, so there will not be any EPA costs of administration?"

Breslin: "That's correct."

McCracken: "Okay. Thank you. We have no objection."

Speaker Giglio: "Alright. The Lady moves that we take House Bill 1055 from the table and suspend Rule 79 and place on the Order of Conference Committee Report. That will require a

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voice vote...or by the leave to use the Attendance Roll Call. Any questions? No questions. Leave is granted. Now the Lady requests that the...that the First Committee Report be rejected and a Second Conference Committee be adopted. Second Conference Committee be appointed."

Breslin: "That is correct, Mr. Speaker. I would move now that this Bill, which is on the Order of Conference Committee Reports, be heard immediately and that we reject this Conference Committee Report and that I ask for a Second Conference Committee."

Speaker Giglio: "You heard the motion. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and a Second Conference Committee be appointed."

Breslin: "Thank you."

Speaker Giglio: "Supplemental Calendar #2, appears House Bill 2065. Representative Van Duyne. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 2065 on the calendar under Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Reports."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, thank you. I move to take from the table and the plan is to reject Conference Committee Report #1 and ask for a Conference Committee Report #2 and then we'll have a Roll Call vote. So I'd like to have leave of the House to use the Attendance Roll Call."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman asks leave to take House Bill 2065 and move from the table and suspend Rule 79 and place on the Order of Speaker's Table and reject the First Conference Committee Report and then later ask for a second one to be appointed. And on that question, the Gentleman

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from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "The plan, Representative, is to put in a provision for Senator Ralph Dunn. Put in your provision, which is currently in the First Conference Committee Report. And that will be the extent of the Second Conference Committee Report. Okay. Thank you."

Van Duyne: "Yes."

Speaker Giglio: "Alright. The question is, 'Shall House Bill 2065 be taken from the table, suspend Rule 79 and place on the calendar under Speaker's Table on the order of Conference Committee Reports?' Is there leave for the Attendance Roll Call? Hearing none, leave is granted and the motion carries. Now Representative Van Duyne moves that the First Conference Committee Report...."

Van Duyne: "Yes. I move that we hear it immediately and the First Conference Committee Report be denied and ask for a Second Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the First Conference Committee Report be rejected and a Second Conference Committee be appointed. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it and the motion carries. On Supplemental Calendar 01, appears Senate Bill 943. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 943, a Bill for an Act to amend the Private Detective and Private Securities Act. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Madison, Representative McPike, moves that the First Conference Committee Report be rejected and a Second Conference Committee be appointed. On that question, hearing none, all those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it and the motion is adopted."

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...Have your attention for a minute and welcome one of our distinguished Clerk's who was with us for a number of years, the Honorable Fred Selcke. Fred Selcke. On Supplemental Calendar #1, appears House Bill 2748. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2748, a Bill for an Act in relation to fees of recorder's and county clerk's. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Flinn moves that the House reject the First Conference Committee Report and that a Second Conference Committee be appointed. On that question, hearing none, leave to use the Attendance Roll Call? All those in favor signify by saying...all those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The First Conference Committee Report is rejected and a Second Conference Committee be appointed. Supplemental Calendar #1, appears House Bill 1616. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1616, a Bill for an Act to amend the Mobile Home Landlord and Tenant Rights Act. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 1616 is directed to those mobile park landlords who have mandated that the mobile home park tenant or the owners of the individual mobile home units, remove their own television antennas in lieu of a master antenna service which may or may not provide what is commonly referred to as cable TV. The main thrust of this Bill is that an individual unit owner has a property right in his or her television antenna. And this Bill simply precludes or prohibits the park owners from requiring that those individual tenants be forced to remove

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their own television antennas. I'd be happy to answer any questions and I would hope that everyone can support me in this Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House do accept the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 1616. This is final passage. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 95 voting 'yes' and none voting 'present'....and none voting 'no' and 5 voting 'present'. And the House does adopt the First Conference Committee Report to House Bill 1616. And this Bill by extraordinary majority and this Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Mautino."

