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Mr. John Painter: "All those not entitled to the floor, please go to the Gallery. All those not entitled to the floor, please go to the Gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to Order and the Members will, please, be in their seats. We will be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplin."

Reverend Krueger: ". . . of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen. Lord, Bless this House this day, Amen. A quotation written by Mary Jane "Loescher" entitled, "Only You", "My four-year son, David, was left at home when school began with only me for company. He wandered through the house, but his toys and books didn't seem to interest him. 'Do a puzzle with me, Mom?', he asked. 'Not now', I answered, 'I have to vacuum'. 'Want to build with me?', he asked a little later. 'Sorry, honey, I have wash to do', I replied. I saw him looking out the front window at the soft rain outside, one cheek against the glass. Suddenly, he turned to me smiling; 'Know what, Mom, I made a poem, there's nothing to do with only you.' I decided it was perfect day for bridge-building with David." Let us pray. Father, may we walk as Thy children, today. May the sense of our relationship to Thee fill us with a saving, self respect. May our lives be as glorious as our relationship. May we walk as children of God through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Call for Attendance. purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Representative Hoffman, arise?"

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I . . . as I gaze across the General Assembly and the Members sitting here, I wonder if the appropriate time to move one of my Bills."

Speaker Redmond: " New Hampshire Legislature that has a Provision that if any Member votes another Member's switch it shall be a felony and punishment is a \$1,000 fine and imprisonment for a year; and the Rules Com-

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mittee is contemplating such a Rule, so maybe you better do it today. Representative Pierce will take the Chair and . . . ah . . . the Order is House Bills, Third Reading.

Speaker Pierce: With Leave of the House . . . ah . . . we'll start with Third Reading and then we'll adjourn with Committee Reports in a minute. House Bills, Third Reading this is your big chance because if you're not here, I will probably . . . the Bill will be Tabled, probably. Is Representative Hanahan here for House Bill One as amended. Well, there goes House Bill One. The lady from Cook, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "ah . . . Mr. Speaker . . . ah . . . I would like to point out that I haven't got a Calendar."

Speaker Pierce: "Well, use April 9th's, that was a nice day."

Geo-Karis: "Well, I'm very happy to see you there, Mr. Speaker, and since you come from my County and I know I'm going to get all the benefits today."

Speaker Pierce: "Thank you, . . . ah . . . Mr. Duff is here . . . ah . . . I think the Leaders are all here. Mr. Duff on House Bill 67. ah . . . I see we have a Minority Whip over there, I wish he would get the other Minority with him. All right, all right. With Leave of the House, we'll return to Committee Reports."

O'Brien: "Mr. Leon from the Committee on . . ."

Speaker Pierce: "Committee Reports."

O'Brien: "Banks and Savings and Loan Association to which House Bill 9 was referred. Reported the same back with Amendments, thereto, with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do not pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks Savings and Loans Association to which House Bill 113 was referred. Reported the same back with Amendments, thereto, with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do not pass. Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks Savings and Loan

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Association to which House Bill 507 was referred. Reported the same back with Amendments, thereto, with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Consent Calendar. Mr. Schneider from the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which House Bills 119 and 288 were referred. Reported the same back with Amendments, thereto, with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mr. Schneider from the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which House Bill 513 was referred. Reported the same back with Amendments, thereto, with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do not pass. Mr. Schneider from the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which House Bills 576 and 590 were referred. Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Schneider from the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which House Bill 753 was referred. Recommend that the Bill be assigned to Interim Study Committee. Representative Schneider from the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education to which Senate Bill 176 was referred. Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, Registration and Regulation to which House Bills 45, 642 and 478 were referred. Reports that came back for the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, Registration and Regulation to which House Bills 346 and 407 were referred. Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do not pass. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veterans Affairs, Registration and Regulation to which House Bill 366 was referred. Reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Consent Calendar. Mr. DiPrima from the Committee on Veteran's Affairs, Registration and Regulation to which House Bill

201 was referred. Recommend that the Bill be assigned to Interim Study Calendar."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction to First Reading."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1649, Shea, et al, a Bill for an Act in relation to the creation and operation of the Public Treasurers Investment Pool. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1650, Shea, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1651, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1652, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1653, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act in relation to the office of under Sheriff to the Sheriff. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1654, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unemployment Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea, do you have any excused absences?"

Shea: "ah . . . if the Journal would show Representative Nardulli is absent because of a death in the family; and Representative Garmisa because of illness."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? The Journal will so show. Any excused absences on the Republican side, Representative Washburn?"

Washburn: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . Representative Epton is . . . ah . . . continues to be absent due to illness. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Is the Journal so showing? The Journal will so record it. In the Order of Senate Bills, First Reading, there appear four Bills to which there are no House Sponsors. Senate Bill 179, Senator Glass, is there any . . . Senator Glass, 179 . . . you want . . . Senate Bill 281, Senator Joyce."

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Mr. Fred Selcke: "Gentlemen, the bor . . . the voting machine is still open, so when you come in, please, go your desks and record yourself "present"."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there a House Sponsor for Senate Bill 281? Senator Joyce. Senate Bill 361, Senator Wooten, is there a House Sponsor for Senator Wooten's Bill? Yeah, you might as well."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "Senate Bills, First Reading. Senate Bill 281, an Act to amend Section 8 and repeal Section 88A of an Act in relation to Agriculture Co-operative Association Society. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 363, an Act concerning Public Utilities, First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 361, an Act concerning Public Utilities. First Reading of the Bill, that's yours, Harlan. We got one left, 179, who's takin' that? What is it?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann, are you familiar with the Senate Bill 179? Senator Glass' Bill on amending the Junior . . . or the Public Community College Act."

Mann: "ah . . . No, sir, Mr. Speaker, I'm not."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "O.K., House Bill 1655, Mautino, makes a supplemental appropriation to the Board of Regents. First Reading of the Bill. ah . . . House Bill 1656, Williams, et al, new Act regulating certain price of mortgage lenders in the Administration of Escrow accounts. First Reading of the Bill. What else we got? George, I'm going to jump to Roll Call. Deavers? He's here, he's here. ah . . . House Bill 1657, Gene Barnes, et al, amends the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Chris, take the vote, yeah, O.K. Right over here, Bill. House Bill 1658, Geo-Karis, amends the Animal Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. All right, over here, Tom. House Bill 1659, Carroll, et al, amends the Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1660, Miller, amends

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the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1661. Miller. Amends an Act in regard to limitations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1662. Amends the Medical Practice Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1663. Miller. Creates new Act in regard to Medical Malpractice. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1764. Miller. Amends an Act in relation to Civil Administration of State Government. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1665. McDonald et al. Amends an Act relating to compensation of the Members of the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. That's it."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. Representative Hart on 114. Does he want that one called? Representative Porter, 121. Representative Porter. Somebody kidnap Representative Porter?"

Selcke: "House Bill 121. Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amend House Bill 121, Page 1, by deleting lines 28 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that one out of the Record. Representative Griesheimer here? Skinner. Hirschfeld. Representative Giorgi. Is 488 called? Take it out of the Record. Representative Lundy in the Chamber? Representative Brummet?"

Selcke: "House Bill 656. Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Compensation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the Floor?"

Selcke: "Amendment Number 1. Tuerk. Amends House Bill 656 by deleting Page 1, line 16 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brummet, will you explain the amendment. Representative Brummet."

Brummett: "What this Bill does to begin with, it's on unemployment insurance. It's where a factory, a group of workers in the factory were working without any pay. They had

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promised the factory they would work for a week, and this drug onto two or three weeks and they couldn't draw unemployment, even though they were not being paid, and the only thing this Amendment does is clarify it and give them a period of ten days after they miss their first pay before they can draw unemployment, and it's satisfactory."

Speaker Redmond: "You move the adoption of Amendment Number 1 to House Bill 656?"

Brummett: "Right."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor, indicate by saying 'aye'.

Opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment's adopted. Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading.

Pardon me, we have another Senate Bill, First Reading."

Selcke: "Senate Bill, First Reading. Senate Bill 179. Bill for an Act to amend Section 6-6.1 of the Public Community College Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction, First Reading."

Selcke: "House Bill 1666. Hart. Amends the Vehicle Code. First

Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1667. Mugalian. Amends

the Retailor's Occupation Tax. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 1668. Mann. Amends the General Assembly Retirement System Article. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Next business is House Bills, Second Reading.

Representative Deuster, House Bill 77. Representative

Deuster."

Selcke: "House Bill 77. A Bill for an Act to amend Section I

of an Act in relation to ratification of proposed amendments

to Constitution of United States of America. Second Reading

of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the Floor? Representative

Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I just wanted the record to show that

Representative Lundy has been trying to have an Amendment

prepared and maybe the Reference Bureau isn't producing it.

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I don't see Representative Lundy, and I've indicated to him I'd like to wait for him, but I don't want to be accused of slowing down the business of the House either, but I think it's probably appropriate to take that out of the Record, out of respect to Representative Lundy, who wants to present some sort of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "I think we ought to move this to Third Reading and then bring it back if you agree on an Amendment. Third Reading. House Bill 325. Representative Skinner."

Selcke: "House Bill 325. Skinner. "

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner?"

Selcke: "House Bill 325. Bill for an Act to amend Section 4 of the Local Mass Transportation District Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Selcke: "Amendment Number 1. Amend House Bill 325, page 2, by deleting line one and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner moves the adoption of Amendment Number 1 to House Bill 325. All in favor, indicate by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Amendment is adopted. Third Reading. Next point of business is House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 1. Representative Hanahan on the Floor? Representative Duff? Representative Emil Jones? Representative Griesheimer? Representative Hart? 115. Representative Hart, House Bill 115."

Hart: "Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker."

Selcke: "House Bill 115. Bill for an Act to amend Section 5.01 and so forth of the Coal Mining Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Hart: "Ah.... Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 115 is an attempt to provide ah.... credit for attendance at a junior college or senior college, persons employed in the Coal industry. This Bill was worked out on an Amendment that was placed on Second Reading, which is now the Bill, and the Bill as amended is supported by the Department of Mines and Minerals, the United Mine Workers, the Operators,



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the Coal Operators and the Community Colleges, and what it does, it amends the Coal Mining Act. It primarily permits a person who has a four year college degree or a person who has a two year college degree to comply with the requirements for certain licenses in a shorter time than the average miner. In the case of the mine manager, a four year college man can qualify to take the examination for such certificate after two years of underground experience and a person with a two year college degree can qualify after three years of underground experience. The same reduction in underground experience applies to persons taking the miners examination. Now, a first class miner's certificate can be issued to persons who have college degrees after six months of underground experience, as compared to one year required for the average coal miner. The Bill also provides that an applicant for a certificate as an electrical hoisting engineer can qualify for the examination, if that person has completed a training course in the operation and maintenance of electric hoists. The present law requires two years experience with electrical equipment and this Bill adds the alternative provision. As I indicated at the beginning, this Bill now has the support of the coal operators, the coal miners, the coal... the Department of Mines and Minerals and the community colleges, and I'd appreciate the support of the House on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 115 pass? All those in favor, vote 'aye'. Those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative McClain."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, ah.... question, please, Sir. I'm looking at the digest and I look at House Bill 115, and it amends the Vehicle Code. Is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "My information is that it amends the Coal Mining Act. Representative Hart."

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Hart: "Well, the Digest is wrong. Ah.... I don't know what Bill the Digest applies to, but House Bill 115 amends the Coal Mining Act. Well, I don't care what it says. Ah.... House Bill 115 in the Digest of ah..... oh, this is the wrong digest."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I think some of the Members will find they've got the final..... there are the final digests from the 74th session...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain is to be commended for covering.... On this question, there are 120 'yeas'. No 'nays'. The Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. The Order of Senate Bills, Third Reading. On Senate Bills, Third Reading appears Senate Bill 62. Senate Bill 62 on Senate Bills, Third Reading."

Selcke: "Senate Bill 62. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 3.11 and 4 of the Senior Citizen Disabled Person's Property Tax Relief Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker? Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might have leave of the House to hear Senate Bill 62 and 63 at the same time."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I have objection to that, Mr. Speaker. Until I see Senate Bill 63, and see what the amount on it is."

Shea: "Thirty-four million dollars."

Skinner: "I do have an objection then, and I would like to ask if the fiscal note has been filed to Senate Bill 62."

Shea: "There has been a fiscal note filed in the amount of thirty-four million dollars, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "May I ask the source of the fiscal note?"

Shea: "It is signed by myself, as sponsor, and I don't even know if there's a need for a....."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker...."

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Shea: "Can I finish Mr. Skinner?"

Skinner: "May I ask a point of order, Sir?"

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Skinner: "My point is, can a Member of the Legislature sign a fiscal note, or must it come from the Executive Branch?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I don't even know if there's a requirement for a fiscal note with this Bill, because it's got a direct appropriation of thirty-four million dollars that is part of it, and I think if he looked at the fiscal note statute, the second part of it allows a member to file a fiscal note."

Skinner: "Is that the ruling of the Chair?"

Speaker Redmond: "I'll have to confess, because I don't know what is the authority for the Member filing it. Representative Shea."

Shea: "The Second part of the Statute, I believe, Mr. Schlickman and I went over this with Mr. Walsh one day, and the Assistant Minority Leader can tell you that that Statute provides that the Member may file the fiscal note. I filed it yesterday pursuant to Mr. Skinner's request in the amount of thirty-four million dollars, which is the appropriation contained in Senate Bill 63."

Skinner: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if that is your ruling, I will accept it, but I would like to have that be a part of the Record."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I will accept the ruling, or I will make that Ruling for fiscal note may be supplied by the Member. It looks like our rules are a little bit lacking in detail. It puts the burden on the sponsor to obtain one, but it doesn't say anything further, so I will hold that the ah...."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, do I have leave of the House to hear Senate Bills 62 and 63 together?"

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Speaker Redmond: "All those.... let's take a vote on that. All those in favor of granting leave, indicate by saying 'aye'. Opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Leave is granted to hear Senate Bills 62 and 63 together."

