

STATE OF ILLINOIS
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Speaker Daniels: "The House will come to order. The Members will please be in their chairs. Speaker Daniels in the Chair. The Chaplain for the day is Pastor Mike Kepler of the Springfield Southern Baptist Church in Springfield, Illinois. Pastor Kepler is the guest of Representative Raymond Poe. Guests in the gallery may wish to rise for the invocation. Pastor Kepler."

Pastor Kepler: "Let us pray. Almighty God, who gives faith and wisdom and understanding, we recognize that Your judgements are true and righteous altogether. We pray today that You'll Keep us from hypocrisy in feeling and action and cleanse both our private and public life from every evil. Grant to this Assembly oneness of mind to promote the common good of people throughout Illinois. Enable us to rise above partisanship and all self-seeking that the actions of this place may be both compassionate and responsible. The needs and the concern of families and individuals today are many. We're concerned about morals and traditional values, health care, education for our youth concern for our elderly, pressures on middle class working families a clean environment. We're afraid of crime and we pray, Lord, in this House that You will continue to raise up, and men and women who will confront these issues in the changing times and confront them with faith and the daring of the Kingdom of God in their hearts. We pray all of this in the name of the one who has taught us to live in this world as knowing that our true citizenship is in heaven. Amen."

Speaker Daniels: "Thank you, Pastor Kepler. We'll be led in the pledge of Allegiance by Representative Granberg."

Granberg: "I pledge Allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one

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nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Speaker Daniels: "Roll Call for Attendance. Representative Currie is recognized for excused absences on the Democratic side of the aisle."

Currie: "Thank you, Speaker. Please let the record show that Representative Laurino is excused because of illness. Representatives Hoffman, Kasak, and Schoenberg are excused. At least for the moment, they're struggling in airports, here, there, and everywhere, to get through the fog to Springfield, and Representative Schakowsky is in Springfield and she should be excused. She's delayed, we believe only briefly because of an eye problem so she perhaps will be us before the day is out."

Speaker Daniels: "The record will so indicate. Representative Cross is recognized for any excused absences on the Republican side of the aisle."

Cross: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm happy to report that all the Republicans are here today. Thank you."

Speaker Daniels: "And that record will so indicate. Mr. Clerk, take the record. There are 111 Members answering the roll and a quorum is present. The House will come to order. May I have your attention, please? Today we have a guest that I'm pleased to introduce to you. Our guest of honor today is Ambassador Branislav Lichardus from the Slovak Republic. Ambassador Lichardus received his degree in medicine, magna cum laude from Comenius University in Bratislava. He married his wife Eva, who is also a medical doctor and have two daughters. One is a civil engineer, and the other a physician. Ambassador Lichardus is the guest of Mary Lou Cowlishaw. Also in the gallery are members of Nitra, Slovakia, the Naperville Sister City commission. Would you

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please welcome our guests in the gallery from Nitra, Slovakia? Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome Ambassador Lichardus."

Ambassador Lichardus: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Dear visitors. It is my greatest honor and pleasure to address this honorable audience. There must have been something special about Illinois for my fellow countrymen who made its fertile lands their new homeland. I believe that some of you here could trace also your roots back to Slovakia which emerged as an independent country from the peaceful split of the former Czechoslovakia in 1993. As a matter of fact, 120 thousand citizens of Illinois claim they have Slovak ancestry. The United states has been generous to my country for years. America stood by the efforts of the Slovaks and Czechs fighting to their independence, and America became the Promised Land for thousands of Slavak men, women, and children fleeing from their homes in difficult times of crisis, searching for a better life in freedom and prosperity. With a very few possessions their beginnings were not easy. But what they did possess were faith, will, and dedication. The very best of them have joined many others in the American Hall of Fame in science, sports, and culture. Let me name just a few who contributed to the well being of America as well as the world: Josef Murgas, famous for his discoveries in wireless telegraphy; Peter Banicm who is quite important, invented a parachute, provided pilots with their life-line; among those more recent are the scholar and philosopher Micheal Novak, reformer of the capitalist system; the Nobel prize winner in medicine, Corleon Gajdusekl the last of the American astronauts to leave footprints on the moon, Captain Eugene Cernan; the famous Chicago Blackhawks hockey