Mautino: "Is that board still open? Vote me 'no'. That's a bad Bill."

Speaker Giglio: "Record...let the record show that Representative Mautino wishes to be recorded as voting 'no'. On Supplemental Calendar #1, appears Senate Bill 1322. The Lady from Cook, Representative Wojcik. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1322, a Bill for an Act to amend and repeal certain Sections of the Illinois Clinical Laboratory Act. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from Cook moves that the House refuse the First Conference Committee Report and that a Second Conference Committee be appointed. And on that question, hearing none, we have leave to use the Attendance Roll Call? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it and a Second Conference Committee Report...or Conference

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will be appointed. House will come to order. Representative Matijevich... Representative Matijevich moves that the posting rules be waived, so that House Bills 2713 and 2715 be heard in the Rules Committee which will meet in back of the House chamber in the Speaker's conference room. Is there leave for the House to have the Rules Committee to meet immediately in the Speaker's office? Hearing none, leave is granted. Will the House Rules Committee please retire to the back of the chamber in the Speaker's office for the... Speaker's office for the Rules Committee meeting? Alright. Representative Ryder moves that the House Bill 2004 will be heard tomorrow morning in Jud. I. That's 2004. House Bill 2004. Does the Gentleman have leave to suspend the posting rules so this Bill can be heard tomorrow morning in Judiciary I? All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it. And the Bill will be heard tomorrow in Jud. I. Committee Report."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee on Rules has met and pursuant to Rule 29(c)3, the following Bills have been ruled exempt: House Bills 2713, 2715 and 2797. Signed, John Matijevich, Chairman."

Speaker Giglio: "On page 2 of the calendar under Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading, appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. Helen Satterthwaite. Mr. Clerk, read the Resolution. The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I hope all Members of House Judiciary I Committee will, within earshot, will listen, because we're going to cancel the House Judiciary I Committee meeting tomorrow. There was one piece of legislation assigned to the Committee and arrangements have been made with the Sponsor

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to have a hearing on that legislation at a later date. There was a Bill assigned, the posting waived earlier today and it is my understanding that the Sponsor understands we will take care of complying with rules with regard to that Bill at a later date also. So, House Judiciary I Committee which is scheduled to meet tomorrow morning, will not meet, the meeting is canceled. Thank you."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Satterthwaite...Representative Satterthwaite, House Resolution 1 and 2 on the Constitutional Amendments, or 1 and 6, have to be read into the record in their entirety. And the House is going to go into perfunct in a short while and we'll do that and then tomorrow morning we'll take it up. Alright. On the calendar appears House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. Mr. Clerk, read the Constitutional Amendment, please."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to 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, a proposition to amend Section 1 of Article III of the Illinois Constitution to read as follows: Article III. Suffrage and Elections. Section 1, voting qualifications. Every United States citizen who has attained the age of 18 or any other voting age required by the United States for voting in State elections and who have been a permanent resident of this State for at least 30 days, preceding any election shall have the right to vote at such election. The General Assembly by law may establish registration requirements and require permanent residency in an election district not to

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exceed thirty days prior to an election. The General Assembly by law may establish shorter residence requirements for voting for President and Vice-President of the United States. Schedule. This amendment shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the electors. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from Champaign, Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This Constitutional Amendment would bring the Illinois Constitution into compliance with the Federal Constitution, the Amendment #26, that gave 18 year-olds the right to vote. And also with the practice that has been in effect since 1972, as a result of court decisions indicating that long durational residency requirements are inappropriate. We would not see any change in what happens in election procedures, but I believe that we should bring our Constitution into compliance with what we are already doing, especially as we require our students in school to study the Constitution. It is most inappropriate for them to read a Constitution saying that they do not have the right to vote until they are 21, when in fact they can vote at age 18. The House has passed this Amendment at least twice before, but it has always come too late in the session for the Senate to act upon it. And that is why I'm hoping that we will pass this Amendment today, in time for the Senate to act and have this issue go to the voters. And I would ask for your support in House Joint Constitutional....House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1."