Selcke: "Senate Bill 63. An Act making an appropriation to the Department of Revenue. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Senate Bill 62 and 63 are the Senior Citizens Sales Tax Relief Bill. They will provide to the Senior Citizens of this State almost thirty-four million dollars in tax relief within the next 60 days. I think everybody understands this Bill. I'll be happy to try to explain any portion of it, and I would ask for a favorable roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "I think our Bill Board is in error there. Sixty-two and 63. Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, ah.... I don't want to belabor the Bill, because Representative Shea has indicated what it stands for, but the elderly are certainly the new category of second class citizens in our State, and our country. Many of them are living on fixed incomes which have been diminished, by inflation. They badly need our assistance. This is not a partisan measure. It's a bipartisan measure, because the elderly have no particular party affinity or choice and I think that we're doing something very constructive by giving them this relief and increasing their purchasing power, thereby helping the economy somewhat, so that I would urge a large positive vote for these Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is, .... Representative Jim Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Houlihan: "Jerry, there were some amendments on this Bill?"

Shea: "There is one amendment, when it came over. That was the Amendment that was put on in the Appropriations Committee. It was put on in that Committee 24 to nothing. The Bill came out of Committee 24 zip. That Amendment was put on

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dollars. However, being sufficiently intimidated by the fact that the Senior Citizens cannot differentiate between one type of senior citizen tax relief and another, then because of the fact that this will give money to people under \$10,000 and perhaps its most important feature, that it will alert people. There is circuit breaker property tax relief and perhaps double or triple the number of people applying for it, I vote 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there are very few bills that have been perfect to my knowledge as a lawyer, but I think this one, in spite of the fact that it might have minor imperfections, in explaining my vote, I think it's a most equitable step forward because we certainly did not help our senior citizens the last General Assembly. We tried. We were over-ruled and I'm certainly glad to see the Sponsor undertake such a very fine Bill, because this knows no party lines. All we need is humaneness."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Take the Record.

On this Bill, there are 161 'ayes'. No 'nays'. Five 'present'. The Bill, have.... the Bills, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed? Representative Shea."

Shea: "They took two roll calls on these, Mr. Speaker? I would like to say thank you very much to the Speaker and the Members of this House for their help in passing this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bill 71."

O'Brien: "Senate Bill 71. Berman. Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to State Finance. Third Reading of the Bill."  
Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 71 applies to the State Board of Elections and the State Board of Education exempting them from the Finance Act. Ah.... the Illinois constitution of 1970 provided for the Office of the State Board of Education as the

successor to the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. It also provided for the creation of the State Board of Elections, and it was the intention under the new constitution that they be independent agency and not be subject to the Department of Finance, and this Bill seeks to carry out that intention by exempting them from the Finance Act. I would appreciate a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Bill 71 pass? All in favor vote 'aye'. All opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Take the Record. Senate Bill, having received 106 'yes' votes, no 'nay', the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill.... or Senate Bill 181."

O'Brien: "Senate Bill 181. Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the State Employees Group Insurance Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill is an important Bill, for all of the State employees, covered by the State employees insurance program. This Bill would amend the group insurance act to authorize the extension of contracts providing the State employees with their group insurance, by the exercise of an annual renewal option, not more than twice with respect to any such contract. In order to renew these contracts, however, it will have to be concurred in by seven Members of the State Employees Group Insurance Advisory Commission and be recommended by two independent actuary firms. The reason for the need of this Bill is that in the past, the premiums have gone up on State Employees insurance, primarily because there's been a lack of ah..... ah..... competition in the bidding, and we hope that by being able to encourage an extension of the contract more than one year, that we can encourage competitive bidding and hopefully bring down the cost of the insurance premiums to the State. I'd appreciate a favorable vote."

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the Floor. There was a second Amendment attempted to be put on by Mr. Skinner and that was beat on the Floor."

Houlihan: "Could you just briefly describe the First Amendment."

Shea: "The First Amendment delayed the effective of the rent from 25 to 30% until January 1 of 1976, but is effective for tax years 1974-1975. It assured that there would be security, that the Department could not release the names of the people applying. It said that those people on welfare, that received these grants, their grants would not be reduced by this Amount, and it allowed people living in public housing paid for by welfare to apply for the grants."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to commend the sponsor of this Bill and I think all of the People who have worked so hard for this legislation, which is needed in Illinois, and I think it deserves a favorable roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall Senate Bills 62 and 63 pass? All those in Favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I am extremely disturbed that the Senior Citizens of this State are going to be deceived in thinking they are going to get thirty-four million dollars of tax relief between this date and July 1, or even between this date and August 1, if the Administration should decide to lay off, or to charge to the fiscal year's budget the applications that will come in after July 1. Senate Bill 63 is a planned lapse. We are building in a planned lapse of something like twenty-five to thirty million dollars, and it just does not seem responsible to me to make such a false promise. Now, I am not attempting to imply that every Senior Citizen in this State will not receive a check from fifty to ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents. That is a fact, but the total amount of money to be expended in this fiscal year can no way approach thirty-four million

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Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Grotberg?"

Grotberg: "Would the gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Grotberg: "Representative Berman, ah... the president of Blue Cross-Blue Shield informed me that Blue Cross-Blue Shield on the first year experienced something like a five million dollar loss on the State Contract. Is that correct?"

Berman: "Yes."

Grotberg: "He said that no possible way would any other company ever bid on this thing, unless we did what you're doing. Is that correct?"

Berman: "That's my understanding." I think that it's fact

Grotberg: "I think that it's factual, Ladies and Gentlemen, if I may address the Bill. This is about one of the most common sense Bill that has ever come to the floor of the House, in the area of competitive bidding, but all based on experience that can be intelligent. Blue-Cross Blue-Shield, I think, they're too big in their many problems with large insurance groups, but they bit the bullet on this one, and they probably would bite it again if you give them another year's experience under their belt, but nobody else would bid on a contract of this size, and I support the passage of this Bill 100%."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Question is, shall Senate Bill 121 pass? All in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Take the Record." On this question, there are 110 'ayes', 4 'nay', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 143."

O'Brien: "Senate Bill 143. Ebbesen. A Bill for an Act making additional appropriations to Board of Regents. Third Reading of the Bill."

Ebbesen: "ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, . . . ah . . . Senate Bill 143 is a deficiency appro-



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priation for Northern Illinois University in amount of \$389,600 to . . . ah . . . meet the anticipated deficit . . . ah . . . relative to utility costs for this particular fiscal year and . . . ah . . . it did pass the Senate with a 47 to 1 vote, and passed unanimously out of the Appropriations Committee; and I would appreciate a favorable vote from the Members of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall Senate Bill 143 pass? Those in favor vote "aye", oppose vote "no". Have all those voted who wish? Take the Record. On this question there are 129 "ayes", no "nos", 1 "present"; and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. Senate Bill 178."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 178, Gene Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 178 is a Bill which provides that . . . ah . . . school districts . . . ah . . . may use tax . . . may use tax levies passed by their citizens . . . ah . . . between the 1972 operating tax rate and October 1st, 1973, when the Resource Equalizer Bill became effective. It allows them to use this tax rate in their . . . in those districts which are above the matching level of the State . . . ah . . . the State only matches to a \$1.05 and to \$1.95 in Elementary Districts, and these are tax rates above this rate here which they have to roll back. What it means to school districts is that they will be able to use . . . ah . . . that part of the levy that they pass for roll-back purposes, in other words, they will be starting at a point further down the line and rolling back from that point being allowed to keep that proportion of that tax that they have levied. This is particularly important to . . . ah . . . about six or eight school districts and I would appreciate your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield for a question? Well, thank you, . . . ah . . . Representative Hoffman, this is only half of the problem, as you know, is there a comba . . . companion coming to allow for the disillusion or the . . . ah . . . elimination of the assessment lag as well."

Ebbesen: "No, no."

Skinner: "Don't you think that is needed?"

Ebbesen: "The . . . ah . . . the assessment . . . the assessment figures, of course, that we've used in the past have been used because they were readily available. I think, probably, the assessment lag problem should be addressed, but its not addressed by this Bill. In fact, this is an emergency Bill and needs to be passed and signed by the Governor before the taxes are extended or they won't be able to use it."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote for this Bill, but I hope that the people who represents the County of Winnebago and any other county that is assessed above 33 per cent will take very strong note that if the educators in the General Assembly do not pass a similar Bill to end the assessment lag, their school districts are going to get "reamed".

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

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I had some question regarding this . . . ah . . . Bill . . . on the Second Reading and . . . ah . . . after talking with Mr. Hoffman, my concern . . . ah . . . was that it was going to cost the State additional dollars . . . ah . . . as a matter of fact, it is not and the . . . ah . . . the State only pays to maximum point on the new State Aid Formula. I think this is a . . . ah . . . legislation that we should adopt and I just strongly urge the Members on this side to give us a "yes" vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? Question is, shall House

Bill . . . Senate Bill 178 pass? All those in favor vote "aye", oppose vote "no". Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Geo-Karis is in the back of the Chamber and she indicates she wants to vote "aye". Take the Record. On this question there are 130 "ayes, 3 "nay", 2 "present". The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. Representative Campbell for what purpose do you arise?"

Campbell: "ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move to suspend the provisions of the Appropriate Rule for the purpose of hearing Senate Bill 294 in the Appropriations Committee, today. I've talked to the Leadership on both sides of the aisle, and I . . . ah . . . know of no objections."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Representative Shea."

Shea: "Am I to understand, Mr. Campbell, you're asking Leave of the House to have that Bill heard in a Committee, today?"

Campbell: "Yeah."

Shea: "And you . . . have you made arrangements with Mr. Boyle or Mr. Barnes so that they will notify the House that there's going to be a Special meeting of the Appropriations Committee . . ."

Campbell: "I . . ."

Shea: ". . . at 6:00 tonight for that purpose?"

Campbell: "I have and . . . ah . . . Mr. Boyle was agreeable for me to go ahead and make the motion, and if the motion passed why then he would set the time and place."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the suspension of the Rules in order that House Bill 294 may be heard in Committee, today."

Unknown: "Its Senate Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Is it Senate Bill, sir? Senate Bill 294. All in favor indicate by saying "aye". Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "I have a question of the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker . . . ah . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he'll yield."

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Ryan: "Mr. Campbell, how long have you had this Bill and what is the Bill?"

Campbell: "ah . . . This Bill was . . . ah . . . received by the House, I believe on the last day that we were here before the . . . ah . . . recess, which was March the 16th."

Ryan: "How many dollars are we talking about in this Bill?"

Campbell: "\$68,000,000."

Ryan: "\$68,000,000 Bill?"

Campbell: ". \$68,000,000, yes."

Ryan: "Well, my records indicates that this Bill has been in the House since the 26th of March, was referred to the Committee on Assignment of Bills this first day of April and then referred to the Committee on Appropriations not until the day before yesterday. Now, we're talking about \$68,000,000 of the taxpayers money and we . . . our staff hasn't even had a chance to go over this thing."

Campbell: "Well, I believe the . . . ah . . . staff already has an analysis on the, I believe I've seen the analyses from both the Democrat and the Republican side."

Ryan: "And this is an emergency measure, as I understand, is that right?"

Campbell: "Yes, as a matter of fact, the Department will be out of money, and age, blind and disabled at the end of this week, which was one of the reasons for the emergency nature."

Ryan: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Question is on the suspension of the Rules to permit the hearing of Senate Bill 294 in Committee, today. All Those in favor vote "aye", and oppose vote "no". This requires a 107 votes. Have all voted who wish? Now we got Corneal to get on it. Take the Record. On this question there's 130 "aye", no "nays", 3 "present", the motion's carried. Representative Geo-Karis is now on the side aisle, and she votes "aye". Representative Macdonald is in her seat and she votes "aye". Representative Deuster is in his

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seat and he votes "aye". Representative Dunn?"

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . I would like as a matter of personal privilege, if I might just say a word about a . . . and all Members, I'd to have your attention, please . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Dunn: ". . . this is an invitation, its on the desk of all the Members, its a blue book, it say on the front, "Convention and Recreation Center Proposal for Compton, Illinois", and I don't want you to throw it away without looking at it because inside, if you'll notice, and this in reference to the gentleman that I had on the Platform yesterday afternoon right before adjournment, Mr. Wayman Presley, says you're cordially invited to be the guest of Southern Illinois the weekend of April the 19th and 20th, all expenses paid including transportation. If that don't grab you, I don't know what would. So we would like to have you look at your book, everyone should have one, there's a card in it to respond to Mr. Presley. This is Wayman Presley's private project. He's paying the expenses himself. There's no strings attached and I hope you will take time to read the first page and respond to Mr. Presley, "aye" or "nay", whichever it is, and come down to beautiful Southern Illinois. We may even have some peach blossoms by next weekend. Thank you, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes, for what purpose do you arise?"

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of an announcement for the Committee members of Appropriations II. Appropriations II will meet this evening at 6:00 p.m. in Room 118, be very promptly, its just the one Bill that we have just waived the Rules to be heard, Senate Bill 294. That's at 6 p.m. in Room 118, Appropriations II."

Speaker Redmond: "I would like to make an announcement concerning our prospects for tomorrow. We have introduced in the House,

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as of this morning, 1704 Bills. There are, approximately, 300 Bills from the floor and that would make 1500 Bills that are either in the process of being referred to Committee or in the Committee; and we have until May the 2nd to get those out of the Committee. We have taken this morning, in one hour, we have moved twelve Bills, so its pretty apparent that . . . that we're going to have to work tomorrow. So we'll . . . I assume that we will recess until 9:00 tomorrow and we'll have a full schedule of Committees tomorrow. You can work tonight, you can work through. We'll arrange to have the cafeteria open downstairs and get a midnight snack, if you want to; but there just doesn't seem to me that there's anyway that we can move the business of this House, unless we accelerate our schedule. So we will have to work tomorrow and maybe Saturday, I don't know, we'll see how we're going, but we only moved twelve Bills in one hour this morning. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 67, Representative Duff. Representative Duff."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 67, a Bill for an Act to amend the Investigation and Prevention of Fires Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, . . . ah . . . this Bill has as its intention the purpose to allow the . . . ah . . . Fire Marshall to go behind the Secret Land Trust in order to be able to determine when there's a suspicion of arson or bombing the ownership audit. It was supported by the Chicago Fire Marshall, by the cities and villages, by the Association of Insurance, Independent Insurance Companies in Committee and came out . . . ah . . . with 18 "aye" votes, 2 "present" votes. I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall

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House Bill 67 pass? All those in favor vote "aye", oppose vote "no". Have all voted who wish? Take the Record.