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player, or the genius of pop-art, Andy Warhol and his brother John also an artist-designer. And I am proud that a tie designed by John Warhol embellishes the image of the Representative of Slovakia today at this solemn occasion. We are now at the very beginning of building our new future. The vigor of our ancestors brought over to America has not vanished. And moreover, we have the advantage of broad based support. As President Clinton put it in his address at the dedication of the National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last fall: 'The Czech and Slovak people who came to the United States helped us to build our country, it's time for us to return the favor.' This favor is by any measure generous. And we would like to thank you. There are almost 30 programs ranging from democracy-building and banking to education and fighting organized crime and international terrorism. American experts work closely with their Slovak counterparts. Last summer, Slovak soldiers under the auspices of the Partnership for Peace Program exercised side by side with American troops down in the swamps of Louisiana, something unthinkable just a few years ago. The world is becoming a smaller place and we all have to make sure that it is a friendly one. The Slovak Republic today is one of the fastest growing economies of Central Europe, with 65% of GDP produced in the private sector and privatization coming to its end this year. Slovakia is eager to develop the living standards of the West and acquire state-of-the art technologies. However, with robust investments in the neighboring counties of Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary, Slovakia has yet to be discovered foreign investors. With GDP growth at 7.2% in 1995, on digit inflation, full convertibility of the Slovak crown

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and credit rating from Moody's Standard and Poor's and the Japan Bond Research Institute in the range recommended for investments, we can say that the foundation for stability in Slovakia has been established. The tradition of a fine educational system and a widely recognized Slovak Academy of Sciences with 56 research institutes suggests that Slovakia is well prepared to join the developed countries on their way to the information age. I would urge those of you, who are regular travelers on the internet info-highway to browse through Slovakia Document Store, which can prove it to you. But it is not exclusively about the economy. Also in the process of European and international integration the Slovak Republic keeps its steady pace. It is an Associate Member of the European Union, founding member of the World Trade Organization and currently presides over the Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA) which is considered a test-drive for expected full membership in the European Union. We also expect to fully comply with the criteria industrialized countries within the OECD by the end of 1997. Another regional success was the 'Treaty on Good Neighborliness and Friendly Corporation between the Slovak Republic and Hungary', which could become one of the cornerstones of the Central European stability and remove historical disputes and insecurities hopefully for good. With regard to transatlantic relations-except for the WTO there is only one more link; NATO. For the Slovak Republic as well as its neighbors it is a vital one. Central Europe thrives on the strong leadership of the United States in the process of NATO expansion. Slovakia is reaching out to tell her story. I would like to take this opportunity, Ladies and Gentlemen, to encourage you to visit my Country on some of your future

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trips to Europe. You will find a modern country with breathtaking landscapes and a rich history. the Slovak Constitution and additional domestic and international documents provide standard freedoms and human rights common in the democratic world to all people regardless of their ethnic or religious background. Slovak language, as well as English in 22 states of the Union, is by law regarded the official documents in a cohesive way does not mean to prevent ethnic groups or visitors from speaking their own languages. Multi-ethnic coexistence have enriched human creativity in music, architecture, and visual arts which you will find throughout Slovakia. Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to finish with something which Slovaks and Illinoisans have surely in common. We both feel that we are the HEARTLANDS of our continents. To me the heartbeat of the 'Heart of Europe' of Slovakia. I believe that these hearts will stay close to each other. God bless you all and thank you very much for your attention."

Speaker Daniels: "Thank you, Ambassador Lichardus. Representative Woolard, for what purpose do you arise, Sir?"