Speaker Giglio: "You heard the Lady's motion. And on that question the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

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McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Giglio: "She indicates she will."

McCracken: "I don't know the answer to this. Consult with Jack over there and see if he can give it to you. Is there a situation under which the Illinois age of 21 would control in an election, or is it true for all purposes that we are prohibited from making an age other than 18 for any election?"

Satterthwaite: "It's my belief that because the U.S. Constitution extends voting privileges to people who are 18, that we cannot prohibit that at the state level."

McCracken: "What does Jack say?"

Satterthwaite: "He's shaking his head yes."

McCracken: "Is that Jack's belief too? Okay. How much will the referendum cost? Has there been an estimate on that?"

Satterthwaite: "Not that I am aware of. I would..."

McCracken: "Well there is...there is a cost associated with it though, would you agree?"

Satterthwaite: "Well any time a Constitutional Amendment is proposed, it is required that that be circulated to the voters of the state. And so I am sure that there would be some printing costs. We usually have more than one issue on the ballot and so I would assume that the incremental costs would be very slight if we have more than one issue on the ballot."

McCracken: "Well so far, there will be no other issue on the ballot but this, if it passed. Is that correct?"

Satterthwaite: "There are other proposals before us on the calendar."

McCracken: "Alright, but there are none that are going to be on the ballot as of this time?"

Satterthwaite: "That's right. I think whatever the small costs would be, however, it is important that we not mislead our

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citizenry in their rights to vote."

McCracken: "Yeah. I'm sure they're emotionally scarred for life when they read the book that says 21 instead of 18. I've no doubt about that. To the motion...or to the proposed Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Giglio: "Proceed, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "I really don't know the answer. I suspect the answer is yes. There is no situation in which we can prohibit voting by those over 18. And if that's true, then there is no practical effect to this Constitutional Amendment. I suspect that our young children when they reach 18, can accept the fact that when they read the Constitution, says they have to be 21, that they will understand, that they aren't scarred for life. And I'm sure they will get over that trauma. In fact, if this measure doesn't mean anything, why are we going to spend the money for the proposition? In all Constitutional Amendments, which reach the ballot, the Secretary of State is required to print...print a pamphlet setting forth the referendum and also explaining the pros and cons to each proposition. He circulates...at the last Amendment, he circulated five to six hundred thousand of those pamphlets. And if you don't think those are expensive to print, they in fact are, there is a substantial cost associated with this. Nobody disagrees with it, but on the other hand it is a meaningless gesture and it's a waste of money. And it may fail. That's a good point. Representative Barger thinks it may fail. So I think all prudence dictates that we not take that chance."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from Champaign to close."

Satterthwaite: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we've had our little fun. But you will recall, that also this is the year that we are reviewing the State Constitution to

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see whether it is necessary for us to call another Constitutional Convention, to make revisions if we in fact find that our Constitution is outdated. I would suggest to you, that as a legislative body, we should take the initiative where we know that the Constitution is outdated and bring it up to date and alleviate any necessity for calling a Constitutional Convention, which would be far more costly to the citizens of the State of Illinois than circulating an Amendment for them to consider on the ballot. Our election rights are very basic to our democratic form of government and it is, I think, misleading for us not to give the students of our Illinois Constitution the correct information about how they can vote and not to have in that Constitution the provision for the residency requirement. And I would ask for the support of the Members in passing this Resolution."

