

Speaker Blair: "The House will be in Session. The invocation will be by Dr. Johnson."

Dr. Johnson: "We pray. Most merciful God, be with us today and help us to meet confidently whatever you have set in our path. As we go about the task of the day and the week that stretches before us, keep us from doubting that Your mercy is ever nigh to those who seek it. Cause us to realize anew that we are in Your hands, should disappointment come with regard to plans which we feel would serve the best interests of our people, help us to see that our ways are not always Your ways. Should we be threatened this day and this week by danger, whether physical, temporal, or physical, surround us with a shield of Your might and mercy. Let us look upon all the days of our lives as opportunities to seek Your good and gracious will in all that we seek to accomplish. Be with the family of Alan Dixon upon the death of his father and be for them a refuge and strength in all kinds of trouble. Hear us, O God of our salvation. Amen."

Speaker Blair: "Roll Call for attendance. Committee Reports."

Fred Selcke: "Mr. North from Cities and Villages to which House Bill 868, 1043, 1144, 1145, 1202, 1252, 1653, 1803, 1807, 1843, 1899, 1157, 1127, were referred, reported same back with recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. North from Cities and Villages to which House Bill 896, 703, 1527, 1522, and 1192 were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Bills be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do not....Mr. North from Cities and Villages to which House Bill 1069, 1165 were referred reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. North from Cities and Villages 1811 reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. North from Cities and Villages to which House Bill 1164 was referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill, as amended, do pass. Mr. McMaster from Counties and Townships to which House Bill 1791, 1441, 1859, 1649, 1312 were referred, reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the



Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. McMaster, from Counties and Township to which House Bill 1153, 1179, 1478, 1615, 1611, and 1908, 1561 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. McMaster from Counties and Township to which House Bill 1155, 1160, 1275, 1418, 1834, 1880, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. McMaster from Counties and Township to which House Bill 1162, 1274, 1311, 1641, 1800, 1877, 1901 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. McMaster from Counties and Township to which House Bill 1171, 1533, and 1600 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do not pass. Mr. McMaster from Counties and Township to which House Bill 1516 was referred, reported same back with the Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended, do not pass. Mr. McMaster from Counties and Townships to which House Bill 1708, 1710, 1733, 1763, 1827, 1828, were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bill 1105, 1221, 1470, 1665, 1751, 1790, and 1912 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bill 1465 was referred reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass and be re-referred to Appropriations. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bill 1484 and 1664 were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and that the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bills 1374 and 1416 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bill 1661 was referred reported the same back with the Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Soderstrom from Elementary and Secondary to which House Bills 1830, 1883, and 1887, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do not pass. Mr. Soderstrom from



Elementary and Secondary to which Senate Bill 172 was referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Collins from Executive, to which House Bills 845, 1141, 1185, 1228, 1263, 1282, 1405, 1436, 1491, 1745, 1777, 1797, 1832 were referred, reported the same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bill 931 and 19...and 1392 were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do not pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bills 989, 1001, 1129, 1149, 1159, 1190, 1220, 1224, 1318, 1380, 1492, 1499, 1508, 1526, 1562, 1564, 1572, 1575, 1598, 1599, 1627, 1660, 1662, 1784, 1792, 1793, 1816, 1835, 1829, 1920 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bill 1513, 1525, 1677, 1817, 1837 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that Bills do not pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bill 1544 was referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Bill 1633, 1729, 1844, were referred reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Resolution #190 was offered, reported same back with the recommendation that the Resolution be adopted. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Resolution #191 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Resolution be not adopted. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Joint Resolution #31 was referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Resolution, as amended, be adopted. Mr. Collins from Executive to which was referred House Joint Resolution 27, reported same back with the recommendation that the Resolution be adopted. Mr. Collins from Executive to which House Joint Resolution 37 was offered, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Resolution do be adopted. Mr. Collins



from Executive to which House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 22 was offered, reported same back with the recommendation that the Resolution do not pass. Mrs. Dyer from Higher Education to which House Bill 1195 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mrs. Dyer from Higher Education to which House Bill 1203, 1765, and 1825 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass and be referred to Appropriation. Mrs. Dyer from Higher Education to which House Bill 1632, 1711 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mrs. Dyer from Higher Education to which House Resolution 221 was referred, reported same back with recommendation that the Resolution do not be adopted. Mrs. Dyer from Higher Education, Senate Bill 271 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Rose from Judiciary I to which House Bills 1285, 1304, 1354, 1355, 1387, 1388, 1512, 1550, 1845, 1846, 1860, 1941, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Rose from Judiciary I to which House Bill 1356, 1389, 1395, 1400, and 1548, 1639, were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Rose from Judiciary I to which House Bills 1401, 1402 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Rose from Judiciary I to which House Bill 1545 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Pappas from Motor Vehicles to which House Bill 811, 949, 1163, were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Pappas from Motor Vehicles to House Bill 870, 1681, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Pappas from Motor Vehicles to which House Bill 930, 1428, 1571, 1809, were referred, reported same back with the Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Pappas from Motor Vehicles to which House Bill 951, 1140, 1567, were referred, reported same back with the



recommendation that the Bills do not pass. Mr. Pappas from Motor Vehicles to which House Bill 1128, 1547, 1580, 1646, and 1779, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Duff from Judiciary II to which House Bill 997, 1217, 1271, 1363, 1398, 1612, 1653, 1753, 1756, 1764, 1799, and 1814; 1903, 1904, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Duff from Judiciary II to which House Bill 1037, 1060, 1201 and 1657 were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Duff from Judiciary II to which House Bill 1280 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Duff from Judiciary II to which House Bill 1399 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Duff from Judiciary II to which House Bill 1648 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Schoeberlein from Public Utilities to which House Bills 863, 926, 1563, and 1569 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do not pass. Mr. Schoeberlein from Public Utilities to which House Bill 984 and 1568 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Schoeberlein from Public Utilities to which House Bill 1595 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bills 939, 976, 1424, 1589, were referred, reported same back with Amendments with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 949, 957, 958, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do not pass. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 975, 1178, 1233, 1321, 1337, 1379, 1701, were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 1034, 1101, 1184, 1433, and 1670, were referred, reported same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted, and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 1283, 1316, 1317, 1423, 1838,



1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1859, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1888, 1915 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 1773 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass and be rereferred to Appropriations. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which Senate Bill 174 was referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass and be rereferred to Appropriations. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 1377, 1378 and 1379 were returned pursuant to Rule 23(d) were ordered tabled. Mr. Wolf from Veterans Affairs to which House Bill 883, 1236, 1335, 1348, 1437, 1540, 1635, 1665, 1965, 1714, 1866, and 1886, were referred reported same back with the recommendations that the Bills do pass. House Bill 1946. Matijevich. Appropriates \$3,046,520 to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1947. Murphy, et al. Amends Liquor Control Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Agreed Resolutions."

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 320. Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Resolution 320 congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Dunn, the uncle of our colleague, Ralph Dunn, on their golden wedding anniversary and I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolution."

Speaker Blair: "Discussion? Alright, the question's on the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted."

Walsh: "Now Mr. Speaker, seated in the balcony, to the rear of the Speaker's platform, is Margaret Dixon and a fine group of ladies from the Clark County Republican Women's Club, represented by Representative Craig, Campbell and Cox."

Speaker Blair: "House Bills' Third Reading. Start with priority of call, Mr. Clerk."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 349. Alright now, whose is it? Londrigan? A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act."



Londrigan: "Take it out of the record."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman doesn't want it called. Alright. Proceed with the priority of call."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 496. Douglas. He's not here. Not here."

Speaker Blair: "Okay, maybe we'd better go back to Second Reading. I tell ya, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett, wants to take 1493 back to Second for purposes of addressing an Amendment, so unless there's a...we'll take that one back, Mr. Clerk. Would you read the Amendment on 1493?"

Fred Selcke: "Okay. House Bill 14...where in the hell is it, where's the Bill? House Bill 1493. Amendment #1. Juckett. Amend House Bill 1493 on page 2, line 30, by inserting after the word 'treatment' the following and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett."

Juckett: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 is strictly a technical Amendment which corrects misspellings in the original Bill. And I would move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1493."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? Alright, the question is on the adoption of Amendment, all those in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it, the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. Let's go back to House Bills' Second Reading and start with priority of call."

Fred Selcke: "709. House Bill 7...709. Washington. Harold, do you want 709? House Bill 709. A Bill for an Act to provide for the location of lower to moderate income housing within certain communities of the State. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 709 by deleting everything after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, when the Bill passed out of Committee, I indicated to the Members that I would make some changes pursuant to their request and therefore I move to table Amendment #1 to House Bill 709."



Speaker Blair: "Alright, the Gentleman...a..offers to move the adoption and then moves to table Amendment #1. All those in favor say aye. Opposed, no, the ayes"

Fred Selcke: "Amendment number..."

Speaker Blair: "...and...and...and the Amendment's tabled, yeh. Read the Amendment."

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #2. Washington. Amend House Bill 709, as amended, by deleting everything after the enacting clause and so forth."

Washington: "Members of the House, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #2 to House Bill 709 hopefully incorporates the suggestions made by Members of the Human Resources Committee...a...it's a long Amendment, but it only makes one essential change and that is it covers counties of over a quarter of a million population and I move its adoption."

Speaker Blair: "Is there any discussion? The question is on the adoption of Amendment #2. All those in favor say aye. Opposed, nay. The ayes have it, the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill..."

Speaker Blair: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider, arise?"

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I don't know if Representative Mugalian's here or not, but a Bill of which I'm a cosponsor and which is a redistricting Bill, is shown in the digest as having been tabled, now it is my understanding that that's not applicable, that cannot die on the 45-day rule because it is a redistricting Bill. Now is that in error or has there been action taken on that? Is Mr. Mugalian here to explain it, but I am a cosponsor."

Speaker Blair: "The Parliamentarian advises me that the Gentleman is in error, that the 45-day rule applies to all Bills rather than Appropriation, Revenue, Con, Reapportionment. Oh, it does not apply to Appropriations."

Schneider: "It does not apply? It does apply, I'm sorry. On Redistricting?"

Blair: "It does not...the 45-day rule does not apply to Appropriations."



In other words, the Bill will be in Committee longer than 45 days.

But it does apply in the other areas, the Parliamentarian advises me."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 602. Barnes. Out of the record. House Bill 684. Boyle. Not here. House Bill 992. Hanahan. Not here. Well, we're going in order, Mr...by priority. 699, Katz. Not here. 701. Katz, not here. House Bill 763. Hart. A Bill for an Act to amend the Environmental Protection Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 763 and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "Mr. Hart on his explanation."

Hart: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Committee Amendment #1 is incorporated in Amendment #3. I would like to move, at this time, to table Committee Amendment #1 together with Amendment #2, which I suggested, so that we can go to Amendment #3 which incorporates the provisions of both #1 and #2. #1 and #2 should be tabled so that..."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, the Gentleman...the Gentleman offers to move the adoption and then moves to table Amendments #1 and #2. Does the Gentleman have leave? Alright, the motion to table prevails, Amendments #1 and #2 are tabled. Now Amendment #3."

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #3, Hart. Amend House Bill 763 and so forth."

Hart: "Amendment #3 is an Amendment that was worked out as a result of a Conference suggested by the Governor with the Department of E.P.A. both federal and State, together with the coal miners and the...a... utility...so I move for the adoption of Amendment #3."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, the question is on the adoption of Amendment #3. All those in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "Yeh, I'm busier than hell, okay. House Bill 787. Kozubowski. Do you want to hear this one? Oh, I'm sorry, I apologize. I don't know. 787. Stone. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Blair: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "806. Held. What about 142? Rayson. Is Rayson here? Not here. Hill? House Bill 534. Hill. A Bill for an Act making



appropriation to the Department of Transportation. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments?"

Speaker Blair: "Any from the floor?"

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #1. Hill. Amend House Bill 534 by deleting everything after the enacting clause and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: "What this Amendment does is to reduce the appropriation from \$3,500,000 down to \$100,000 and it takes the transfers of money from the Grave Trust and Separation Fund. I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 730. Schraeder. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to State Employees Retirement System. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Blair: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #1. Schraeder. Amend House Bill 730 on page 1..."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, this Amendment would do two things. It would reduce the appropriation from \$47,000,000, which is \$10,250,000 and increase the number of years covering from ten years to twenty years and I move its adoption, Mr. Chairman. I agreed to in Committee."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion on the Gentleman's Amendment? The question is on the adoption. All those in favor say aye. Opposed nay. The ayes have it; the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 768. DiPrima. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Blair: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 791. Yourell. He's not here. Oh, here he comes. A Bill for an Act to amend the Fire Protection Training Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."



Speaker Blair: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #1. Amend House Bill 791 on page 1 by deleting line 22 and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment was suggested by Representative Schlickman in Committee and I do believe that it is his Amendment, but I do move for the adoption of the Amendment. It changes from ah... reasonable period of time to a definite three months period of time. I move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "All right, is there discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All those in favor say 'aye' and the opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 873, Getty. Is he here? Is he, Mr. Speaker? Is Getty here?"

Speaker Blair: "Well, take it out of the record."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1070, North. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to issues to bond. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Blair: "Any from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1210, North. An Act to amend an Act relating to counties. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Blair: "Any from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1288, Rose. A Bill for an Act to amend the Highway Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1288 on page 1 by deleting lines 8 through 32 and so forth."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Morgan, Mr. Rose."

Rose: "Mr. Speaker, this is a technical Amendment ah.. only. It does not change the import of the Bill itself. It was suggested as a technical editorial Amendment by the Department of Transportation. I move its adoption."



Murphy: "Any discussion? The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1359...."

Murphy: "The Bill is hereby moved to Third Reading then."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1359, Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? If not, the Bill is moved to Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1403, Madigan. A Bill for an Act to provide for the planning of the Illinois Health Facilities and services. Second Reading of the Bill. Out of the record. House Bill 1534, Kosinski. Is the Gentleman here? House Bill 1534. A Bill for an Act to amend the Highway Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1345 on page 1 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Amendment was put in Committee by me to rule out the possibility of negotiation with private enterprise. I move for its adoption."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Is there any discussion. If not, ah... those in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'nay' and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1924, Barry. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 6 of an Act making certain appropriations and re-appropriations to the Board of Regions. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 772, Matijevich. A Bill for an Act to create the Grand Jury Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Are there any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 7/6, Merlo. Is Mr. Merlo here? Out



of the record. He's not here."

Murphy: "I don't see the Gentleman in his seat. Is Representative Merlo on the floor?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Ya. House Bill 797, Schlickman. A Bill for an Act to provide funds for satisfaction of claims for buyers against builders of new single family residences and du lexes and condominiums. Second Reading of the Bill. Ah... Apparently Amendments #1 and #2 were tabled. Amendment #3, amend House Bill 797 on page 1 by deleting lines 1 and 2 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #3 is a Committee Amendment. At the time it was adopted in Committee there were certain suggestions with regards to it. I indicated to the Committee that I would have a new Amendment prepared to be adopted in lieu of Committee Amendment #3. I therefore move that Committee Amendment #3 be adop..... be tabled."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #3. Any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is tabled."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #4, Schlickman. Amend House Bill 797 on page 1 by deleting lines 1 and 2 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #4 is identical to Committee Amendment #3 with two exceptions. Ah... Committee Amendment #3 provided that the purchaser of a home could rescind the real estate sale if the builder had not registered the sale ah.. with the Attorney General. By this Amendment we provide that there shall not be that right to recession, however the failure of a new home builder to register the sale with the Attorney General and to pay a fee ah.. would be a business offense. We also provide ah.. in the Amendment #4, substitute for Committee Amendment #3, that if a buyer receives compensation ah.. from the Attorney General and then subsequently receives a judgment that that part of the judgment shall be refunded to the Attorney General to be placed into the prior claim fund ah.. so that the buyer will be no more than whole. I move



for the adoption of Amendment #4."

Murphy: "Is there any discussion? All in favor of the adoption of Amendment #4 signify by voting 'aye' and contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 941, DiPrima. A Bill for an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments. (Unintelligible)..... DiPrima, amend House Bill 941 on page 1 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "I believe ah.. Representative Getty ah... has got an Amendment for that Bill."

Murphy: "This is it. You have to move the adoption. The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. All.... any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1549. A Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Fraud Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "O'kay ah... how about 890? Duff?"

Murphy: "Is Mr. Duff on the floor? He's not in his seat."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 816. A Bill for an Act to create a Legislative Council and so forth. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 855, Stone. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 855 on page 2 by inserting between lines 21 and 22 the following and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Moultry, Representative Stone."

Stone: "I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Murphy: "Is there discussion? The Gentleman moves the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and



the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted.
Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 856, Stone. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Is Hanahan on the floor? Ah... is beaupre?"

Murphy: "Is Representative Beaupre on the floor?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 921, Arrigo. An Act to authorize to furnishing of secretarial services to the Members of the Governing Board of the State Board of Institutions of Higher Learning. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 923, DiPrima. A Bill for an Act to make May 30th Memorial Day. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1156, Washington. A Bill for an Act creating the Human Rights and Liberty Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1156 on page 1 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, the Amendment simply clarifies the language. It has no ... it makes no substantive change. The Committee approved of it unanimously. I move its adoption."

Murphy: "Any discussion? If not, all in favor of the adoption of the Amendment signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1173, Lundy. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1173 on page 2 by deleting lines 15 through 23 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is merely a technical Amendment. It replaces ah... present statutory



language that was erroneously deleted in the Bill and it was not supposed to be deleted. I move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Amendment. Is there any further discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1176, Ron Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Is Mr. Brummet here?"

Murphy: "Is Representative Brummet on the floor? I don't see him."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1259, Dyer. Amends the University Civil Service Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1260, Stiehl. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 1 of an Act to abolish the discrimination between sexes and payment of wages and so forth. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "1250, Brummet. An Act that amends an Act relating to Bovine Brucellosis. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1261, Geo-Karis. A Bill for an Act to amend the Wrongful Death Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1263, Macdonald. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to divorce. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1264, Catania. Amends an Act relating to employment offices and agencies. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."



Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1265. Amends an Act relating to the mechanics lean. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1266. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 1 and the title of an Act to prohibit the discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color and so forth. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1267. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Housing Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Seicke: "House Bill 1279. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 532 and 533 of the Environmental Protection Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1434, Skinner. An Act to amend the Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1435, Skinner. An Act to amend the Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1449, Porter. A Bill for an Act creating the Energy Crisis Study Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. No ah.... wait a minute. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1449 on page 1, line 12 by deleting the period and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Porter."

Porter: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah.. Amendment #1 to House Bill 1449 ah.. merely adds four public members to the eight Legislative Members ah... of the ah.. Study Commission and changes the reporting date from February 1, 1974 to May 1, 1974. I move its adoption."



Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #1. Is there any further discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1617, Douglas. A Bill for an Act in relation to Humane Treatment of Animals. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #1, Boyle. He's not here. Douglas is here."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Douglas."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #1, amend House Bill 1617 on page 3 and so forth."

Douglas: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in Representatives Boyle's absence ah.. he's asked me to handle that. That is an Amendment that was a product of discussion in Committee which clarified in this Bill the humane care of animals. The question of poisoning ah... what we've done to Representative Boyle's ah... satisfaction is to clarify that the only circumstances under which poisoning would ever be used and ah.. it's been dealing with the problems of ah.. wild animals ah.. would be if there would absolutely no other way of dealing with animals and the health of the ah.. public was at stake. If the animals ah.. for example, had a transmittable disease to humans then as an absolute last resort, according to the way it's written in this Amendment, poisoning could be used to control a wild dog pack. And I would move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All in favor is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1628. A Bill for an Act to provide for non-voting student representation on various governing boards. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."



Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 495, Juckett. A Bill for an Act making appropriations to certain reimbursing certain Mass Transit Operations. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 495 on page 1, line 6 by deleting and so forth."

Murphy: "Representative ah... the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to table the first Amendment and adopt the second Amendment, which incorporates everything from the first Amendment and also provisions that the Department of Transportation would like to see in the Bill. So I would move to table Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 495."

Murphy: "All right, the Gentleman moves to table Committee Amendment #1. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is tabled."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #2, Juckett. Amend House Bill 495 on page ah.. on line 6 by deleting \$350,000 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #2 ah.. incorporates the Committee Amendment reducing the appropriation from \$350,000 to \$130,000 and also incorporates the suggestion of the Department of Transportation for the method of payment. And I would urge the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 495."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1107, Chapman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 609, Schneider. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Pollution Control Board. Second ah... take it out of the record."

Murphy: "Take it out of the record."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 683, Schraeder. A Bill for an appropri-



ation to Elwood C. Sparks. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 945, Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1003, Giorgi. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1051, Matijevid. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1051 on page 1 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevid."

Matijevid: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm going to move to table Committee Amendment #1 and offer Amendment #2. It's exactly the same as Committee Amendment #1, but it includes a suggestion of the Committee to place a fifteen mile restriction on aid to non-public schools ah.. as far as transoportation goes. So I would now move to table Amendment #1 to House Bill 1051."

Murphy. "The Gentleman moves to table Amendment #1. Any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and all contrary 'no' and the Amendment is tabled. The Gentleman from Lake."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #2, Matijevid. Amend House Bill 1051 and so forth."

Matijevid: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move to adopt Amendment #2 to House Bill 1051."

Murphy: "The Gentleman offers to adopt Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no'. The Amendment is adopted. Third Reading. Is there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1091. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."



Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1093. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1136. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 3 of an Act prohibiting persons suffering from tuberculosis in the communicable form. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1213. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1214. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 3-1 of the Adult Education Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #1, Arrigo. Amend House Bill 1214 on page 1, line 27 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Arrigo."

Arrigo: "Mr. Speaker, ah...this is a clarifying Amendment that brings back into the Bill omissions that were made during typing. I urge its adoption."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. Any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying 'aye' and all contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1223, Fleck. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1223 on page 1 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Fleck. Is Representative Fleck on the floor? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt to handle the Amendment."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 1223."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying 'aye'."



the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1241, Ron Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1303, VonBoeckman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1340, Dyer. A Bill for an Act to assist school institutions of higher education and other education agencies within the state and so forth. Second Reading of the Bill. Three Committee Amendments. Committee Amendment #1, amend House Bill 1340 on page 2 by deleting lines 22 and 23 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Dyer is recognized."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this first Amendment is just a language correction. Ah... just a technical correction on page 1. I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Murphy: "The Lady moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Committee Amendment #2, amend House Bill 1340 on page 3 by deleting line 18 and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Murphy: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Committee Amendment #2 provides for a non-voting advisory member to the Commission appointed by the Governor. I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #2."

Murphy: "The Lady moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Committee Amendment #3, amend House Bill 1340 on page 5, line 22 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Dyer."



Dyer: "Ah...that further clarifying the type of instruction....."

Murphy: "The Lady moves the adoption of the Amendment. Is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and those opposed 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1364. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Are there any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1431. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1440, Gforgi. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1443, Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1443 on page 1 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Berman is recognized."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah.. Amendment #1 to House Bill 1443 is a clarifying Amendment detailing the ah.. funds that will be ah... affected by this Bill. It's a Committee Amendment and I would move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1459. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1477 ah.. is Mr. Houlihan here? No? Out of the record. House Bill 1539. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. Is Representative



Houlihan on the floor now? Representative Houlihan?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1559. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments.

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1626. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. Representative Walsh. Representative Bill Walsh."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1619. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Administration of the Illinois Election Campaign Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1619 on page 1, line 5 by deleting and so forth."

Murphy: "Representative Walsh is recognized."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, this is a Committee Amendment, which doubles the appropriation. It goes to \$150,000 from \$75,000. It was the recommendation of the Secretary of State. And I move the adoption of the Committee Amendment."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Committee Amendment. Is there any discussion? If not, the question is shall the Amendment pass. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1643, Springer. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Transportation. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1647. An appropriation for the expenses of the Office of the State Appellate Defenders. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1651. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1675. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."



May 21, 1913

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1724. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1448, Caldwell. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. On Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1448 on page 4 by striking lines 1 through 3 inclusive and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #1 ah.. does three things. It ah... makes possible for ah.. communities where pre-kindergarten children from three to six ah.. reside in percentages of 25% that this Bill be applicable. The other is that ah.. in the same areas where fifty or more parents or guardians will make a petition that the law will apply. And I move it's adoption."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. Is there any further discussion? If not, all in favor signify by voting 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #2, Caldwell. Amend House Bill 1848 on page 1, lines 1 and 7 by inserting and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #2 ah... provides that ah.. any person teaching in this pre-kindergarten or kindergarten program must hold a certificate as provided by law. I move its adoption."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. Is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1888. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1905. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."



Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1931.... House Bill 1913. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 1913 on page 5 by deleting lines 15 through 17 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Arrigo."