Woolard: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A point of personal privilege. I'd like to announce that my seatmate has a birthday. And I think everyone recognizes that there's a major highway that goes through this community that some people say it's Route 55, I say it's Route 66. His birthday is very similar to the numbers involved with this route so you can choose as to what you believe his age is. Our compadre, Joel Brunsvold. Congratulations."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Brunsvold, do you want to acknowledge this? Committee Reports."

Clerk McLennand: "Committee Report from Representative Churchill,

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Chairman from the committee on Rules, to which the following Joint Action Motions were referred, action taken on February 27, 1996, reported the same back, 'do approve for consideration', referred to the House Floor, Conference Committee #1, to Senate Bill 19."

Speaker Daniels: "Supplemental Calendar #1 is being distributed."

Clerk McLennand: "Supplemental Calendar #1 is being distributed."

Speaker Daniels: "A message from the Senate. Representative Cowlshaw. Representative Cowlshaw, we're ready to go with Charter Schools. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk McLennand: "A message from the Senate by Jim Harry, Secretary of the Senate. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has refused to adopt the First Conference Committee Report and requests a Second Conference Committee be appointed to consist of five Members from each House to consider the differences of the two Houses in regard to Amendment #3, to Senate Bill 1140. Action taken by Senate, November 16, 1995."

Speaker Daniels: "Mr. Clerk, on the Supplemental Calendar #1 on the Conference Committee Report appears Senate Bill 19. The Gentle Lady from Dupage, Representative Cowlshaw is recognized. Ladies and Gentlemen, may I please have your attention? This is final action. Conference Committee Report, Senate Bill 19."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It is with pleasure that I rise to present to you the Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 19. This is the agreement that has been reached by all interested parties in relation to the Charter School Legislation. Many of you already voted for this Bill more than once. So, rather than review what is in this Bill and

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has been since the beginning, let me at least outline for you what it is that is in this Conference Committee Report that is a slight change from what the Charter School Bill was the last time we voted on it. In this Conference Committee Report, The provisions are deleted that stated that at the end of an authorized leave of absence, a Charter School teacher would have to return to the school district from which he or she came in a comparable position or else resign. That language is replaced with a provision that requires a Charter School teacher to return to the school district after a leave of absence or to resign, provided however, that is the teacher chooses to return to the school district, the teacher must be assigned to a position that requires that certification that that teacher has. In other words, teachers are assured that the school board will provide them with a teaching position at the level in which they are certified. That is the first change. I do not believe it is anything significant because I think basically it pretty much says the same thing it said before. Secondly, it deletes provisions requiring that proposals to establish Charter Schools be submitted to local school boards on January, 9th, 1996, but it does not replace that state with any other date, and that is so that local school boards can begin to accept Charter School applications immediately instead of having to wait until January, 1997. And the third and final change is nothing but technical changes to reflect the higher education reorganization legislation passed in Senate Bill 241, in which as you know we abolished the Board of Regents, the Board of governors, and so forth. In order that this legislation would be in accord with what is now the law in that regard. There were some technical changes that we

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made in this. Those are the only changes from the Bill that has been voted on in this chamber before and passed by an overwhelming margin. I would be glad to answer any questions, Mr. Speaker, and I would urge support for Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 19."

Speaker Daniels: "The Gentleman from Washington, Representative Deering."

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

Speaker Daniels: "She indicates that she will."

Deering: "Representative, I just have a couple of questions. I noticed in your analysis it says, 'in the case of a converted public school'. So, I would assume this or I would take this to say, that is we have an existing public school that we want to convert it to a Charter School, that a existing public school has recently done a bonding referendum to either do life safety projects on the school or it might have constructed a new classroom and then they go into a Charter School situation where possibly not all the students would be in that Charter School? Would those parents of the public school students, would they then be required to pay off those bonds for the Charter School?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Representative Deering, thank you for that question. And of course, we were fully aware of the fact that such occasions might arise. And therefore, in this Bill in fact, in this Bill all along this is nothing that has been changed. There is a provision that the local school board in the district of which this school building is located negotiates this charter with the governing board of the Charter School and that is a collective bargaining item which between the governing board of the Charter School and the school board of that district and the Charter School

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are things that get worked out as they are putting together the proposal for the charter. So, that we have left a maximum amount of decision making at the local level."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Deering."