Speaker Giglio: "The question is, 'Shall the House adopt House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1?' All those in favor vote 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 85 voting 'yes', 23 voting 'no', 2 voting 'present'. And the House does adopt House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #1. Supplemental Calendar #3. Under Motions, appears House Bill 2713. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place on the calendar on Speaker's Table...House Bill 2713 and place on the Speaker's Table, Order of Conference Committee Reports."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Terzich moves that House Bill 2713 be taken from the table and suspend Rule 79 and place it on the calendar under Speaker's Table, on the Order of

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Conference Committee Reports. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave to use the Attendance Roll Call? Hearing none, leave is granted. On Supplemental 3 of the calendar, appears House Bill 2715. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 2715 on the calendar, on Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Wolf moves that House Bill 2715 be taken from the table and that Rule 79 be suspended and placed on the calendar under Speaker's Table, on the Order of Conference Committee Reports. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave for the Attendance Roll Call? Leave is granted. Under Motions, appears House Bill 2797. Representative Goforth. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 2797 on the calendar under Speaker's Table, Conference Committee Reports."

Speaker Giglio: "Gentleman asks that House Bill 2797 be taken from the table and that Rule 79 be suspended and placed on the calendar under Speaker's Table, on the Order of Conference Committee Reports. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave for the Attendance Roll Call? Leave is granted. ...Representative Hultgren in the chamber? On the calendar, Supplemental #3, appears House Resolution 904. Take the Bill out of the record, Mr. Clerk. Supplemental #3, Conference Committee Reports. Representative Frederick, House Bill 2852. Mr. Clerk read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2852, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Act on the Aging. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from Lake, Representative Frederick."

Frederick: "Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of

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the House. I move the House accept the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 2852. The Senate receded from Senate Amendment 1 and the other change is that the Act will take effect upon becoming law. The Bill itself simply increases the voting members on the Alzheimer's Task Force by two people and includes that one should be a physician and one member should be a professor of gerontology and higher ed. I move we accept the Conference...the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 2852."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady moves that the House do adopt the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 2852. And on that question, all those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. This is final action. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 114 voting 'yes', none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. And the House does adopt the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 2852. And this Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby...hereby declared passed. This...by an extraordinary majority of 71. Senate Bill 916. Representative Olson. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 916, a Bill for an Act concerning regulation of fishing, hunting and trapping. Second Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The... Representative Olson. The Gentleman from Logan."

Olson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 916 has been in Conference Committee limbo since we adjourned in the spring. And it's been amended and reamended and deamended, but what we have today is an Amendment to the Wildlife Code. It authorizes the Department of Conservation to sell

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federal migratory bird hunting and conservation stamps. We know those as federal duck stamps. The proceeds from these sales, minus certain administrative expenses, will be remitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. I urge adoption of this Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House do adopt the First Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 916. And on that question, all those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The voting is open. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 115 voting 'yes', none voting 'no', none voting 'present'. And the House does adopt the First Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 916. And this Bill having received the extraordinary majority is hereby declared passed. Under Motion, appears House Resolution 904. Representative Hultgren. Mr. Clerk, read the Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to bypass Committee and place on the...House Resolution 904 on the Speaker's Table for immediate consideration."

Speaker Giglio: "The...Representative Hultgren."

Hultgren: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I'd ask favorable consideration of the motion. I think the Resolution is noncontroversial and it's in the interest of the utility consumer, urging the Congress of the United States to adopt HR 2858."

Speaker Giglio: "You heard the motion. Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave by the Attendance Roll Call? Hearing none, leave is granted. The Gentleman asks now for immediate consideration of House Resolution 904. Mr. Clerk, read the motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 904, offered by Representative Hultgren."

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Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Warren, Representative Hultgren."

Hultgren: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. House Resolution 2858 pending in the Congress of the United States would provide that petitions for rate increases be treated in the same manner as petitions for rate decreases. Right now, rate increases are handled within a six-month period of time, whereas petitions for rate decreases have taken years. And this is to say that the petition to decrease should be handled in the same expeditious manner. I think it's appropriate for the Congress to pass this and would urge the General Assembly to adopt this Resolution urging the Congress to do so."

Speaker Giglio: "You heard the Gentleman's motion. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 110 voting 'yes', none voting 'nay' and none voting 'present'. And the House does adopt House Resolution 904. Supplemental Calendar #2. Supplemental Calendar #2, appears House Bill 99. Representative Curran. Mr. Clerk, read the motion."