Arrigo: "Amendment #1, Mr. Speaker, was adopted in Committee. At the behest of Tax Council of the Chicago Board of Education so that we could clarify any doubt that may exist as to the ah.. possibility of ah... ah... the bonds being ah.. in some way illegal. It's a clarifying Amendment and I urge its adoption."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. Is there discussion? Is not, all in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1928. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act making appropriations to the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Department of Mental Health. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. We're going to move now to the ah.. regular Bills that's on Second Reading and if anybody doesn't want their Bill, please tell the Chair before time. House Bill 142. Take it out of the record. Is Representative Calvo here? Representative Katz? He isn't here today. Is Representative Boyle here? Representative Merlo? Representative Stone, are you on the floor? Take 806 out of the record. Representative Yourell is not here. House Bill 906."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 906, Geo-Karis. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 917. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Junior College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading."



Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1212, Tipword. A Bill for an Act to ah.. do you want that held, Rollie? Out of the record. House Bill 1367, Stiehl. A Bill for an Act to amend the Sanitary District Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Murphy: "Any Amendments from the floor? Oh, just a minute. Just hold that a minute, Fred. Yes, ah.. Representative Krause has an Amendment to that Bill and it is not printed yet. So let's take it out of the record."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 776, Merlo. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 776 on page 2, line 33 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Representative from Cook, Representative Merlo."

Merlo: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in lieu of a subsequent Amendment that will be offered this morning by Representative Rayson ah.. which I feel will direct itself to a more realistic ah... approach to what I am attempting to do in House Bill 776; I move that Amendment #1 be tabled, Mr. Speaker."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves that Amendment #1 be tabled. Is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is tabled."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Amendment #2, Rayson. Amend House Bill 776 on page 3, line 31 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Wolf to handle that for Representative Rayson."

Wolf: "Yes, ah. in the absence of Representative Rayson, ah.. I'll handle Amendment #2, which ah.. indicates some ah.. technical changes, but the most important thing is ah.. it deletes the term '30 days' and inserts on page 2, line 33 'in lieu of the 30 day period at least one day not counting the day of arrest'. I move for the adoption of Amendment #2."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves to adopt Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the contrary 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading. Third Reading... House Bill 510."



Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 510. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Murphy: "Is Representative McMasters here? Take that out of the record. House Bill 349. Is Representative Londrigan on the floor? No, ah.. take it out of the record. House Bill 496, Representative Douglas."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 496..."

Murphy: "Take it out of the record. House Bill 500."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 500. A Bill for an Act in relation to the collection of special assessments. Third Reading of the Bill."

Murphy: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 500 is an attempt to bring down the cost of special assessments to property owners in Illinois while at the same time decreasing the possibility that local home owners will loose their home at a tax sale through an oversight. This will be accomplished in non-home rule municipalities by requiring that special assessments be collected along with the regular property taxes. By putting the special assessments on the annual tax Bill, the entire yearly property related obligation will be visable on one piece of paper. This is especially useful to potential home buyers. It is a consumer protection measure because upon implementation ah... outstanding special assessments will be much more difficult to hide from buyers of used homes. It will make much less likely the possibility that an elderly person ah... who loses his or her property through failure to pay a special assessment bill as pointed out in a recent article in 'The Chicago Today' column. Combined with Representative Matijevich's House Bill 1538 the loss of homes through oversight to pay tax bills should decrease markedly. The action of this Bill will also increase the rate of collection for special assessments. Think of what this will mean. The credit rating for special assessment products will increase. This will mean the interest rates for money borrowed to finance special assessment projects will be lowered. It means less total cost to the individual property owner of special assessment projects. In short, this Bill will improve the special assessment process in Illinois. And I would appreciate you favorable support on this Bill."



Murphy: "Is there any further discussion? Representative ah... the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Yes, Mr. Speaker ah... I wonder if the Sponsor will yield for a question or two?"

Murphy: "He indicates he will."

Bluthardt: "Ah.. there are number of questions that come to my mind on this, Mr. Terzich. One is ah... how how does the special assessments get to the assessor or collector so that he can ah.. include them on the real estate tax bill?"

Terzich: "Well, Representative Bluthardt, on any technical questions, ah.. I'd like to have my ah..."

Bluthardt: "I can't hear what you're saying."

Terzich: "Representative....."

Murphy: "We're on Third Reading now. Let's have some quiet so that we can move along, please."

Terzich: "On the technical questions, ah.. I'd appreciate a reply from my cohort who helped me out on this Bill, Representative Cal Skinner."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Could I have the question repeated, please?"

Murphy: "Ah.. would you repeat your question, Representative Bluthardt?"

Bluthardt: "I wanted to know what provision there is to ah.. to get these special assessment bills over to the Assessors Collection Office so that he can include them with his real estate tax bills."

Skinner: "The intent of the Legislation is not to send out separate bills along with the real estate bills...."

Murphy: "Excuse me, Representative Skinner. This is an important Bill and we've got to have some quiet so that the Members that are interested can hear what's going on. So please lower the noise level."

Skinner: "The intent of this Legislation is to eliminate paper work ah.. not to create more of it. Instead of mailing out a separate special bill along with the property tax bill ah.. the idea that we have is to just add a separate line on the regular property tax bill. So it would be for real estate taxes ah.. let's say \$800 and for special assessment ah... \$50.00."

Bluthardt: "Well, I really don't know if you understand the procedure



for special assessments. The special assessments are the obligation and of the municipality, not of the County Clerk or the Collector. The County Clerk and the Collector does not have ah.. the ah.. or the Assessor does not have the figures unless ah.. the ah.. the assessments become delinquent and after they're delinquent ah.. I think it's over a year, then they must be sent to the County Clerk's Office or the Collectors Office for collection, but until they are delinquent they do not get into the hands of the collectors. They are the obligation of the Municipal Clerk and ah.. they are mailed out now ah.. at the first of the year. And I think that it is much better to have them mailed out the first of the year because Lord knows, the taxes that we get on our real estate bill now are a tremendous burden for most taxpayers ah.. to have to pay double installments ah.. special assessment plus ah.. the regular real estate tax bill is actually a little too much in my opinion. There are other objectives to this too, as I see it. I don't see where there is any savings to the taxpayer. You talk about people not knowing that they have ah.. purchased property that ah.. that's incumbent by assessments, and ah.. I can't imagine anybody buying property without first having a title search to determine whether or not there is any ah.. liens and assessments against it. And of course ah.. if there are assessments, it will show up in the title report. And it also will show on your real estate ah... contract where you enter into a contract with the purpose of ah.. property ah.. it will set forth ah.. what if any special assessments are levied or even ah.. impending. So I think that the entire concept is bad and ah.. it's going to work a tremendous hardship on the taxpayers. It's going to work just the opposite of what you hope to ah... acquire here."

Skinner: "Ah.. was there a question? I didn't get it if there was."

Murphy: "Well, I think that the Representative stated his opinion on the Bill. There was no question, was there, Ed? Is there any further discussion? Yes, Representative Klosak."

Klosak: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I want to call your attention to the fact that special assessments are payable to the municipal collector at the present time and the municipal collector immediately



sends the money to the bond holder. When we ah.. when we make a local improvement by means of a special assessment, bonds are issued by the municipality. Now ah.. people want to pay it off entirely in advance or they want to come in and make four payments or they want to come in and make six payments or they come in and they want to make one payment. Now as soon as the municipal collector receives this money, he forwards this to the bond holder. Now what is going to happen when money is paid with the real estate taxes bill to the ah.. county collector? How does the money get back to the municipality and the municipality knows on which articular special assessment to apply this fund. For example, in the town of Cicero in the past couple of years, I have paved 125 alleys. 125 alleys. Now if the County Clerk or the County Collector in total says that I have collected a million dollars worth of special assessment ah.. here's your money; we don't know where to apply it. We have no idea how we can possibly dispose of this money and save interest for our people by paying at their County Collector. The present law, as it exists today, is an excellent manner in collecting special assessments and I ah... respectfully request you to ah.. opposed this Bill."

Murphy: "The Representative from Whiteside, Representative Miller."

Miller: "Mr. Speaker, I have to or three questions ah... either of Mr. Terzich or of Mr. Skinner. My first question is ah.. am I right when I say that I assume this applies to all 102 counties in this state?"

Murphy: "Who ... who do you want to answer that question?"

Miller: "Either one that can answer it."

Murphy: "Representative Skinner, the Gentleman from McHenry."

Skinner: "It applies to all but ah... all but home rule units. So it would apply to 101 counties in the state."

Miller: "My next question is that ah.. is it restricted fully to special assessment by municipality?"

Skinner: "Excuse me, ah.. my last question was incomplete. In Cook County ah.. if it is a non-home rule city, it would apply. If it is a home rule city there is a home rule exclusion. Now would you repeat that second question?"

Miller: "Well, is this restricted soley to municipalities? How about



other special assessments and other types of districts?"

Skinner: "I believe that it is just municipalities."

Miller: "In other words, it's not park districts, it's not drainage districts and that sort of thing."

Skinner: "The drainage district, as I am familiar with, can take care of their own special assessments."

Miller: "Alright, now the next question I have, up in my area, most of the time when they have a special assessment, for example for sewer, for curb and gutter, this type of thing, in the municipality, there's always a provision that...a...a tax payer can pay it all at the first instance. In other words, the entire assessments. How would this be handled on the real estate tax bill?"

Skinner: "Well I would...I would assume, if I were going to do it as County Treasurer, what I would do would be to print the total outstanding amount with the condition saying that you could pay all or whatever part thereof you wish to."

Miller: "That's the typical way on a normal special Bill...a...that is sent out to a taxpayer, but I'm disturbed about this point because if it talks about only the first installment of the regular State taxes, it says nothing about the option in the digest, at least, it says nothing about the option the taxpayer has to divide the taxes in two installments. Now unless the answers are forthcoming in this area, I'll be forced to vote no on this legislation."

Skinner: "The Bill as it is written at the present time says that you have to pay the special assessment along with the first installment of real estate taxes. Now this installment could be in June or if House Bill 1800 and the Bill that Representative Shea sponsored for Cook County passed, it could be in January just as it is now in the City. In fact, if it did end up in January, the cities would end up getting the money just as fast as they did before because the County Treasurer must pay the money now on the first of each month."

Murphy: "Is there any further discussion? If not, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Terzich. Do you wish further recognition Representative Skinner? The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."



Skinner: "There were two questions that were interspersed in some of the Gentleman's comments that I'd like to attempt to answer. The question was how does the money get from the County Treasurer to the city? Obviously, it goes along with the real estate tax distributions which must be made out of minimum of monthly. The question was, and again I might add, in Cook County, it is done on as close to a daily as possible if the County Treasurer can...can...a..maintain. The question was also made, or the comment was also made that a check might arrive for a million dollars and how would one know which alleys were covered by it. Well since the real estate tax bills are indexed by parcel number, they will be extremely easy for a computerized county to lay out which ones, I mean, which payments were for which parcel. If, in an addressographed county, the problem would be exactly the same as it is now in attempting to spread the tax bill into the various districts. So it would be just another sub category for special assessment for each project. The attempt, as far as I see it, that this Bill is after is to make sure that when you get the tax bill, you know what the property, the obligation laying to the property is...that is what is the tax bill and what is the special assessment bill? And to let you know what it is each and every year. The instigation for this bill, if I'm not incorrect, was an article which indicated that a special assessment, a very small special assessment, I think it was \$26 or \$27, had been overlooked by some...a...elderly taxpayer and because this had been overlooked and because it went to the County Treasurer's office and went up for tax bail and was again overlooked, the person lost their home. Now I would like to suggest that it is relatively easy to overlook a special assessment. It is extremely difficult, however, to overlook a real estate tax payment. They amount to hundreds of dollars. Now if the special assessment is on the real estate tax bill, the collection percentage per special assessment should go up markedly. I do not have estimates of how much a special assessment is collected in cities, perhaps some of the mayors in the audience could tell us or in the legislature. However the collection rate per real estate taxes is well over 99%. It would seem to me it would be



very difficult for a special assessment to...a...approach this with any collection on a current basis as are real estate taxes. This is a, it seems to me, a good idea. There may be implementation problems in which case I would hope that the Department of Local Governmental Affairs would assist."

Murphy: "Is that the closing debate? Or does the Representative from Cook, Representative Terzich, wish to close? Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, all of us who are home owners are well aware of the problem that we have with special assessment. It seems like whoever is handling the special assessment has a method of either convince them or confuse them. I personally, I have a home which is...a....a heck of a lot of money to me, it's worth in the \$30,000 bracket, and I had some alleys and streets put in at my home and all I got was delinquent notices that my property was being picked up for non-payment of taxes, I pay close to a thousand dollars in taxes and here someone's going to pick up a lien on my property of a fifty or sixty dollar special assessment. There's been numerous cases where elderly people had their property taken up from them because they didn't know that they had a twenty, thirty, or fifty dollar special assessment. Now I've talked to a number of people and it seems the only problem that's involved is a technical problem and with all the computers and technology we have, this shouldn't be a hard problem to solve. All it simply says that if you do have a special assessment, why can't it be put on your regular tax bill the same as any other taxing body? And if someone is going to be delinquent in taxes, well let them be delinquent for all of their taxes and not for some piddly special assessment which most of them don't seem to know how to handle the darn thing anyhow. And I sincerely hope that this Bill will solve the problem. I know they have it working in Maryland and I...I don't see any problem with this here so I'd appreciate your favorable vote on this Bill."

Murphy: "The question is shall House Bill 500 pass. All in favor signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. The Gentleman



from Cook, Representative Bluthardt is recognized to explain his vote."

Bluthardt: "Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we keep hearing reference to a loss of a home. Let me point out there is no way in the world, there's no provision of laws insofar as I know, and I think I know something about it, that a delinquent special assessment can be purchased and be brought over into a deed, there is no provision in the law for losing your home or property by failure to pay it. It merely remains a lien on the property until paid, but there is no right of acquiring and foreclosing and acquiring the property by deed, so whoever thinks that is thinking wrong and if Mike Griko said that, it only shows that he's wrong once again. So I would urge you to vote no on this Bill."

Murphy: "The Representative from McHenry, Representative Skinner, is recognized to explain his vote."

Skinner: "I would like to suggest that once cities become in the special assessment that are uncollectable, that they do, then can and do, turn them over to the County Collector for sale at tax sales. Now the Gentleman who spoke previous to me is certainly a better source than I as to how often this happens, but I know that in McHenry County it happened in the mid-fifties and numerous special assessments were sold at tax sales. So I...you know, even though this was the...the impetus for this Bill, it is not the only reason that the Bill is a good idea. The Bill is a consumer oriented idea and an attempt to show the entire obligation of the property in question on one piece of paper. It will be an assistance to City Clerks, to City Collectors who are not experts on the job of collection and are not geared up for collection of special assessments such as my own in the City of McHenry, where special assessments are obviously going through and the choice is either hire new people in the city or let the county do it for a nominal fee. And the fee is quite nominal, only 25 cents per parcel. I doubt that any city in the State can collect special assessments for that amount."

Murphy: "Representative Brummet, did you wish to be recognized? The



Gentleman from Fayette, Representative Brummet."

Brummet: "I'd just like to call your attention, Mr. Speaker, the switches seem to be locked."

Murphy: "Are they alright now? Okay. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Klosak, to explain his vote."

Klosak: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, let's put to rest this idea that this is a consumer protection type of Bill. Any one of you who have been engaged in special assessments, know that our bills are sent out immediately upon the completion of the special assessment. Now if the people have to wait until their next year's tax bills come around, these special assessments draw 6% interest, what are we talking about when we say the consumer protection bill? Or that we're saving somebody money. Let's keep in mind that under the present system especially in my community where I'm engaged in paving alleys at the present time, 50% of the people want to pay their bills immediately upon completion of the project and save the 6% interest. If I had to send this to the County Clerk, these people couldn't pay this bill until they received their tax bill until at least one year hence. So they would have to pay 6% interest on one year whether they wanted to or not because they wouldn't have a bill. Now the other point is where do they pay their bill? Under the existing law, this is a municipal special assessment, they go to the municipal clerk, they go to their local city hall and pay the bill. Under this law, the way the sponsor proposes that this be done, he wants to force these people to go downtown to the county seat. There just is no sense or rhyme or reason for this Bill, I maintain that this is a bad Bill and I request a no vote."

Murphy: "The Representative from Cook, Representative Terzich, to explain his vote."

Terzich: "Well Mr. Speaker, number one, the intent of the Bill is that if a person does have a special assessment, he should have the option of paying that bill off at one time. If he wants to pay it off in one lump sum, God bless him, let him go ahead and do it. He should also have the option if he doesn't want to exercise a single payment, that he could put it on his tax bill, it will help him



also, most of all the people I know in my district, most of their homes are mortgaged. They have mortgage payments to the savings and loan. They could set up an escrow fund so that they could at least set this money aside and they could have the money when their special assessment payment is due, the same as their regular taxes. And I've heard nothing but favorable comments regarding this Bill from my district and from the people I spoke to. It should be their option. Why is it whenever they get half a dozen different tax bills, they have to spend ten days just trying to unravel what the hell they owe. So I don't see anything wrong with this Bill, and I don't believe it mandates, and if it does mandate them, then I will suggest to the Senate sponsor to put in a provision that would give them the option of either paying it in one lump sum or put it on the regular tax bill, the same as any other taxing body. And I would appreciate your support of this Bill."

Murphy: "The Representative from Livingstone, Representative Hunsicker, is recognized."

Hunsicker: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, having served on the City Council for a number of years and being Chairman of the Finance Committee, and going through a special assessment deal, you have the privilege of paying your entire assessment off when you get the bill, you don't have to pay it year by year. If you want to pay it all off at one time to save the interest, you can do that. I can't see where this Bill is going to help out in any way, shape or form except where it will put a lot of more work on the County Treasurer and on the City Clerks in order to get this put on your county tax bill. So far, as I recall, this Body has refused to allow the County Treasurers anything extra for collecting the taxes any way, and here you want to load some more work on them. I think this Bill is a bad Bill and it ought to be defeated."

Murphy: "Is there any further discussion? If not, the Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 75 ayes and 46 no, and the Bill having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost."

Fred Selcke: "Is Rayson here? Is Rayson here?"



Murphy: "Is Representative Rayson on the floor? No. Take it out of the record."

Fred Selcke: "505. House Bill 505. Philip. An Act to amend an Act relating to State Police. Third Reading of the Bill."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from Cook,....a...the Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Philip is recognized."

Philip: "Thank you for that correction, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to ask leave of the House to move House Bill 505 back for Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

Murphy: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Leave is granted. Proceed."

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #1. Philip. Amend House Bill 505, page 1, line 9, by deleting 63 and so forth."

Murphy: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Philip."

Philip: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment was worked out with the Illinois State Police and the Governor's office and it lowers the retiring age for State troopers from 63 to 60. I move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 505."

Murphy: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Amendment. Is there any discussion? If not, all in favor signify by saying aye. Contrary, no. The ayes have it; and the Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments? Third Reading."

Fred Selcke: "509. Is McMaster here?"

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 505, as amended really does two things. It lowers the retirement age for State Police from 65 to 60 effective July 1, 1974."

Murphy: "Alright, the question is shall House Bill 505 pass. Is there any further discussion? Alright, the question is shall House Bill 505 pass. All in favor signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. The Gentleman from Adams, Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd just like to point out that this Bill mandatorily requires State Policemen to retire at age 60 years old. I believe that those green lights ought to change to red. Thank you."

Murphy: "Is there any further discussion? If not, the Clerk will take



the record. Representative Brinkmeier, no. Aye, I'm sorry, Representative Brinkmeier, aye. Representative Wolf, Jacob Wolf, aye. Representative Harpstrite, aye. Representative McMaster, aye. Representative Ebbesen, aye. Representative McCourt, aye....no, am I right, no? Representative Clabaugh, aye. Representative Stone, aye. Representative Thompson, aye. Representative DiPrima, aye. I want to tell you something. This is the last time you are going to do this now, if you are not in your seats and voting, we're just not going to do it. We're going to take a new Roll Call on this. Alright all in favor now signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from DuPage, for what reason do you rise?"

Philip: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I'd like to have the privilege of explaining my vote if that's in proper order?"

Murphy: "Go right ahead."

Philip: "House Bill 505 came to me through the Illinois State Police. What it does, it mandates the retirement of State Police, lowers it from 60 to 65. Now it has been worked out with the Governor's office, the Governor, I understand, is in favor of it..."

Murphy: "Representative Philip, there's a..."

Philip: "...excuse me, 60 to 65...anyway, the reason behind it is this, that of course at the age 65, it's a very strenuous job, there's a lot of fast driving and it seems to me in good common sense to lower the retirement age. And I certainly would solicit your support."

Murphy: "Duff, aye. Palmer, aye. Representative Merlo, aye. Representative Fary, for what reason do you rise, Representative Fary?"

Fary: "While you were admonishing my good friend here, I was in the library. I want to be recorded aye."

Murphy: "Representative Fary, aye. Representative Collins was also in the library, aye. Have all voted who wished? Representative Lemke, aye. How is he recorded? As not voting."

Fred Selcke: "A...no."

Murphy: "Oh, you're recorded as voting no. Change his vote to aye."



Fred Selcke: "91 ayes."

Murphy: "Wait a minute, there's still more. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Getty."

Getty: "How am I recorded?"

Murphy: "How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

Fred Selcke: "Not voting."

Getty: "Aye, please."

Murphy: "Change his vote to aye. Representative Douglas, aye. Well you fellows sure mind good, I gotta say that. Alright, what is the score, Mr. Clerk."

Fred Selcke: "What is it George?"

Murphy: "On this question there's 95 ayes and 24 nays and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 509. A Bill for an Act to add Section 15 to an Act providing for assistance in probation and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this was a Committee Bill. Actually the sponsorship of it could have been in all reality, and the name of Representative Klause is the first sponsor, for that reason I would like to turn over the explanation of the Bill to Representative Klause."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Sinclair, Mr. Klause."

Klause: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 509 amends the Probation Officers Act. And what it does, it brings the adult probation officers in line with the juvenile probation officers and thereby will be eligible to receive half of their pay from the State up to a maximum of \$300. And I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? Alright, the question is shall House Bill 509 pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 120 ayes, no nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."



Those persons who are indicating that they want to be recorded will have to come up to the Clerk's desk and indicate that. Go ahead."

Fred Selcke: "546. House Bill 546. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 27 of an Act to tax gift, legacy, and inheritance and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the synopsis accurately describes this Bill. It amends the Inheritance Tax Act. It provides that no special guardian item shall be appointed to present a minor or person under disability under any stage of an inheritance tax proceeding unless it appears to be judged that the minor or person under disability is directly chargeable with the payment of the tax and then only if the interest is not adequately represented and it appears that the appointment of a special guardian is required to protect the interest. This Bill was approved by representatives of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. It passed Committee 16 to nothing and I know of no opposition to this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, is there discussion? The question is shall House Bill 546 pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 144 ayes, no nays and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 576."

Speaker Blair: "Is Mr. Pierce here? Take it out of the record."

Fred Selcke: "589. House Bill 589. Schlickman. A Bill for an Act to add Section 1408 to the Illinois Income Tax Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 589, as amended, will provide for the first time information as to the geographic source of State income tax revenue. The Bill was endorsed by the Taxpayers Federation, accepted by the Department of Revenue. In fact, the Department of Revenue stated in Committee



that it, too, wished that it had this information previously. The Bill was reported out of Committee by a vote of 18 to nothing and I solicit your support."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 144 ayes, 1 nay, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 603. Flinn. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Business and Economic Development. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn."

Flinn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 603 is the regular appropriation to the Department of Business and Economic Development. It has been reduced in Committee by some hundred thousand dollars and it's by agreement of the Committee and so I move for the adoption of House Bill 603."

Speaker Blair: "Discussion? The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in attempting to be a little bit of a conscience to the House, I'd like to point out that this Bill allows the high-minded Chamber of Commerce and the high-minded Farmers Association to dip in the gambling fund to...a...pay the expenses of an office in Brussels and in Hong Kong so they can sell their hogs and machinery to the nations behind the Iron Curtain and I solicit your support."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, the question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote aye, the opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 145 ayes, 2 nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 605. Stedelin. An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of Mines and Minerals. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Stedelin."