On this question there are 120 "aye", no "nay", 5 "present".

The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. House Bill 68."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 68, Duff, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Chairman, this is essentially the same kind of Bill, but it applies the Municipal Code on the part of the Fire Chief, I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor, kindly, . . . ah . . . at least inform me as far as what . . . sir, it authorizes the Fire Inspector to require any trustee nominee or corporation to disclose, respectively, the beneficiary, principal and show cause What does . . . a Fire Inspector?"

Duff: "I'm sorry, would the . . . would you repeat the question, please, sir?"

Lechowicz: "Well, I'm just wondering if this Bill does exactly what the synopsis says it does?"

Duff: ". . . didn't look at the synopsis before, so I'm going to look at it now. ah . . . This refers in Section 11-9-3 to a specified Fire Inspector, I believe, specified by the Chief under the powers of the Act to investigate arson. This would be a delegated power."

Lechowicz: "How does this effect the "Home Rule Unit"?"

Duff: "Well, the . . . ah . . . we have received the indi . . . support for it from Chicago, if that's what you're asking me? It . . . all it does is give 'em more power."

Lechowicz: "Are they included or excluded from this Bill?"

Duff: "They're included."

Lechowicz: "You mean the State has . . . ah . . . authority over the Chicago Fire Department?"

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Duff: "Well, this is a Municipal Code, and the . . . ah . . . city is the Municipal officials did approve the Bill in Committee, they asked for a favorable vote on it."

Lechowicz: "Yeah, well, I tried to get recognized on 67 . . . on House Bill 67 that passed, that were working against the clock over there."

Duff: "That was the State Fire Marshall."

Lechowicz: "Yeah, that was what I was afraid of . . . ah . . . what about the Department of Law Enforcement, does that mean that they can come in . . . come in to the City of Chicago and tell them what to do?"

Duff: "No. No, this simply gives a power, not a demand, not a mandate, not a . . . it gives a power to investigate arson and bombing . . . ah . . . when they want to find out who owns a secret Land Trust that is connected with arson or bombing. Its connected, Representative Lechowicz, you will recall the study that the Insurance Sub-Committee had in the City of Chicago about the burned out neighborhoods in the ghetto, where there was some question about a pattern of burning and a difficulty getting behind the . . . ah . . . the information to find out what was really going on, that's all. I know of no opposition to the Bill at all."

Lechowicz: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "ah . . . Would the gentlemen yield for a question?"

Representative Duff, I . . . I cannot for the life of me see why this Amendment to this existing Act is needed. The State Fire Marshall, according to Section 11-9-3, which you're amending has all the powers of a Trial Judge, including the power to subpoena and administer oaths."

Duff: "The reason . . . in . . . the . . . the Fire Marshall and everybody have asked for this . . . ah . . . in order



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to get behind the Land Trust, if you want to use the Judicial method, you have to go through a series of actions through the Grand Jury or any other way through the courts to get your information . . ."

Leinenweber: "He has . . ."

Duff: ". . . if you have a chain of secret Land Trusts, it can delay you for an awful long time."

Leinenweber: "I don't see that at all, because . . . ah . . . he has the power of a Trial Judge to issue a subpoena, and all he has to do is go to the bank or whoever the Trustee is and issue a subpoena and tell him to produce the Trust records. Right now, I don't . . . it seems to me this is going to clutter up, what it seems to be a very broad issuance of power to the Fire Marshall."

Duff: "Only in the instance of investigation of arson and bombing, and they have asked for it. Both Chicago and the State Fire Marshall . . . ah . . . the Association of Independent Insurance Companies, the Municipal League have all asked for the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is, shall House Bill 68 pass? Those in favor vote "aye", oppose . . . those oppose vote "no". Have all voted who wish? Representative Peters? Take the Record. Laurino "aye". Kozubowski "aye". On this question there are 126 "aye", 2 "no", 10 "present". The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. McLendon "aye". Representative Geo-Karis in her seat votes "aye". House Bill 79."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 79, a Bill for an Act . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that one out of the Record. Representative Griesheimer, House Bill 111."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 111, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones. Representative Griesheimer, pardon me."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, House Bill 111, as it comes on in Third Reading, is a Bill which would ban the use of studded snow tires in the State of Illinois . . . ah . . . from October of 1977 on in the future. This is based upon the, rather, bad effect that this . . . the use of these tires had on our highways in the State of Illinois and also the effects of several tests that have been run throughout the Country. Most particularly . . . ah . . . in the State of Illinois, we have participated in a joint conference and investigation, which was carried on by the State of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, with joint funds from each of the States. The test was actually conducted in the State of Minnesota. It was determined at the end of this test that the use of studded-snow tires was at best only of advantage on glare ice and had no appreciable value when it was being used on snow and was particularly harmful when it was used on dry pavement. In particularly in the area of dry . . . dry pavement, we find that most of the winter driving is done on dry pavement and not on icy pavement at . . . where these could be of some advantage. Where the tests were conducted on the dry pavement or wet pavement, we find that the use of studded . . . ah . . . snow pleats actually increases the length of stopping distance, which makes them a safety hazard. ah . . . The United States Government has conducted certain tests on this and has found that they are of . . . of little or no advantage. ah . . . There was one group that brought this matter to my attention and said that they were using them because they do drive off the surface of the highways and we put an Amendment on their to protect the use of studded snow-tires for rural mail carriers . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier, for what reason do you arise? Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, now, this

is very important to the Northern Districts, I'm sure, and I can't hear a thing that he's saying. I wish you could get a little order, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Take . . . the gentlemen's point is well taken and I believe there's also a Rule that says we're supposed to remain in our seats and not be standing between the Speaker and the Member addressing the Chamber. So will you, please, take your seats and give the gentleman some quite."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . to continue on this . . . the use of these studded-snow tires has been reserved and may be used by rural mail carriers in the State of Illinois as they actually drive off the surface of the roadways onto wet and muddy shoulders and they feel that it would be of some advantage. Also, the harm that their vehicles might do to our hard surface roadways would be absolutely minimal because most of their driving is done on backroads. ah . . . In the case of emergency vehicles, there was some request to keep them on there in case there was some particular need where they were travelling across an icy surface that might not even be a roadway. But for general motor surface uses on private vehicles and trucks it would be banned. I would point out that the State of Minnesota banned the use of studded snow tires approximately two years ago, now, because of the very harmful effects that were . . . ah . . . being shown on their highways . . . ah . . . to the tune of multi-million dollar repairs per year; actually causing ruts where in which in many cases were as deep as a half to three quarters of an inch on the State/Interstate System. ah . . . The States of Michigan and Wisconsin who were the other two States that participated . . . participated in the four-state investigation that I, previously, mentioned are abandoning and prohibiting the use of studded-snow tires . . . ah . . . at the end of this season. So that,

henceforth, in Michigan and in Wisconsin there will be no more studded-snow tires at the end of this season. ah . . . I feel that for the best interest of the State, . . . ah . . . from a financial standpoint, we must rid ourselves of these studded-snow tires, which are actually destroying our highway on a methodical basis. More important than that . . . ah . . . we have to consider the fact that the safety issue which they were originally used for is a myth. Its just not there. They are not helping cars operate better on snow, this has been proven by multiple tests . . . ah . . . as I've indicated as sponsored both by our State and the Federal Government. I feel its a Bill that's important. Although, the Illinois Department of Transportation did not take an affirmative position one way or another on this issue . . . ah . . . on this Bill . . . ah . . . their Representative did appear in Committee and when their Representative appeared in Committee he testified that they were troubled by the fact that the stopping distance with studded snow tires on your car, on dry or wet pavement, which represents 90 per cent of your driving in the winter, was actually worse with studded snow tires and, therefore, we may conclude that there was a safety hazard . . . ah . . . created by studded snow tires. To those people and those of you who have studded-snow tires on your car, now, I would point out to you that . . . ah . . . you will have another full season to use these before they will be banned in the State of Illinois so that it won't be a great financial burden. The average life of a studded-snow tire is only three seasons. I would urge the passage of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Craig."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, this Bill was in Committee and as the Sponsor of this Bill said, the

Department of Transportation took no position on this Bill. I worked with the Department of Transportation over a period of years and if there's anything that's going to do much damage to the highways, bridges or anything, I'll guarantee you that they'll be in there in opposition to anything that's going to deteriorate the highways or the bridges of this State. Now, when they talk about they've done away with the snow tire . . . the snow-studded, snow tires in the Northern States, I think that we probably have more use for them here in Illinois than in some of the Northern States. I'm not saying that they help so much in the snow, but I'm saying on the ice and the freezing ice where its around 25 or 30 degrees with the rain that we have a lot more ice than that to contain with, maybe, than they do because of their extreme cold weather in snow. Now, then they exempted out of this Bill the rural mail carriers, they exempted the police people out because of their everyday driving. Now, the backroads that the Sponsor of this Bill talks about where these rural mail carriers deliver mail. I want you to know there's people in my area in down-state Illinois that live on these back-stage roads, as he calls them, and has to drive them everyday the same as that there man that delivers mail; and some of these roads are practically just too, just a one-way road, and on ice or anything they're ovalled up so that they get drainage and the ditch is right there very handy; and I say to you people of this General Assembly, I think that if the rural mail carriers and the police think they need these . . . these snow-studded tires, I think some of the people have the right to use them because they use their car everyday, also; and I will urge a "no" vote on this Bill because if this isn't class Legislation, I don't know what is when you say that the mail carriers can have it, but if I'm going to drive

to that same mailbox to get my mail, I can have that same tire that the mail carrier has. So, therefore, I think its automatically and the reason for taking them out was to try to stop the organized opposition, if you please, to this Bill, which has been introduced many several times before. I urge your "no" vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier, do you desire . . ."

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield to a question or two?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Brinkmeier: "ah . . . Ron, I understand the jist of the Bill, now, would extend it until 1977, is that correct?"

Griesheimer: "That's correct, its . . . ah . . . October 1st, 1977, the start of that winter season."

Brinkmeier: "O.K., now, the second question, I understood you to say that Wisconsin and Michigan, they, will be abolishing the studded tires will not be permitted after when? Next Year?"

Griesheimer: "It is my understanding that as of April 1st of this year, the States of Minnesota . . . ah . . . the states of Michigan and Wisconsin have abolished the use of studded-snow tires; and Minnesota abolished the use of studded-snow tires two years ago."

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I'm sorry that I missed this Bill on Second Reading, Ron, because in those in Illinois, twice within the last three years, we've got caught with one of the worst snow storms after April 1st; and I've had many, many complaints from people who take and remove their snow tires, and as a result, wound up in the ditch and got stuck and what have you. Now, I wanted to amend this Bill or one comparable to it to extend that to April 15. Now, I think I could support your Bill if those studies that you indicated are accurate, I presume they are, maybe they aren't necessary, maybe they aren't doing us any good, but I do believe that if we are

going to permit them, we should extend it to until April 15th; and I would ask at this time if you were to move this Bill back to Second Reading for the purpose of such an Amendment, and then I could support your Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Well, in response to that, I . . . I, in all deferrence to the prior Speaker, I can't move it back because what you're asking that I do is agree to an Amendment to the extend the usage of studded-snow tires when the whole basis of this Bill is to abolish their use totally in the State of Illinois, except for emergency vehicles. If we put your Amendment on their it would extend the use . . . ah . . . to April 15th of studded snow tires for one more year, and the year, thereafter, they'd be abolished for private vehicles, altogether. So it . . . they'd be really inconsistent. And an Amendment like this would be inconsistent with the very nature of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 111 pass? All . . . Representative Griesheimer, do you want to close?"

Griesheimer: "Yes, yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to close on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer to close."

Griesheimer: "ah . . . In . . . In closing on this Bill, I would most particularly I'd like to refer to the comments of the first Speaker, speaking in rebuttal to this. ah . . . I think today one of the things we must consider is that the State of Illinois has an unusual reputation of having some of the worst highways in the Midwest. ah . . . There's no good reason for this, but many people in the . . . ah . . . Northern unit of our State, the Chicago area, the Rockford area, claim that when they drive south out of Wisconsin they can close their eyes and feel the bump as they enter in the State of Illinois. ah . . . We can also

look at our highway budget. We pay more money per highway road than practically other . . . any other State in the Union. Its about time that we start giving some consideration to the maintenance of our highways and using some reason and logic in trying to maintain our highways. Its absolutely fiscally irresponsible to allow studded-snow tires to remain on private vehilces of any type unless its shown that they have an affirmative and direct benenfit. Now, none of the prior Speakers can say authoritatively that they have any benefit. The State of Illinois, two years ago, paid for a study . . . ah . . . for the . . . question of studying whether there was any safety factor to be gained . . . ah . . . through studded-snow tires. Minnesota participated, Wisconsin participated and Michigan participated. The study concluded that there was not a benefit to be obtained, and, in fact, it was a safety hazard because when you have these things on your car, you're actually going to skid further when your're trying to stop on wet pavement or dry pavement. Now, it seems ludicrous to me that the State of Minnesota would ban them, Michigan would ban them, Wisconsin would ban them; we paid for the test, we've got the logical results of our own test; and, now, we're going to go in its face. They are not a safety factor, when we talk about ice and use of ice, especially in Midwe . . . in the Mid portion of the State of Illinois, less than two percent of the days in a year are there any ice. After . . . ah . . . the former Speaker on this subject . . . ah . . . in debate on this subject, raised the issue in Committee, and I would point out, he was on the Minority side, he was not on the prevailing side in the Committee, I went and I spoke to the local Springfield tire dealers; and one tire dealer told me he had not sold a set of studded-snow tires in Springfield in four and a half years. People don't use studded-snow tires, by and large, and I think that as a practical matter, they do not have a safety benefit and they are a



huge waste on our highway system. I would urge the passage of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall House Bill 111 pass? Those in favor indicate by voting "aye", oppose vote "no". Representative Brinkmeier, for what purpose do you arise?"