Clerk O'Brien: "Motion. I move to take from the table, suspend Rule 79(e) and place House Bill 99 on the Speaker's Table under Conference Committee Reports."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House take from the table House Bill 99 and suspend Rule 79 and place on the calendar under Speaker's Table, on the Order of Conference Committee Report. Does the Gentleman have leave? The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "We object to leave, Mr. Speaker. It'll require a vote."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative

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Curran."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. We are doing this to accomplish the joint purposes of the Department of Children and Family Services, Illinois Action for Children and the Cook County State's Attorney."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman asks that the House take from the table House Bill 99. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye'... The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Giglio: "He indicates he will."

McCracken: "Representative, do you have plans to amend HB 99 so that it will not be in its current form? Is that it?"

Curran: "That is correct."

McCracken: "What are your intentions in that regard?"

Curran: "Right now, I understand there's an agreement between the Illinois Action for Children and the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, in terms of something they want to do about a one year inspection rule. And I believe that is also in agreement with the Department of Children and Family Services."

McCracken: "And that's what the Bill will be?"

Curran: "That will be primarily what the Bill will be. There may be one or two other small items in there, but that's primarily what we intend to do."

McCracken: "So the portion of the bill that is currently objectionable to DCFS, will not..."

Curran: "That is correct."

McCracken: "...be resurrected."

Curran: "That is correct."

McCracken: "Okay. Thank you. We don't have any objection."

Speaker Giglio: "The question is, 'Shall the House adopt the motion?' Is there leave to adopt the Attendance Roll Call?"

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Hearing none, leave is granted. Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 902, offered by Representative McGann. 905, McPike. 906, McGann. 907, Black. 909, Hasara. 910, Madigan, et al. 912, W. Peterson. 913, Keane."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Matijevich, on Agreed Resolutions."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, these are all agreed on from both sides of the aisle. And I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House adopt the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay' and the Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 911, offered by Representative Flowers and Leverenz."

Speaker Giglio: "Committee on Assignments. On page 2 of the Supplemental...I mean Supplemental Calendar #2, appears House Bill 1923. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1923. The Bill appears on Conference Committee Report...First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from... Steczo moves that the House refuse to accept the First Conference Committee Report and a Second Conference Committee be adopted...appointed. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay' and the motion is adopted. The Gentleman from St. Clair, Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if you're looking for something to do, I have on Supplemental Calendar #1 on the back page, 2748, which is a very simple one. We can do it now, if you wish?"

Speaker Giglio: "Representative, the report is not passed out yet. That's the reason why we're not going to that."

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Flinn: "Well it's been passed out about three hours ago. I got one on my desk about three hours ago. Would you like to have a copy of it, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Giglio: "I believe you do have a copy. It's unfortunate, Representative, but there's no other Representative that has your copy."

Flinn: "Well, mine was passed out along with others and I didn't pick it up someplace else. The pages gave it to me. But if you want to skip it, fine. If you've got some other reason to skip it, skip it."

Speaker Giglio: "You will be.... Mr. Strutz. Is Mr. Strutz in the chamber? Has the...has the Bill been passed out? Supplemental Calendar #4. Representative Terzich. House Bill 2713. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2713, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that we adopt Conference Committee #1. What it does is, it provides that the age discrimination come in compliance with the Judges Retirement System and I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House accept the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 2713 and on that question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Is this another one of those deals that nobody let me in on? We don't have this. I thought he was going to refuse, or ask for a Second Conference Committee. I thought this was a vehicle."

Terzich: "What's a vehicle?"

McCracken: "It is a vehicle?"

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Terzich: "No. What is a ve...I don't know what a vehicle is."

McCracken: "Oh. You don't know. Well put."

Terzich: "This Conference Committee Report just applies to the age discrimination with regard to Judges and that's the only change. Everyone signed off on it, Representative."

McCracken: "I don't understand. What does it do?"

Terzich: "Mr. Cullerton would like to talk to you in a little bit. We'll take it out of the record."