Stedelin: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the appropriation of the Department of Mines and Minerals. It has been amended and cuts the appropriation around \$19,000, it's for \$1,500,700 and I'd appreciate your support."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? And the Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 139 ayes, no nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 617. Matijevich. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 617 changes the present procedure in nominating delegates to a national nominating convention. Under present law, the candidate files with the Secretary of State one of two statements, either that he runs uncommitted or a statement declaring that he runs committed to a specific candidate and he must name that specific candidate. House Bill 617 does two things. If a candidate's preference is to run committed to a certain candidate, the filed statement shall also include the written consent of the person for whom he declares his preference. The statement of preference shall be limited to those presidential aspirants whose names are printed on the primary ballot. The Bill passed unanimously in Committee and in spite of the recent experience of the Democrats in the Miami convention, there seemed to be more enthusiasm by Republicans in stampeding to vote on behalf of this Bill. I solicit your favorable consideration for House Bill 617."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? The question is shall House Bill 617 pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 136 ayes, 8 nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 666. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act



of 1939. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 666 is an attempt to professionalize the assessment process in the State of Illinois. At the present time, two members of the County Board of Review are appointed by the judicial system in the various circuits and one member is appointed by the Chairman of the County Board. It may be the Chairman of the County Board or it may be his designee, but still another member of the County Board. The unfortunate thing about all three members is that none have to meet any rigid qualifications. This Bill will require that in all counties of over 100,000, members of Boards of Review must pass examinations administered by the Department of Local Government Affairs. While it is mandatory in larger counties where one would expect to be able to find at least three qualified people, in the smaller counties where there may be fewer qualified people, the County Board may...may opt in. They may require that their members of the Board of Review also take examinations. The members, under this Bill, would be appointed for one year terms and could be reappointed indefinitely. The membership is, or the membership is allowed to be completely flexible. At the present time, as I stated before, only one member may be from the County Board. If three Members could pass the examination, three members of the County Board could pass the examination, they could all three serve on the Board of Review. If the County Board wished no member of the County Board to serve on the County...a...Board of Review, that would also be a possibility. The one Amendment that has been adopted to this Bill will allow Boards of Review to expand their membership in times of numerous appeals and thus expedite the tax collection process. I would ask a favorable vote on this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Any discussion? The Gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Fennessey."

Fennessey: "Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

Fennessey: "Representative Skinner, does this provide for minority



representation by parties?"

Skinner: "There is no change whatsoever in the party split. The answer is yes."

Fennessey: "What determines...a...the majority party in this case?"

Skinner: "It is the same as it has been before. I made no change in that whatsoever and frankly, I'm not sure."

Fennessey: "Okay."

Speaker Blair: "Further discussion? Does the Gentleman care to close? The question is shall House Bill 61...666 pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 143 ayes, no nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 717. Day. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill. The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Day."

Day: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we could consider 717 and 718 together. They really are companion Bills."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection we'll hear 718."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 718. A Bill for an Act to provide into law in relation to plats. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Day."

Day: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these two Bills deal with the Plat Act. First the section that is in the Municipal Code dealing with plats and the section that is in the general statute applicable to counties. Now what the Bills provide is that if a plat, a subdivider's plat, is improperly or illegally recorded before it has the approval of the city council in the case of a city plat, or the county board in the case of a county plat, if they are illegally recorded, that tax does not effect the title of an innocent purchaser of a lot in those...in that subdivision. There was an Amendment put on in Judiciary Committee which did provide that if the...if the defect that is involved is...does effect the title to the lot, such as the fact that



the street isn't a proper width...a...the title to the lot would be effected to that extent so that the proper size street could be put in, but the mere fact that the plat, itself, was illegally recorded could not....the title of an innocent purchaser of that lot. The Amendment #3 which was suggested by the Municipal League simply tightens up on the penalties for illegally recording a plat. I think they're good Bills, they were recommended by the Illinois State Bar Association and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Blair: "Now is there discussion? The question is shall these two Bills pass. All those in favor will vote aye, the opposed no and the Clerk will take two Roll Calls. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Alright, on each of these questions, 143 ayes, 1 nay, and these two Bills having received the constitutional majority are each hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 722. Leinenweber. An Act to amend Section 9.07 of an Act to revise into law in relation to recorders. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 722 amends the Recorders Act by providing that the recorder's fee schedule downstate will be the same as that in Cook County. Previously the downstate fee schedule was based on the number of words to be recorded for the Cook County in House Bill 72...722 provides that the fee schedule shall be roughly based upon the page number. The net result of this will be a slight increase in the cost of recording a warranty deed and a slight decrease in the cost of recording a mortgage. So it...I once tried to count the number of words in a mortgage to find out how many it would be, I gave up after I got to about eight dollars worth. Under this Bill, the cost of that mortgage would be \$7. The recorders, it is my understanding, desire this legislation. I urge its adoption."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, discussion? The question is shall House Bill 722 pass. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 144 ayes, no nays, and this Bill having



received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "Is Murphy here? Murphy? Give me the next one, Murphy's not here."

Speaker Blair: "Is Mr. Murphy here? Alright, take that out of the record."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 726. Palmer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the primary purpose of House Bill 726 as it applies to downstate policeman is to restate and clarify the conditions under which a policemen receiving disability pension may voluntarily convert that pension or that benefit to a regular retirement pension. There's been a recent Appellate Court decision which has somewhat clouded that, what we believed before. The Bill provides that upon the exercise of the option by a policeman of his a...of a disability benefit to regular pension, that its pay shall be based upon the pay and rank at the time that the disability...a...was incurred at the time he went on disability pension. The Bill also levelizes the benefits to be received for a duty-connected disability and increases the benefit to 65% of the salary, the same as presently provided for firemen, thereby recognizing the hazards of the occupational duties. They are also made to conform the two-tiered disability provisions. It also makes language changes which provides that the disability benefit, upon the death of the policeman can be paid to the minor child or children, or the children dependent upon the police fund prior to his death irrespective of age pending upon whether or not they are physically or mentally disabled. This Bill has received the endorsement of the I.P.A. and has the Pension Laws Commission has endorsed this and given its qualified approval. I ask for your favorable consideration."

Speaker Blair: "Any further discussion? The question is...whoops, the Lady from DuPage, Mrs. Dyer."

Dyer: "I'd like to ask the sponsor a question. Representative Palmer, I can't tell the direct language from this synopsis. It sounds like a



good Bill, I'm right with you, but it seems that in the light of things that are happening here in Illinois, it would be good to be sure you have, instead of 'widow', you have 'surviving spouse'."

Palmer: "Perhaps, Mrs. Dyer, we can do that in the Senate."

Dyer: "If you'll call it to the attention of your Senate sponsor..."

Palmer: "...I certainly will."

Dyer: "I'd appreciate it."

Palmer: "In the interest of E.R.A., I'll do that."

Dyer: "Thank you sir."

Speaker Blair: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 142 ayes, no nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "C. L. McCormick?"

Speaker Blair: "He's not back there. Take it out."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 729. Merlo. An Act in relation to the security deposit for payment of rent, compensation for damages for property. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Merlo."

Merlo: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 729 directs itself to money held as security deposit and provides for an accounting by the landlord to a tenant for any deduction that he would hold from the security deposit before they are returned to the tenant by submitting of a statement to the tenant, including itemized bills. The return of the security deposit has proven to be complex in many communities and I sincerely hope that this amendatory legislation will help clarify aspects of management-tenant relations in regards to security deposits. I do not believe that asking landlord to account for monies...monies which rightfully belong to the tenant is in any way unreasonable or wrong. The Bill was amended to conform with recommendations that were made by the Committee members and the Illinois Real Estate Board and I ask your favorable consideration."



Speaker Blair: "Discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass.

All those in favor...the Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

McMaster: "Does this Bill include interest on those security deposits?"

Merlo: "If interest is due, I would say yes."

McMaster: "I think we have in the past had legislation in regard to interest on security deposits and that it fails my mind at this time what has happened to it, but I'm just wondering if it's part of this Bill."

Merlo: "Well there is a law at the present time, which compels landlords to pay interest at a rate of four percent at the conclusion of a twelve month period on units of twenty...units of twenty-five more units and twenty-five or more units. And this only of course is in areas of over 500,000 population."

McMaster: "Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Merlo, I notice that the Bill, at least the synopsis, indicates that there must be a paid bill submitted to the tenant within thirty days after vacating the premises. In your opinion, do you think that's a reasonable requirement that would indicate that any damage must have been repaired and paid for within thirty days after the premises were vacated by the tenant. And it seems to me that that's kind of a hardship to have the work done within that time, get a paid repair bill, and submit it in writing to the ex-tenant. Would you expound on that?"

Merlo: "Yes. Representative Bluthardt, originally the Bill was written permitting them ten days before submitting the Bill and at the request of the Illinois Real Estate Board, I increased it to thirty. They thought this was reasonable. We went a step further. If you read the Bill, it states there that if you submit estimates within thirty days, then you're permitted an additional thirty days to produce the paid itemized receipt. So in full, they would have approximately



sixty days in total."

Bluthardt: "Alright, thank you, it's more acceptable that way."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield for a question? Suppose...now you've indicated that it would have to be either a paid bill or an estimate or an extension of time for an estimate or for this paid bill."

Merlo: "That's right."

Juckett: "Suppose that the individual working for the staff of that apartment unit, in other words, you'd have to allocate what his time is and how much his time is worth and how much he was paid to repair that. Is that correct?"

Merlo: "I would say so, yes."

Juckett: "Or would it have to be an independent contractor?"

Merlo: "No, Representative Juckett, all we're interested in is that there is an itemized bill, whether the landlord does the work himself, it's perfectly alright. But at least there should be some evidence that the money is dispersed in a manner to be claimed that he is making that the apartment is damaged. This is all that it does."

Juckett: "Now why have you lowered it from twenty-five units to ten units?"

Merlo: "To conform with the request of members of the Committee and also to conform with the Bill that just passed out of the House, I think it was Buz Yourell's Bill where he reduced a Bill directed towards buildings of ten units. In other words, we're trying to bring about uniformity if we possibly can."

Juckett: "Well you might have to raise that back up to twenty-five."

Merlo: "We can do it."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Merlo: "Sure."

Kempiners: "Is there any protection in this Bill for the renter from being gouged by the person he's renting from and what I mean is that



if there is damage to the apartment, let's say there's a chip in the plaster, is there anything to prohibit the landlord from charging from having the whole wall plastered when he can just patch up the hole?"

Merlo: "Well to be perfectly honest with you, in my area, that is exactly what happened. There was a building that...that a relation of mine lived in, an apartment, and at the termination of the lease, the management would not give back the \$225 deposit. And when she asked, he said she did damage. So of course, they called me and I inquired and the answer was that there were nail holes that damaged the wall and therefore, they were keeping the \$225. So I asked her if that was a reasonable charge and of course, we minced words, and nevertheless, I did get back the \$225. Does that answer your question?"

Kempiners: "Well not quite, because I'd like to see that particular provision...a...I'd like to see it really expanded so that the person owning the property cannot use this as a means for gouging and it would be very easy and it has happened to me where there has been a little damage to the wall and I lost the entire security deposit. I think this is a good Bill, I think it, you know, could be strengthened by putting that in there some how."

Merlo: "Well I'd be happy to work with you and when it gets over to the Senate, I'd probably get a Senate sponsor and we'll put it in."

Kempiners: "Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Merlo, to close."

Merlo: "I ask for your favorable consideration."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, the question is, shall this Bill pass. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will...the Clerk will take the record. Anybody that wants to be on the Roll Call is going to have to be at their switch or come up here and tell the Clerk. I'm not going to recognize those from the floor now. On this question there are 139 ayes, 4 nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."



Fred Selcke: "House Bill 740. LaFleur. An Act to amend Section 1 of an Act to require counties to acquire, own, construct, manage, maintain, operate and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, House Bill 740 is a Bill that would require any airport expansion to secure the zoning in the municipality in which they lie. This might be uniquely a DuPage Bill, but I think it has the support of the whole State of facing a problem with something that can be useful to airport expansion and useful to the people that it will effect. With the Amendment as it...with the Bill as it amended, it came out of Committee with a 15 to 1 vote and since then, the Committee has favored unanimously. I would ask a favorable vote on this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, is there discussion? The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Leo, would you tell me just a little bit about the procedure for the zoning requirements? Is there a public hearing provided? And, you know, just that very simple requirement, I haven't had an opportunity to look at the Bill, all I've seen is the synopsis and I'm curious to see how the zoning would be established. What would...you know, this is airport land... a...would it require different kinds of zoning...let's say a commercial...a...classification? It's a totally different kind of ballgame, you know, considering the impact of noise and other abberations of air flight and I wonder if there's been a provision in the Bill that provides for public hearings and the kinds of designations that this kind of zoning might have?"

LaFleur: "Representative Schneider, this would not vary any of the municipal requirements now for zoning procedures. You would go through the same procedure that you would go through for any other zoning hearing. And it would be controlled by which ever municipality that the airport lies in."

Schneider: "Well then that means in the case of let's say, our own airport in DuPage, that you and I are in, it's possible for the County Board to set aside X amount of acres of land that they would



see fit to zone for airport and they would not have had an opportunity to do anything, if I were an individual, I would not have had an opportunity to query whether or not there is any different than commercial zoning, should they build another Coca-Cola plant up in that area, or to zone it for another Pheasant Run, or if you zone it for an airport. And I...it seems to me there would be different kinds of distinctions to be made between that and let's say...a...the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, which is up in that area."

LaFleur: "Well at the present time, if an individual wishes to have an airport or expand an airport, it would be necessary for that individual to secure zoning to build one and to use one. This would only put municipalities or governmental-owned airports in the same category that they must be zoned. Now it becomes a little different ballgame when the control of the zoning and the control of the airport is one and the same. This merely emphasizes that their needs to be a provision established...a...that zoning is required. Now this would bring back a local influence to any outside development. In other words, if a government body is removed from the location, then the local people would have at the public hearing, an opportunity to express their opinion as to the use of this piece of land for an airport."

Schneider: "But it does not provide any different kind of criteria for zoning?"

LaFleur: "No. We cannot do that if we're going to leave zoning in the local hands as far as local government. So they would still have control of this."

Schneider: "Okay, thank you."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

Grotberg: "Representative LaFleur, as a cosponsor of this Bill, I am, you know, I feel...recalling my own experience with the DuPage Airport Bill of which you were a cosponsor, first of all, does this apply to all county airports in the State of Illinois under the 1941 Airport



Act after fifteen and a half?"

LaFleur: "It makes no exemption, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "And as I understand it, you have canvassed all of the other eight counties, Effingham, Lake, and each one in turn to identify their agreement to such an Act? Is that correct?"

LaFleur: "I...I have had no adverse comments from any of them, because it accomplishes essentially what you and I have been talking about for a long time, but as I tried to restrict runway length, your Bill went for zoning and we cosponsored each other's Bill. My concern is, as I spoke to you privately, I would like for the House floor to know, and now may I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Blair: "Proceed."

LaFleur: "A...that...that...a...there is...a...a...the general zoning power that is granted by this great Amendment for the people of DuPage County, is somewhat in conflict with the powers already granted in a different paragraph under the Act by the airport authorities themselves. In this case, a county airport committee. I just bring that to the attention of the House, I will vote for the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield for a couple of questions?"

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

LaFleur: "If...if Gene would yield and let me answer Mr. Grotberg's question...a...I would answer Gene's question. Representative, there was an Amendment adopted to this Bill, is that correct?"

Grotberg: "Yes, the Amendment is the Bill."

Schlickman: "The Amendment is the Bill."

Grotberg: "The synopsis in the digest describes the Bill before it was amended, is that correct?"

LaFleur: "I did not check that, but I would assume so."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, those who were relying on the synopsis are not aware or cognizant of what is contained in the Amendment. The Amendment simply reads and it is the Bill now. 'No land may be used for the expansion of airport landing fields until it has been zoned



for airport purposes by the county or municipality having the zoning power over such land as the case may be'. It would seem to me that the Bill, as amended, simply strengthens the roll of counties and of municipalities in land use matters and does not involve the State or any other agency telling units of local government how they should engage in local land use matters. And for that reason, it would seem to me that this is a meritorious Bill."

LaFleur: "Thank you Gene."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Rock Island, Mr. Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Blair: "Yes, proceed."

Polk: "Mine was the single dissenting vote in the Committee and it came out of the Committee 15 to 1. I have some concern in relation to what it was going to do to my specific airport as well as the one in Whiteside County that did overlap into another county. I contacted the executive directors of both airports, met with them, asked them if they had any problems since it was going to overlap there. There were no problems at all and I would suggest and recommend the support of this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, the Gentleman care to close? Mr. LaFleur?"

LaFleur: "No..no, I would just ask for a favorable vote...vote on House Bill 740."

Speaker Blair: "The question is shall House Bill 740 pass. All those in favor vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 126 ayes, no nays, this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 741. An Act to amend the Consumer Fraud Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from (tape trouble)...Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 741 amends the Consumer Fraud Act. It requires persons advertising factory authorized service to be so authorized by individual franchise. And if so advertising that the personnel performing such services are factory authorized, they must so be



authorized by the individual factory and show proof thereof. This is supported by the Attorney General's office and the Division of Consumer Fraud and I solicit your support on this measure."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, is there discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote aye, the opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 142 ayes, 1 nay, this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. We're not taking any more votes from the floor, you'll have to do them..."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill..."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Randolph, Mr. Holloway, do you have a point other than that?"

Holloway: "Mr. Speaker, I hit the switch the wrong way. Make that aye."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, change Holloway to aye."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 790. Palmer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like leave of the House to return House Bill 790 to Second for the purpose of tabling an Amendment."

Speaker Blair: "Is there objection? Hearing none, take it to Second."

Now do you want to table an Amendment, you say? Which one is that?"

Palmer: "The Amendment #1 by Mr. Holloway."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, does the Gentleman have leave to table Amendment #1? Hearing no objection, Amendment #1 will be tabled. Third Reading. Now proceed with the Bill a third time."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, the downstate Firemens Pension Laws presently, if a fireman retires, which means that he has to be at age 50 and have twenty years of creditable service, he is entitled to a pension of fifty percent of the salary that he had at the time in the rank that he retired. If he serves more than the twenty years, he is presently is entitled to one percent for each year over the twenty years. House Bill 790 increases the one percent to two percent up until thirty years of service and one percent over that, which means a maximum of 75 percent pension at the time, at the age of 65



or at 35 years of service. Now this Bill was put in for the reason and the belief that it would provide incentive for firemen to stay on the job rather than hiring new fellows with a higher salary base than what was before. I move the...the House for its favorable consideration of this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Is there discussion? The Gentleman from Macoupin, Mr. Boyle."

Boyle: "Romie, I'm wondering how far...what's...what's the population limitations on the pensions for firemen under this Bill?"

Palmer: "The downstate firemen's code, and I suspect that that takes in everybody...a...except the City of Chicago and insofar as the ...a..you might have to go back to the Board of Fire and Police Commissioner Act and I believe it establishes 10,000 there."

Boyle: "Would this also apply to voluntary fire protection?"

Palmer: "No."

Boyle: "It does not?"

Palmer: "No, regular firemen. Full-time firemen."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer."

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

Speaker Blair: "He indicates he will."

Lauer: "Representative Palmer, do you have any estimate on what the cost of this Bill would be to the...a..."

Palmer: "...on the municipalities it would be one percent more, I have no estimate as to the cost State-wide, no."

Lauer: "Thank you."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "Representative Palmer, you tabled Amendment #1, what was Amendment #1?"

Palmer: "I can't hear you."

Terzich: "I wanted to know what was Amendment #1 that we just tabled?"

Palmer: "It increased the firemen's contribution to five....from five to seven percent."

Terzich: "Why was this Amendment put on, Representative?"

Palmer: "Primarily, the firemen are now contributing five and one half



percent and they felt that the seven percent, they could not go by reason of...of provisions in the Pension Code dealing with firemen. "

Terzich: "Well...a...isn't the five and a half percent pretty well below the amount of contributions made by other firemen and policemen in different..."

Palmer: "...that is correct, but the benefits are less. For instance, the firemen have to serve ten years before he can receive a disability pension. So it levels out in other ways. That's not true with the police pension, but there are other provisions in there that...a... which indicate, at least to them and to others, that five and a half should stay."

Terzich: "What is the position of the downstate Firemens' Pension Fund at the present time? What's their funded liability? What percentage are they funded...a...you wouldn't need an additional contribution to underwrite these increased benefits?"

Palmer: "Well there's a report on the desk today about that...and I have not read that report, insofar as unaccrued liability insofar as Firemen Pension Funds are concerned. I cannot give you the status. That's what you're asking about isn't it?"

Terzich: "Yes, I'm asking what the status of the present fund is?"

Palmer: "I cannot give you that. I cannot."

Terzich: "And there's no...you can't give any cost estimate as to what this benefit would amount to?"

Palmer: "No I cannot because it is based upon pay and rank and it depends on so many different variables that each...each pension fund would have to be searched as to...the effect of this and I don't know. The only thing that I can say is that if there are any deficiencies in that, I'm sorry, that to become current that there...there has to be the municipality has to...a...appropriate such monies as to make it actuarially sound for the current year."

Terzich: "Well what was the position of the Pension Laws Commission with regard to this Bill?"

Palmer: "I can't tell you that. I don't have a copy of that report."



Terzich: "You don't know whether they approved or disapproved this Bill?"

Palmer: "No, I...I don't."

Terzich: "Well you know, I believe Representative Philip just recently stated that they thought that 53 was even too old to perform this duty and I understand that the State Police wanted to reduce the minimum retirement age to age 50, saying that the job was too strenuous. Now I don't understand the rationale saying that you want to keep a fireman on who's job is much more strenuous...a... by saying you want to increase these benefits substantially without any additional cost of who's paying for it."

Palmer: "Well again, there's the...this is an incentive thing for the firemen to stay on. Now can a fireman stay on until 65? Does he serve some purpose? I don't know what the City of Chicago's rules and regulations are or the law that applies to the City of Chicago, but the firemen, apparently, of this State want this Bill."

Terzich: "Well I would think that the pension plan is not to be used for an incentive, I believe that the salary that they are paying them to perform the job should be the incentive and that the pension plan should not be used as that instrument and since there's no cost factors involved nor do you know what the Pension Laws Commission has even stated the cost to be and what the reason for to...a...take out the Amendment to have them bring up this contribution to seven percent, I know the Chicago Fire Department does get seven and one half percent for their pension plan and this amounts to a substantial amount of money and until something comes up and someone says who is going to pay for it, or what the position of their pension plan is and why, you know, next time they'll come back and they'll want to retire at age 50 and get 100% and I'd like to know if this was based upon whether it was needed or whether it...they want it and...a...there should be some cost factors and we should know who is going to pay. As you know, there is over one billion dollars that has been requested in pension funds and before we simply go off and start voting on these increased pension benefits, I think we have to ask the question who is going to pay it and why do they want the benefits and is it actually needed or is it



just going to effect a few people who are anticipating retiring very shortly? And these haven't been answered at this time and I suggest a no vote on this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer, to close."

Palmer: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentleman of the House, everybody else is seemingly getting an increase in their pension benefits. If the Bill has not been passed by this House, I'm certain it has been introduced by the Speaker as well as everybody else. Now there is no reason that the firemen should not also receive some increase in their benefits. If a man is at age 50 and has twenty years of service, there is little likelihood that he likely to stay on with a one percent per year increase in the pension. At that point, he can go out and get another job. Many things that he can do. I believe the firemen when they say that this is an incentive thing for them to stay on the job that it will, in effect, save the municipalities money in the long run. I therefore urge your favorable consideration of this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The question is shall House Bill 790 pass. All those in favor will vote aye and the opposed no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Mr. Leon? Mr. Leon."

Leon: "I want to explain my vote and inform the Assembly that the Pension Laws Commission disapproves of this Bill, therefore my vote is no on this Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, is there any other explanations? Springer, ...there are 83 ayes, 12 nays, the...a...North, aye...Harpstrite, aye. The Gentleman...Londrigan, aye."

Londrigan: "How am I recorded?"

Speaker Blair: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Fred Selcke: "The Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Londrigan: "I vote aye."

Speaker Blair: "Record him aye. Alright...Neff, aye. Beaupre, aye. McGah, aye. Philip, aye...no? Aye. On this question there are 91 ayes, 13 noes, 1 present, this Bill having received the



constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "Give me the next one, Chalkey. House Bill 794. Douglas.

An Act relating to the restriction and limitation of lead bearing products and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Douglas."

Douglas: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 794, which is supported by the State Department of Public Health, and to my knowledge all public health authorities in the State, to which I have received only nominal opposition from the paint industry, deals with various facets of the problem of lead poisoning. It's quite similar to a Bill that passed out of this House earlier in the Session. The primary intent of the Bill is to provide resources and support for lead poisoning programs in various parts of the State backed by the State Department of Public Health. And to reassure any question about any local programs that may be in existence all ready, to support those programs and in no way, to interfere with them. The only question that's been raised of which I am now reassured is no longer a problem, has to do with one provision in the Bill about the lead content of paints which are sold in the State of Illinois. And last week, Sherwin-Williams, the second largest paint manufacturer in the United States, changed its requirements and assured public health authorities from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare down, that they will in the future, change the lead content of their paints to .06 percent. There has been some question by other people in the paint industry about this matter and they've asked us to move more slowly, but all levels of government, especially in the City of Chicago where an ordinance was passed a few years ago and was upheld in the courts, .06 percent is the level for the future manufacture of paints the government has gone along with. For those facts, I urge your support of this Bill."