Deering: "So, then if both boards do agree, there could be a potential that some parents of public school students could be paying off some outstanding debt or bonds if the local school board and the governing board of the Charter School agree to that, is that correct then?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Representative Deering, I think we can trust the folks back home to come to those agreements in a way that produces a reasonable result."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Deering."

Deering: "I don't doubt your intent, Representative. I just wanted to make sure we knew who could be liable for paying off bonds. Second question, if the Charter School Proposal is such a good proposal, local control and I don't think that you would find anybody in this chamber that would be against local control at least on face value, Would it not behoove us as a General Assembly then to give all public schools in the State of Illinois the option to do away with the mandates and operate all public schools under the proposal that we're giving to these 45 Charter Schools?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Representative Deering, I think that is an excellent suggestion and I would certainly be glad to entertain it. However, the proposal that is before us is for 45 Charter Schools, 15 in Chicago, 15 in the Suburban area, and 15 in downstate. And, so if you would like to have further discussions and expanding the role of Charter Schools in Illinois, I would be glad to take part in that, but that is

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not the proposal that is before us."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Deering."

Deering "Thank you, Representative, for your time."

Speaker Daniels: "Gentlemen from Whiteside, Representative Mitchell."

Mitchell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in support of this Bill. We finally have an agreement between teachers, community leaders in the school district, and school boards that can work together to have an innovative new look for education, for children in this state. Representative Cowlshaw has worked long and hard to come to an agreement with all the parties and this Bill has no opposition. This Bill is one that will serve all of the students of Illinois because it's a pilot program that will serve the needs that we have. We can't do a lot of the innovative things because of the various regulations that now hamper public education. Now, we've said 'communities get together, we challenge you to answer the needs that business has, that the communities have, that technology has, and we'll take away some of those rules and regs. We'll give you the opportunity to be innovative and creative and make Illinois a leader in the education market'. We're finally going to have students that will surpass any other state because we're going to serve as a leader in the field of education and this Bill is just the beginning. I applaud the Representative for her hard work, and I urge everybody in this chamber to vote for this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Daniels: "The Gentlemen from Effingham, Representative Hartke."

Hartke: "Representative Cowlshaw, I understand we're 45 schools, 15 in Chicago, 15 in the suburban counties, and then 15 downstate. The State Board of Education will make the

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determination on which of these requests or applications will be granted?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Yes, that is correct. That is the final authority. The local school board, of course, as I'm sure you know, has to take part in the formation of that proposal for the charter to begin with and that has to be approved with the public hearing processes and all those kind of things, but then it gets submitted to the State Board and the State Board has the final decision as to which of these are to be granted."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Hartke."

Hartke: "But I guess there's a possibility that the Chicago school system itself will choose which of these 15 schools that they're going to name as the Charter Schools in this process. My concern is that possibly downstate, you may have 30 applications for Charter Schools submitted to the State Board of Education. Is there criteria set up that the State Board reviews to determine which of these schools will be granted a charter or which ones will not?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Yes, there is some of that in this language, but I would suggest to you that probably the State Board of Education would also want to adopt some rules and regulations that are perhaps more specific than this. In this Conference Committee Report, as in this Bill all considered on the basis that it demonstrates a high level of local, pupil, parent, community, business, and school personnel support, that it is designed to enroll at-risk students. Those are the general criteria. However, if the state as I said, Chuck, I think the State Board of Education would want to maybe put some meat on those

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bones."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Hartke."