Speaker Giglio: "Take the Bill out of the record, Mr. Clerk. On Conference Committee Report appears Senate Bill 1155. The Lady from Cook, Representative Braun. Representative Braun in the chamber? Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1155, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, Second Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Braun."

Braun: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the Bill which we...it's come up now twice today. This is the Conference Committee Report on the issue of the collection and of information having to do with terrorism and acts of ethnic intimidation by the State Police. The Department does not oppose the Bill. We have at this point numerous supporters of the Bill. There is no opposition to it. The Second Conference Committee Report was prepared because the first one had a technical problem. Essentially, the Bill now, as conformed and corrected, provides that our own Department of Law Enforcement will collect and disseminate information relating to criminal offenses which are acts of terrorism and ethnic intimidation. That's all the Bill does. That's all the Conference Committee Report requires and in fact the Conference Committee Report makes it clear that there is no cost, other than will be reimbursed by federal funds to the

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implementation of this legislation, so I encourage your support for the Second Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 1155."

Speaker Giglio: "The Lady moves that the House do adopt the Second Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 1155 and on that question, all those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. This is final action. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 89 voting 'yes', 23 voting 'no' and none voting 'present'. And the House does adopt the Second Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 1155. And this Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. On Conference Committee Reports appears House Bill 2713, Supplemental Calendar #4. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2713. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code, First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Giglio: "Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes. Once again I would like to adopt Conference Committee Report #1, and what it does is simply remove the age discrimination under the Judges Retirement System and there is no cost factor on this Bill."

Speaker Giglio: "The question is, 'Shall the House adopt Conference Committee #1 to House Bill 2713?' And on that question, the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It was the title that threw me off. I thought it was a pension Bill. I've read the Conference Committee Report and it deletes everything and inserts in lieu thereof the immediate repeal of the Judges Mandatory Retirement System. So, I'm in support of this."

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Speaker Giglio: "Alright. The question is, 'Shall the House adopt the Second (sic - First) Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 1155 (sic - House Bill 2713)?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The voting is open. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question, there are 113 voting 'yes', 2 voting 'no', none voting 'present'. And the House does adopt the Second (sic - First) Conference Committee Report and this Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, Extraordinary, is hereby declared passed. The Gentleman from Sangamon, Representative Curran. Representative Curran. Representative Curran, the Gentleman from Sangamon on a motion."

Curran: "Mr. Speaker... Speaker, I move to refuse to accept Conference Committee Report #1 on House Bill 99 in order to keep my bargain with the other side of the aisle. And set up Conference Committee Report #2 on House Bill 99."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House refuse to accept the First Conference Committee Report on House Bill 99 and a Second Conference Committee Report... or a Second Conference Committee be appointed. All those in favor say 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. And the motion is adopted. The record... the Senate Bill 916, the House did adopt the Second Conference Committee Report by extra Majority on Senate Bill 916. Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 903, offered by Representative McNamara, with respect to the memory of Robert Bob Hicks. And House Resolution 908, offered by Representative Kubik, with respect to the memory of Frank 'Lhotka'."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Matijevich moves that the House adopt the Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The Resolution is adopted."

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Allowing the Clerk time to receive messages from the Senate, the House will remain in Perfunctory Session. And Representative Matijevich moves that the House stand adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning. Allowing the Clerk, again, to receive the messages from the Senate, the House will remain in Perfunctory Session. Representative Van Duyne, for what purpose do you rise, Sir?"

Van Duyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just want to remember... remind all the Members of the County and Township Committee that we are meeting immediately upon adjournment in 118. All we need to do is get a quorum and take our Interim Study Bills into consideration. It'll take us five minutes, if you'll just go immediately down there, we will be done in five minutes."