Talcser: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Duester."

Duester: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there are just a couple of questions I'd like to ask the sponsor if he would yield?"



Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Duester: "One question is ah... we are ah... we have already passed one Bill on this subject and ah.. it might be helpful for the Members to know how this Bill differs from the one that we already passed. And the second question is ah... is there a conflict between the standards set forth in this Legislation and the federal standards so ah... that paint manufacturers will have a difficulty ah... they will have to set up separate assembly lines. One for Illinois and one for other states. Those are the two questions that I would appreciate a response to."

Douglas: "Well, Representative Duester, this Bill is a product of last years ah.. Sub Committee on Environmental Health of the ah... of the Environment Committee of the 77th General Assembly. We held five separate hearings as which various people in Public Health and in the paint industry and concerned ah... about building codes ah.. were represented in these hearings. I was Chairman of that Committee and Representatives Jones, Fleck and Barnes were also Members of the Committee. We worked very diligently after these hearings to prepare this Bill. We spent months comparing our notes with the Department of Public Health and this Bill eventually came out with the support of the department and the administration. It took somewhat longer to do this than an earlier Bill, which was put in by one of the Members of the House. This Bill is similar to that Bill. Ah.. I don't think that there are any major problems. The only difference, that I can recall, is that there was a stronger emphasis on ah... on the question of emphasizing housing codes and the encouragement of local building authorities to work as diligently as they could to make sure ah.. after lead was found ah.. in apartments where youngsters ah.. had consumed this lead ah... to encourage the owners of these dwellings with the support of the state and in instances ah... where bills were paid by the Department of Public Aid ah.. with the Department of Public Aid to follow through. As far as your second question is concerned ah... as I mentioned earlier; the federal codes today are in a state of flux and only last week Sherman Williams, the second largest paint manufacturer in the county, told us ah.. and I'm waiting



now for a letter from them to this effect, but they've assured me that it's so that they themselves are moving in the direction of .06% lead in their paint. The federal government is also moving in that direction. A.T.W. requires that now in all buildings that they themselves are affiliated with. They themselves follow that standard. I think it is generally excepted that this is the direction that authorities all over the county are moving in."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

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

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Kosinski: "Bruce, ah.. I'm not fighting ah.. I'm not fighting this Bill in any sense, but I would like some information. Ah.. you Committee made these findings as of what date?"

Duester: "Ah.... I can get that out for you, if you want."

Kosinski: "Approximately."

Duester: "The report was made ah... at the end of the last Session. It was a Sub-Committee report, which was never ah.. able to be formulated into a Committee Report because of the fact that the Committee was no longer meeting, but it was a final report which I have here on my desk ah.. that came out ah.. I think, early in January of this year."

Kosinski: "You were aware, I assume, that when I passed the Dangerous Toy Law, I also updated the Hazardous Substance Act with the cooperation of the Department of Public Health and the United States Government. Were you?"

Duester: "Well, ah.. I seem to recall that, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "I beg your pardon?"

Duester: "I seem to recall that you did that in the last Session, yes."

Kosinski: "That was with the cooperation of the Department of Public Health. Have you ah.. since your findings, consulted with the Department of Public Health?"

Duester: "Yes, ah.... we supported them and ah.. this is an administration Bill now, which is why it took this long for it to come out after they went through all of the routine channels of ah.. of the going through the Bill and making suggestions for revision of the ah.. of the



Bill when it was prepared by our Subcommittee."

Kosinski: "It evidently has been cleared. I make no opposition, I will vote for your Bill."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Juckett."

Juckett: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Juckett: "It's my understanding that in the Bill, the Department of Public Health has the power to investigate dwellings to determine the lead, the paint lead levels. What type of investigation can they make, when can they make it, and under what conditions?"

Duester: "The Department of Public Health, which at the moment, Representative Juckett, has extremely limited resources to do this, after hearing of problems with high lead contents, which is demonstrated by children in those dwellings having the symptoms of lead poisoning or high blood lead are entitled to go into the dwellings with their devices and check the lead content, in the walls, on the windows, and various other places. They use radiation detection devices to do this."

Juckett: "In other words, they would come in and investigate a building after there has been proof that children or people have...a...contacted or developed lead poisoning, is that correct?"

Duester: "Yes, this is a public health oriented law, the intent is to go in after, as you said, after there is evidence that children have been affected. Lead in paint on walls is of no consequence unless there is evidence that little children are there eating the paint off the walls."

Juckett: "Okay. Is there any power within the Department to go in prior to lead poisoning and do check on paint on the wall to prevent the lead poisoning?"

Duester: "No...a...a...as my notes refresh my memory on this, the Department of Public Health has the authority to go into dwelling units which are unsafe due to lead bearing substances, I wish that I could answer that with assurance, Representative Juckett, I have to



go back and be positive, but as we discussed this, it was my intent, certainly, not to give the Department of Public Health the power to go snooping all over the State of Illinois unless there was evidence that there was...that there was already some damage to children. And I assure you that if there is any question about that, I'll be the first one to collect this and make sure that it is remedied in the Senate."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The question is shall House Bill 794 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. Taylor, aye. On this question 142 ayes, no nays; this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 456. Is that next Fred?"

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 456. J. J. Wolf. A Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Sneaker, Members of the House, this Bill is very well explained in the synopsis. It would provide for citizens band radio operators to secure an additional fee...a...license plate bearing their call letters, which is exactly the same as the amateur radio operators have had for many years."

Telcser: "Is there any question? The Gentleman from Vermilion, Representative Day."

Day: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there have been several Bills introduced in this Session for special plates and I think this is the only one that's really got any....that was out of Committee. Now this will involve somewhere around 150,000 special plates for... to be made up by the Secretary of State for this and I think that beings all the other special plates were beaten, I think this Bill, you should vote no on this particular for this will...once you open this door, I don't think there'll ever be any stopping of it and I urge a no vote on this particular Bill."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? If not, the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Wolf, to close."

Wolf: "Well Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, as you probably...many of



well know, citizen band radio operators of which I have a license for some ten or twelve years, provide many services in the community, they have neighborhood patrols which assist the police in protecting neighborhoods, they have assisted many other areas....a....the radio operator, the amateur radio operators have their call letters on their license plates for recognition from other radio operators so they can determine and recognize the car and call them by the proper call sign. Now if, in your wisdom, you feel that citizen band radio operators should not have the same privilege that amateur radio operators have held for many years, if you pass this Bill into the Senate, as far as I'm concerned, you can use it as a vehicle to repeal the one for the amateur radio operators. So if we are going to have it for one, let's have it for both and if not, let's take it away from the amateurs."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 456 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. The Gentleman from Kane, Representative Grotberg, to explain his vote."

Grotberg: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentleman of the House, I have a grave concern for this license plate Bill having been thoroughly trounced on a couple of special license plate Bills myself in Motor Vehicles Committee and I really do fail to understand the Committee logic and this is my only opportunity to express that as the Committee Chairman insisted as....as....for the big majority of that Committee that the Motor Vehicle Department has had it with special license plates. I want to bring that to the attention of the House for their own prepondering reasons. Thank you."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf, to explain his vote."

Wolf: "Well I would just make the same appeal Mr. Speaker, Members of the House....a....this is a Bill I did have in my first Session. I think we passed it 165 to nothing back in the 75th General Assembly. The Bill was defeated in the Senate, this time I had a group of people, I think, from Streator, Illinois, the Illinois Citizen Band Radio Association, they're seeking the same privileges the ham radio operators, you see them all over the highways, and I say if you



in your judgment, you feel that nobody should have this special plate, then let's send this Bill over to the Senate and let them end the Bill, let's jack up the title and put in a repealer for the amateur radio operators and let's take it away from them too and they'll be no special call sign letter plates because in my opinion, if you're going to have a fair application, it ought to be both for the radio amateurs and for the citizen band radio operators. And if you don't feel that a C.B. operator should have, then I don't see any rationale in the amateur radio operators having their call sign on their license plates. So what's good for the goose should be good for the gander, either we give it to both or we take it away from the other one."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, there seems to be some difference between the various special license plates Bills that we...that the Committee on Motor Vehicles considered this year. The...the Bill in question concerns a group of individuals who can render and do render emergency services and it is highly conceivable that the license plate could serve a useful purpose in those emergencies. The other two Bills that I remember...a...dealt with judicial and legislative ...a...local legislative individual who's...a...usefulness in emergency, I think is much less...a...well much less needed than are the citizen band radio operators. The two that were rejected were all the judges throughout the State and the county board members and while these are commendable gentlemen and I think they are adequately compensated in both...both prestige and monetary, but it seems to me there is a distinction between the elected officials that we were talking about and the citizen band radio people because the citizen band radio people do help out in emergencies. If you can't identify them, they will be impeded when they get to the scene of the emergency."

Telcser: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Wolf, for what purpose do you rise sir?"

Wolf: "I wonder if I could put this on postponed consideration until I can have it amended as a repealer."



Telcser: "Certainly. The Gentleman has asked to put House Bill 456 on the order of postponed consideration, he has the right under the rules and will be put on the order of postponed consideration. Okay, 490. House Bill 490."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 490. An Act directing the Department of Transportation to study and investigate and plan railroad and track relocation removal. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 490 purposes that the Department of Transportation study, investigate, and plan for the consolidation, abandon, and removal of the little-used and unprofitable branchline railroad trackage and the removal and relocation of railroad ties and trackage from high density population areas to more compatible areas. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there are more than 20,000 miles of railroad trackage in Illinois. More than the number of miles than any other State in the union. Illinois is not only the gate-way State for eastern and western railroads, but also for the northern and southern railroads. These facts alone speak for the preeminence of Illinois as the railroad State of the union. Over these roads for over one and quarter centuries and for the people who not only developed the midwestern part of the United States, but the commerce and industry that gave those people the economic vitality and sense of community that has made this country great. Modes of service transportation during this time has required changes in railroad economics and technology. Consolidation of the use of railroads over one railroad tracks, alteration of routes made necessary by changes in marketing areas and points of shipment and shifting population have left some three to four hundred miles of non use or little used railroads rights of way in Illinois. The advent of the diesel engine and the longer railroad car has made the use of railroad yards built in the early part of this century for the steamer and the thirty foot boxcar almost obsolete. The inadequacy of railroad yard facilities has given rise to inter-continental freight express trains circumventing the yard facilities



of the East St. Louis and the Chicago areas. Expanding population and decreasing small yard useage has left large tracks of land which could be developed for industrial, commercial and residential use. This Bill harmonizes with the purposes of Chapter 127 passed by the 77th General Assembly which mandates the Department of Transportation to develop a State-wide master plan for service transportation in Illinois. It is also consistent with Bills now pending in Congress which requires that priorities be made insofar as railroad freight crossings...a...a...places and to establish and to implement a schedule of projects for this purpose. It is a Bill that has the endorsement of the Illinois Railroad Industry as well as the United Transportation Union and the Brotherhood. It is timely and needed Bill for this State. I ask for your favorable consideration."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the sponsor a question."

Telcser: "He indicates he'll yield."

Giorgi: "Romie, you know inasmuch as now Amtrak is now bailing some of the railroads and the federal government is bailing out Penn Central, it is the intent of this study to assure that the land that was granted to the railroads is returned to the areas where it was taken from, you know, given gratis fees to the railroads ...are you intending that this land accrue back to the municipalities and the townships that can use it now for high-speed highways through their areas because the railroads in the early days took the choice lands and, like in Rockford, we're planning on a railroad bed to build our Woodruff Expressway and I'm wondering is it going to be the suggestion of this Committee that the land be returned free like it was given to the railroads?"

Palmer: "I...no, there is no probono publica in this Bill..."

Giorgi: "...there's no what?"

Palmer: "...and I, the point now is that there has to be a...there should be a study...a...be made insofar as the...a...the...a...what use is...the abandon or little used railroads could be put as well as the relocation of the yards."

Giorgi: "But in the case of like Rockford wants to build the Woodruff



Expressway they want to take the rural railroad bed that is dormant, that runs from one end of town to the other, now you're certainly going to suggest that the railroads return it to the State free of charge like they got it from the federal government to begin with, are you not?"

Palmer: "That's...(tape trouble) recommendation in this Bill that it be so done and I suspect that the (tape trouble) ...could sell that land to the City of Rockford or any other place."

George: "That's exactly my point."

Palmer: "Well they could sell it to any...any user, any person who'd want to use that land and then put the land that the yard was on or the abandoned track land was on on the tax rolls, the same as any other...a...land."

Giorgi: "I would recommend that your Committee Report be amended to read 'this land be returned to the cities in the State where it was given to the railroads and they took the choice lands in many municipalities, choice lands now owned by the railroads and the lines are dormant and these things are becoming...are decaying and becoming decrepid and the areas are looking horrible'. I think that you ought to suggest that they be given to the municipalities, give it to the State rather than sell it to them. I think you want to gouged the taxpayers not once, not twice, but three times."

Palmer: "Well, let me just, in answer to you I'd have to say this, that the lands were given to the railroads, at least the I.C. Illinois Central, I believe to the Rock Island, by the federal government at an earlier time. I do not know of any land that's been given by the municipality, it could be...to a railroad line for the purposes of development. But beyond all of that, the package that has been used, the rails that have been used has developed this State. It's provided the commerce and industry that has made us all great so if the Department of Transportation wants to make such a recommendation so be it. The point of this Bill is that there should be a study. I ask for your favorable consideration again."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Duester."



Duester: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to support this Bill, it's a good Bill, it calls for a study, it doesn't say what direction that study must go, and as a point of information, it is my understanding that the only railroad in America that receives land from the federal government were those that have the word 'Pacific' in their title and in the State of Illinois, the only railroad that receives the public land to my knowledge is Illinois Central Gulf and that's one reason that the Governor of the State of Illinois is still a member of the board of that railroad. But most of the railroads in Illinois could not receive this free land or free money and that's a side point, but it's a good Bill and I urge the support of the Bill."

Telcser: "The question is...the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Kosinski: "Romie, the thought behind this doesn't offend me, but I am curious, what is this note, what does this mean, a fiscal note may be applicable, what is the amount, who gets it?"

Palmer: "There was no fiscal note requested on Second Reading and so far as your question is concerned, there are funds now available to the State of Illinois for this purpose, they're federal funds. It is my understanding from the Department of Transportation that these funds will be used for this purpose."

Kosinski: "I haven't seen the Department of Transportation's budget yet, do you know whether this is encompassed in the budget?"

Palmer: "I do not know what's in the budget."

Kosinski: "Thank you."

Palmer: "I assume that they will take care of this too."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Does the Gentleman wish to close the debate?"

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, this is a good Bill, let's go with it."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 490 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. Capuzi, aye. On this question



there are 104 ayes, 1 nay, Barnes, aye; this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 526. A Bill for an Act to revise into law in relation to marriages. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

Wolf: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is Bill to make the marriage age the same for males and females in the State of Illinois in keeping with our Illinois Constitution. As you know, the Attorney General has issued an opinion for many of the County Clerks that they could no longer discriminate in the age differentials for granting of marriage licenses between males and females. This Bill would make the age for both males and females twenty, the contract for marriage without parental consent, and seventeen or over with parental consent. This Bill is supported...I have a letter here from Dr. I. A. Birch, Director of Divorce Conciliation Service of the Circuit Court of Cook County who strongly supports this measure and I would solicit your vote."

Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 526 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye. The opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question, 106 ayes, McLendon, aye, Berman, present, Lundy, present, Barry, present, Holloway, aye, Bradley, Marc, aye. On this question there are 107 ayes, 15 nays, 6 answering present, this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 620? Is Representative Holloway on the floor? No, he's on the phone. House Bill 668."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 668. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "Is Representative Dunn on the floor? Bob Dunn? Let's take it out of the record. House Bill 669."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 669. An Act to amend Section 3 of an Act designating certain areas of State Parks and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kelly."

Is Representative Kelly on the floor? The Calendar says Kelly. Well



the calendar says Kelly. Is that your Bill Representative Kelly?
It must have been Representative Keller. Is he on the floor? Take
it out of the record."

Fred Selcke: "670. House Bill 670. Palmer. An Act in relation to
transfer of Illinois and Michigan Canal. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill
670 proposes to transfer the jurisdiction of the I and M Canal from
the Division of Waterways to the Department of Conservation for the
specific purpose of creating a new State park to provide additional
recreational opportunities and to preserve its rich, historical
heritage. The Bill is cosponsored, I believe, by all of the
Representatives in the district through which the canal extends.
As a matter of history, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, four
short years after the Illinois...after Illinois became a State,
Congress gave the authority to construct the canal and construction
began in 1836 and was completed in 1848. It was paid for by federal
funds and lands as well as State funds. The canal was constructed
so as to connect Lake Michigan with the DesPlaines River to provide
transportation from the Lake to the Gulf. The canal was the impetus
for the settlement of the entire north central and northwestern
parts of the State of Illinois. As the railroad developed in the
1850's, the use of the canal decreased until it was no longer
economical...economically feasible to operate. For some 120 years
it has been in disuse except for leasing operations, operations of
various types and conveyances to various municipalities. The
validity of such conveyances has been of some legal doubt and in some
trouble. Some have said that the canal contains one of the last
passages within the United States. This Bill would preserve the
heritage and would do so in commemoration of all of those people
who first settled in this section of Illinois and in commemoration
of those persons who prior to the construction of the canal, went
over the so-called Chicago Portage. Such names as Joliet and
Marquette, and other names that was associated with the Chicago
Portage. As we approach the bicentennial celebration in 1976, I



would suggest that this is a good Bill to offer to the people of the State of Illinois and I ask for your favorable consideration."

Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 670 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question 128 ayes, no nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 686."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 686. An Act in relation to the prevention of littering and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 686 is the reintroduction of last session's Litter Control Act which passed the House of Representatives and then passed the Senate and was failed in the Senate on an overriding amendatory veto which the House overrode. Briefly, the Bill provides a comprehensive approach to the solution to the litter problem in the State of Illinois, among some of the penalties it provides for a moving violation for littering from an automobile on streets and highways of the State. It provides also that in the case of abandoned automobiles, a person last entitled is deemed to have been the person that abandoned the car and left it the prevention is rebutted. It provides new fine schedules for littering and also provides that any person convicted of littering in the State shall also remove that litter or any other litter under supervision of the court at their own expense. Among other things, it provides that the driver training courses presently installed in the high schools of the State shall also include provisions such as comprehensive litter act in their drivers training courses and also provides that in applications and examinations for drivers license some questions should also contain the provisions of the comprehensive act. It passed the Committee almost unanimously except for one dissenting vote and there is over 110 cosponsors and I solicit your support for this fine legislation."

Telcser: "Is there any....the Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."



Matijevich: "Would the sponsor yield?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Matijevich: "Representative Fleck, I'm a cosponsor and probably will vote for this Bill or should by that. But I recall I voted against this bill last Session and the reason I did was the inclusion in the Bill of three moving violations and I could foresee that someone could accidentally or the wind is liable to blow something out of one's car and we could have someone's driving record in jeopardy... I...I...have, generally, I have a high regard for all law enforcement officers, but I've seen the time where sometime the law enforcement officer approached the car and bent someone's license plates to make sure that he's got a lawful citation and I can see where some law enforcement official isn't moral...he's liable to bring a piece of paper and say that that blew out of your window and you'd have a moving violation against you and I just think that part of the Bill really doesn't go after the problem of litter on the highway or anyone else. Can you answer if that's still in the Bill?"

Fleck: "That is in the Bill and in answer to your inquiry, I think you ought to get around the basic premise you have that the officer is going to be immoral and pick up a piece of paper and apply it to some driver of a vehicle. We're not dealing with a drug case where you have a drop of a weapon or something. Also, it's a mere presumption. Now I'm sure this would be true, holding a person guilty of a moving violation, this would be just as true as arresting a person for driving thirty-one miles over the speed limit when it's a thirty mile zone. You know, it's a matter of reasonableness and you can't draw up standards to fit every situation. A number of other states have this provision in their Vehicle Code, but this is the first time, I believe that this State has had it presented except for the last Session and it's been placed to put little piece into the comprehensiveness of this statute. Now it is possible that a person who is unumbered from duties from within the car on the highway should be found guilty of a moving violation, but I think this would be approached with reasonableness of any other moving violation we have. It's a matter of degree. Now if you're going to



throw a cigarette butt out of the window, I certainly do not think that person would be guilty of littering the highways, but if he's going to unload a grocery bag full of empty cartons from Macdonald's Hamburger Stand back down the street, then there might be a possibility of that happening. So it is a matter of reasonableness and the reason for its enforcement is the interpretation of the law as any other law we passed."

Matijevich: "Well Mr. Speaker, I'd only like to say in response that the Bill itself doesn't place any guidelines as to what type of litter can be thrown off of a vehicle and I think, technically, even though it would be unlikely, one could be found guilty of a cigarette butt flying out the window. I'm a little jittery about the Bill, like I was last session and frankly, Charley, I haven't made up my mind right now whether I'm going to vote for it, but we'll see in a minute."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, now I'm a cosponsor of this Bill, but frankly there's a couple of things that disturb me. Now I don't to belabor the point, but Charley's from Chicago and that area and he does not have some of the problems or is not cognizant of some of the problems downstate. Now in the environmental protection matter, I've been in contact, not only with our own Sheriff, the Sheriffs in our own district, but the Sheriff ...but of other Sheriffs. Due to the fact that the...a...due to the fact that material is ...a...the cost...due to the fact that the cost of...a...dumping has risen because it is required for bulldozers ...\$40,000, etc., many people have taken in my county and other counties surrounding my district to just dumping along the road or back in the farmers' fields. I can show you this minute at least twenty places in Macon County, where on private land, a farmer is donating somebody's junk. Now under this Bill, it gives authority for the legal authorities to take action against the innocent land owners. It just cost him \$5, \$10, \$20. You take a...just a... old icebox, it's been thrown away, I know where there's iceboxes on private land thrown by unknown persons. It cost at least three to



five dollars for one icebox to take to a land fill. That farmer's going to have to bury it himself, which means a bulldozer or digging a hole perhaps in hard ground, or take it to a land fill and pay for it. Now I'm not sure this is right. Now I like what he's trying to do, but I'm afraid there's some matters...there's some matters involved here that could be a terrible expense on a lot of innocent people, who, through no fault of their own, are going to be called up into court and forced to pay high expenses for getting rid of property that they never sought in the first place. Honestly, I hardly know what to do, just like John over there, I'm in doubt, I like what he's trying to do, but there's questions involved here that could be most dangerous to a lot of people downstate."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think we could take a close look at this Bill. I think that what the sponsor of the Bill is trying to do is a laudible thing, but I believe that what he is doing here is trying to kill an ant with an elephant gun. Look at the penalties that are involved here. Now there are hundreds of thousands of hard working individuals that are commercial drivers, they may have a moving violation added to their driving record for someone else dousing a piece of paper out of the back window that they don't know anything about. Yet, this will be charged against their license and may create a problem where they cannot follow their chosen occupation in driving commercially for a company that they are working for. Now I'm not opposed to trying to clean up our highways and in doing so, clean up our environment, but I think that in doing so, let's not create a problem worse than the one that we are trying to clean up. I think what's happening here in this Bill, as I said from the outset, and I think that if you take a look at it, you can see it in that perspective. After all, if we want to clean out ants, we don't take an elephant gun to go hunting them. I think that's what is happening here, this is a horrible Bill and I solicit your no vote."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Kane, Representative Hill. Representative Hill, did you wish to speak to this Bill sir? Did you wish to



1
 speak to this Bill, Representative Hill?"

Hill: "Yes. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this certain piece of legislation certainly is over due. I tried to explain to these downstate Representatives who scream to high heaven about new highways and improved highways in their area. Today we spend millions upon millions of dollars on patronage to pick up all of the trash that is thrown out on the highway, and I believe that a Bill like this will stop a lot of this and eventually lead to the improvement of our highways. Thank you."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Will the spon...will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Duff: "This appears substantially the same Bill that passed through with a pretty big vote a few years ago, is it not?"

Fleck: "That is absolutely correct."

Duff: "Well now then, this Bill, I take it, is the product of that special Subcommittee that met for about six months on the litter problem. Is that correct?"

Fleck: "Absolutely. This Bill was the product of the Subcommittee of the Environment Committee on Recycling, which was created last Session. It was put into the hopper last Session and did pass the House and Serate."