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I'm not going to quarrel with the results of that study that was made. Its . . . its very possible that maybe they are not effective, as far as safety is concerned; but I would point out to you that as . . . as the Law now stands, those of us that live up in Northern Illinois get caught in this bind constantly, I was just informed that its snowing up North at the present time; and, again, I would reiterate that two times within the past three years we've had the worst snow storm of the year has come after April 1st. Now, I would hope that enough Members would fail to support this Bill, so that Ron would have to put it on Postpone Consideration, and at least get an extension to April 15, and with that, I would assure the Sponsor I would support him."

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

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my vote, I . . . I think that the . . . the people that are listening to this Bill are not catching what the tests prove on this and what the Illinois Department of Transportation testified to in Committee, and that is that studded-snow tires offer no more appreciable safety on packed snow than a regular-snow tire; and this was testified to by the Illinois Department of Transportation. The only benefit a studded-snow tire has is on glare ice, and although I can appreciate the feeling of the prior Speaker when he was talking about the snow falling up in Northern Illinois, unless it was a raging ice storm with persistent ice, these studs would have absolutely no effect. And when that snow, if you have studded-snow tires on your car . . . when that

snow started to melt in the Rockford area, in the Chicago area and your wife had studded-snow tires on her car, it would take her longer to stop, not shorter. In the same time and while we're talking about this, these studs are destroying our State highways. I really . . . really urge you to consider this matter."

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

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Motor Vehicle Committee, I wonder if I could lay out for some of the newer Members some of the history of this Legislation."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you give the gentleman attention, please?"

Skinner: "Last year, Jake Wolf brought in evidence that was absolutely overwhelming that the roads of Illinois are going to "hell", absolutely to "hell" because of studded tires. When you go down Route 66, right about near Funks Grove on the way home if its raining, look at the ruts on the road . . . ah . . . they aren't in the ruts . . . there aren't ruts in the road the rest of the way on Route 66 but right in that particular place there is. I would suggest that part of the reason is because of studded-snow tires. Now, we know we've got contractors all over the State cheating the State, they're not building the roads up to specification and that's part of the reason, but part of the other reason that the roads are not lasting is because of studded-snow tires. Now, last year Jake brought in these . . . these pictures of the road tests and you just wouldn't believe the ruts . . . ah . . . you can lay on asphalt and you wonder why it doesn't last more than five years, this is part of the reason. Now, you know what roads . . . what the cost of road materials . . . how much the price of oil-base asphalt has gone up. Its about doubled in the last two years. Now, I don't know

how we're going to pay for the roads. We're going to decide that later, whether we do it in bond issue or whether we raise the Motor Fuel Tax seven to ten cents, but something's got to be done. All right last year, I didn't believe Jake, Representative Hanahan didn't believe Jake, nobody lives farther in Illinois than Representative Geo-Karis, Representative Griesheimer, Representative Hanahan, Representative . . . and . . . and myself unless its Representative Stubblefield, and the Members who live in Rockford. ah . . . Last year our result . . . our change was to change the date you could use studded-snow tires from November 1st to March 30th, to November 15th to March 30th. Now, this . . . this snow storm that was held . . . that occurred in Northern Illinois . . . ah . . . studs didn't help. It doesn't help with snow. The safety factors have been well documented. Remember the ads for studded-snow tires, you had a police car on a . . . ah . . . on . . . on a hockey rink and the police car went whipping around the hockey rink. Well, that's glare ice. Now, you count the days there are glare ice on the highways in the State of Illinois. Glare ice only forms from 30 to 34 degrees. When its either warmer or when its cooler than 30 to 34 degress, plain snow tires or plain tires are more safe than studded snow tires. On wet or dry pavement as Representative Geo-Karis . . . as Representative Griesheimer pointed out. The studs are more dangerous. If you've got studs, try stopping, just put . . . put . . . pump the brakes when you're going to the next stop light and see how far you slide. Now, what has been completely left out of this debate is that there is a viable alternative, its called nylon studs. They are legal. There "virtually" as good. Somehow the people who are in favor of studded tires can't find nylon studs or they haven't looked at it. Now, this is not going . . .

this Bill does not say that everyone who owns studded snow tires are going to have to dump them. They don't have to go home, as one of my constituents asked me, he said 'Cal, am I going to have to go home and pull the studs out tonight? You know, do I have to pull them out this summer? Can I put them on next year?' And the answer is no. You can use studded snow tires next year, but you can't use them the year after, so what we decided to do, what we're hoping the legislature will do is say 'o'kay we'll let the roads go to hell one more year and then after that, we're going to use common sense, we're going to try and save them, and we're also going to try and make people safer, by not giving them a false sense of safety through having studded snow tires. It certainly seems to me if logic means anything in this General Assembly, this Bill ought to pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Take the Record. On this Bill..... Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, after you announce the vote, I request this be placed on postponed consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has requested placed on postponed consideration. Any objection. Postponed Consideration. I'd like to call attention to the House that in the last half hour, we have moved three Bills. 131."

O'Brien: "House Bill 131...."

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

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, just a point of order. I have a very tough time listening to what's happening here, and I no the frustrations that the Speaker is in at this particular moment, and the other Members of the House. Might I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the doorkeeper ask all those individuals who are not entitled to the Floor to leave the floor and for any of the Members who have protracted

conversations in regard to particular pieces of legislation be asked to conduct those in the lobby or in the area behind the Speaker's Rostrum."

Speaker Redmond: "I think your point is well taken and the Speaker has directed communication to the Members which contains a paragraph with respect to access to the Floor. We have 180 floor passes that have been issued, and the purpose of visitors to the Floor is not to stay and visit during the entire session, but to come in and conduct your business, and if need be, if it's protracted, I'd suggest either the lobby or the corridor to the side. Now after the Members have received these Memorandums and they should probably have it today, we would hope that we don't have to embarrass anybody by clearing the floor rather precipitously, but I do think that Representative Peters point is well taken, and after the Memorandum has been received, we will start to enforce it. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it is my pleasure to introduce in the rear balcony on the Republican side, 39 Members of the Chicago Metropolitan Area Senior Citizens Senate. These people are mostly from the 14th and 15th legislative districts, and they're represented very capably by Representative Peters, Greiman, Laurino, Fleck, Farley and Brandt. They're in the rear balcony."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bill 131."

O'Brien: "House Bill 131. Leon. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 131 is designed to prevent a person from losing their home as a result of being unaware or unable to comprehend the effects of a tax deed. The Bill provides for a 30 day continuance on the application of a tax form for a tax deed, provides for the court to appoint a friend to the court to ascertain whether or not the person who owns....

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is an occupant of a dwelling unit, consisting of not more than four units, is aware of the fact that he may lose his home. The cost of the friend to the court fee will be paid from a contingent fund in the County Treasurer's office, and I would appreciate the support of the House in the passage of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 131 pass? All in favor, vote 'aye'. All opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Take the Record." On this question, there are 136 'ayes', 3 'no', and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 144."

O'Brien: "House Bill 144. A Bill for an Act to authorize and regulate the storage of guns for safe keeping. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Porter on the Floor? Take it out of the Record. House Bill 162. Representative Kempiners."

O'Brien: "House Bill 162. Kempiners. A Bill for an Act to amend the Retail Installment Sales Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'll be very brief in my introduction to this Bill, which was heard before the Judiciary I Committee. It was introduced in response to problems which have occurred in Aurora and Joliet, which are in the 39th District, whereby services have been selling their contracts to banks and other lending institutions, and then going out of business. The consumer is stuck paying for a \$400 contract and is receiving no services, so I introduced this Bill, which would abolish holder in due course, when it relates to services only. As I said, Mr. Speaker, this is in response to a very severe problem in my district, and I suspect in other districts, and ah.... I would appreciate the support of the Members of the House of Representatives."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 162 pass? Those in favor, indicate by voting 'aye',

the opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Lechowicz 'aye'. Representative Washington 'aye'. Take the Record. On this question, there are 134 'aye', 2 'no', 4 'present' and the Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. McLendon 'aye'. House Bill 196. Representative Tipsword."

O'Brien: "House Bill 196. Tipsword. A Bill for an Act to amend in relation to sheriffs. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, this Bill would take the power that has existed under our former constitution and the statutes implementing that Constitution, which provided that the number of deputy sheriffs should be set by the judges of the circuit court and would give that authority to fix the number of deputy sheriffs in the county that would be authorized and provided for to the County Boards of that County. It has been..... ah, under our new Constitution, we've been taking our courts out from under the administrative and executive duties that they previously had under our old constitution. Our county board is now the governing and administrative body and has the information as to what the county can afford far better than the circuit judges who serve throughout the various counties in the circuit and may not be arrested in the county in which they've been ask to set the number of deputies and even have personal knowledge as to what would be needed, so I would recommend the adoption of this Bill, which will provide that this authority for fixing this number of deputies be with the County Board, who is the administrative and fiscal body of the County."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Would the Sponsor yield to one question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

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Geo-Karis: "Rollie , I didn't realize that there was a circuit court prior to this time that could set the number of deputies. Is that right?"

Tipsword: "That's correct."

Geo-Karis: "All right, I have no objection. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is, shall House Bill 196 pass? Those in favor, vote 'aye'. Opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Take the Record. On this question, 135 'ayes', 6 'no', 5 'present'. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. For what purpose does Representative Davis arise?"

Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to present to you the new Chair Lady of FEPC. We've changed from a distinguished gentleman to a distinguished lady, who is now chairman of FEPC. She's in the rear here with Mel Jordan and Representative Washington. Her name is Mrs. Susan Bezooka. Will you stand Mrs. Bezooka, so they can see the Lady, who's now Chairman of FEPC."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart, House Bill 197."

O'Brien: "House Bill 197. A Bill for an Act to amend the Probate Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill would give the County Board the power to appoint the Public Administrator, instead of the Governor, and it came out of Counties and Townships, I think it was 14 to 1, and it would provide that the County Board makes this appointment. I would appreciate the support of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House I rise to suggest that this isn't a very good idea. And it's not a good idea for this reason. In most counties,



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the public administrator is ah.... amounts to absolutely nothing. In some of the larger counties, Cook County, notably, it's a very important function of government. Now if the Cook County Board appointed the public administrator in Cook County, then the Republican County would never have a public administrator. Now, I think that maybe some day in the not too distant future, the Republican party is going to elect a Governor, and that Governor is going to have an opportunity to appoint the public administrator in Cook County in a few years, and I'd rather have him do it then have it never happen by the Cook County Board, so I suggest to you those who are downstate Republicans, consider us in Cook County. This is a very important office, as a matter of fact, held by a Republican now. He will be going out of office shortly, and I doubt very much that he will be reappointed, but I think when we get a Republican Governor that he will take it upon himself to report.... to appoint the public administrator in Cook County, and in Cook County, let's face it, that's about one of the most important places in the State, where there is a public administrator. They really don't amount to anything, very many places, other than in Cook, DuPage, Lake and Will, so I would respectfully suggest that you oppose this Bill on the basis of fairness."

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

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask Representative Hart a question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will yield."

Giorgi: "Representative Hart, why would we want to take the power away from the Governor today, when maybe 60 of our counties are safely in Republican hands, with Republican County Board Chairmen. This is the first time we've had a chance to get a Republican administrator appointed up in Winnebago. What's the rationale for that theory."

Hart: "Well, I think it's a local function. I think it's ridiculous that the Governor's got to make 102 appointments of County Boards, public administrators, and not only does the Governor

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have to appoint them, but they have to be confirmed by the Senate. Now I think it's an undue burden on the Governor's office to have to make these appointments and I think it's an undue expense to the taxpayers to have to run all these appointments through the Senate. I'd just like to point out to you that at the present time, and these appointments expire right after the Governor's election, so that they're reappointed right after the Governor is elected. At the present time, some two and plus years after the Governor has been elected, there are still 31 vacancies in this offices throughout the State. There was not one single appointment made of a public administrator for 13 months after Governor Walker took office. I disagree with Representative Walsh, that they're not very important, except in Cook County. They're an important office every place in the State, and ah.... there is only.... there is only thirteen months before any of these appointments were made by the Governor's office. Andrew Leahy was in charge of these ah.... appointments when the Governor took over. He was going nuts trying to ah... figure out what to do with these. I'm sure if the Governor would say how he feels about it, he'd rather not have to be bothered with these appointments, and so ah.... I think it's a question that could be better handled by the County Board and I believe that would be the proper place for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I've come down to the General Assembly when more than 80 counties were all safely in the Republican hands, and because of the last election, we might have gained a few counties, and it's been the only opportunity up in some of the counties to get something from the Governor's office, where maybe a democrat is keeping an eye on the Republican, and I think this is a very bad Bill. It's a retrogressive Bill, and I think it ought to be defeated."

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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Bradley: "You say would be.... oppose an extra burden on the Governor. Has the Governor ask you to introduce this legislation to relieve him of this obligation?"

Hart: "No, he did not."