Hartke: "Well, that's my concern just a little bit, you know if we don't set out that criteria, I'm sure that will come before you and I on the Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations. My concern is that if either way, either we have 30 schools that are, you know, in their determination equally qualified to be granted a charter and then some are turned down. It's my understanding that these charters are good for a period of time, three to five years possibly. Is that correct?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Representative Hartke, it is of course impossible to predict where there will be a proliferation of these proposals and where there will not, but it would appear to me that if we should have, say, 30 proposals for Charter Schools, all of which met all of the criteria, all of which we regarded as very reasonable and that had followed all of the requirements that are set into this law, that we would probably then want to go back and look at this and change that number for, if it was just downstate that had this surge of requests for this, we simply might want to go back and amend this and change the number for downstate from 15 to 30. That would not be too difficult to do."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Hartke."

Hartke: "Let me ask two more questions. One is, is it a mandate that there be 15? If let's say that only 10 schools meet the State Board of Education's requirements and goal levels and they feel that well, you know, these 10 have already put forth the participation by students, parents, all of or maybe 10 applicants do not reach that criteria. Is the State Board going to be required to name 15, although they

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may not be happy with that?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: " Representative Hartke, the numbers, 15, 15, and 15 are a maximum, not a minimum and there is no requirement that any of these areas of Illinois have any Charter Schools at all. It is simply an option that is available to the people in those areas, should they wish to seize it."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Hartke, will you bring your remarks to a close?"

Hartke: "Yes, I have one final question and simple. When a charter is granted, it is good for how many years?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Five."

Speaker Daniels: "Gentlemen from Kane, Representative Hoeft."

Hoeft: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As a clarification, as I've done before, it appears in the law that there is no coverage of Cook County, and I would like to put into the record that Cook County would be considered part of the collar counties in terms of the 15. This is an absolutely great law. We have worked on this heavily for two years. We will join 19 other states in the United States that has a Charter School Law. This will open up innovation. It will help the individual schools, the school districts, and there is absolutely no reason why we can't and should not support this uniformly. Thank you."

Speaker Daniels: "The Gentleman from Rock Island, Representative Brunsvold. Ladies and Gentlemen, could we please have your attention? Representative Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. There is an extra piece of cake for you back here, if you would care to come back and get it. Would the Lady yield?"

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Speaker Daniels: "She indicates she will."

Brunsvold: "Representative, I may have not heard this, but my analysis says that the Illinois Education Association is opposed to the Bill. They weren't before. I just want to, you know, is that where they are now?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Representative Brunsvold, it is my understanding that the Illinois Education Association, which was strongly in favor of the Charter School Bill when we were having a difficult time resolving the differences between the two chambers, has looked at this new language very carefully and is in support of this Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "So, then we must agree then that the language protecting the teachers' rights, if you would, are in the Bill?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Yes, Representative, in my remarks at the very beginning when I explained what the three differences are between the Bill we passed before and this Conference Committee Report, that was the first item. It is simply a change in the language, but I believe there is almost no change in the meaning. And I think that is important, and I'm glad you raised the question. Because, if we want adventurous, creative teachers to run the risk of going and teaching in a Charter School, rather than retaining the security that they have in the job that they already have, certainly we want to make sure that we are not going to put them in a position where they would be running the risk of the security of their family in order to go to the Charter School. We want to make sure that there's every incentive for teachers to do that."

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Speaker Daniels: "Representative Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Thank you, Representative. Just a note on the financial end of this Charter School. I believe the Bill says that the local public school officials must approve the financial arrangements. Do you see any problem with that? I mean that's a pretty good safeguard for the public schools. Do you see a problem there with public schools really fighting the Charter Schools?"

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "I do not anticipate anything like that. I anticipate, in fact, that if there is a district in which that sort of mentality prevails, it would probably not be a district inclined to try to create a Charter School in the first place. I think you would find the most forward looking school districts in which those local school board members dually elected in their district have already been adventurous and want to try new things. I think those are the kinds of districts where Charter Schools would be a seed that would fall upon fertile ground, and I would hope that once Charter Schools have demonstrated what they can do to raise the least adventurous schools districts would follow suit."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Brunsvold."