Duff: "Well, wasn't this then essentially a response to several efforts that were considerably more punative and...and...a..limited economically?"

Fleck: "That's absolutely correct. This essentially was viewed as a half way house between nothing and between a mandatory ten cent deposit on every bottle and can that is sold in the State of Illinois."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak to the Bill. That other Bill and some of those other Bills that were put in were just voted down by votes of 15 to nothing and this Subcommittee that developed, the Commission that developed this Bill...a...worked with parties of interest both downstate and in Cook County for, as I recall, some six months and the product of the Bill was the consensus, it's a



really a very positive effort to try to solve a litter problem that has made highways in many places just an absolute mess. I think it is probably the single most constructive effort that we've seen in a couple of years in this entire area and I would urge the members of this House to support the Representative from Cook in this Bill."

Talcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Talcser: "He indicates he will."

Kosinski: "As I walked up to my desk, I heard something about elephant guns and I'm concerned, this is no legislation on guns that is being imposed on us is it?"

Fleck: "That was an elephant gun that kills ants."

Talcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Kane, Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the previous question."

Talcser: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor signify by saying aye. The opposed no, the previous question has been moved and Representative Fleck to close."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the purpose and the intent of this legislation is quite clear. Now to put to rest any fears from my friend from downstate, I'd like to indicate that there's nothing that outlaws a person who owns property or is in lawful possession or is a lawful tenant of the property to accumulate debris. The only point in the accumulation of debris that would make such an act unlawful is when the accumulation becomes a public nuisance or when it is showed in such a fashion that it might blow onto neighboring property. Now I'm sure that anyone who might have a situation where the property is heavy, bulky, and can't be blown around on the highways on the other private property because those people also have rights, there would be no problem with the accumulation of debris and also the depositing of debris on property is also in every point in this Bill dealing with the accumulation question, it has to be with a public nuisance. Now as I said before,



this Bill came out of the Subcommittee of Recycling of the Environment Committee last Session, there wasn't much problem with it at that time, it did pass the House and Senate and the Governor placed an amendatory veto on the Bill which dealt with home rule and political subdivision questions but not dealing with the basic intent of the Bill. And it didn't pass the Senate, it failed by two votes. Now the other extreme measure that we're faced with if we're going to solve the problem of littering which is costing the State of Illinois in excess of \$38,000,000 a year, is to place a ten cent mandatory deposit on every bottle and can that is sold or purchased in this State. The City of New York has had such an ordinance. Oregon just recently last year enacted such a state statute. In both cases they have proved ineffective. They have not solved the problem. The only thing it has done, it has put a lot of people out of work and caused great distress for the little fellow who didn't have enough money to put up the additional sixty cents for a carton of coca-cola. The Subcommittee felt that this was the most reasonable and rational approach to the solution of this problem without prohibiting the market place and without hurting the small wage earner whereas the ten cent mandatory deposit type of legislation would. This is a reasonable approach, it's a Bill that can't be watered down or diluted or else its purpose is dissipated, it's a type of legislation that is necessary to solve a very difficult expensive problem and it's a reasonable approach to that problem. And I ask for your support once again."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 686 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. The Gentleman from Winnebago, Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I think I remember voting for this Bill last year because I had a lot of respect for Representative Fleck's legislative ability. But in a Bill of this sort, you can penalize a driver that has been suspended once, and let's say one of his passengers throws a Kleenex out the window and he's suspended again because of a moving violation, he's thrown into the higher risk pool and pays hundreds of dollars in time in insurance



premium increases because of an act of some passenger. Now we said when we passed the Implied Consent Law that we trust the law enforcement people in that they wouldn't book you for something else if they didn't find you blowin'ten hundred. Well now they're bookin'you for failin'to have lights on your rear license plates or having your stop lights in good working conditions. This is a bad Bill in that it penalizes the driver and I'd hate to see a guy go into the high risk pool because one of his passengers through a Kleenex out the window. I think it is a bad Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, since I told the sponsor I was teetering on the brink, I thought I should explain my vote. I really think that this law would be so difficult to enforce that really no law is better than passing this legislation out. Probably the only ones that will be found guilty of this violation will be those who either won't afford, or won't go to the effort of getting an attorney to win their case in...in...in this type of legislation and this type of citation against them. And I really don't think I heard any testimony in spite of the fact that it has been passed in other states, that it really has worked as far as cleaning up the highways. I don't think it'll work and the few instances where those will be cited for it, the fact that we're going to get rid of patronage and clean up the highways, I don't think we will, in fact we'll probably have the added expense of cluttering up more of our courts and the judiciary comes much more higher than the patronage workers that cleans our highways, therefore I vote no."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, now again, I'm a cosponsor. I like what Charley's trying to do, but when I stop to think that I have seven grandchildren, I take them in my car and I might have a violation possibly or get a violation, I can't simply watch these kids in my car. None of you here can do the same thing. All of us are...possibly going to be...a...we could even lose our driving licenses, let alone the insurance that has been pointed out,



a...very adequately, but we're putting ourselves and many of the commerce people in a peculiar position by this Bill because it has the strength of...well, if I run a stop light or if I leave the scene of an accident, whatever you have, this is a very dangerous thing to have happen, one grandchild throwing one piece of Kleenex out of window of a moving car while my eyes are watching the road, and this behind me could get me a citation. And you too, I think we should be more careful and make this a little clearer."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in explaining my vote, as I said earlier, I think that you should take a hard look at what you are doing here in this Bill. The...a...the...a...sponsor is saying that he's trying to clean up the environment. He was talking about penalizing someone for an additional five or ten cents for a bottle deposit. Just think about what you are doing, think about some individual that maybe have gotten one or two driving violations of some homicide moving violations, then along comes some kid, he's got the window down in the winter time because his car got too hot and he don't have air conditioning paper fly out of the window and he's zonked for another movin' violation and therefore now he's suspended and he cannot drive. Think about the people that live far away from his place of employment. We're penalizing people for...a...in trying to clean up the environment, yet, here is...we're affording...a...a... proposition where a person may be not able to get to his place of employment because of a piece of paper. I think that this is a horrible Bill and we should soundly defeat this Bill here and now and not wait and hope that it happens in the other House. I vote no, I solicit your support and hope that you would do the same."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Totten."

Totten: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. When you take the driver license and take the responsibility when you drive on the roads of Illinois, you also take the responsibility for those people you have in the car with you. And whether they be your children or your grandchildren or your friends or neighbors, it is your responsibility to remind them of a courtesy



in using the roads in Illinois and that you should warn them of the penalties that the Litter Control Bill exists would impose and that responsibility is yours as the owner of the car and as the driver of the car and I think that this Bill is a good Bill and should be passed."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Christian, Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, may I please be recorded as present on this Bill?"

Telcser: "Record Representative Tipword as voting present. The Gentleman from Lawrence, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the pro litterbugs that are voting against this Bill need to read the Bill. There is nothing in there at all that would ever make the innocent motorist liable for anything they threw out the window whether it was blown by the grandchild or anyone else. The language of the Bills says 'one who dumps material from his car or otherwise deposits upon the roadway'. We need to take notice of the fact that the State of Illinois pays litterly millions of dollars a year cleaning up the highway. Until recent days, there were fine Republican employees doing that, but of recent days, we have a different troop and we need to take steps to lighten their work load in this matter by making certain that motorists deposit the minimum amount of things along the highway. We can do that very simply by voting for this excellent Bill. We've come to one of the Y's in the roads that is the charm of this building and that is we asked ourselves 'are we for littering or are we against it'. And if we are against littering, what we need to do is to cast your aye vote and those that have anguished at indecision need not need anguish any longer. The right vote here is green."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. I voted for it last time, I vote for it again. I think it's entirely reasonable. I think once the people of this State, the citizenry, understand that something ...refuse from car windows...and that's what this Bill really means,



is against the law, the people will...the people will observe the law. I don't think there is any danger here of police violating or taking advantage of this law in giving a man a second or a third offense. I think the time we should have worried about that was when we were voting on the 18 year old drinking law. There's where are young people and our citizenry may get into trouble. There's where they may come in violation of a law. But I don't think they will on this, I think it is a reasonable Bill, it deserves your support and I urge your aye vote."

Telcser: "Have all voted who wished? Take the....the Gentleman from Rock Island, Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain my vote. I am compelled to talk in favor of this Bill because in my own community, a block from where I live is a one-block area where there are no homes and three times a week, the children along my street are compelled to go down and pick up beer cans, paper cups, sandwich wrappers, just to help keep America beautiful. And this is a terrible way for us to teach children...a...ways to help keep America green is to have cars go through there continually to opening their windows and actually watching them throw garbage out of their moving car. I think it is despicable and I'm...I sincerely hope this Bill passes our side of the House and goes to the Senate and is passed so we can do something about those people that haven't enough initiative to take their own garbage home."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from McClain, Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to be recorded as present on this Roll Call."

Telcser: "Record the Gentleman as voting present. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 105 ayes, 17 nay, 3 answering present and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 704."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 704. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Henderson, Representative Neff."



Neff: "Mr. Speaker, may I include 705, which is a companion Bill to 704?"

Telcser: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, the Clerk will please read House Bill 705."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 705. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Henderson, Representative Neff."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, 704...House Bill 704 and 705 are companion Bills. These...a...Bills apply only to vehicles used by land improvement contractors on a not for hire basis to transport machinery and equipment used solely for soil and water conservation to work on farms. The Bills change the radius in which a vehicle can operate from the present fifty miles to seventy-five miles from the operator's headquarters. House Bill 704 increases the mileage for over-width vehicles that have special fees. House Bill 705 increases the mileage for vehicles for conservation plates. Now there are about 700 land improvement contractors in the State of Illinois. These people construct waterways...a...build farm ponds and lakes and soil tile for better drainage, build soil and water impounding structures and rehabilitate land that is badly eroded or covered over with brick and so forth. These people probably had more to do with helping in environment and pollution control in the last twenty years than any group. With the help that they have been able to give the farmer, much pollution and run off from grounds has been preserved and many...many of this here land that would not be farmed today, and we think about high prices of farm commodities, prices would be much higher if we did not have these people doing this job. I would recommend a favorable vote on this, Mr. Speaker."

Telcser: "Now the Gentleman from Kane, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Grotberg: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Representative Neff, does the term 'over dimension' mean refer only to size and not to weight?"

7



Neff: "I didn't get that question."

Grotberg: "I'm sorry. My question, Mr. Neff, is does the term 'over dimension vehicle' refer only to size, length and width, rather than weight, pounds?"

Neff: "Yes, that's right and this is the same as the present Bill, Mr. Grotberg, the only difference is, we're asking for twenty-five mile increase. The reason for this is that we've had many garages and repair shops that did repair these, these have gone by the wayside like many of the small businesses have and they have to go up to seventy-five miles to get them repaired, is the main reason why we are asking for this."

Grotberg: "Is this the Bill that I've been getting a lot of mail on from farm machinery movers?"

Neff: "Well it'd be from the land...what we call the land improvement contractors if it was."

Grotberg: Thank you."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Kempiners: "You indicated in the previous questioning that the reason you wanted this law amended was specifically for the purpose of transporting these vehicles for repair. Now does the Bill state this or does it just state that they can be driven...a...seventy-five miles, not just for repair, but also for operation?"

Neff: "No it does not and another reason that I might say is that many of these people have gone out of business too. It's why we don't have near as many as we had a few years ago that do this land improvement and again I want to repeat that these people that can do only one thing and that's land improvement, soil erosion, building farm ponds, preserving the soil and so forth, they cannot use it for any other purpose."

Kempiners: "Would you be adverse to adding an Amendment on this that would specifically limit the seventy-five miles for needs of repair rather than just putting them on the road for an extra twenty-five miles to do this job."



Neff: "Sir, I'd rather not do it because as I said before, many of the people that were operating these...these are the land operators that have gone out of business like a lot of things, the smaller ones have gone out of business and quite often a farmer to get these people, has to get them sixty to seventy miles, maybe seventy-five."

Kempiners: "To your knowledge, is there any area in this State whereby somebody would have to travel greater than fifty miles to have this work done or to do this work?"

Neff: "Yes there is right now, I happen to live in an area where it is seventy-five miles, Peoria, Illinois, a...seventy-two miles to the nearest place. We used to have one in Monmouth, which was right in the middle of that and they've gone out of business. That's one place that I can point out personally."

Kempiners: "Okay, thank you."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? Does the Gentleman wish to close?"

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, all I'll say is this legislation has been gone through the Motor Vehicles Laws Commission, recommended by them, the land improvement...a...a...contractors would like to have it, and...a... the Secretary of State also has recommended approval of this."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 704 and 705 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. LaFleur, aye. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. The Clerk will take two Roll Calls by the way. On these questions there are 112 ayes, 11 nays, and these Bills having received the constitutional majority are hereby declared passed."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 710. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 710 eliminates abortion as a medical assistance for which public aid payments will be authorized. House Bill, in effect, 710 in effect mandates that the State of Illinois get out of the abortion business, which is a policy decision. If you feel that the State of Illinois ought to be in the abortion business by financing it, then you should vote no, if not, you should vote aye. It will be argued that House



Bill 710 is unconstitutional under Doe versus Wade and Doe versus Bolton. I read these decisions, for what it is worth, it is my opinion that House Bill 710 is not unconstitutional. The arguments proposed by those who claim it is unconstitutional, if my presumptions, says as follows: 'the Supreme Court held that women have a constitutional right to an abortion'. Poor women can't afford an abortion so therefore by refusing public aid, the State is depriving poor women of the rights to have an abortion. The answer to this argument is that for those who make obviously have not read the opinion. Because the Supreme Court did not say a women had the constitutional right to an abortion...what it did say was that A. the finest minds differ on the subject. B. The State has no right to impose its view on others who have a different opinion and therefore the right of privacy covers because of no substantial State interest. In effect, the Supreme Court has said that it is none of the State's business. Therefore, the Supreme Court did not approve or disapprove of abortion itself. In fact, it specifically refused to take a stand on whether it was good or bad. Now the right of privacy has been around for a long time, since 1891 to be specific. It has been found to exists in a number of situations in addition to the latest decision on abortions. For example, the Supreme Court has held that a right to privacy exists in marital intimacy in bedrooms, prevention of obscene material, and the use of contraceptives, and in child rearing and education. The distinction therefore is apparent. The right enunciated in Doe versus Wade and Doe versus Bolton is the right to do something undisturbed by the State. The right is not the goal in itself, the Supreme Court did compare the right to an abortion, the right to privacy in the abortion matter through the four previous examples, including marital intimacy and dirty books in the bedroom. I would suggest to you, therefore, that this is far short in saying that the right of an abortion is in of itself a constitutional right. Therefore, if the subject of abortion is not State business, it has no business involving itself in financing the abortion business. By doing so, it is offering a federal inducement to the poor to abort. This is what a free abortion is.



Because the sequence of events will lead inescapably to compulsory family planning for the poor. I ask your support for House Bill 710."
Telcser: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this Bill. Representative Leinenweber went through some very good legal reasons as to why this is a good Bill and I'd like to go through some...exactly one non-legal reason why it is a bad Bill. What this is saying that is abortion is bad, but if you're poor, it's worse. And I don't particularly subscribe to the abortion because I don't think that because a person is poor and they want an abortion, they should be forced to go to a back alley abortionists. They should get the same type of good medical treatment that somebody that can afford it is able to get. And for this reason because this Bill is discriminatory against you if you happen to be poor or black or on public aid, I urge a no vote for this Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from McLean, Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm a cosponsor with Representative Leinenweber on this piece of legislation. And in response to the remarks of the last speaker, I don't believe that what he has said is necessarily true at all because the Bill does not provide anything to make it discriminatorya...differential between rich or poor. It simply says that the Department of Public Aid cannot pay for abortions except under certain situations...a...in the opinion of a physician if such procedures are necessary for the preservation of life of the woman seeking such treatment, the Department of Public Aid can certainly go to her aid and pay for that treatment. There are many people in the State of Illinois that feel after the decision by the Supreme Court that they were going to use the tax dollars for legalizing abortions and abortion on demand throughout the State. I've heard from many of my constituents since cosponsoring this piece of legislation...a...with Representative Leinenweber...a... saying that they are wholeheartedly in support in making this exception to the Department of Public Aid for it. And I think it is a good piece of legislation and I ask for the support of the Members."



Thank you."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise in support of this Bill. As one of the cosponsors, I think it is an excellent consideration and one that deserves your considered judgement and vote. I think that Representative Leinenweber did an excellent job in presenting some of the legal considerations here and I would emphasize one point and that is it seems to me that there has been a great deal of confusion about the question of abortion on demand as opposed to abortion on request and I don't think the Supreme Court decision in any way justified or indicates abortion on demand. That is the woman's right to demand an abortion. What she can do under the...a..Supreme Court decision is as I understand it, is to request that she be given this kind of aid and if she can find qualified doctors and nurses and so forth that will attend to this request, the State may not interfere. But this is a great deal different than abortion on request to which...or on demand, to which she is not entitled. And being not so entitled, it seems to me furthermore, the State...we have agreed...a...has no substantial interest...it seems to me that the State has a perfect right, in this case, to remain aloof, noncommittal in this regard. It is under no obligation, it would seem to me, to provide funds which would help her accomplish this abortive process. I think it would be a mistake, a serious one, to head down this road, a mistake we can ill afford to make. And I would make a further point that the court has remained mute in this decision as to whether or not life exists at this point. Many of us do believe that life exists at inception. And indeed, if it does, the State has no business, it seems to me, getting into this and providing the funds which would result in aborting this life if it does, in fact, exist, which I'm convinced that one day, will be recognized. So it would seem to me if we are to make any mistake in this area, we should make it in the direction of keeping the State out of the business of aborting life where it may possibly exists rather than putting it in. If we are to err, let's err in the direction of the preservation of life rather



than the destruction of it. And I would urge your support of this excellent Bill."

Telcser: "Okay, to the Members, there are a number of you standing up seeking recognition, the order I have you down is Representative Mugalian, R. Hoffman, Borchers, Catania, Duff and Duester. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Will the sponsor yield? Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Mugalian: "Representative, I heard your explanation as to what this Bill does, but I'm not quite sure what the purpose of this Bill is? Can you say what the purpose of this Bill is? As distinguished from what it does, I know what it does. What are you trying to do?"

Leinenweber: "Keep the State of Illinois out of financing abortions."

Mugalian: "Well, one more question. You talk...you talk about imposing one's views on other people, would it be a fair restatement to say that this is imposing the personal views of the sponsor's upon a class of people that are dependent upon the State for subsistance?"

Leinenweber: "No, I don't think so any more than if we passed a law stating that the State of Illinois could not finance dirty books for the poor. That also is the matter of the right of privacy of individuals. The Supreme Court did not say whether a person had a right to do anything in this field. What they did say is that their right of privacy in the matter. I don't think it is any of the State's business and that is precisely what the State said in Doe versus Bolton and Doe versus Wade. It is none of the State's business and I think if the Supreme Court says that than it is none of the State of Illinois' business about encouraging or helping or assisting people in getting abortions."

Mugalian: "May I speak to the Bill for one moment?"

Telcser: "Proceed sir."

Mugalian: "It seems to me that by previous actions of this Assembly of this Session, we have tried to prescribe medical regulations for this practice, which the Supreme Court has permitted. It seems to me that the State also has made a commitment to those on public



welfare and if this is legally and lawfully a medical practice and therefore, I believe that this is discriminatory act."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative R. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to oppose this as I had in Committee. I personally think this is a blatant exposure of class discrimination. I don't know if the sponsor is aware of April 10th of this year, the I.R.S. federal interpretation of abortion was that is tax deductible. Classified strictly as a medical expense and can therefore and can therefore be deducted on your federal income tax. What we are saying here is because of an individual's financial status in our society that we are going to make him an exception in that the person down the street who can well afford to have an abortion can do it legally, under the law, and then be deducted on his federal income tax. And the person farther down, because of his financial plight, cannot receive assistance for one particular item where he can receive assistance under the Public Aid Code for mental health treatment...a.. remedial surgery, any of these others and on one issue, because of its implications, funds would be withheld from that person. I think we ought to look at this very closely and consider it in the light that the federal government allows it as a tax deduction, recognizing the Court's decision that it is a medical procedure and we should not implement this as class legislation and I support the opposition to this Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Maco Representative Borchers.

Representative Borchers, do you seek recognition sir? Do you want to move over one microphone Webb, to Roscoe's?"

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, now that I am speaking from a magic...a...position, Roscoe Cunningham's no less, I hope I can bring some facts, some logical facts to this Body. Someone has said, someone said that the State is not involved in this. There is a letter, State of Illinois Department of Public Aid, dated May 9, 1973. We had last year, and here is the paragraph, 19,033 children born on welfare in the State of Illinois last year, 19,033. The cost was an average of \$459 per birth, the average cost of main-



tenance thereafter during the period, the average period of time, is slightly over \$10,000 per child. Now this goes on, remember this is just for one year, one year only. Now the other thing that is of great interest to you here if you are logically and economically minded and financially aware is that 62.2, 62.2 percent, are illegitimate. 62.2 percent or illegitimate. I feel the State is in the program whether they like it or not. If anyone wishes to have an abortion on welfare, I think it is our duty to do it because we are representing the pocketbooks of the people of the State of Illinois and it is our obligation to do what we can to reduce the tremendous financial burden upon our people. Now I want to carry this one step further. If 62, according to the letter from...a... this year, remember just a week or so ago....a...point 2 percent are illegitimate, it seems the the total cost of the birth alone last year were \$8,741,000 plus the \$10,000 times that, I haven't figured it out, but it is an incredible sum. Now one-third of that, that's the total number of births, 19,033, two-thirds are illegitimate, which means that the cost of illegitimate births alone last year, alone, was over \$6,000,000 that we're paying for. I say it's high time we begin to give every aid possible that anybody wishes to have help that will reduce this kind of money that we have to stand, as taxpayers, for care sometime for eighteen years."

Telcser: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Catania: "Representative Leinenweber, I note that such procedures are acceptable if they are necessary for the preservation of the life of the woman. Have you amended this to make this acceptable if they are also necessary to preserve the life of the fetus?"

Leinenweber: "No."

Telcser: "Have you concluded...Representative Catania, are you finished?"

Catania: "No, it doesn't allow abortion to preserve the life of the fetus. Well, I would hope that this Bill must pass, it will be amended in the Senate to include preservation of the life of the fetus because, as you may know, sometimes abortions are necessary



very late in pregnancy because of an RH incompatibility or for other reasons to preserve the life of the fetus. I have to vote against this Bill, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, because I feel that if the Supreme Court is going to allow some women to have abortions then it should allow all women to have abortions, but as I say, I'm very concerned about this life of the fetus and I would hope that it would be amended to make that provision."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I guess we've come full circle. People are standing up on the floor of this House and suggesting that if you are pregnant, you are not healthy. I just find it hard to believe that the Department of Public Health, which is supposed to take care of people who aren't healthy, is all of a sudden now supposed to say that if they're pregnant, they are not healthy. And consequently, we should do something for them in terms of abortion or some other method. This, as far as I'm concerned, the sponsor has not suggested one way or another on the philosophical problem of abortion, but the concept that would say that a face lift or the reduction of fat from a belly, or any other cosmetic surgery or individual private choice which may be available to the individual must and should now be supported by the State. I would suggest that from what we have heard in testimony, that probably one of the most healthy natural states a woman can ever be in is when she is pregnant. I think this is a good Bill."

Telcser: "The Lady from DuPage, Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Well, I would like to approach this from a little different angle. I do agree with Representative Ronald Hoffman. I think he presented the class distinction to this Bill. I think I'm the first...I'm the first person who's spoken on this Bill who happens to not only a mother, but a grandmother. And I think you..you are approaching the problem of abortion entirely on...in this...in this Bill...a...abortion is not a thing to be taken lightly. I agree with Representative Hudson, abortion on demand is not and should not be just a substitute for birth control and I think you are forgetting that under this legislation, you would be denying the privilege of an



abortion to the woman who happens to need it most. The natural thing for a woman who has a husband who is willing to support her and a secure home, is to want to bear her children. That's the natural thing. It's a decision to have an abortion and it's not a light decision. It usually comes out of despair and this...the children who are born to mothers on public aid are apt to be unwanted children so think for one minute of the children, every child deserves to be wanted and to have parents who are willing and capable of supporting him, so you are not really doing what is best either for the welfare of a woman or of a possible child if you deny that woman on public aid this privilege which middle class and upper class woman have under the Supreme Court decision, you're going to see a rise in the number of abuse and battered babies in the State of Illinois. I think this is a misbegotten piece of legislation and I think it should be defeated."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, today we are considering the subject of the abortion. In a couple of days perhaps, a little later on the schedule, we'll be considering the subject of vasectomy as a result of Webber Borchers's proposal. I think that it is most important for this House, whatever decision we make on the philosophical question of whether the public should support poor people, we want to have compassion and concern for the poor and if a woman is poor, we ought to have compassion for her, if she's on public aid and needs an abortion, I think this House ought to express this will in a uniform way. We ought to treat men and women equally and if a woman finds herself in need of an abortion and she's on public aid and it's the will of this Body and this State of Illinois that the woman's abortion should be supported by the State, by the taxpayers, or some public interest or good that we see in it, I think likewise, a little later when we concern ourselves with Representative Webber Borchers's Bill on the possible need for the State to support the desire of a man who's poor and wants a vasectomy, I think our decision ought to be the same because they are both constitutional rights, they're both guarantees,



they're both matters of personal concern and personal liberty. And I think that it is very important for the Members to think about the philosophy involved in voting on this Bill. If you vote this Bill down, you are voting to keep the State in the business of helping support women with their abortions. If you support this Bill, you move the State out, but I think whatever we do on this legislation, we should do a little later on Representative Webber Borchers."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, I most respectfully move the previous question."

Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying aye, the opposed no. Representative Leinenweber to close."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Very briefly, just to answer some of the arguments against, I think the most persuasive argument made was by Representative Hudson, which says that if you believe as the Supreme Court did, if you don't know when life begins, I think you ought risk error in favor of the possibility that life does begin prior to birth. As far as the federal income tax exemption, I think that is wonderful that the federal government will give an income tax deduction for an abortion. However, this is not in any way shape or form follow through that the State ought to pay for the abortion. I would say that is synonymous to plastic surgery, the State certainly...a person certainly is free to the right of privacy with his doctor to discuss whether he ought to have his nose rebuilt, but this far from saying that the State ought to rebuild his nose even though he may have some grave psychological consequences to his mental well being over the fact that his nose isn't shaped like a Roman's. Finally, I would say that the Supreme Court has said that it is none of the State's business, I don't think it is any of the State's business under the law, therefore, the State ought not to make it their business, I urge a yes vote."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 710 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who...the Gentleman from Lawrence, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in explaining my vote,



I would observe that no Bill that has come before this legislature has more serious and subtle undertones than the Bill that is presently before us. We witnessed the rather surprising alliance through non voting of the liberals with the genesisadist in the unholy alliance in the nondelivery room, we should recognize that to millions of taxpayers in Illinois, abortion is a mortal sin and it is an intolerable irony that those taxpayers should be required to witness their own money being taken for the commission of that act. For that reason if for none other, we have an obligation here to vote green."

Telcser: "Record Representative Maragos as voting present. The Gentleman from Madison, Representative Walters."

Walter: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, several things were brought up during the debate earlier, one of which was the federal government said this is okay, so therefore we should lay down and do what they say. Also reference was made by a Lady speaker that something to the effect that poor people have unwanted babies and I believe that poor children are just as wanted as well as the rich children and I think that this is probably a permissive Bill, but I believe, knowing how the Department of Public Aid works and how this Body works, this is a movement to say it is permissive, but it won't be long that we will be coming forward with a Bill to make it mandatory so I believe that the people that are on public aid have just as much right to have children as they want and I'm very dangerously concerned about this Bill and I'm very much in favor of it. Thank you Mr. Speaker."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, when you review this Bill, all we're simply asking is whose daughter is pregnant. When it is your daughter, you want all the abortions in the world, when it is the welfare daughter, now you have become moralists. I suggest there is some insincerity in the green lights."

Telcser: "Have all...the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Harold Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, in voting no, I simply want to make two comments,



one, someone said that if we pass this Bill, which makes it permissive somewhere in the future, it might be mandatory. My simply response to them is this. It won't be mandatory as long as we have an Illinois General Assembly so I don't think we should worry about that. I think the reason for voting against this Bill has been laid out quite clearly by several speakers as obviously and probably unconstitutional. But I want to say this, many speakers who have been supporting this various Bills which attempt to skirt the Supreme Court decision, have been operating on the basis that they understood what the few people want. I call your attention to a poll in today's Springfield Register taken here in Springfield and the question asked people were was this. 'Do you support the Supreme Court's decision relative to abortion?' Both men and women in the Springfield area said they did. I've said throughout this debate on this issue on several Bills that those who are supposed to be speaking for the majority of people in this country are not doing so. So if you think you are getting some political mileage out of this kind of legislation, you might wake up to a sad awakening because I think that the people of the United States support the Supreme Court abortion Bill as was laid out in this poll today. And I vote no."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, in anticipation that this issue would come before the full House, I have polled one of the counties in my district and the question that I asked was should the State continue paying for abortions for children on welfare? And then to put this issue in its proper perspective, I put in parenthesis, if this is stopped, there will probably be more children on welfare, end of parenthesis. The results of that poll were that 72.6 percent of those who responded said that the State should continue paying for such abortions. For that reason, I vote no."

Telcser: "Have all voted...the Gentleman from Macon, Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, all I'm doing is reminding you of your duties to the taxpaying citizens of this



State. Don't forget, 62.4 percent are illegitimate. Many of them are girls, young girls, 14, 15 years of age who want to have and their families want them to be able to have this abortion. I think they have as much right as someone who has a million bucks. And you are certainly adding to the cost of your people in their tax load, it's getting heavier and heavier. Yes...those people voting green are not voting with their heads, they are only trying to vote because what they considered sentiment in their hearts and your're wrong you're wrong to vote this way."

Telcser: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record. Representative Caldwell?"

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, in expressing my reasons in explaining my vote, I want the previous speaker to know that I'm also voting no, but for the different reason than he is."

Telcser: "On this question, there are 98 ayes, 48 nays, record Representative Holloway as voting present...and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Lauer, for what purpose do you rise?"

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, having voted on the prevailing side, I move reconsideration of the vote."

Telcser: "The Lady from Cook, Representative Macdonald. Well, how is Representative Macdonald recorded? Record her as not voting. Record Representative Macdonald as voting present. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Collins."

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, I move that that motion lie upon the table."

Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved that that motion lie upon the table, all in favor signify by saying aye, the opposed, no; the Gentleman's motion prevails. House Bill 721."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 721. Leinenweber. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Will, Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, this Bill repeals the provision requiring the Secretary of State to send the appropriate County Clerk notice of the receipt of application for registration of vehicles for use by the local tax assessors. This



provision was rendered not necessary when the Supreme Court overturned the decision and held that the personal property tax for individuals be repealed was constitutional. It came to my mind when I went into our County Clerk's office and I found...say about thirty crates of these registration forms which had been sent to her by the Secretary of State's office at \$7.50 a piece and there were three women in there trying to sort them out. It's a provision that isn't needed anymore because 99% of the vehicles are owned by individuals and are not subject to personal property tax. I therefore urge passage of this."

Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, can I ask the sponsor a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he'll yield."

Shea: "In many of the municipalities that I represent, they use that to insure that the cars that are registered from their town, such as Berwyn, Cicero, Riverside, North Riverside, have purchased vehicle stickers. Do you know if you now have some comparable way that these towns can check this?"

Leinenweber: "Well, I would assume that they can get that information with the Secretary of State's office. The Secretary of State's office has informed me that they are in wholehearted support of this because it will save them a tremendous amount of money. I would assume that information can be obtained from the Secretary of State upon request."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Champaign, Representative Clabaugh."

Clabaugh: "Would the Gentleman sponsor yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Clabaugh: "Representative, does the present Act provide that the registration, personal registration of trucks or any of the vehicles that are not owned by individuals that this registration notice be sent to the County Clerk for them?"

Leinenweber: "The proposed Amendment does not make provision for that. It was felt by the Secretary of State's office that this was not a problem that there weren't enough and also that the assessors could



handle the situation without these registration forms. The vast overwhelming number are motor vehicles in private ownership. I have someone check the figure in how much the Secretary of State spends by enforcing this provision, I don't have it at my fingertips though. The Secretary of State is wholeheartedly in favor of this Bill as are most of the County Clerks."

Clabaugh: "It would be my feeling that there are tens of thousands of trucks that are not owned by individuals because if you read that United States Supreme Court decision, you notice that even a partnership or...was exempted...well they cut it down to just exactly individuals and that's all. I would not raise this as an objection necessarily to your Bill, but I think that it is one that we ought to know about."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? If not, does the Gentleman wish to close?"

Leinenweber: "I would just urge the support of this Bill that is favored by the Secretary of State and the County Clerks."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 721 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye and the opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I just want to have one question of the sponsor if I may. If this Bill passes, will this eliminate the pay that various municipalities also receive as motor vehicle registration?"

Leinenweber: "I didn't...I didn't get your question."

Lechowicz: "Some of the municipalities get pay as far as the automobiles that have been registered with the Secretary of State and it's used for not only police, but it is also used for traffic matters, and I was wondering, if this Bill passes, would this in any way hinder the Secretary of State of providing municipalities with the tape of getting the information as far as the make?"

Leinenweber: "No, this only has to do with the section of the Motor Vehicle Code that requires the Secretary of State to send the notice of the receipt of the application of registration of vehicles. That's



the copy on your registration form. It has nothing to do with any other...a..information they may have."

Lechowicz: "Thank you."

Telcser: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 141 ayes and 1 nay and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 780."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 780. A Bill for an Act to license, regulate, structural pest control businesses, certify pest control technicians and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Fayette, Representative Brummet."

Brummet: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Bill which creates an Act to license and regulate the structural pest control businesses and certify pest control technicians. It establishes minimum standards for selection, formulation and application of pesticides. It establishes a structural pest control advisory council. For several years now, we've licensed displays of agricultural chemicals, we've also licensed those who spray tree and shrubbery for your lawn perhaps, and it's rather ironic that you can now get your home sprayed, including your kitchen, pantry, basement, or any part of it, with materials that are not even allowed to be sprayed on field crops. This Bill will control this and it's backed by the pesticides organization and the State of Illinois, by the Department of Public Health and it also came out of the Agricultural and Natural Resources Committee with no dissenting vote. I would ask for your support of this Bill."

Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 780 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye. The opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. Maragos, aye. On this question 124 ayes...Garmisa, aye...no nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 459."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 459. An Act to revise into law in relation to divorce. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, first I

must give a little caveat. The digest is rather improper in defining

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



what this Bill does. The correctness says it defines marriage for purposes of alimony, but really what the Bill does is it, when a person is divorced and their spouse is habitating with a person of the opposite sex, and that person who is cohabitating with the opposite sex is receiving alimony payments, he will be or she will be deemed remarried for purposes of alimony and the alimony will be terminated. Well if you'd look at the synopsis for this particular piece of legislation, it is cosponsored by most of the gals in the House and myself and we felt that this would be a very proper equal thing for all you married fellows in the House or otherwise married fellows, or exmarried fellows, and I would solicit your overwhelming support."

Telcser: "Is there any discussion? The Lady from Cook, Representative Catania."

Catania: "Would the sponsor yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Catania: "Representative Fleck, would you please define cohabitation?"

Fleck: "Not being an expert on the subject, I went to the law books.

Cohabitation means the living together as husband and wife does not necessarily imply sexual intercourse. Cohabitation encompasses many factors necessarily involved when the man and woman dwell together as man and wife, including eating together, sharing household duties, payment of household expenses, holding themselves out of the public as man and wife, and all the numerous aspects of day to day mutual existence of married persons. How's that?"

Catania: "Thank you, I assume then, that cohabitation would not include on as brief a time as one day or two days?"

Fleck: "Heavens no, I would never want to ruin someone's weekend."

Catania: "Thank you, Representative Fleck."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Would the Gentleman respond to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Yourell: "Charley, would this Bill have any effect on homosexual relations?"

Fleck: "I think it deals with persons of the opposite sex, it wouldn't.



these are extremely rare situations where a person is receiving alimony for having heterosexual marriage and goes into a situation where they are cohabitating with someone of the same sex, and that is not why they are included in the Bill."

Yourell: "I didn't hear that, did you say yes or no?"

Fleck: "No."

Yourell: "Well what would be the case then where marriages between homosexuals are recognized in some States of the Union?"

Fleck: "Well I don't know, I think we should cross that bridge when we get to it. If we get that liberal, but as of now, I can speak for what this Bill does and it does not, if a person is divorced and is receiving alimony payments and they cohabit with someone of the same sex in a homosexual relationship, they are not subject to the termination of alimony."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think this Bill may have a result that the sponsor does not intend. And I think that the Ladies who cosponsored this Bill might also think twice about it. This Bill is concerned with alimony. It redefines the term 'marriage' only in connection with the payment of alimony. Now the reason that the present law states that remarriage shall abrogate alimony is that marriage is a recognized contract. It implies and also expressly requires that the marriage parties have a mutual obligation to purport to one another. The cohabitation, although there are definitions of it in the courts, is not that precise, there is no time period that is...that is stated and it is not defined in this Bill itself. Now consider the possible discriminatory effects on a sex basis. Generally speaking, if a husband who pays alimony, now after a divorce and an award of alimony, there may be a transom effect, if the former wife is found in a cohabitating condition or situation, she may be...she may lose her alimony. However, if the reverse is true, if the husband is found in such a situation, it is hardly likely that his financial statutes will be affected. I think that the term 'cohabitation' is much too general and that we are changing a very fundamental law regarding



support of a spouse. I think that the courts already have jurisdiction to consider this on a case by case basis and until cohabitation is more clearly defined, I would suggest that it would be dangerous to vote for this Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. B.B. Wolf."

Wolf: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Wolf: "Charlie, ah.. you know that I supported you on most of your divorce Amendments and ah.. Bills. Now we had the matter in Committee and there were several Amendments back and forth. Did we ah.. in the final analysis amend the Bill to eliminate the annulment feature of the remarry conditions? Or is that still in the Bill?"

Fleck: "One moment, Representative Wolf. I've been advised by the staff of the Committee, that that feature was amended out."

Wolf: "All right, now in redefining ah... do we redefine the term ah.... now remarried in the law means just exactly what it says. A marriage that's recognized ah.... the State of Illinois does not recognize since 1905, 'a common law marriage'. Now do we redefine the condition of remarriage as one of cohabitation, ect. ect.?"

Fleck: "No, that's where the Digest is incorrect. There is no redefinition of the work 'remarry'. It sets forth simply, that upon ecliptical habitation alimony will be seen terminated."

Wolf: "The Bill really defines a course of conduct by quote 'the wife', right?"

Fleck: "Excuse me, I didn't hear you, Representative Wolf."

Wolf: "The Bill now merely defines a certain course of conduct that would terminate alimony?"

Fleck: "Correct."

Wolf: "And does this conduct apply equally to a male as well as a female?"

Fleck: "Correct."

Wolf: "O'kay, thank you, Charlie."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf."

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

Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no'. The Gentleman from



Cook, Representative Cook, to close. Close? The question is shall House Bill 459 pass. All those in favor signify by voting aye, the opposed by voting no. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative J. J. Wolf. Shea, aye."

Wolf: "Well Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask the sponsor a question, but I didn't it think it was necessary, but I think basically what this Bill does is that if a person is paying alimony to a spouse from a previous marriage and that spouse were to get married, the alimony payments would cease. And so what has happened in many cases that instead of getting legally remarried and losing the alimony payments, that the divorced spouse would live with another person without the state of marriage in order to keep the moneu coming in so they could support their new boyfriend or girlfriend. I think this would rectify that situation. It is a good Bill and I sure hope it gets 89 votes."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker to explain my no vote, the way I look at this Bill, I think that you've got a situation that a wife, an ex-wife, could be cut off from alimony even in the case where she has a boyfriend who is not supporting her. And I think that that's a very hard penalty and you are imposing a certain moral restriction on a wife after a divorce that you are really not imposing upon the other spouse. I don't think it is a good way to do it. I think the language of the Bill is too loose and could cause some very very serious consequences that's probably not intended by the sponsor. I think that's why I think the language ought to be...a...a... tightened up where she has some other source of support before we start cutting off her alimony. The case that was decided in the Circuit Court of Cook County I think does give precedent where a wife has another boyfriend who's taking up the task, who is supporting her and therefore, she would not be...a...a...become destitute or become...a...burden on public aid for example. I think in that case, and you've got a press-end of a case in court, but I think this statutory language would be too broad, you'd be imposing a very hard penalty on a very unusual situation that doesn't justify it.



I vote no."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Day."

Day: "Well Mr. Speaker, to explain my vote, of course alimony is awarded against one's spouse in a divorce proceedings because to whom it is awarded is entitled to support and it just seems to me that... because of an indiscretion, let us say, on the part of the person receiving the support that the person who has to pay the alimony and who has been ordered to pay the alimony by the...by the court is relieved from his obligation to do so. And I don't think that's fair, I can think of a case where, let us say, a wife gets a divorce from a husband because he was guilty of adultery and...a...the marriage is terminated by divorce proceedings and the husband is ordered to pay alimony and then because of an indiscretion on the part of the wife, he gets home free. And I think we're substituting a moral punitive, moral sanction here where it shouldn't be applied and I think this is a bad Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the key to this whole Bill is the definition of cohabitation which the sponsor has reread to me and includes the key 'sharing expenses'. It's not that the woman has gone off and she's living occasionally with some fellow. If the woman has gone off and she's living with some gentleman, she is cohabitating and they are sharing expenses so she now is in a position where she has a new source of income, she does not need the alimony and that's why it is a good Bill and we ought to support it."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Franklin, Representative Hart."

Hart: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the theory of the law as it now is, is that when a person remarries, alimony is automatically terminated and I think that is a good provision. But this Bill seeks to correct a problem that some gentleman who had, I forget his name, but he came down into the Committee, and his former wife had taken up with some fellow and he claimed that she didn't any longer need any support and he was unable to get into any help in court. Now I take the position that the law provides for



reductions or changes in alimony when there's a mental change in the circumstances that existed at the time that the divorce decree was entered and if the person, regardless of whether she remarries or not, has the change in circumstance where she no longer needs this alimony that the court will provide a remedy. But the problem with this Bill is that you are going to have to go into court and find that there is cohabitation, it won't necessarily depend on whether or not the former wife made the money and in many instances you are going to throw this person on the public support rather than to get alimony from the former husband who is the person who should be paying it. And there are a lot of young people, or people's that been divorced are going to be taken down the path by attorneys and so forth, trying to get into court and get relief here, we are going to have a flood of law suits coming in and asking for amending decrees here where they are not entitled to any relief. I believe it is going to clog up the courts and result in a lot of unsatisfactory clients and I think this a bad Bill and not the right approach to it and we ought to defeat it."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative B. B. Wolfe."

Wolfe: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think we had better take a good hard look at this Bill because it is not only going to open up the door for judges, but create a tremendous strain on family relations after the divorce. Now remember, this is a post divorce condition. Now I've got a wife and I divorce her and I give her \$200 a month. She need \$400 to live on. So she meets a guy she wants...she doesn't want to marry him because he learned in Revenue Committee that single people pay less taxes than married people, so she wants to live with the guy, she needs the \$200, but the Bill says 'you can go into court and you can take that \$200 away'. So neither can the two live as cheaply as one, but you deprive the one of any support that she might possibly get and in that way assist your own particular case. This is what this Bill does. It's a highly controversial kind of a Bill, it is not needed because as our colleague, Representative Mugalian, explained, the courts today can take each case, case by case, and determine whether or not the



husband is entitled to a cut off of alimony because of the conduct of the wife and I think that ought to remain the law and not open up these doors that we are trying to open up with this Bill. I vote no in view of that condition."

Telcser: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 109 ayes, 26 nays, and this Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 452."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 452. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker, I am asking leave to bring House Bill 452 back from Third To Second Reading for purpose of an Amendment."

Telcser: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, House Bill 452 is order to Second Reading for the purposes of Amendment."

Fred Selcke: "Amendment #1. Douglas. Amend House Bill..."

Telcser: "...the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Douglas."

Douglas: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Amendment makes the following changes in House Bill 452. First, it deletes the provision that no Member of the Committee choosing the successor is eligible himself or herself to fill the vacancy. Two, it provides that if a legislator was elected as an independent and subsequently affiliates with a political party by resolution of the House or Senate, his vacancy shall be filled by the party legislative committee of the party with which he affiliates. If an independent does not affiliate, by resolution, his vacancy shall be filled by the Governor. Three, it provides that for purposes of appointees under this Bill, a person is a member of a political party for twenty-three months after signing a candidate's petition, a statement of candidacy, a petition of political party formation apply for a primary ballot or becoming a candidate for election to or accepting appointment to office of ward, township, precinct, or state central committeemen. The Bill originally said four years, the twenty-three months was decided to be more realistic. The twenty-three month provision is taken from the new Election Code which is now being discussed in the Senate. I move for the adoption of this Amendment



Mr. Speaker."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Would you explain the twenty-three month provision?"

Douglas: "Jerry, the twenty-three month provision is taken from the Election Code about which you probably know considerable amount more than I do. It was decided in the discussion that I was part of, but where I did not, myself, make that decision that it was more realistic than the four years. As I recall, the twenty-three months had something to do with the federal court ruling about a year ago, having to do with change-over from one party to another. I don't know that that number of months itself is terribly significant."

Shea: "Well, it might be because I'm curious if that reinstates the old law that says once you've pulled a primary ballot, that for twenty-three months you cannot vote in another party's primary."

Douglas: "I don't think it does that...a....I'm not sure that that isn't a coincidence, the twenty-three months in both of those but I don't think it reinstates the old law."

Shea: "Well, you...you have for the candidate who has filed...who has filed a request for a primary ballot of a party, you have said that for twenty-three months, he could only be appointed as a candidate of that party. Is that correct?"

Douglas: "That's right."

Shea: "So that you, in effect, by passage of this Bill, will reinstate the law that when a person pulls a primary ballot, for twenty-three months he cannot pull a ballot or request a ballot of another party?"

Douglas: "Do you have an idea why that number of months was included in the new Election Code and that would answer the question because we just simply went along with that."

Shea: "I think why somebody included it in there was to insure that there would not be wholesale crossovers in primaries."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, the only reason that the twenty-three month period is put into the Bill, it seemed to be more reasonable than a four year period. It's merely defining what an independent is insofar as his qualifications to be appointed



to a vacant seat in the House or Senate. That's why we say twenty-three months, it has nothing to do with registration, it has nothing to do with qualifications, other than qualifying to fill a vacancy of an independent if such occurrence ever should happen. And you'd have to admit that it would be very rare. This Amendment now, I think more fully follows the provisions of the new Constitution. The new...the Bill, as originally drafted, said that the vacancy shall be determined insofar as the political affiliation at the time of the election, not at the time that the vacancy occurs. Now checking the Constitution, we find that the provision is that the appointment shall be an appointee to fill a vacancy shall be a member of the same political party of the person he succeeds. So it's the time of the vacancy that occurred, in my opinion, I think it is the opinion of Representative Douglas that...that binds us and not the time of the election. If you reason this out, the Republican represented committee would fill the vacancy that may occur during the term of that Representative's office. It's the Democratic legislative Committee that would fill that vacancy, except in the very rare, if ever, instance when there is an independent who has been sitting on this House, has never declared himself by resolution to one party or the other, in that very rare instance, the Governor would fill that and we try to describe what an independent is and we say he's one who hasn't voted in a primary, declared himself in either party in the last twenty-three months. I think it is a good Amendment and I would urge your adoption."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Stevenson, Representative Rigney."

Rigney: "A question for the sponsor?"

Telcser: "He indicates he'll yield."

Rigney: "Do I understand now that this legislative committee, made up of the downstate counties of the county chairmen, that they could pick one of their own as a member of the General Assembly?"

Bluthardt: "Is that directed at me?"

Telcser: "Turn Representative Douglas on."

Rigney: "I just want the answer one way or another."



Douglas: "I know, the answer is yes. I'm not too happy about that myself, but I think it is a realistic evaluation of the situation and I think that that is all factors considered and that is a logical and to my ...a...view, the only logical way that we can handle it. If a man is elected in one party's primary, that has been a traditional way of doing it, it hasn't worked out terribly well in my own district frankly, but I still feel that under the circumstances, that this is the way that it could most democratically way that it could be done."

Rigney: "Well in some cases, maybe this district only covers say, two or three counties, those two or three men could sit down and take one of their own to fill the vacancy."

Douglas: "That's right."

Rigney: "I think this is a terrible change in this Amendment, if you're going to allow two or three people to sit down among themselves and make this type of a appointment, any one that receives this appointment has a headstart in the next election, I would have to oppose your Amendment on that basis."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I agree with the sponsor of the Bill that this is certainly a satisfactory Amendment. The question of defining an independent is a sticky one indeed and to define it the way we use to define an independent or could sign nominating petitions certainly is reasonable and has nothing whatever to do with who can vote now after having signed nominating petitions. We're simply trying here to define an independent. Now on the question that Representative Rigney raised, I don't find too much fault in the Representative or Senatorial Committeemen, the County Chairmen, the Township Committeemen, as the case may be, being able to pick one of their members to fill the vacancy, so this seems to me to be a very reasonable Amendment, there's some little parts of it that you may not agree with entirely but it is certainly reasonable and I think everyone should support it."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Yourell."