Bradley: "Well, then, I would like to speak to the Bill. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if the Governor seems to think he can continue to appoint... make these appointments and doesn't burden his office, and for the first time in ah.... a long time, there's a possibility that there could be some democrats appointed in the 44th Representative District and in all the rest of the downstate districts, normally we are burdened with ah.... Republican appointments and we would have Republican appointments continue if this Bill passes. I suggest to the downstate members that here we have an opportunity to continue to say that we have democrats appointed by a Democratic Governor for the first time in a good number of years, so I suggest that this Bill be defeated. The Governor has not indicated that he wants to be relieved of the duties. The Democrats in my district, that supported the Democratic administration, has supported my candidacy, I'm sure would like to see some Democrats appointed in the counties that I represent and the counties downstate throughout Illinois. I see no reason for this Bill to be passed and I urge the defeat. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Redmond: "Any further discussion? Representative Hart to close."

Hart: "Oh, thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker, I'd just like to point out to Representative Bradley ah.... whom I'm sure is speaking sincerely, that two.... I don't know all the counties in his district, but I know Logan and McLean

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are in his District and both counties have a vacancy in the office of a Public Administrator. If he's interested in getting a Democrat appointed to that Office, why didn't he get going on it. I don't know what the other counties are, if he'd like to tell me what they are, I'll tell him who the appointees are in his district, but the problem is, is the Governor doesn't have time to make these appointments. As I point out, there's 31 vacancies existing in the office of public administrator at the present time. Now, the structure of this Bill is that this Bill wouldn't take effect until the next public administrator is appointed, so that would be after the next gubernatorial election, so if... if there's an opportunity in 1976 for an election, the county board could be changed. In any event, this will not become effective until 1977, when the current terms of the public administrators expire. I would ask you to support this Bill, to place this function where it really belongs in the hands of the county board. I think if you'll be honest with yourself, it's a little bit of a shock to learn that the public administrator is an appointee of the Governor. I don't know how it ever came about, but it's an undue burden on the Governor and the Senate to have to confirm these appointments and obviously it's something they have not been able to handle up to now, because if there's 31 vacancies, there must be a real problem, and I'd ask you to support this Bill, so this office can be handled properly in your local county. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Question is, shall House Bill 197 pass? Those in favor, vote 'aye'. Those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker, to explain my vote. I'm voting yes for this. I suppose basically because political considerations, because up in Winnebago, the Governor keeps supporting more and more Republicans the jobs, instead of his own parties, so probably I should be supporting the Governor on this issue, but I think this is an issue that should be

decided at a local level, and I think that we should be appointing a lot of the county boards to decide who are the public administrators. I think our trend is to place more hands back in the control of local governments, and let them make the decisions, so I'm voting for this. I feel this is an excellent Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it seems to me that every downstate Member of this House on both sides of the aisle should be in support of this Bill. The Bill has got bipartisan sponsorship. It's not meant to be a political bill at all. Those of us that practice law in the State of Illinois is put in an impossible position when we don't have a public administrator that we can work with on .... particularly on State work and this type of thing, that requires a public administrator when the State of Illinois is involved, either because properties are going to escheat to the State or for some other purpose. I don't see anything wrong with the Bill, whatsoever, and if there are some Members who are worried about this Bill, afraid that it might be a slap at Governor Walker, ah.... Representative Hart pointed out that it won't take affect until after the next election, and we won't have Governor Walker then, so it would be involving some new man."

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

Hart: "Thank you, very much, Mr. Speaker. I'd just like to point out to the Membership, those counties which are.... to which there..... after some almost 30 months in office, I want to point out to the Membership, there are 90 counties where there have been no public administrator appointed. Alexander County has no public administrator. Bond County, Brown County, Bureau County, Carroll County, Edgar County, Ford County, Fulton County, Hancock County, Hardin County

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Jersey County, Jo Daviess County, Johnson County, Kankakee County, Logan County, McHenry County, McLean County, Macon County, Macoupin County, Mason County, Pulaski County, Schyler County, Scott County, Shelby County, Stark County, Union County, Wabash County, Winnebago County, Representative Giorgi, there is no appointee in Winnebago County. There's a vacancy in the office and Woodford County, so really, if this is an important office, and I think it is an important office, the office of public administrator, there are 31 counties existing in the State of Illinois without an appointee. I'm sure if the County Board had the authority to make these appointments, that the ah.... there would be no vacancies. I just want...."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you finished with your explanation of vote, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Ah.... ah.... I would like to ask the Membership to just search your hearts about it. What did you think when you first found out that the Governor had to make the appointment of the public administrator? I think it was kind of a shock to me when I found out that that is what it was. It should be in the County Board. The Governor doesn't even know who to appoint to public administrator in a local county. How would he know? And he doesn't take the time to do it. There.... as I said before, it ....."

Speaker Redmond: "Your two minutes is fast approaching."

Hart: "It took 13....."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you conclude your remarks?"

Hart: "If you'll let me, I will complete my remarks. I took 13 months for any appointment to be made. There were 49 appointed in February, 1974, 13 months afterwards. Three in April of 74, 4 in May, 2 in June, 3 in July, 2 in August, 2 in September, 5 in December of 1974, twenty-four months later, and one in February of 1975. So far,

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there has been 71 appointments out of 102 counties. There are 31 vacancies. These vacancies should be filled. They could be filled by the County Boards if this Bill becomes law, and I'm sure they would be, and this burden would be taken off of the Governor. This is no Bill against any Governor. This is ....."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you please bring your remarks or explanation to a close?"

Hart: "Thank you very much. I would appreciate it if you would take a look at this Bill and give me the support."

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

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. Somebody said this isn't a partisan bill. It certainly is a partisan bill, depending upon which County you represent. It so happened that in the counties that I represent, they have been predominantly Republican over all these many years, going back into the root of those days of the 32. It so happens that under previous administrations, and I don't exclude any, Republican or Democratic, we have had excellent administrators appointed by the Governor and we are at the present time. I would hate to see the party in any particular county use this to a political advantage. It is my contention that when Alan Dixon is elected Governor in 1976, he's going to appoint the county administrators in my county and I want to be able to recommend them to him."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my 'yes' vote. It seems to me that the people on the local level; that is, the county boards are certainly more aware of the capabilities of the various people that might become public administrators. It would be much better for this decision to be made on the local governmental level, so that the local people working through their county boards will have someone as the public

administrator in whom the general population of that county has confidence. We bring more and more power to Springfield and we should be returning more and more of the power to the local governments. It seems to me that we are not following the proper trend. We are eroding power from local government. We're bringing it to the States, and the local people are griping about that, just like we gripe when power is eroded from State government and taken to the Federal level. It would seem to me that we should be casting a 'yes' vote on this, to return as much power as possible to local governments and to local control of the destinies of the people of this State. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Take the Record.

Representative Hart. I would like to make an announcement before Representative Hart. You may realize from the lights going bright, very shortly the TV cameras will be taking general overall pictures of the General Assembly and it would be most unfortunate if any of us were caught reading a paper or reading a digest or something, so very shortly...."

Hart: "I would like to have a poll of the absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees."

O'Brien: "Boyle. Collins. Dyer. Epton. Flinn. Garmisa. Kane. Klosak. LaFleur. Nardulli. Peters. Randolph. Schlickman. Schoeberlein. Shea. Younge. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters 'aye'. Representative Kempiners 'no'. Representative Collins 'no'. Representative Kempiners changes his vote from 'aye' to 'no'. Representatives Collins, how is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kent. How is she recorded?"

O'Brien: "Lady is recorded as voting 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know how the absentees were recorded as voting either 'aye' or 'no', but I guess maybe it's the



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modern science. Representative Younge."

Younge: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "How is she recorded."

O'Brien: "Lady is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Von Boeckman."

Von Boeckman: "I would like to change my vote from 'no' to 'yea'."

Speaker Redmond: "I didn't hear that."

Von Boeckman: "I would like to change my vote from 'no' to 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "He's voting 'yea'. I thought this was a calling of the absentees. I don't know how the absentees are voting. Maybe we've got some people.... Representative Younge."

Younge: "I want to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised that the machine has had a Freudian slip, and Representative VonBoeckman had been voting 'no' and so he changed it. Anything futher, Representative Hart? On this, how many? On this Question, there are 88 'yeas' and how many 'nos'? 65 'no'. Representative Hudson desires recognition, for what purpose?"

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, will you change my present vote to 'yes'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Change him from present to 'yes'. Representative McCourt."

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

Speaker Redmond: "How's the gentleman recorded?"

O'Brien: "McCourt. The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

McCourt: "Please change me to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the gentleman from 'aye' to 'no'."

Representative Younge. How was Representative Younge recorded?"

O'Brien: "She changed her vote from 'not voting' to 'yea'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dyer. How's the Lady recorded?"

O'Brien: "Lady is recorded as not voting."

Dyer: "I'd like to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maher."

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

Speaker Redmond: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Maher: "Please change my vote to 'nay'."

Redmond: "Change the gentleman from 'aye' to 'nay'." Representative Jones."

Jones: "How am I recorded?"

O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'yea'."

Jones: "Change it to 'present' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the gentleman from 'aye' to 'present'. Anything else. Any further.... Representative Randolph, how is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Change it to present. Any further? What's the score there, Jack? Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "A Point of Order. You announced the results of the roll call. I wasn't aware you could change your vote after the roll call was announced."

Speaker Redmond: "I hadn't announced it."

Friedrich: "You announced it one time. It was 88 to something."

Speaker Redmond: "No, I ask the Clerk, and the Clerk was telling me, but I didn't announce the results. Representative Barnes. How is the Lady recorded?"

O'Brien: "Lady is recorded as voting 'yea'."

Speaker Redmond: "She desires to have her vote changes from 'yea' to 'nay' On this question, there are 86 'ayes', 67 'nays', 11 'present'. For what purpose does the gentleman, Representative Hart, arise?"

Hart: "Ah.... would you put this on postponed consideration, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Representative Houlihan."

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Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I think we've taken enough time of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, every Member has an absolute right to put a Bill on Postponed Consideration one time."

Speaker Redmond: "That's the feeling of the Speaker. Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "I'm very sorry, Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression this was the Second time."

Speaker Redmond: "No, I don't believe so. Postponed consideration. Representative Choate, do you desire to address? Representative Neff, for what purpose do you seek recognition, Representative Neff. Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, ah.... would you check the Record and see if the Bill was not on Postponed Consideration before."

Speaker Redmond: "No, it was not."

Bradley: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to have permission to have a recess for three-quarters of an hour at this time, since we do have to be in tomorrow and I don't think this will goof up the House too much, for a Republican conference. This conference will be held in Room 118."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "I was only going to point out, Mr. Speaker, to the gentleman who had talked about this being on postponed consideration previously. The only thing they need to do is look at the Calendar, and if the Calendar is not in error, and I know in this instance, it is not, the Bill, this is the first time it's been called."

Speaker Redmond: "I agree. Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the 54th District, which is humbly represented by Keller, O'Daniel and Cunningham are honored to have 34 of their

finest Members from Edwards County in the left rear balcony and if they're greeted with warm applause, this particular Representative will restrain his remarks for the rest of the day..... stand up, stand up, so far as my conscience will permit me to do, and thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has moved for a recess of 45 minutes for the purposes of a Republican Caucus. We will be back at 10 minutes to 12, providing this carries. All in favor of granting the motion, indicate by saying 'aye'. Opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Motion is carried. House is in recess until ten minutes to twelve.

Speaker Redmond: "House will come to Order and the Members will please be in their seats. Messages from the Senate."

O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed bills with the following titles, the passage of which I am instructed to ask concurrent of the House of Representatives; to wit, Senate Bills 59, 197, passed by the Senate April 9, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

O'Brien: "Mr. Leon from the Committee on Banks and Savings and Loans Associations, to which House Bills 826 and 827 were referred, reported that same back with Amendments thereto, with the recommendation the Amendments be adopted and the Bills, as amended, do pass. Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which House Bills 587 and 885 were referred, reported same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Boyle from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which Senate Bills 47 and 166 were referred, reported that same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass."

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Speaker Redmond: "In case any of the Members were worried, we are not running out of Introduction of Bills. We're just having another delivery here. There won't be any shortage. Representative Sharp has moved we extend the time to file to December 25th. Introduction, First Reading."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1669. Mugalian. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1670. Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act providing for a manner of levying and imposing taxes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1671. Williams. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1672. McClain. Bill for an Act in relation to Joint Legislative Budget Committee. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1673. McClain. Bill for an Act in relation to the Governor's Budget. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1674. McClain. Bill for an Act in relation to the standard data processing and information systems. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1675. McClain. A Bill for an Act in relation to uniform budget, estimate blanks. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1676. Craig. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1677. Meyer. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to compulsory retirement of judges. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1678. Bradley. Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1679. Bradley. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Board of Trustees of State Universities Retirement System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1680. Giglio. Bill for an Act to amend the Aeronautics Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1681. Rayson. Bill for an Act to amend the Cannibus Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1682. Stone. Bill for an Act to amend the Act in Relation to Meetings. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1683. Yourell. Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide for fees for Sheriff. First

Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1684. Arnell. Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the Law in relation to township organizations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1685. Arnell. Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to Mechanics Lien. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1686. Arnell. Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to mortgages of real property. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1687. Getty. Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Regulation of persons engaged in the practice of funeral directing and embalming. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1688. Getty. Bill for an Act providing for financial support of public elementary and secondary schools. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1689. Getty. Bill for an Act to require certain persons as a prerequisite of buying or processing handguns in the State of Illinois to obtain a valid handgun license. First Reading of the Bill. 1690. Hart. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. 1691. Grotberg. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act creating the Department of Children and Family Services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1692. Chapman. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois State Scholarship Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1693. Chapman. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1694. Chapman. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1695. Chapman. Bill for an Act to amend the Park District's Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1696. Chapman. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1697. Chapman. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1698. Chapman. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 1699. Hart. Bill for an Act to appropriate funds for the administration of the animal control act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1700. Porter. Bill for an Act to provide for civil commitment for mental treatment of persons accused of crimes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1701. Porter. Bill for an Act to provide studies by Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1702. Porter. Bill for an Act making an appropriation for studies and methods of reducing traffic congestion. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1703. Porter. Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to township organizations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1704. Geo-karis. Bill for an Act to amend the Code Development Bond Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1705. Geo-Karis. Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create the Illinois Energy Resource Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1706. Schlickman. Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to establish Joint Legislative Reference Bureau. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1707. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1708. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1709. Epton. Bill for an Act to revise the law relative to trials for medical malpractice. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1710. Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1711. Epton. Bill for an act making an appropriation to the Illinois Insurance Law Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1712. Epton. A Bill for an Act to repeal an Act to enable bonds of underwriters and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois to establish and maintain a fire patrol. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1713.

Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1714. Taylor.

A Bill for an Act to provide for a work week, consisting of not more than four days of eight hours each. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1715. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create Sanitary Districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1716. Taylor. A Bill for an Act in relation to a Work Study Program for High School Students. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1717. Taylor. Bill for an Act making an appropriation for a Work Study Program for High School Students. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1718. Hanahan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1719. Choate. A Bill for an Act to vacate easement in Union County. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1720. Choate. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1721. Choate. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1722.

Maher. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House bill 1723. Steele. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1724. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Office of Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1725. Porter. Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning land titles. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1726. Porter. Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1727. Choate. A Bill for an Act in relation to establishment of an Illinois Transportation Safety Board. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1728. Schneider. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of



the Bill. House bill 1729. Hill. A Bill for an Act relating to warranties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1730. Walsh. Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1731. Bluthardt. Bill for an Act in relation to land use planning and zoning by counties, townships and municipalities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1732. Meyer. A Bill for an Act to provide financial assistance to parents with children in nonpublic schools of this State. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1733. Meyer. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois Parental Educational Assistance Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1734. Schraeder. Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Commission to Visit and Examine State Institutions. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1735. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1736. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1737. Epton. A Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Insurance Law Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1738. Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1739. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1740. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1741. Epton. Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1742. Epton. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1743. Epton. Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Insurance Laws Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1744. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1745. Choate. A Bill for an Act making

an appropriation to the State Board of Elections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1746. Schraeder. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Clinical Laboratory Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1747. Polk. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1748. McMaster. Bill for an Act amending sections of an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the bill. House Bill 1749. Hart. Bill for an Act to amend sections of the civil practice act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1750. Satterthwaite. Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1751. Sangmeister. A Bill for an Act to amend the Act in relation to the Office of Public Defender. First Reading of the bill. House Bill 1752. Hill. A Bill for an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1753. Hill. A Bill for an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation.... Workmen's Occupational Disease Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1754. Neff. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the bill. House Bill 1755. Fennessey. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1756. Hanahan. Bill for an Act to amend the Boiler Safety Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1757. Craig. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Size and Weight Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1758. Craig. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1759. Lechowicz. Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1760. Londrigan. Bill for an Act to grant public employees the right to organize and bargain collectively. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1761. Maragos. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Illinois

Education Facilities Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1762. Peters. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Banking Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1763. Peters. Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Savings and Loan Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1764. Fleck. Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1765. Taylor. Bill for an Act to amend the Administrative Review Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1766. A Bill for an Act to include construction business as an additional category of the Illinois Small Business Purchasing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1767. Satterthwaite. A Bill for an Act relating to library media services in elementary and secondary schools. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1768. Peters. Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1769. Peters. A bill for an Act to require legible price marking of food products sold in retail stores. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1770. Rayson. Bill for an Act concerning part-time peace officers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1771. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to amend Section of an Act in relation to the sexual dangers of persons. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1772. Rayson. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1773. Rayson. A Bill for an Act creating the Office of Consumer Advocate. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1774. Rayson. Bill for an act making an appropriation to the Consumer Advocate. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1775. Rayson. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1776. Rayson. A Bill for an Act amending the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1777. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1778. Rayson. A Bill for an Act relating

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to waste deduction to the benefit of creditors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1779. Ron Hoffman. A Bill for an Act in relation to State Revenue Sharing, of local governmental entities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1780. Ron Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1781. Ron Hoffman. A bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning Municipal Funds. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1782. Ron Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide for the creation and management of forest preserve districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1783. Chapman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1784. Calvo. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1785. Garmisa. A Bill for an Act to license and regulate landscape architectural. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1786. Lechowicz. Bill for an Act creating the Illinois Water Resources Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1787. Lechowicz. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1788. Totten. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act creating the Illinois Economic Fiscal Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1789. Pierce. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1790. Berman. A Bill for an Act to prohibit distribution of obscene matters. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1791. Borchers. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to marriages. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1792. Madigan. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1793. Madigan. A Bill

for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1794. Schraeder. A Bill for an Act in relation to Public Health. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1795. Madigan. A Bill for an Act creating Water Resources Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1796. Madigan. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Water Resource Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1797. Bradley. A Bill for an Act to amend the School. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1798. Leverenz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1799. Bradley. Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1800. Willer. Bill for an Act in relation to distribution of interest paid on investments of certain public funds. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1801. Willer. A Bill for an Act to amend the School. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1802. Mudd. Bill for an Act to amend the Public Building Commission Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1803. Mudd. Bill for an Act relating to Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1804. Mudd. A Bill for an Act relating to civil service in cities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1805. Maragos. A Bill for an Act to amend the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1806. Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning conveyances. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1807. Kane. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1808. Kane. Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1809. Kane. Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Personnel Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1810. Kane. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code.

First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1811. Stearney.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.  
First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1812. Stearney.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.  
First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1813. Stearney.

A bill for an Act to provide for the mandatory 30 day  
prison sentence for certain unlawful use of weapons. First  
Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1814. Marovitz. Bill

for an Act to amend an Act codifying the powers and duties  
of the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disa-  
bilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1815.

Maragos. A Bill for an Act to regulate transportation of  
hazardous materials in the State of Illinois. First  
Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1816. Maragos. A Bill

for an act making an appropriation to the Department of  
Transportation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill  
1817. LaFleur. A Bill for an Act to implement Section 4

of the Constitution. First Reading of the Bill. House  
Bill 1818. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to create the  
Board of Ethics. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill

1819. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois

Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill.  
House Bill 1820. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to assure  
all Members of public right to inspect and copy public  
records. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1821.

Ewell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code.  
First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1822. Hill. A

Bill for an Act in relation to creditor billing errors.  
First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1823. A Bill for

an Act in relation to number of circuit judges. First  
Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1824. Dan. Houlihan.

A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First  
Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1825. Leinenweber. A

Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1826. Lucco. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1827. Sharp. Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1828. McDonald. A Bill for an Act creating the Park District Problems Study Commission. First Reading of the bill. House Bill 1829. McDonald. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Park District Problems Study Commission. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Bills introduced will be entered in the Journal. The order of business will be Third Reading. House Bill 202."

O'Brien: "House Bill 202. Polk. A Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Compensation Act. First.... Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Polk: "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen, House Bill 202 passed out of committee 14 to nothing. It amends the Unemployment Compensation Act to permit persons who are otherwise uneligible for benefits to collect them for a maximum period up to three weeks, if they are temporarily disabled. It requires that a certificate of disable... of being disabled from a physician to collect these benefits. We had no opposition in Committee and I would appreciate a favorable roll call."

Speaker Bradley: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman wish to close?"

Polk: "I just closed, Sir."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, on House Bill.... shall House Bill 202 pass. Those in favor will vote 'aye'. Those opposed will vote 'no'. The Clerk will take the Record. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take

the Record. On this question, there are 115 'ayes', 1 'no', 6 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed.

House Bill 204."

O'Brien: "House Bill 204. Schraeder. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act relating to vacancies in the Office of Judge. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, in order to move the business of the House, this Bill is noncontroversial. It came out of Committee without any problems. It came out of ah... Second Reading with no amendments from the Floor. It's just a matter of not allowing judges that have not been refused retention on the ballot, not to be appointed by the Court until they have gone to an election in opposition, and I ask the full support of the House."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Will the gentleman yield for one question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Leinenweber: "Would you go over this once more. What exactly does the Bill do?"

Schraeder: "It prohibits the Supreme Court from appointing Judges that lost retention of election."

Leinenweber: "Would that be just lost retention, not...."

Schraeder: "Just retention, yes."

Leinenweber: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Peoria, wish to close? Question is on House Bill 204. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. All opposed by voting 'no'. The gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, I've read the Bill over and I think it does much more then the gentleman says it did, in his explanation. I would ask him, maybe, perhaps to



explain his vote. It appears that not only does it prevent the appointment of a judge who is not retained by the voters, but it also prevents the appointment of an individual who is defeated in an adversary election.

Now I would assume that means that an individual who perhaps is appointed runs on a partisan basis and is defeated, in a partisan election, that would prevent him from also being appointed. Now I can see where the voters turned someone out on a 'yes' or 'no' basis, but I'm not so sure. Now, I ask the gentleman if the Bill does cover that situation also?"

Speaker Bradley: "We're on explanation of vote."

Leinenweber: "Yeah, I was asking the gentleman to explain his vote."

Speaker Bradley: "Does the gentleman wish to respond?"

Schraeder: "I'll respond. No, that's out of.... the committee put an Amendment on that has been entirely acceptable. Those are not included. This is only on retention only."

Leinenweber: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my yes vote, this Bill was debated in the Executive Committee, and at that time, clarifying language was amended in by the Committee to make it quite clear that these judges, which were forbidden appointment, were only those which had run for retention and had failed. The point was well made that in an adversary election, quite conceivably you could have two superbly qualified men as candidate for Judge, but only one could win, and on that basis, the ah..... judge who lost out was well qualified and should be permitted to be appointed if the appointing authorities saw fit. It was only those judges which.... who had run for retention and had been turned down for retention by the voters. I'd like to point

out that this came out of the Executive Committee with only one dissenting vote. The vote was 19 to 1."

Speaker Bradley: "Further Discussion? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the Record. On this question there are 102 'ayes', 1 'no', 20 voting 'present'. This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 221."

O'Brien: "House Bill 221. Londrigan. A Bill for an Act to require prompt payment by the State of Illinois for goods and services. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this was a Bill that passed previously by an overwhelming vote in the House, only to be buried by mistake in the Senate without a hearing. It provides that if the State of Illinois does not make prompt payment of their debts, materials, goods and services within 90 days, if they pay a one percent penalty. All too often, the State of Illinois has refused to pay for no good reason bills as much as six month and even a year in time. What this does is discourage vendors from submitting state bids, when they do not know when they're going to be paid. It forces the little business man, particularly, to go down to the bank and borrow thousands of dollars at a high rate of interest. Then when he has not been paid for four or five months, he begins to wonder, why aren't they paying me. Somebody want a payoff? a handout? What's the reason? And he scurries around trying to see how he can get paid. On the other hand, it would be very beneficial to the State to have this Bill because as I've said it would encourage more vendors to bid on services. What we really need is a day certain, so that both the State of Illinois and the vendors will know exactly when they will be paid and they can submit their bids specifically based on knowing that they will receive their money in

ninety days or will receive an interest penalty. I would ask your favorable vote as it was two years ago."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I join in support of this legislation, because it's pointed out by the fact that in many cases, particularly in this community, that the State, that we know of, I know it's around the State and other areas, of course, where people are not paid. It takes months and months for their payment for the services they have rendered or the goods that they have sold to the State, and as one of them said to me, 'you know, if I was that late in paying my sales tax or my income tax, they would be over putting a padlock on my door of the business'. And that's the equal treatment that is so required here, that if the State is not going to pay its bills, that it pay the penalty that they charge that same business man or tradesman if he's late in paying his taxes."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

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

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Palmer: "Ah..... what is the process ah..... by which a Bill gets paid? Does it go to the, what Departments does it go to, Representative Londrigan?"

Londrigan: "Two years ago, I knew all the answers to those, but as I remember it, after it is.... after the Department that buys the expenditure, it is sent to the General Services. Then it goes over to the Treasurer, on to the Comptroller, I believe it is, then to the Treasurer and then back around again. It's a very complicated and long procedure, and that is, of course, part of the difficulty, but every agency has been blaming every other agency for the late bills..."

Palmer: "I had an occasion some time ago to inquire relative to a vendor of goods that ah.... did not get paid, and I think

that the foul up was in the Department of General Services. Is that where the biggest foul up is?"

Londrigan: "No, you go to General Services, and they blame it on the Comptroller and the Comptroller blames it on General Services. Everybody blames it on everyone else ....."

Palmer: "I didn't want to blame it on the Treasurer or the Comptroller, but I think in this case, it was the General Services that fouled the payment up, or didn't process it."

Londrigan: "I wouldn't be surprised. Naturally, someone along the line is..... there's probably more than one person that's responsible. This just happens time after time. As I indicated, many of our Bills are not paid for 6 months and I know some over a year old, big ones."

Palmer: "Well, is it that they don't have enough in General Services to process the Bills, or don't have sufficient knowledge in that Department."

Londrigan: "Well, one of the problems had been the new computer system that they put in, and of course, everybody has the tendency to blame the computer."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? If not, the question is, shall House Bill 221 pass. All in favor, will signify by voting 'aye'. All opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 107 'ayes', 2 'nos', 16 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Dyer 'aye'. Inadvertently the Chair passed House Bill 220. House Bill 220."