Brunsvold: "Thank you, Representative. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Daniels: "The question is, 'Shall the main question be put?' All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Cowlshaw to close."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and thank you to all of my colleagues for their excellent questions. We all know what is in this Conference Committee Report. We know that it is important for us to make an effort to do the best that we possibly can for our children. On that basis,

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I urge you all to vote in favor of the Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 19. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Daniels: "The question is 'Shall the House adopt Conference Committee Report #1 to Senate Bill 19?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye'; all those opposed by voting 'nay'. The voting is open. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 79 'aye', 30 voting 'no'; 1 voting 'present'. And, the House does adopt Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 19. And, this Bill having received the required Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bills, Second reading. House Bill 2703."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2703, a Bill for an act in relation to taxes. Second reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No floor Amendments. A State Mandates Note and Fiscal Note have been requested on the Bill and they have been filed."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Jones. Third Reading. House Bill 2720. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk"

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2720, a Bill for an Act that amends the Unified Code of Corrections. Second Reading of this House Bill. No Committee Amendments. No Floor Amendments. Fiscal Note, Correctional Budget Impact Note have been requested on the Bill and they have been filed."

Speaker Daniels: "Third Reading. House Bill 2734. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2734, a Bill for an act that amends the conservation District Act. Second Reading of this Bill. No Committee Amendments. Floor Amendments #1 and 2 have been referred to Rules. State Mandates Note and Fiscal Note have been requested and have been filed."

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Speaker Daniels: "Third Reading. House Bill 2861."

Clerk McLennand: "House Bill 2916, a Bill for an Act concerning license plates. Second Reading of this House Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee. Fiscal Note has been filed on the Bill as amended."

Speaker Daniels: "Third Reading. Committee Announcements, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk McLennand: "Committee Announcements. The following committee has been cancelled: Registration and Regulations scheduled today for Room 118 has been cancelled. Those Committees scheduled for 12:30 will meet at 1:00 p.m... Those Committees scheduled for 2:30 will meet at 3:00 p.m... Again, Registration and Regulations has been cancelled for today. The 12:30 Committees will meet at 1:00 p.m... 2:30 Committees will meet at 3:00 p.m... Committee cancellation for Wednesday, Counties and Townships scheduled for 2:00 p.m... is cancelled. Those Members interested in attending computer training this Friday should contact the Clerk's Office."

Speaker Daniels: "Representative Black now moves that the House stand adjourned until Wednesday, February 28, 1996 at the hour of 11:00 a.m.... All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. And the House now stands adjourned until Wednesday, February 28, 1996 at the hour of 11:00 a.m..., allowing time for Perfunctory time for the Clerk. The House is adjourned."

Clerk McLennand: "Attention, Committee Announcement. Transportation and Motor Vehicles has been cancelled for this afternoon. Transportation and Motor Vehicles cancelled."

Clerk McLennand: "House Perfunctory Session will be in order."

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Resolutions House Resolution #76, offered by Representative Granberg has been referred to the Rules Committee. Committee Reports. Committee Report from Representative Noland, Chairman from the Committee on Agriculture and Conservation, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken on February 27, 1996, reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'do pass as amended' House Bill 2711; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 2660. Committee Report from Representative Pedersen, Chairman from the Committee on Insurance, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken on February 27, 1996, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'do pass Short Debate' House Bill 3186; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 1796. Committee Report from Representative Balthis, Chairman from the Committee on Cities and Villages, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken on February 27, 1996, reported the same back with the following recommendations: 'do pass' House Bill 2613; 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 1056, 2805 and House Bill 3050. Committee Report from Representative Ackerman, Chairman from the Committee on Public Utilities, to which the following Bill was referred, action taken on February 27, 1996, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 2515. Committee Report from Representative Parke, Chairman from the Committee on Commerce, Industry, and Labor, to which the following Bill was referred, action taken on February 27, 1996, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'do pass as amended Short Debate' House Bill 3193. No further business, the House Perfunctory Session stands adjourned and the House will

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

98th Legislative Day

February 27, 1996

reconvene on Wednesday, February 28th, at the hour of 11:00
a.m.

FEBRUARY 27, 1996

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