Speaker Giglio: "You heard the Gentleman's request. And now Representative Matijevich moves again that the House now stand adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow, November 6th. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The House stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading. House Bill 2916, offered by Representative Pullen. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the prevention of certain communicable diseases. First Reading of the Bill. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendments, Third Reading. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #6, resolved, by the House of Representatives of the eighty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Sections 2 and 5 of Article IV of the Constitution to read

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as follows: Article IV, the Legislature, Section 2. Legislative Composition. (a) One Senator shall be elected from each Legislative District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Legislative Districts as equally as possible into two groups. Beginning with the 1992 general election, Senators from the first group shall be elected for terms of four years and six years and Senators from the second group shall be elected for terms of six years and four years. The Legislative Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State. (b) Each Legislative District shall be divided into two Representative Districts. One Representative... one Representative shall be elected from each Representative District. Immediately following each decennial redistricting, the General Assembly by law shall divide the Representative Districts as equally as possible into three groups. Beginning with the 1992 general election, Representatives from the first group shall be elected for terms of four years, four years and two years; Representatives from the second group shall be elected for terms of four years, two years and four years; and Representatives from the third group shall be elected for terms of two years, four years and four years. The Representative Districts in each group shall be distributed substantially equally over the State; however, in no case shall a Legislative District assigned to the first group of Legislative Districts contain a Representative District assigned to the third group of Representative Districts, nor shall a Legislative District assigned to the second group of Legislative Districts contain a Representative District assigned to the first group of Representative Districts. (c) To be eligible to serve as a member of the

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General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years old, and for the two years preceding his election or appointment a resident of the district which he is to represent. In the general election following a redistricting, a candidate for the General Assembly may be elected for... from any district which contains a part of the district in which he resided at the time of the redistricting and reelected if a resident of the new district he represents for 18 months prior to reelection.

(d) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by appointment as provided by law. If the vacancy is in a Senatorial or Representative office with more than twenty-eight months remaining in the term, the appointed Senator or Representative shall serve until the next general election, at which time a Senator or Representative shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the term. If the vacancy is in any other Representative or Senatorial office, the appointment shall be for the remainder of the term. An appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party as the person he succeeds. (e) No member of the General Assembly shall receive compensation as a public officer or employee from any other governmental entity for time during which he is in attendance as a member of the General Assembly. No member of the General Assembly during the term for which he was elected or appointed shall be appointed to a public office which shall have been created or the compensation for which shall have been increased by the General Assembly during that term.

Section 5. Sessions. (a) The General Assembly shall convene each year on the second Wednesday of January. The General Assembly shall be a continuous body from the second Wednesday of January of one odd-numbered year until the second Wednesday of January of the next odd-numbered year.

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(b) The Governor may convene the General Assembly or the Senate alone in special session by a proclamation stating the purpose of the session; and only business encompassed by such purpose, together with any impeachments or confirmation of appointments shall be transacted. Special sessions of the General Assembly may also be convened by joint proclamation of the presiding officers of both houses, issued as provided by law. (c) Sessions of each house of the General Assembly and meetings of committees, joint committees and legislative commissions shall be open to the public. Sessions and committee meetings of a house may be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine that the public interest so requires; and meetings of joint committees and legislative commissions may be so closed if two-thirds of the members elected to each house so determine. Schedule. This Amendment takes effect upon its adoption by the electors of this State, with application to the terms of General Assembly members elected at the 1992 and subsequent general elections. Third Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. And the Constitutional Amendment will be held on Third Reading. Messages from the Senate. A message from the Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has passed a Bill the following title, in the passage of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to-wit: Senate Bill #1268, passed by the Senate November 5, 1987. Linda Hawker, Secretary. Senate Bills, First Reading. Senate Bill 1268, a Bill for an Act to amend the Public Utilities Act. First Reading of the Bill. A message from the Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has refused to concur with the

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House in the adoption of their Amendments to a Bill of the following title, to-wit: Senate Bill #1229, House Amendments #1 and 2, action taken by the Senate November 5, 1987. Linda Hawker, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Ms. Hawker, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in passage of Bill of the following title, to-wit: House Bill #911, together with the attached Senate Amendment #1, passed the Senate as amended November 5, 1987. Linda Hawker, Secretary. There being no further business, the House now stands adjourned."

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