Selcke: "House Bill 220. An Act to increase the rate of interest on judgements from 6 to 8 percent. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan."  
Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill does exactly what it states. It raises the rate of interest from 6 to 8 percent to go along with our inflation. It also has a very important amendment on it that will keep the rate as to municipalities and local government, school districts at the same 6 percent, the way the law use to be, add this differential in it, to what it was changed to two years ago. The rate will stay at 6 and we will not be forced by additional taxes to make up for this change. What is happening all too often in our judgements, particularly in personal injury cases, where the claim does not get to a jury trial for perhaps for as many as 2 to 5 years. No one pays any interest at all on this money during that period of time. Then after the judgement, we're finding the company, insurance companies particularly, flooding our appellate courts because rather than pay the judgement, they would rather keep the money and appeal and keep the money out at a 10 or 12 percent rate of interest, while they only must pay six percent on the judgement against them, so we're seeing almost all cases of appeal, so that the companies can use this favorable rate of interest, but the main reason is is that in times of inflation, that 8 percent is much more of the rate than is 6, and I ask for your support."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak also in favor of this Bill. I was on the Committee that heard it. It's unfortunate that the Sponsor had to amend the Bill to remove municipalities, which are probably the biggest offender in nonpayment of judges, for the purposes of saving money. However, he did amend it, so it does not apply to ah.... our municipalities, our judgements against our municipalities, but the principle is good. An arbitrary low rate of interest for judgements makes it worthwhile not

- to pay a judgment and force the . . . the . . . ah . . . creditor . . . ah . . . the judgment creditor to seek to enforce it through the . . . the Sheriff's office and through the court's through supplementary proceeding, which further clog our courts. I think that anything which would tend to promote the early payment of judgments is good so I would like an "aye" vote on this Bill, also."
- Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lundy."
- Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, would the Sponsor yield for a question."
- Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."
- Lundy: "Did I understand you to say, Representative, that the Bill has been amended to now include some automatic adjustment factor keyed to the prime rate or some other . . . ah . . . ah . . . interest indicator?"
- Londrigan: "No, the Amendment says that the local governments includes school districts will remain at six per cent."
- Lundy: "I see and there . . . there is nothing in the Bill that would permit any . . . ah . . ."
- Londrigan: "No, what . . . we'll . . ."
- Lundy: ". . . fluctuation in the interest rate . . ."
- Londrigan: ". . . we'll have to change it again if it gets too far out of line, that's all."
- Lundy: "All right, thank you very much."
- Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."
- Palmer: "The . . . if the Sponsor will yeild for a question?"
- Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."
- Palmer: "In the Amendment the judgment is . . . ah . . . is . . . it applies to units of local governments or school districts. What about park districts or other units or . . . or special districts, which are not units of local government, I don't believe under the Constitution? Does it cover a park district or fire protection district or . . ."

Unknown: "Does it . . . does it, Jerry?"

Palmer: "Can you hear me?"

Londrigan: "I . . . I don't have the answer. If it becomes within the definition of the local government, it would. This was put in at the request of . . . ah . . . Chicago and Cook County. I'm not sure if they're under that . . . I would think that the park district is a unit of local government, but I've never had that in mind . . . haven't looked at the question."

Palmer: "Well, aside from . . . ah . . . this Bill, like a lot of other Bills, have . . . have some good points as well as bad points. The . . . one of the good points, of course, this is gonna' help business, there's gonna' be a lot of people buying these judgments . . . up and that's a thriving business in Cook County, I believe, and probably throughout the . . . the state, so that will help business somewhat. Ah . . . There is a bad point, though, that the people who have, for the most part, judgments against them are people who are already on the hook for or can't pay their debts and you know the only thing you're going to do there is put them deeper in the hole. Finally, I see no logical distinction, no reasonable . . . reasonable rationale for making a differentiation between a governmental unit and a private individual in so far as the interest payment of ju . . . on judgments are concerned. If its going be eight per cent for the John Doe, individually, . . . ah . . . corporation or a partnership, then it also should be that much of against a governmental unit and I don't know, I don't think the Bill . . . I think there should be some increase. I think eight per cent is too much."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a very simple Bill in what it does and . . . ah . . . I would like to move the previous question and get

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along with the business."

Speaker Bradley: "The previous question has been moved, all in favor say "aye", those oppose say "no"; the "ayes" have it.

The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan, to close."

Londrigan: "I hope we don't need any closing, I'll waive the closing and ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 220 pass?

All in favor vote "aye", those oppose vote "no". Have all those voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there are 112 "ayes", 14 "nos", 2 having voted "present". The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. On the Order of Third Reading appears House Bill 223, Mr. Klosak. The Clerk will read 223."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 223, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "Take it out of the Record."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "Out of the Record."

Speaker Bradley: "House Bill 232."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "Oh, shit on . . . House Bill 232, Adeline, I want to see ya'. An Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a, in a sense, a merely Bill, but its important to all of us. It takes some uncertainty out of the Statute and refers to the number of candidates that will be on the ballot in November for the Office of State Representative. This Bill was heard in the Elections Committee. It was completely understood and was given a "do pass" unanomously, 15 to nothing. I . . . ah . . . ask for your support."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? Gentleman wish to close?

The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan."



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Hanahan: "Yes, I wonder if the gentleman would yield?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

Hanahan: "Representative, . . . ah . . . has the need for this change in the Election Code become apparent because of . . . ah . . . any action in the last Election?"

Mugalian: "Pardon?"

Speaker Bradley: "Would you repeat the question, he couldn't hear it?"

Hanahan: "Is the need of the change in the Election Code been brought about by any actions in the last Election?"

Mugalian: "Need for the Bill was dramatized by something that it . . . that did happen in the last Election. I . . . I . . ."

Hanahan: "Care to describe it?"

Mugalian: ". . . I just received, I'll answer that in one moment, I just received a inquiry from Representative Hill. It indicates a misunderstanding of the Bill. This Bill does not change the Constitution, does not prevent any Party from nominating three State Representatives, so that there'll be three on the ballot. It, merely, says that if you want to nominate three State Representatives, you must do so in your Resolution. What happened two years ago, is that for the first time in history, as far as I know, there was a failure of the Representative Committee to file a Resolution. Well, you would think that the Election Board would have ruled that in that case there would be two running because that has been the universal practice. Now, it isn't necessary, but its been the universal practice; but to the surprise of observers, the Election Board said that the failure to file a Resolution, just failed to file it on time, would mean that there would be three Members of the Party running in November. Now, that's the kind of a result that none of us want of us want to have to risk, I would think. Whether we were a Minority Party State Rep' or a Majority Party

State Rep', we wouldn't want to by inadvertence find that we were either running with two other running mates or that the other Party has three. Does that answer the question?

Hanahan: "Well, I don't think that, truly, answers the question.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd like to speak against this Bill."  
 Speaker Bradley: "Proceed."

Hanahan: "Without seeing how it really came about, in the 33rd Representative District, elected Representative Committeemen in the 33rd Representative District that I represent, along with Bruce Waddell and Cal' Skinner, on the Democratic side, failed to meet according to the requirements, knowing full well that the failure to meet would have mandated a three . . . three nominations for State Representative in the Democratic Primary last year. Now, for whatever reason, Mr. Mugalian comes in with a Bill, you know, trying to correct something that was done on purpose, but without really, truly, explaining the fact that Representative Bluthardt amended this Section of the Law last year or two years ago that allowed that there no longer be elected Representative Committeemen in your Districts. Now, the Representative Committee is made up of your County Chairmen, your Township Committeemen or your Ward Committeemen in the various Representative Districts, and they now will have the opportunity to certify whether two or three candidates will be the . . . ah . . . will be nominated by either Party and whether or not they meet, I don't think there's any great consequence. I just think that this kind of Bill just clutters up your Election Laws, which God knows they're cluttered up enough, and I think that if the Ward Committeemen or if the County Chairmen or the Township Committeemen of this State of either Political Party decide not to meet, that they know full well that the rationale behind not meeting will mandate three nominations is clear. I . . . I think there's enough integrity. I think there's

intelligence that we could trust the Ward Committeemen, the Township Committeemen, the County Chairmen of both Political Parties to know full well what they are doing if they refuse to meet to certify whether two or three candidates of their Party would be nominated. I think that without saying any further, I resent the fact that a Representative is using his District to try and back some candidate that was overwhelmingly defeated in the last Election in his outspoken opposition to the Laws of Illinois. I think that Representative Bluthardt's Bill that amended the Election Code did properly, I think, well enough should be left alone in allowing the County Chairmen and the Committeemen to decide whether or not they want to meet, and there's no penalty if they don't want to meet. I think that it should be left alone."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "This is, indeed, an interesting Bill. Ah . . . I'm sure that it is initiated, I'm sure that the . . . ah . . . initial reason that it . . . ah . . . came to mind was because our Democratic opponent . . . ah . . . Clarence Ronald Stroupe of Huntley . . . ah . . . thought he lost an Election last fall because there was a third Democratic Candidate on the ballot. This candidate was a write-in Candidate, who, I think, recieved 33 votes, I . . . not too many votes, but she became certified and was put on the ballot. Now, it so happens that Mr. Stroupe was a business partner of Democratic Township Committeeman, Lynn Williams, and an admirer of Representative Mugalian, as am I. Ah . . . I think that . . . ah . . . at least I trust that the Press that is covering this Bill will note that Representative . . . that that candidate Stroupe would have lost the Election whether there had been two candidates or three candidates on the ballot. Nevertheless, I think its a pretty good idea . . . ah . . . I don't think that . . . ah . . . the second

Democratic candidate in my District should be given a false campaign, if she'd have campaigned on. I got so sick and tired of hearing him say, 'Tom, it . . . put up a shield candidate', that, you know, we never got down to the issues. Now, when Re . . . when candidate <sup>Stroupe</sup> Stroupe who was a village Trustee of the Village of Huntley for the time being, . . . ah . . . is going to be the only elected official in McHenry County that comes out strongly in favor of the Regional Transit Authority Referendum prim . . . prior to the . . . ah . . . Primary Election on the hopes that there'll be enough people in favor of the Regional Transit Authority that the supporters of Governor Walker in the County of McHenry in the 33rd District will rise up in support of him. I think he deserves to come in third place or second place, all in his own, I don't think he should be given a false, even fourth place, fifth place, sixth place; he should be allowed to run . . . ah . . . if he wants to run and lose, as I'm sure he will if he runs again. Ah . . . But I still think its a good Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "For what . . . the gentleman from Will, Mr. Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this Bill which went through the House Elections Committee and came out with a, a very substantial vote in support of it. I think we have to take a look at the emphasis of this Bill. There is nothing in this Bill that will prohibit a Nominating or a Representative Committee from saying that three people will run. What it says, is if they fail to meet, there will automatically be two, rather than three. Now, let's take a look at what one of the opponents has said. He said that the Representative Committee wanted to run three, so they just failed to meet. Well, it seems to me that if that's the case and they want three to run, they ought to take the responsibility for that decision. In most of the Districts

of this State, there are two people who are running because the Representative Committee says that's how many are going to run. That is the tradition, and I think that all this Bill is doing is putting into Law that tradition; and I would like to remind this House that there was some discussion in Committee . . . ah . . . with Members of this Body, who were in the Constitutional Convention and said that this is really what the Members of the Constitutional Convention had in mind. I don't think we ought to be deterred from putting into Statute what really is the intent and the tradi . . . tradition of this State; and I would urge a "yes" vote on this Legislation."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook to close, Mr. Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, I . . . I would like to take one minute to close because both my learned colleagues from McHenry County, they, seem to . . . ah . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. . . . Mr. Mugalian; what purpose did the gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell, arise?"

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker, I had wanted to make comment on this and . . . ah . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "We didn't want to overlook you, I'm sorry, go ahead."

Waddell: ". . . I had my button on. Ah . . . To bring out the other side of this, I think that also there is no way you're going to prohibit somebody from running. They can run as an Independent if they want, so on and so forth. But what this Bill really does, is it precludes the power of the Nominating Committee regardless of which pow . . . ah . . . which Party. What you have a . . . an Independent who wants to attach himself, either to the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, what you're saying is, he's going to use the machinery, he's going to use your Party, and he going to go along on this trip; and you, in turn, because of the action, here, are going to determine whether you're going to

have to take him or whether you don't. On the other hand, your Nominating Committee on the Local level that knows whether this man is qualified or whether he is not qualified, you're preempting their power by such an action, and I don't think that that's right; I, for one, would say "no".

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian, to close."

Mugalian: "Ah . . . May I have . . . may I have some order, Mr. Speaker? I . . . I believe that this Bill effects all of us; and all this Bill does is permit this Legislature to write the Law, rather than the Election Board; and all it says is that they are to file the Resolution on time so inadvertence would not cause an unexpected result. It in no way forecloses a Party from running three candidates in their District; and I think that none of us would like to be surprised by the mechanical or other failure of our Committee to make this determination. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 232 pass? All in favor will signify by voting "aye", those oppose by voting "no". Have all voted who wish? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian, to explain his vote."

Mugalian: "Ah . . . I apologize for not . . . making the purpose of this Bill clear. Ah . . . It received the hearing in Elections Committee and was unanimously passed, 15 to nothing; and there's really in a sense a self-interest Bill. It takes the lottery out of our re-election possibilities and requires a Representative Committee to file a Resolution if there are to be three, which is the one out of a million situations; and I for one, and I think that most of you, would not want to suddenly be faced with either two running mates, where it isn't normal, or to have your opposition Party have three candidates. It just puts a factor of uncertainty, and the point is that if there are to be three,

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it should be done knowingly and it can be done very simply. Apparently, in the last . . . ah . . . for as long as the mind of . . . memory of man remembers there've always been two candidates from each major Party, except last year in one case there were three, and that happened only because, for some reason, the Representative Committee neglected to file a Resolution on time. I would hate to be nervously awaiting the filing date . . . ah . . . to find out whether there were going to be three on . . . on the Democratic side or three on the Republican side. So I hope that's made it clear."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Pierce, to explain his vote."

Pierce: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I'm going to support this Bill . . . ah . . . for this reason. If either Party wants to run three candidates, all he'd have to do is file a Resolution and say that they're running three candidates. If they want to run two candidates, they file a Resolution to say they want to run two candidates for State Representative. But what this Bill is aimed at . . . ah . . . sometimes your Representative Committeemen or Legislative Committeemen, as they may be called today, are busy or out of town, its the end of November, Thanksgiving season when they file. They may neglect to file the Resolution. What this Bill says, if they neglect to file a Resolution then the Party runs two, which is a normal number that the Party's run throughout the State of Illinois. If they want to run three, they got the perfect right to run three by filing a Resolution . . . ah . . . a timely Resolution to run three candidates. This is a clean-up . . . ah . . . Bill. What it does is make it clear that should the Representative Committee or Legislative Committee, as it is now called, neglect to file a Resolution, the Party will run two candidates in the District. I think its a good Bill and I intend

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to support it."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I can't help but believe that some of the Members don't understand what this Bill would do. Back before the new Constitution, of course, there was a practice of many . . . ah . . . in many Districts to run . . . ah . . . only one candidate if you were in the Minority Party. The new Constitution provides that you have to run at least two, it does not preclude your : running three and the Statute sets up the machine if you're running three; but I don't . . . I agree with the Sponsor that . . . ah . . . once the "dye" is cast you don't want to wake up and find you have three per . . . people in your Party or three in the opposite Party when the Committee should have taken care of this in the first instance. I did . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there are 78 "ayes", 9 "nos", 54 voting "present"; and this Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed . . . or, hereby, declared failed . . . lost. On the Calendar appears House Bill 233."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 233, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo."