Yourell: "Representative Douglas, I do have one question that bothers me. Perhaps it's been stated before and I wasn't listening close enough, but in the possibility that an individual runs an independent in the primaries and then, not complying by resolution to be adjudged a Democrat or Republican by this Body, who then, will make the selection?"

Douglas: "Do I understand you correctly? He ran as an independent in the primary and he lost?"

Yourell: "No, he won."

Douglas: "Well, if he runs as an independent in the primary and he wins, then he is making a commitment to being a member of that political party as far as the intent of this Amendment is concerned. And his commitment would then be to that one party. If he runs as independent and he loses, and in a sense he remains an independent, unless in some other way he commits himself to one party or the other. Does that answer your question?"

Yourell: "No, no it doesn't because by resolution by the House, committed and adopted by the House, then the individual is either a Democrat or a Republican, no longer an independent."

Douglas: "Well that's a different situation. If someone runs in a primary and he wins, he's no longer going to be an independent. The independent we're talking about would have to be someone, who like one Member of this House, ran as an independent in the general election, where he had his petitions drawn up as an independent and he can here literally as an independent, he only became a member of one party after he came here by resolution of the House. If he ran as an independent in the general election...if he lost in the primary, and then he ran...if he won in the primary he is immediately committed to one party, but if he loses in the primary and then decides he wants to run as an independent in the general election and he comes here and he remains an independent by not allying himself with one party or the other, then he's an independent."

Yourell: "Then how is his successor...suppose he dies two months after he is sworn into office?"

Douglas: "In that very rare situation, which I think we've got to



consider, but recognize that it is so rare that it is unlikely that it is going to happen in the foreseeable future, the Governor would make the selection of who is going to take his place only because we didn't know how else to do it."

Yourell: "Thank you."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman has offered to move the adoption of Amendment #1...the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, will the Gentleman yield to a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Taylor: "Senator Douglas, had that Bill been law at the time I ran as an independent, what effect would that have had on me?"

Douglas: "Representative Taylor, it would have affected you or the selection of your successor, had you resigned or for some reason were to leave your seat, the selection of your successor would have been affected in terms of your independence until the day that you made a commitment through the House Resolution to align your ...yourself with the Democratic Party. After the point, the Bill, as an independent, the independent component of the Bill would have nothing to do with you. If...once you made your choice to be a member of the Democratic Conference in this House, then if you were for some reason to leave your seat, your place would be selected by the democratic committeemen in your district and I think he'd be in pretty good shape if that happens."

Taylor: "Senate Douglas, I am good health and feel well today."

Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 452. All in favor of the adoption signify by saying aye, the opposed, no. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Shea: "Ed, would you hold this on Second Reading? You are the sponsor of the Bill aren't you? Would you hold it on Second Reading while I get an Amendment that I'm sure will be acceptable to you and that the effective date would be July 1, 1974?"

Bluthardt: "Well...no, I'm not agreeable to that 1974 date, Jerry, I'd



have to oppose the Amendment."

Shea: "You'd oppose that Amendment?"

Bluthardt: "Yep."

Shea: "Well, would you...."

Bluthardt: "I ah... I can't see any reason for putting off until July, 1974 that which is already needed."

Shea: "Well, that's kinda the way we felt last year when we tried to override the veto. So ah... I just wonder if you'd hold it and ah... I'll have the Amendment in a few minutes?"

Bluthardt: "Well, why don't we move it on to Third and then if you want to try and get it back to Second tomorrow then ah.. well, fine?"

Shea: "No, ah... I thought that maybe you'd just kinda hold it because I don't know if I can get 89 votes to get it back and that's what I find out it takes from Mr. Telcser up there."

Bluthardt: "Well, I might not be able to get 89 to get it back either so why don't we go ahead and move it today and if we're successful ah... you can put that on in the Senate?"

Shea: "Well, ah.... you wouldn't hold it for me, huh, Ed?"

Bluthardt: "No, ah.. Jerry, ah.. you know, I'll go along with you ah... as long as my conscience will permit, but not this time."

Telcser: "The Gentleman has offered to move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 452. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the Amendment is adopted. Are there further Amendments? Third Reading. Does the Gentleman wish to have his Bill called now ah.. on Third Reading?"

Bluthardt: "Yes, I would."

Telcser: "Would you? You have that privilege. All right, ah.. House Bill 452 has been read a third time. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Well, I don't suppose that there is much need in going further into the provisions because the Amendment ah... that we just adopted ah.. really is the meat of this Bill. It provides that the Constitution directs us a method for filling vacancies in the House and in the Senate when those vacancies may occur. It provides, very simply, that ah... if the Member of the Senate should die ah.. or for



some reason vacate his seat, that that seat shall be filled by the Legislative Committee of that particular district. The Republican ah... the Republican vacancy ah.. it shall be filled by the Republican Legislative Committee of that district and the Democrat by the Democratic Committee of that district. If in a rare occasion that it is an independent ah... and that would happen ah.. rare, if ever, than the Governor shall appoint an independent. An independent is described as one who as not voted in a Primary in ah.. the last 23 months. I would move the passage of this much need Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Franklin, Representative Hart.."

Hart: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to speak in opposition to this Bill. The trouble with the Bill as it is now written is that it's overbalanced in ah.. favor of those who would be ah.. in ah... the favorites of the political party of their district. And it doesn't give any recognition to those persons who might have been elected on their own or without ah... necessarily, the support of ah.. of the Representatives or the County Chairman or whatever in their district. And I think it's way overbalanced in a party way. There are many people on the floor of this House, who were elected on their own type of campaign ah... not necessarily ah.. children of their party. And this Bill ah.. would ch.. if enacted into law, say that no one could get ah.. appointed to fill a vacancy unless he was a party person. And I think that ah.. that doesn't comply with the letter or the spirit of the ah.. New Illinois Constitution. I believe that there ought to be more flexibility ah... in the appointing powers ah.. such as ah.. would represent ah.. the type of person whose vacancy ah.... from whom the vacancy came. And for that reason, I would the defeat of this Legislation."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative B.B. Wolf."

Wolf: "Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Telcser: "He indicates he will."

Wolf: "Ed, ah.. how is the vote determined among the ah.. Representatives of each Legislative District? Is it a weighted vote or is it a man to man vote?"



Bluthardt: "Well, in ah... in Cook County it is a weighted vote by the Committeemen representing the electors that ah... vote in that particular district. And is weighted downstate ah... in those cases where ah... the Committee is an even Committee ah... even number of counties represented on the Committee and in that case it would be a weighted vote."

Wolf: "Thank you."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The question is shall House Bill ah... do you seek recognition, Sir? The Gentleman from Peoria, Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like clarification of that last statement by the Sponsor on the weighted votes. Does that mean where there are three counties and two counties are small counties, that those two counties could over vote the larger county and ah.. nominate or put into effect ah... or is it strictly weighted?"

Bluthardt: "No, ah.. I understand that that was the original reading of the Bill. It would change it now. It is strictly on a weighted vote."

Schraeder: "Thank you."

Bluthardt: "In all instances , a waited vote."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Union, Representative Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, I would desire to ask the Sponsor a few questions because ah.. if I understand correctly ah... the lengthy Amendment which has just been adopted, practically replaces the whole Bill and I've been trying to absorb what the Amendment does to the Bill. What major difference, Representative Bluthardt, does the Amendment create other than what the original intention of the Bill was?"

Bluthardt: "The ajor difference is that it ah.. removes the appointment ah.. in most instances, ah... the appointive power on the point of the Governor in most instances where ah.. a person is elected as an independent. It changes it now ah.. instead of going back to the date of the election, what this party affiliation was on the date of the election, ah.. it is now what was his afiliation at the time that the vacancy occurred. This removes the probability of ah... many, if any, vacancies occurring while a person is ah.. an independent because in



most instances ah.. they do change over and join one party or the other:"

Choate: "What ah... what ah... what difference is there in the Bill, as amended, than the Bill that we passed out over some of your objections in the House in the last Session, that Governor Ogilvie vetoed?"

Bluthardt: "Well, in that Bill ah.. it prohibited a Member of the Committee from being a ah... being appointed until the vacancy."

Choate: "A Member of what Committee?"

Bluthardt: "The Legislative Committee that makes the appointments. In case ah... that Bill did not provide for the independent vacancy."

Choate: "Yes, it did. You're not remembering the Bill very good because it did."

Bluthardt: "I didn't handle that Bill last Session, but I've been advised by staff that it did not."

Choate: "Well, your staff is wrong because I handled the Bill and it was provided in there. Ah....."

Bluthardt: "Well, that's not the same Bill that Phil Collins had though."

Choate: "I'm not talking about Phil Collins's Bill."

Bluthardt: "Well, I am."

Choate: "I'm talking about the Bill that I handled ah...."

Bluthardt: "Well, I misunderstood you, Clyde, because Phil Collins handled a similar Bill last Session and I thought you were referring to that one."

Choate: "Now under the provisions of the appointment here ah.... as I said ah... I haven't had an opportunity to read ah.. the lengthy Amendment at this time ah... that's why I'm asking you the question. Go through it one more time for me because I'm interested in the independent appointment as I was when I included it in my own Bill last time. Explain to me one more time ah.. the method of appointments of an independent."

Bluthardt: "Very simply this; if a person is elected an independent at the time ah... a vacancy occurs in that office, the Governor shall appoint an independent to fill that position. And an independent is described as one who has not voted in a Primary in twenty-three months or longer."



Choate: "The Representative Committee of a given district in the downstate area provides for the appointment of the Member who is affected, is that right?"

Bluthardt: "Would you restate that?"

Choate: "The Representative Committee ah.. depending upon the political nature of the individual who is not ah... has not created the vacancy; the Representative Committee suggests who should fill his spot. Is that not correct?"

Bluthardt: "The Representative Committee would...."

Choate: "That would be in downstate."

Bluthardt: "They would in fact make the appointment."

Choate: "They would make the appointment rather than suggesting the names to the Governor and the Governor making the appointment?"

Bluthardt: "That's correct."

Choate: "Now in the Cook County area ah.. what method of appointment followed? You know, where they don't have a Representative Committee?"

Bluthardt: "A Representative District ah.. consists of Ward and Township Committeemen and ah.. the appointment is made ah.. on a weighted vote."

Choate: "Did you say ah... I was talking to someone. Did you say it was an appointment created by the Ward Committeemen and the Precinct Committeemen or one or both?"

Bluthardt: "It would be Ward and ah.. in some instances it would be Ward and Township Committeemen."

Choate: "And Township Committeemen?"

Bluthardt: "Right."

Choate: "Not Precinct Captains?"

Bluthardt: "Not Precinct Captains."

Choate: "Ah.. how about the Senators? In the downstate area ah.. they would be appointed by the Senatorial Committee?"

Bluthardt: "That's right."

Choate: "And in the County of Cook they would be appointed by whom?"

Bluthardt: "Same way. The Legislative Committee ah.....(technical difficulty) the Township Committeemen and or the Ward Committeemen "

Choate: "How many ah... how many Members in the individual districts up there ah.. how many ah.. what is the size of the Committee?"



Bluthardt: "It could be any number; four, five, six, seven. It depends on how many townships and how many counties are ah.... are in the particular Legislative District."

Choate: "It could be any number? In other words, all of the Ward Committeemen or all of the Township Committeemen or a combination thereof, that's in a district, would be the ones who made the appointment?"

Bluthardt: "Correct."

Choate: "What if ah.. what if there's eight Ward or Township Committeemen and you'd have a spit of four on each side?"

Bluthardt: "It's weighted voting and it would....."

Choate: "Then it goes to the weighted vote system to break the tie?"

Bluthardt: "It goes that way all along."

Telcser: "Are you concluded, Representative Choate. The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Yes, ah.. I haven't really completely understood. Are we changing ah.. the election of Representative Committeemen in downstate or Illinois or changing the Senatorial Committeemen to make up under the statute in downstate Illinois?"

Bluthardt: "Ah... that was done with House Bill 453."

Hanahan: "And where is House Bill 453?"

Bluthardt: "Over in the Senate."

Hanahan: "So House Bill 453 has the Representative and Senatorial Committeemen being the County Chairmen of the downstate counties ah.. similar to the Ward and Township Committeemen in Cook County. Am I correct in that assumption?"

Bluthardt: "Ah.. ya, it's County Chairman downstate."

Hanahan: "All right, in effect then, if I as County Chairman of the biggest county by waited vote ah.. in McHenry County in the 33rd District; if I decide to resign my seat in the House of Representatives I then virtually, if this Bill passes and 453 passes into law, I can appoint single handedly by successor. Am I correct in that assumption."

Bluthardt: "If you have the largest number of votes...."

Hanahan: "Yes, I have the largest....."



Bluthart: "If you can deliver the largest number of votes from your district, yes."

Hanahan: "Yes, McHenry County ah.. being the Democratic Chairman of McHenry County ah.. my Democratic Primary Vote is more than the other four counties combined. Then if this Bill and House Bill 453 became law, upon the change over of the Primary, I could then resign and appoint my successor, am I correct?"

Bluthardt: "If you vacancy occurred for any other reason than death ah... you could do that, yes."

Hanahan: "Thank you. I'm going to vote for it then."

Telcser: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Douglas."

Douglas: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill will never pass ah.. or something like it will never pass if don't recognize that sooner or later we have to make a decision of being reasonably a political about voting for it. The Members of my own party put off the vote until whatever date they want the vote to take place. The circumstances at that time may create a problem where we'll never get this Bill passed. And I ask ah.. in supporting a Bill which doesn't meet all of my own personal preferences by any means; and if anyone in this House has made any fuss over the method of selecting a replacement after an election, it's I who was in court over this because of my own running mate having lost.... having lost the potential for his getting a seat when he should have gotten it because of the selection of our local Committeemen. Still after discussions, I felt that this is the rational, logical way to have this and I urge that you give this vote ah... that you vote 'aye' on this Bill."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Peters."

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

Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye' and those opposed 'no'. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt to close."

Bluthardt: "Well, Mr. Speaker....."

Telcser: "Do you want a Roll Call? O'kay the Gentleman.... do you wish



a Roll Call, Sir?"

Bluthart: "On what? We've already adopted the Amendment."

Telcser: "No, ah.. on the Gentleman's motion to move the previous question?"

Bluthardt: "No."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I understand that you do need more than ah... just a majority in order to move the previous question. And I don't understand how you could have heard so clearly. And I really just had a simple question to ask ah... I mean which our side would like to ask."

Telcser: "Well, I think the Gentleman will withdraw his motion. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Ah... would the Sponsor ah... respond to this question? Under the Attorney General's opinion ah... 513, which has to do with the Ethics Act and who was ah... who had to file and not file; it is my understanding from reading that particular opinion that he excluded Ward Committeemen because they exercise no sovereign function. And if this Bill is adopted, would we not be giving the Ward Committeemen sovereign functions and thereby making them bond under the Ethics Act? And if we do this, ought we not at least amend it ah.. you know, amend the Ethics Act to ah.. give them the proper inclusion?"

Bluthardt: "Well, ah...I really can't speak for the Attorney General, but ah.. it seems to me that the Ward Committeemen and the Township Committee do have functions now. They fill vacancies in cases of nominations and ah.. they do ah.. they have a number of political and ah...important functions ah.. so I don't think that this is going to change the opinion of the Attorney General....."

Ewell: "No, no ah.. those were....."

Bluthart: "I really can't answer that question ah... to say yes, it will."

Ewell: "No, ah.. I'm simply suggesting to the Body that what they're doing now is filling an elected office and this becomes ah... you know, a nomination for an elected office and ah.. this becomes a sovereign power in contrast to those where they are simply filling some type of political or administrative office."

Bluthardt: "Well, I don't see where it is any problem, Ray. I don't see why ah... the Committeemen should not be required to file ah.."



ethics statements ah... and I think you ought to put a Bill in there ah.. to amend the Ethics Bill and to require the Committeemen to file ethics statements."

Ewell: "Well, shouldn't we do it in this Bill? You know, ah..we don't want to trap them. That's all I'm saying. I don't want to trap them by giving them sovereign power ah.. of a sudden ah..we put them in the position of having to ah.. file eithic statements and they know nothing about it. And all of the County Chairman that we have who might be out of office and you know I wouldn't want to see that."

Bluthardt: "Well, I'm sure they'd have to amend the Bill. I suggest, Ray, you do file such a Bill in the next Session and include Committeemen."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Lake, Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "I ah.. have one question too, Representative Bluthardt. Now as we know the Representative Committee now ah.. under the old system the Representative Committee was elected by the people and their only function was to determine whether we run one or two or three candidates in a district. And now ah.. actually we don't have that function anymore. And now under a Senate Bill we have ah.. Representative Committeemen composed of the ah.. County Chairmen. Is that right, Ed?"

Bluthardt: "Ah.. yes. The Representative Committee is ah.. consists of the County Chairman, Township Chairman, Ward Committeemen ah... I guess I should say Township Committeemen, Ward Committeemen and County Chairmen. And they did have a function before ah.. when they were elected, ah.. they filled vacancies and ah... in the nomination."

Matijevich: "Well, I don't remember that they ever filled them, but I know we lost about a dozen in our first Session, Ed, and I don't remember any being filled. But, Mr. Speaker, I would only quickly say that ah.. that it was in the last administration that it was suggested that the Governor make these appointments. If we are going to make a change ah.. I think that we oughta go towards some elected link between the people ah.. and the Legislature. In other words, the ah.. at least the Representative Committeemen were elected by the people. I don't like the process whereby somebody can use their



influence ah.. for their own political gain and the party's gain, but ah.. we didn't make this ah... as I recall, we didn't make the decision that the Governor oughta make these appointments. That was made when you had a Governor ah.. and now evidently ah... you can't live with it and you want to change it. If we're going to change it, let's make it to whereby we have a link with the people, but let's not change it this way."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from McHenry, Representative Skinner."

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

Telcser: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. All in favor signify by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Bluthardt to close."

Bluthardt: "Very briefly, ah.. in Cook County and in suburban Cook County, the ah.. the Committeemen are elected by the people and I think that the Committeemen are much closer to the people of a Legislative District than would be the Governor and I ah.. I certainly couldn't accept a Bill ah.. and I don't think that the majority of you people could accept a Bill that would require ah.. or provide that the Governor would ah.. in all instances, fill vacancies that would occur in the House or the Senate. Now sure ah.. I recognize that there is a bit of a weakness in a Bill ah... because of the authority of power that ah.. is placed in the hands of the Legislative Committee from a party standpoint especially. This recognizes ah.. what Representative Hart had to say, but if you'll look at the Constitution, the Constitution expressly provides that these Committees shall be or these vacancies shall be filled by ah.. men and women of the same political party ah... where in that vacancy occurred. So we don't have much choice in that regard. I think that this is a good answer and ah... a good provision and a good addition to the law. I think it answers the mandate of the Constitution and I would ask for your support."

Telcser: "The question is shall House Bill 452 pass. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye' and the opposed by voting 'no'. The Gentleman from Union, Representative Choate to explain his vote."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the Sponsor of the Bill just made up my mind



by his own admission and statement of saying that there was weakness in the Bill, then I would suggest that we hold this Bill until such time that we have an opportunity to amend out the weakness and if we are going to do a job, do it correctly and I will vote present."

Telcser: "Record Representative Choate as voting present. The Gentleman from Cook, Representative Shea."

Shea: "Vote me present."

Telcser: "Record Representative Shea as voting present. Representative Pierce present and Koskinski present. The Gentleman from Lawrence, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, numerical strength downstate here in this Body is marginal at the best and we have a vacancy in our ranks. We no longer have a volitable force such as represent our people. We implore you to do not deny our constituency full representation. We are entitled to three Representatives just as your district. The fair thing to do is to follow the Constitution. The Constitution says it will come from the same party. It says it is our duty to enact the law to make the appointment within thirty days. I urge you vote green."

Telcser: "The Gentleman from Macoupin, Representative Boyle."

Boyle: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my vote, I feel as though we had a chance to pass a meaningful Bill two shorts years ago in the last Session. At that time I was quite concerned because the vacancy had existed in my district. Some of my friends on the other side of the aisle who are supporting this Bill, I only wish that they were with us then, I'm sorry I can't support this Bill now."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh."

Walsh: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, two years ago there was a Bill that was passed and unfortunately was vetoed for reasons that I think the Governor knows better than any of the rest of us. But now we have a Bill that answers all objections and I think if we'll just be reasonable and look at it and consider the problem. As Representative Cunningham said, there are people in his district who are not being represented, they deserve



representation. The Constitution requires us to address ourselves to this problem. We have as good a Bill here as we can possibly get, so let's support it and get the problem solved."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Ogle, Mr. Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to be recorded as being present, please."

Speaker Blair: "Record the Gentleman as present. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt."

Bulthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, when I referred to a possible weakness, I was answering the...the...a...charges and complaints of Representative Hart as to this being too political. I was pointing out that if that is a weakness, the weakness that is required and mandated by the Constitution, the Constitution says that it shall be a person of the same political party where the vacancy is acquired and that brings the politics into this. I think we need this Bill very badly and I don't see where changing the dates, amending this to make it effective in 1974 is going to improve any other weakness that you think you see in it. This is a fine Bill, it is a good Bill, it should be adopted. It should be passed."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, let me say that many of us went along to pass a Bill that passed in the last Session and was unfortunately vetoed. Although we were perhaps, Members of the opposite party of the Gentleman whose seat was vacant, I certainly feel that many of those on the other side of the aisle owe the people of the State of Illinois and especially the people of the district with the vacancy in the State of Illinois the same respect as was given to their party last Session. Certainly the Bill was passed out by the House and Senate and I would certainly appreciate the efforts on the party of the people on the other side of the aisle to do us the same courtesy that was done for them last Session and pass this Bill out."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. McLendon."



McLendon: "Record me present."

Speaker Blair: "Record the Gentleman present. Schraeder present.

Taylor, present. Getty, present. Beaupre, present. Williams, present. I'm sorry, Farley, present. Lemke, present. Sangmeister, present. Leon, present. Houlihan, D. L., present. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt. Bluthardt...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd ask that House Bill 452 be postponed at this time for further consideration, be postponed."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, it will be placed on the order of postponed consideration."

Fred Selcke: "Do you want postponed on that?"

Speaker Blair: "Alright, consent calendar, Second Reading."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill...where's 1125? House Bill 1125 was taken off the consent calendar. House Bill 1181. A Bill for an Act to vacate (tape trouble)...in Wayne County. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1199. An Act to amend the Credit Union Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1215. An Act to amend the Business Corporation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1216. An Act to permit foreign banking corporations to set up and maintain single banking offices in the central business district of Chicato. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1601. A Bill to amend the Insurance Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1762. An Act to amend the Insurance Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1795. An Act to amend the Highway Code. Second Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1893. An Act to amend the Retailers Occupational Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Third Reading. Senate Bills' First."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 98. A Bill for an Act to amend the Workmens' Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 142. A Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Joliet and Marquette Centennial Commission. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 187. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 265. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code



and Counties Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 301. An Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. Any more Chalkey? Senate Bill 332. An Act to amend the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 336. An Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 344. An Act to amend the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 362. An Act relating to a easement in Franklin County. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 502. An Act relating to township organizations. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1147. An Act to amend an Act relating to bonds and notes. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Blair: "Move back to one Death Resolution in regard to the former Lieutenant Governor. Oh, this is Page's father, not the Lieutenant Governor. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "I think there are probably some announcements that we were going to adjourn on this...a...a...Resolution..."

Speaker Blair: "Let's hold that...a...a...we are planning to wind down now. Other announcements. Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Just the one regarding baseball practice and that's at Lincoln Park...a...at half hour after we adjourn...probably about 6:15 at diamond 4 and Bob Mann is welcome."

Speaker Blair: "For what purpose does the Gentleman rise, Mr. Houlihan, D. M. Houlihan?"

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I have a motion to suspend the appropriate rules to allow, or to waive the posting requirements so that Senate Bill 489 can be heard in the Appropriations Committee this week. This Bill is an emergency deficiency appropriation for the Illinois Supreme Court, I have discussed this request with the Committee Chairman and it does have his approval and I ask for your favorable consideration."

Speaker Blair: "Alright, discussion? Take 107. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion to suspend the notice provision vote aye, the opposed no. Alright, have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. 129 to 2 and the Gentleman's motion prevails. Further announcements? Further announcements? Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, when we adjourn on the Death Resolution that the



Clerk will read in a moment, we will return here tomorrow at 10:30 A.M. and that's for regular Session."

Speaker Blair: "Yes, now will you read the Death Resolution? Alright, this is a Death Resolution, can we have a little order please?"

Fred Selcke: "House Resolution 334. Krause, et al. Whereas this House was saddened by the passing of William D. Dixon of Belleville on Sunday, May 20th, 1973, and whereas Mr. Dixon was the father of our friend and associate the Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and whereas William G. Dixon did himself serve the people of the State of Illinois and of St. Clair County for twelve years as a member of the St. Clair County Board of Supervisor, a service which he left at the end of his term in 1972, and whereas Mr. Dixon will be sorely missed by the people of his community and by his many friends, but most of all by his beloved wife, Elsa, and by his sons, Don R. Dixon and State Treasurer, Alan J. Dixon and whereas our State suffers to the loss of each of its citizens, but particularly through the loss of its public servant, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the 78th General Assembly of the State of Illinois that we join with the family of William G. Dixon, with the people of St. Clair County, and with the people of the State of Illinois in mourning the passing of a dedicated public servant and friend, and be it further resolved that suitable copies of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to the State Treasurer, the Honorable Alan J. Dixon and to Mrs. Elsa Dixon and as a further mark of respect, this House do now adjourn."

Speaker Blair: "The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Krause."

Krause: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I knew Bill Dixon very well. I served with him on the County Board in St. Clair County for eight years as did Representative Flinn. Bill Dixon also was the Chief Supervisor of St. Clair Township, which during his...a...reign as Chief Supervisor, the township has grown and progressed. He's been a great leader in the Democratic party in Southern Illinois and I ask that all the Members of the House join in this Death Resolution. Mr. Speaker I move for the suspension of the proper rules so that this Resolution can be adopted."



Speaker Blair: "Alright, this is an Agreed Resolution, it is a Death Resolution so we will just simply move for the adoption. All those in favor will say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it and the Resolution is adopted. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. William Walsh, moves that....we've already moved the adjournment....it's 10:30... 10:30 tomorrow morning."



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
1		Speaker Blair	House in Session
1		Dr. Johnson	Invocation
1		Speaker Blair	Roll Call for attendance. Committee Reports.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5		Clerk Selcke	Committee Reports
6		Speaker Blair	Agreed Resolutions
6		Clerk Selcke	H.R. 320.
6		Walsh	Moves adoption
6		Speaker Blair	Resolutions adopted
6		Walsh	Introduction
6		Speaker Blair	House Bills Third Reading
6		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 349.
7		Londrigan	Out of record
7		Speaker Blair	Out of record.
7		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 496. - Out
7		Speaker Blair	Second Readings.
7		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1493. Amendment #1.
7		Speaker Blair	
7		Juckett	
7		Speaker Blair	Amendment #1 adopted.
7		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 709. 2nd. 1 Com. Amend.
7		Speaker Blair	
7		Washington	Move to table Amendment #1
8		Speaker Blair	
8		Clerk Selcke	
8		Speaker Blair	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
8		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #2. H.B. 709.
8		Washington	
8		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted
8		Clerk Selcke	
8		Speaker Blair	
8		Schneider	45 day rule
8		Speaker Blair	
8		Schneider	
8		Speaker Blair	
9		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 763. 1 Amend. 2nd.
9		Speaker Blair	
9		Hart	Move to table Amendment #1, #2
9		Speaker Blair	Tabled.
9		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #3 H.B. 763.
9		Hart	
9		Speaker Blair	Amendment #3 adopted
9		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 787. 2nd.
9		Speaker Blair	Third Reading
9		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 534. 2nd. No C.A.
10		Speaker Blair	Floor Amendments?
10		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1.
10		Speaker Blair	
10		Hill	
10		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted. 3rd Reading.
10		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 730. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
10		Speaker Blair	Floor Amendments?



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
10		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1-H.B. 730
10		Speaker Blair	
10		Schraeder	
10		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted. 3rd Reading.
10		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 768. No. Com. Amend. 2nd.
10		Speaker Blair	Third Reading.
10		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 791. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
11		Speaker Blair	Floor Amendments?
11		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1. H.B. 791.
11		Speaker Blair	
11		Yourell	
11		Speaker Blair	Amendment adopted. 3rd.
11		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 873.
11		Speaker Blair	Out of record.
11		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1070. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
11		Speaker Blair	Third Reading.
11		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1210 2nd. No Com. Amend.
11		Speaker Blair	Third Reading
11		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1288. 2nd. Amendment #1.
11		Speaker Blair	
11		Rose	
12		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted.
12		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1359.
12		Speaker Murphy.	1288. Third Reading.
12		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1359. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
12		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
12		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1534. 2nd. Amendment #1.
12		Speaker Murphy	
12		Kosinski	
12		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. 3rd Reading.
12		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1924. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
12		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
12		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 772. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
12		Speaker Murphy	3rd Reading.
12		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 776. Out of record.
13		Speaker Murphy	
13		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 797. Amend #3. 2nd.
13		Speaker Murphy	
13		Schlickman	Table Amendment #3.
13		Speaker Murphy	Tabled.
13		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #4-H.B. 797.
13		Speaker Murphy	
13		Schlickman	
14		Speaker Murphy	Amendment #4 adopted. 3rd.
14		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 941. 2nd.
14		DiPrima	
14		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. 3rd.
14		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1549. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
14		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
14		Clerk Selcke	
14		Speaker Murphy	
14		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 816. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
14		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
14		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 855. 2nd. 1 Com. Amend.
14		Speaker Murphy	
14		Stone	
14		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
15		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 856. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
15		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
15		Clerk Selcke	
15		Speaker Murphy	
15		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 921. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
15		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
15		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 923. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
15		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
15		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1156. 2nd. Amendment #1
15		Speaker Murphy	
15		Washington	
15		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. Third.
15		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1173. 2nd. Amendment #1.
15		Speaker Murphy	
15		Lundy	
16		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. Third Reading
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1176. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
16		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
16		Clerk Selcke	
16		Speaker Murphy	
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1259. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
16		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1260. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
16		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1250. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
16		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1261. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
16		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1263. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
16		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
16		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1264. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1265. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1266. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1267. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1279. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1434. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1435. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
17		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
17		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1449. 2nd. Amendment #1.
17		Speaker Murphy	
17		Porter	
18		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. 3rd Reading.



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
18		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1617. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
18		Speaker Murphy	Floor Amendments?
18		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1-1617.
18		Douglas	
18		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
18		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1628. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
18		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
18		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 495. 2nd. Amendment #1.
19		Speaker Murphy	
19		Juckett	Table
19		Speaker Murphy	Amendment tabled.
19		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #2-495.
19		Speaker Murphy	
19		Juckett	
19		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
19		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1107. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
19		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
19		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 609. 2nd. -Out of record.
19		Speaker Murphy	Out of record.
19		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 683. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
19		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
20		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 945. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
20		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
20		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1003. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
20		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
20		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1051. 2nd. Amendment #1.
20		Speaker Murphy	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
20		Matijevich	Move to table
20		Speaker Murphy	Tabled.
20		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #2. H.B. 1051.
20		Matijevich	
20		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
20		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1091. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
20		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
21		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1093. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
21		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
21		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1136. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
21		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
21		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1213. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
21		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
21		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1214. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
21		Speaker Murphy	Floor Amendment?
21		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1.
21		Speaker Murphy	
21		Arrigo	
21		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. Third Reading.
21		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1223. 2nd. Amendment #1.
21		Speaker Murphy	
21		Bluthardt	
21		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
22		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1241. 2nd. No Com Amend.
22		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
22		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1303. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
22		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
22		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1340. 2nd. C.A. #1.
22		Speaker Murphy	
22		Dyer	Amendment adopted.
22		Speaker Murphy	C.A. #2.
22		Clerk Selcke	
22		Speaker Murphy	
22		Dyer	Amendment adopted
22		Speaker Murphy	C. A. #3
22		Clerk Selcke	
22		Speaker Murphy	
22		Dyer	
23		Speaker Murphy	#3 adopted. Third Reading.
23		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1364. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
23		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
23		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1431. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
23		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
23		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1440. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
23		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
23		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1443. 2nd. Amendment #1.
23		Speaker Murphy	
23		Berman	Amendment adopted. Third Reading.
23		Speaker Murphy	H.B. 1459. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
23		Clerk Selcke	Third Reading.
23		Speaker Murphy	H.B. 1539. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
23		Clerk Selcke	Third Reading.
23		Speaker Murphy	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1559. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
24		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1626. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
24		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1619. 2nd. Amendment #1.
24		Speaker Murphy	
24		Walsh	
24		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1643. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
24		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1647. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
24		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1651. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
24		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
24		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1675. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
25		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
25		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1724. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
25		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
25		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1448. 2nd. Amendment #1.
25		Speaker Murphy	
25		Caldwell	
25		Speaker Murphy	Adopted.
25		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #2.
25		Speaker Murphy	
25		Caldwell	
25		Speaker Murphy	Amendment adopted. Third Reading.



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
25		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1888. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
25		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
25		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1905. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
26		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
26		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1931. 2nd. Amendment #1.
26		Speaker Murphy	
26		Arrigo	
26		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
26		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1928. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
26		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading.
26		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 906. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
26		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
26		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 917. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
26		Speaker Murphy	Third Reading
27		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 1367. 2nd. No Com. Amend.
27		Speaker Murphy	Hold the Bill. Out of record.
27		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 776. 2nd. Amendment #1.
27		Speaker Murphy	
27		Merlo	Table
27		Speaker Murphy	Tabled.
27		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #2.
27		Speaker Murphy	
27		Wolf	
27		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
28		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 510. 2nd. Third Reading
28		Speaker Murphy	Out of the record.
28		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 496



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
28		Speaker Murphy	Out of record.
28		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 500. Third Reading.
28		Speaker Murphy	
28		Terzich	
29		Speaker Murphy)	
)	
29		Bluthardt)	
)	
29		Terzich	
29		Bluthardt	
29		Terzich	
29		Speaker Murphy	Quiet please
29		Terzich	
29		Speaker Murphy	
29		Skinner	
29		Speaker Murphy	
29		Bluthardt	
29		Skinner	
29		Speaker Murphy	
29		Skinner	
29, 30		Bluthardt	
31		Speaker Murphy)	
)	
31		Miller)	
)	
31		Skinner)	
)	
31, 32		Miller)	
)	
32		Speaker Murphy	
33		Skinner	
34		Speaker Murphy	
34		Terzich	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
34		Speaker Murphy	
35		Bluthardt	Explain vote
35		Speaker Murphy	
35		Skinner	
35		Speaker Murphy	
36		Brummet	
36		Speaker Murphy	
36		Klosak	
36		Speaker Murphy	
36		Terzich	
37		Speaker Murphy	
37		Hunsicker	
37		Speaker Murphy	Fails to receive constitutional majority. Lost.
37		Clerk Selcke	
38		Speaker Murphy	
38		Clerk Selcke.	H.B. 505. Third Reading.
38		Speaker Murphy	
38		Philip	Back to 2nd for Amendment
38		Speaker Murphy	Leave granted
38		Clerk Selcke	Amendment #1.
38		Speaker Murphy	
38		Philip	
38		Speaker Murphy	Adopted. Third Reading.
38		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 509.
38		McMaster	
38		Speaker Murphy	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
38		McClain	
38		Speaker Murphy	
39		Philip)	
39		Speaker Murphy)	
39		Fary	
39		Speaker Murphy	
39		Clerk Selcke	
39		Speaker Murphy	
40		Clerk Selcke	
40		Speaker Murphy	
40		Getty	How recorded?
40		Speaker Murphy	
40		Clerk Selcke	Not voting
40		Getty	'Aye'
40		Speaker Murphy)	Passed
40		Clerk Selcke)	H.B. 509. 3rd Reading.
40		McMaster	
40		Speaker Murphy	
40		Klause	
40		Speaker Murphy	Passed
41		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 546. Third Reading.
41		Speaker Blair	
41		Mugalian	
41		Speaker Blair	H.B. 546 passed.
41		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 576.
41		Speaker Blair	Out of record.



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
41		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 589. 3rd Reading.
41		Speaker Blair	
41		Schlickman	
42		Speaker Blair	H.B. 589 passed.
42		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 603. Third Reading.
42		Speaker Blair	
42		Flinn	
42		Speaker Blair	
42		Giorgi	
42		Speaker Blair	H.B. 603 passed.
42		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 605. Third Reading.
43		Speaker Blair	
43		Stedelin	
43		Speaker Blair	H.B. 605 passed.
43		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 617. Third Reading.
43		Speaker Blair	
43		Matijeovich	
43		Speaker Blair	H.B. 617 passed.
43		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 666. Third Reading.
44		Speaker Blair	
44		Skinner	
44		Speaker Blair)	
44)	
44		Fennessey)	
45		Skinner)	
45)	
45		Fennessey)	
45		Speaker Blair	H.B. 666 passed.



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
45		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 717. Third Reading.
45		Day	Consider with H.B. 718.
45		Speaker Blair	Okay.
45		Clerk Selcke)	H.B. 718. Third Reading.
45		Speaker Blair	
45		Day	
46		Speaker Blair	717 & 718 passed.
46		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 722. Third Reading.
46		Speaker Blair	
46		Leinenweber	
46		Speaker Blair	722 passed
47		Clerk Selcke)	H.B. 726. Third
47)	
47		Speaker Blair)	
47		Palmer	
47		Speaker Blair	
47		Dyer)	
47)	
48		Palmer)	
48		Speaker Blair	726 passed.
48		Clerk Selcke)	H.B. 729. Third
48)	
48		Speaker Blair)	
48		Merlo	
49		Speaker Blair)	
49)	
49		McMaster)	
49)	
49		Merlo)	
49)	
49		McMaster)	
49)	
49		Speaker Blair)	
49)	
49		Bluthardt)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
49		Merlo	
50		Bluthardt	
50		Speaker Blair	
50		Juckett)	
)	
50		Merlo)	
50		Speaker Blair	
50		Kempiners)	
)	
50, 51		Merlo)	
51		Speaker Blair	
51		Merlo	
51		Speaker Blair	Passed.
52		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 740. Third Reading.
52		Speaker Blair	
52		LaFleur	
52		Speaker Blair	
52		Schneider)	
)	
52, 53		LaFleur)	
53		Speaker Blair)	
)	
53		Grotberg)	
54		LaFleur)	
)	
54		Grotberg)	
54		Speaker Blair	
54		LaFleur	
54		Speaker Blair	
54		Schlickman	
54		Speaker Blair	
54		LaFleur	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
54		Grotberg	
54		Schlickman	
54		Grotberg	
54		LaFleur	
54		Schlickman	
55		LaFleur	
55		Speaker Blair)	
55		Polk)	
55		LaFleur	
55		Speaker Blair	H.B. 740 passed
55		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 741. Third Reading.
55		Speaker Blair	
55		Hoffman	
56		Speaker Blair	H.B. 741 passed
56		Clerk Selcke	
56		Speaker Blair	
56		Holloway	
56		Speaker Blair	
56		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 790. Third Reading.
56		Speaker Blair	
56		Palmer	Back to Second
56		Speaker Blair	Back on Second
56		Palmer	Amendment #1 tabled
56		Speaker Blair	Tabled. Third Reading.
56		Palmer	
57		Speaker Blair	
57		Boyle	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
57		Palmer)	
57		Boyle)	
57		Speaker Blair)	
57		Lauer)	
57		Palmer	
57		Lauer	
57		Speaker Blair	
57		Terzich)	
57, 58, 59		Palmer)	
60		Speaker Blair	
60		Palmer	
60		Speaker Blair	H.B. 790
60		Leon	
60		Speaker Blair	
60		Londrigan	How recorded?
60		Clerk Selcke	Not voting
60		Londrigan	'Aye'
60		Speaker Blair	Passed.
61		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 794. Third Reading.
61		Speaker Blair	
61		Douglas	
61		Telcser)	
61, 62		Deuster)	
62		Douglas	
63		Telcser)	
63		Kosinski)	
63		Deuster)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
64		Kosinski	
64		Speaker Telcser	
64		Juckett)	
64		Speaker Telcser)	
64		Deuster)	
64		Juckett)	
65		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 794. Passed.
65		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 456. Third Reading.
65		Speaker Telcser	
65		Wolf	
65		Speaker Telcser	
65		Day	
65		Speaker Telcser	
65		Wolf	
66		Speaker Telcser	
66		Grotberg	
66		Speaker Telcser	
66		Wolf	
67		Speaker Telcser	
67		Skinner	
67		Speaker Telcser	
67		Wolf	Postponed consideration.
68		Speaker Telcser	Postponed consideration.
68		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 490. Third Reading.
68		Speaker Telcser	
68		Palmer	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
69		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
69		Giorgi)	
)	
69		Palmer)	
)	
69, 70		Giorgi)	
)	
70		Speaker Telcser	
71		Deuster	
71		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
71		Kosinski)	
)	
71		Palmer)	
)	
71		Kosinski)	
71		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 490 passed.
72		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 526. Third Reading.
72		Speaker Telcser	
72		Wolf	
72		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 526. Passed.
72		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 668. Third Reading.
72		Speaker Telcser	Out of record.
72		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 669. Third Reading.
72		Speaker Telcser	Out of the record.
73		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 670. Third Reading.
73		Speaker Telcser	
73		Palmer	
74		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 670 passed.
74		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 686. Third Reading.
74		Speaker Telcser	
74		Fleck	
74		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
75		Matijevich	
75		Speaker Telcser	
75		Matijevich)	
)	
75		Fleck)	
)	
76		Speaker Telcser	
76		Borchers	
77		Speaker Telcser	
77		Barnes	
77		Speaker Telcser	
78		Hill	
78		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
78		Duff)	
)	
78		Fleck)	
)	
78		Duff)	
)	
79		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
79		Kosinski)	
)	
79		Fleck	
79		Speaker Telcser	
79		Friedland	Move previous question
79		Speaker Telcser	So moved
79		Fleck	
80		Speaker Telcser	
80		Giorgi	
81		Speaker Telcser	
81		Matijevich	
81		Speaker Telcser	
81		Borchers	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
82		Speaker Telcser	
82		Barnes	
82		Speaker Telcser	
83		Totten	
83		Speaker Telcser	
83		Tipsword	
83		Speaker Telcser	
83		Cunningham	
83		Speaker Telcser	
83		Hudson	
84		Speaker Telcser	
84		Polk	
84		Speaker Telcser	
84		Bradley	
84		Speaker Telcser	Passed.
84		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 704. Third Reading.
84		Speaker Telcser	
85		Neff	Include companion Bill 705
85		Speaker Telcser	
85		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 705. Third Reading.
85		Speaker Telcser	
85		Neff	
85		Speaker Telcser)	
85		Grotberg)	
86		Neff)	
86		Grotberg)	
86		Speaker Telcser	



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
86		Kempiners) Speaker Telcser)	
86		Neff) Kempiners)	
86		Speaker Telcser	
87		Neff	
87		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 704-705 passed.
87		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 710. Third Reading.
87		Speaker Telcser	
87		Leinenweber	
87, 88		Speaker Telcser	
89		Kempiners	
89		Speaker Telcser	
89		Bradley	
89		Speaker Telcser	
90		Hudson	
90		Speaker Telcser)	
91		Mugalian)	
91		Leinenweber)	
91		Mugalian)	
91		Speaker Telcser	
91		Mugalian	
91		Speaker Telcser	
92		Hoffman	
92		Speaker Telcser	
92		Borchers	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
93		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
93		Catania)	
)	
93		Leinenweber	
93		Speaker Telcser	
93		Catania	
94		Speaker Telcser	
94		Duff	
94		Speaker Telcser	
94		Dyer	
95		Speaker Telcser	
95		Deuster	
96		Speaker Telcser	
96		Kosinski	Move previous question
96		Speaker Telcser	
96		Leinenweber	
96		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 710.
96		Cunningham	
97		Speaker Telcser	
97		Walters	
97		Speaker Telcser	
97		Ewell	
97		Speaker Telcser	
97		Washington	
98		Speaker Telcser	
98		Skinner	
98		Speaker Telcser	
98		Borchers	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
99		Speaker Telcser	
99		Caldwell	
99		Speaker Telcser	
99		Lauer	
99		Speaker Telcser	
99		Collins	Motion lie on the table
99		Speaker Telcser	Motion prevails
99		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 721. Third Reading.
99		Speaker Telcser	
99		Leinenweber	
100		Speaker Telcser	
100		Shea	
100		Speaker Telcser	
100		Shea	
100		Leinenweber	
100		Speaker Telcser)
100		Clabaugh)
100		Leinenweber	
101		Clabaugh	
101		Speaker Telcser	
101		Leinenweber	
101		Speaker Telcser	
101		Lechowicz)
101, 102		Leinenweber)
102		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 721 passed.
102		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 780. Third Reading.
102		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
102		Brummet	
102		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 780 passed
102		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 459. Third Reading.
102		Speaker Telcser	
102		Fleck	
103		Speaker Telcser)
103		Catania)
103		Fleck)
103		Catania)
103		Speaker Telcser)
103		Yourell)
103, 104		Fleck	
104		Speaker Telcser	
104		Mugalian	
105		Speaker Telcser))
105		Wolf)
105		Fleck)
105		Wolf)
105		Speaker Telcser	
105		Wolf	
105		Speaker Telcser	
106		Wolf	
106		Speaker Telcser	
106		Berman	
107		Speaker Telcser	
107		Day	
107		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
107		Deuster	
107		Speaker Telcser	
107		Hart	
108		Speaker Telcser	
108		Wolfe	
109		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 459 passed
109		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 452. Third Reading.
109		Speaker Telcser	
109		Bluthardt	Back to 2nd.
109		Speaker Telcser	So ordered.
109		Clerk Selcke	H.B. 452. Amendment #1
109		Speaker Telcser	
109		Douglas	
110		Speaker Telcser	
110		Shea	
110		Douglas)	
110)	
110		Shea)	
110)	
110		Speaker Telcser	
110		Bluthardt	
111		Speaker Telcser)	
111)	
111		Rigney)	
111)	
111		Bluthardt	
111		Speaker Telcser	
111		Rigney	
112		Douglas)	
112)	
112		Rigney)	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
112		Speaker Telcser	
112		Walsh	
112		Speaker Telcser	
113		Yourell)	
)	
113		Douglas)	
114		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
114		Taylor)	
114		Douglas	
114		Taylor	
114		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
114		Shea)	
114		Bluthardt)	
)	
115		Shea)	
115		Speaker Telcser	#1-H.B. 452 adopted
115		Bluthardt	H.B. 452 Third Reading.
115		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 452 Third Reading.
115		Bluthardt	
116		Speaker Telcser	
116		Hart	
116		Speaker Telcser)	
)	
116		Wolf)	
117		Bluthardt	
117		Wolf	
117		Speaker Telcser	
117		Schraeder)	
)	
117		Bluthardt)	
117		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
117		Choate)	
118, 119, 120) Bluthardt)	
120		Speaker Telcser	
120		Hanahan)	
120, 121) Bluthardt)	
121		Speaker Telcser	
121		Douglas	
121		Speaker Telcser)	
121) Peters)	
121		Bluthardt)	
121, 122) Speaker Telcser)	
122		Wall)	
122) Speaker Telcser)	
122		Bluthardt)	
122, 123) Wall)	
123		Speaker Telcser	
123		Lejovich)	
123) Bluthardt)	
124		Speaker Telcser	
124		Speaker	Move previous question
124		Speaker Telcser	
124		Bluthardt	
124		Speaker Telcser	H.B. 452
124		Speaker	
125		Speaker Telcser	
125		Speaker	
125		Speaker Telcser	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
125		Cunningham	
125		Speaker Telcser	
125		Boyle	
125		Speaker Blair	
125		Walsh	
126		Speaker Blair	
126		Brinkmeier	
126		Speaker Blair	
126		Bluthardt	
126		Speaker Blair	
126		McMaster	
126		Speaker Blair	
127		McLendon	
127		Speaker Blair	
127		Bluthardt	Postponed consideration
127		Speaker Blair	Postponed consideration
127		Clerk Seicke	
127		Speaker Blair	Consent Calendar. Second Reading.
127		Clerk Selcke	Consent Calendar _ Second Reading
127		Speaker Blair	Third Reading. Senate Bills First.
127		Clerk Selcke	Senate Bills First
128		Speaker Blair	Death Resolution
128		Walsh)	
128		Speaker Blair)	
128		Houlihan	S.B. 489. Waive posting requirements
128		Speaker Blair	Motion prevails
128		Walsh	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
129		Speaker Blair	Death Resolutions.
129		Clerk Selcke	Reads Death Resolutions
129		Speaker Blair	
129		Krause	
130		Speaker Blair	Adjourned