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the same Bill that was on Second Reading this week . . . ah . . . we put on the Committee Amendment an appropriation that passed out of Appropriations with a 10 to 2 favorable vote. It provides for an \$850,000 appropriation in its amended form for S.I.U. for the completion of their educational T.V. facilities. I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."



Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman wish to close?"

Calvo: "No, Roll Call."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . would the . . . ah . . . Sponsor yield to a question or two?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Barnes: "Yes, . . . ah . . . Mr. Sponsor, on this particular Bill that your requesting here for this . . . ah . . . establishment of television facilities at Edwardsville Campus. Are you aware or have there been in any discussion to include this particular kind of program into an overall comprehensive program for the State as a whole."

Calvo: "Absolutely yes . . . ah . . . we have now facilities in part of Southern Illinois, this would be part of the state-wide, comprehensive program. It would be necessary to have singlized, educational T.V. in this area. Ah . . . What you say isn't quite correct in your question in which you indicate that this is for facilities for that . . . ah . . . Edwardsville campus. This is for the completion of the facilities that are already there. Ah . . . The facilities are all there except the tower and the transmitting . . . ah . . . transmitting building, and . . . ah . . . for this reason, we feel that it should proceed with it now, instead of . . . ah . . . waiting until sometime in the future when the cost will double."

Barnes: "Well, in this general area of the State, is there, and I believe that I'm correct when I surmise that this is for educational T.V., . . . ah . . . in this general area of the State, is there another educational T.V. station, presently, operating that will probably be covering the same kind of programming that would be involved in this particular facility?"

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Calvo: "No, sir, in fact there are not. There is, presently, an educational television station in the City of St. Louis, which would cover a small portion of the broadcast signal that would be covered by this transmitting facility. Ah . . . However, there is no available programming for any of the schools. We had a meeting, the people from my area, with the Elementary and Secondary Superintendents of Madison County last night. They're very much in support of this Bill because they would like to have some educational television available for use in their classrooms. They cannot get that now because of the fact that the present station in Missouri conducts very little classroom closed-circuit T.V., and what they do conduct is only for Missouri programs."

Barnes: "Well, . . . ah . . . one additional question . . . ah . . . to this. This, as I understand it, is initial funding for capital investment for these kinds of facilities. Now, with that kind of facility, what, if any, will be the cost of the operation of such a facility yearly, hereafter, if we are to approve this kind of . . . of appropriation for a capital investment at this Institution?"

Calvo: "Well, Representative Barnes, I know you were served on the Committee, were one of the two dissenting votes and heard the testimony of the witnesses. Ah . . . There was a load . . . a leading question asked the witness, if he felt the cost would be approximately \$200,000 a year for the operation, he said it probably would be, however, most of that is already being spent in that. The present studios are completely manned and used for closed-circuit television for educational and training purposes of the students in the mass-communications program at that University."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, could I address the Bill just briefly, just for a moment?"

Speaker Bradley: "Proceed."

Barnes: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I think that . . . ah . . . in addressing yourself to this particular piece of Legislation, I think you should be keenly aware that if you vote for this partic . . . particular piece of Legislation in the form that it is in, you will not only be voting for the initial cost that's involved here, which is about 100 . . . \$850,000 as is being presented to us, but the fact that the people that presented this to the Appropriations II Committee admitted that the cost of operating this facility would be approximately . . . approximately a quarter of a million dollars a year. So you're talking about not only the \$850,000 initial investment but you're talking about approximately \$225,000 yearly operating expense for this kind of operation at this one particular Institution in the State. I think that we are setting a precedence here that we may reap some negative harvest of later on. We have many Institutions of higher learning here and if we are to spend and to expend money for a special project of this type for one particular Institution, there are others that can come along for the same kinds of program, and I think that if we do that, we should at least and think in that regards that there will be others asking for the same kind. I think the precedence here is not the kind of thing we should do. I think if this program is initiated, it should be did by the Board of Higher Education under a more comprehensive plan and lastly, I think you should realize and understand that these funds are coming out of the General Revenue fund, so this is again money that's heaped upon us that in the final result may cause a tax increase."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we might have a little order, please. I wonder if we might have a little order,

please. Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, its with reluctance that I rise to oppose the Bill, since it had involved the University that is not in my District. But Representative Barnes has pointed out to this General Assembly, although, I'm not too certain too many Members were listening, one of the real problems with this Bill. Now, let me give you a little background. This came through the Higher Education Committee a couple of years ago and it went down to resounding defeat. It passed this year and I don't know why. The Higher Board of Education has and is in the process of creating a master plan for state-wide, educational television in the State of Illinois."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Hirschfeld, if you'll wait just a minute, we'll try to get you some order. Could we have some order, please, so the gentleman can be heard."

Hirschfeld: "We're talking, thank you, Mr. Speaker, we're talking about \$850,000, but we're talking about a lot more than that because as soon as this Bill passed out of the Committee, Representative McGrew, as is his right, of course, introduced a Bill, House Bill 767, which appropriates another \$1,500,000 for the same facility at Western Illinois University and I'm . . . I would suspect, Ladies and Gentlemen, that we'll have a Bill coming in for Eastern and we'll have a Bill coming in for the Junior Colleges and everything else. All in direct violation to the plan of the Board of Higher Education. Now, Southern Illinois University's testimony was, you should not penalize us because we've shown great foresight in going ahead with our program. Well, I remember sitting on the Higher Education five years ago when the President of Southern Illinois University came in for the Higher Education Committee and he asked for an appropriation for books for the Political Science Department, and the following year he came in and he asked for an

appropriation for books for the . . . for the Economy Department . . . Economics Department, and what they went out and purchased was Law books, and the third year they came in asked for a Law Library in order to put the Law books in it."

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Madison arise, Mr. Calvo?"

Calvo: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker, I don't mind the gentleman talking to the Bill, but when he gets into something that a departed precedence of S.I.U. did five or six years ago on another subject matter and starts talking about Law Schools that haven't got anything to do with this Bill, and I move to . . . that he confine his remarks to the subject matter of this Legislation."

Speaker Bradley: "The point is well taken, would you, please, confine your remarks to the House Bill 215."

Hirschfeld: "I apologize, Mr. Speaker, but being a Lawyer, I always think that precedence has some value. Now, another point to be remembered is this, the only reason Southern needs this money right now is to preserve an educational channel that they have currently preserved for this particular educational television station, but the Federal Communications Commission will not take away an educational channel just "willy-nilly". In fact, that's the last channel they'll ever pull, and the simple fact of the matter is, that Southern Illinois University may not need the channel as low on the spectrum as the one they have. It is . . . it well may be, for example, that Sangamon State will get the television station, there will be an overlap, and so why do we need more than one educational television area in the same area of the State of Illinois? Its totally unnecessary. We're inviting complete duplication, witness: the other Bill that's already been put in. I have great respect for the Sponsor of this Bill. I know

he is dedicated to getting it passed, but we're coming up with a unified program in the State of Illinois very shortly. This particular location may not fit in that program and I would suggest that we beat this Bill until we see what the total State program looks like to avoid the tremendous duplication of funds. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the last sp . . . the last Speaker on this particular Legislation. Its always nice to hear from someone who can put an "astro-turf" down on their particular university."

Hirschfeld: "I did not mention his name in debate as he did mine, Mr. Speaker, he was in violation of the Rules, not myself."

McGrew: "Second point, I would like to point out that we have gone through many, many studies; we have gone through much preparation before either S.I.U. or W.I.U. put in appropriations for their educational televisions stations. I have been meeting in conjunc . . . very much in conjunction with the Board of Governors . . . ah . . . Representative Chapman and myself have been considering Legislation that will call for the state-wide survey that Representative Hirschfeld is considering. The Board of Governors even considered . . . even conceives that we have done the preparation, they've concede we have had four studies. The first one being in 1963. Its time for action, its time for construction; I move that we adopt House Bill 223 and I thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The lady from Madison, Mrs. Stiehl."

Steele: "Yes, Everett Steele. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as Mr. McGrew has just pointed out, I think very well, there has been studies going on for the past ten years regarding these items of television. The campus there at S.I.U., Edwardsville,

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for which this Bill is asking, merely, a tower to complete the facility which is one of the finest communication facilities in the State of Illinois. Ah . . . These people . . . these students are being deprived of high quality communication/education for the lack of practical television experience. The studios are in place, they've been waiting for over ten years while these studies have been going on. There is going sometime in the near future, there is going to be a state-side network supposedly of television channels, but I think every, educational expert that has witnessed this Bill through the Appropriations and through the ch . . . Education Committee agrees that this facility at S.I.U. will be an intregal part of such a nat . . . a state-wide network; and so I say that it . . . to the benefit to the student, to the benefit of the taxpayers, for each delay, each delay of these studies, year by year, only costs the taxpayers more and more money. I think its much needed, I think its needed now and I think it should be supported in a bi-partisan matter. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Steele, the Chair appologizes, I thought Celeste was . . . had her light on. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "As a Representative from Chicago, I know nothing about Southern Illinois or Higher Education, I move the previous question on this barrel of pork."

Speaker Bradley: "The previous question has been moved, all in favor will say "aye", those opposed will say "no"; the "ayes" have it. The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo, to close."

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'll be as brief as possible, knowing we got a lot of Legislation we'd like to get finished today, but I would only remind the Representative who spoke about this Bill going down to resounding defeat in the Higher Education Committee

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two years ago that that is not correct. The Bill was placed with another Bill in a Interim Study Committee and came out of the Committee at such a time, successfully by the way, that it could not go through the Legislative process and, therefore, was Tabled without being considered. The fact of the matter is that this particular area has over two-million people involved that are entitled to educational television. Its the second largest area in the State of Illinois . . . ah . . . and does not have any Illinois Educational Television now, does not have educational television for use in the elementary and secondary schools. These youngsters are entitled to educational television. We have a facility there. As Mr. Steele so aptly pointed out, we're unable to give the mass-communication students at the university the practical experience. They will not . . . they will not accept them at the educational television station in St. Louis to get that practical experience. In all the years . . . in the many years that we've had this facility, since 1956, they've accepted one student over there for one short, closed-circuit presentation. Now, we have . . . we need this, the people need it, the school children need it and I don't know, when we talk about state-wide planning, the Board of Education admits the Higher Board, and they admitted it in Committee that this would be an area that would have to be served. That the only real place to serve it was from the places transmitting tower is to be constructed, and I would remind the Ladies and Gentlemen of the House that the people taking cracks at this Bill have a television station and the area that that station serves could be served very well by Sangamon State University, but they don't consider that they've had their station for a number of years and say, 'Well, we shouldn't have anymore, we've got ours'. I



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don't think that's very fair, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House; and when they talk about coming up with a unified program, they've had four studies conducted, I would like to remind the Members of the House that there was a volunteer witness that came to these hearings, who I didn't even know was in existence, that had been working on this program in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for many years. He pointed out they had made four studies and every study came to the same conclusion, that there should be and must be on a state-wide program a transmitting facility at this location. I ask for your favorable support."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 233 pass? All those in favor will signify by voting "aye", those oppose by voting "no". Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters, to explain his vote."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as a member of the Appropriations Committee we heard this particular Bill, which is being presented by Representative Calvo, in the arguments presented before that Committee there's absolutely no doubt that the Board of Higher Education in the studies it has made year after year after year after year has determined that in fact the Edwardsville area should be serviced by this kind of facility. It did come out in the questioning that as opposed . . . as opposed to financing this facility in Southern Illinois, the Board of Higher Education has determined that it is probably of higher priority interest to carry on some negotiations to establish another educational T.V. system within the City of Chicago. Now, we got four channels in Chicago, three of them Network Channel 9, Channel 26, 32 and 44, and I don't know why we need another channel . . . educational channel, financed by the State up in our area, when we have probably one of the finest in the Country, Channel 11.

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All the studies do indicate that this facility is needed in Southern Illinois and I urge your full and complete support of this measure . . . ah . . . before us now.

Thank you very much."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, very briefly, I . . . I don't want to try and to deny Southern Illinois a television station and I realize it looks bad, Representative, that we've got one at the University of Illinois, but we didn't get it in this method. I hope Southern gets it under the Master Plan and I . . . you're going to pass your Bill. I would like to point to the distinguished gentleman from Henry, however, I did not introduce the Bill for "astro turf" to the University of Illinois football team, and I don't intend to introduce such a Bill until they get a football team."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this . . . on . . . Marovitz "aye" . . . on this question there are 117 "ayes", 20 "nos", 12 having voted "present". This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. As it . . . has been the custom this morning by the Chair in advising the Members how many Bills we have addressed ourselves to in the past hour. We've addressed ourselves to six. On Third Reading appears House Bill 223."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 223, . . . ah . . . a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Horse Racing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook for what purpose do you arise, Mr. Yourell . . ."

Unknown: "This is Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . a point of quasi personal privilege for all the Members of the Body."

Speaker Bradley: "State your point."

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Ewell: "Ah . . . The point is that down in the Reference Bureau they are working one hour ago on Number 4,885, it seems that that many requests have been put in for Bills that may be either House or Senate Bills. It also occurred from a little mathematics in the Ref . . . Reference Bureau Department that there are only 81 days left until July the 1st, and at that rate, we're going to have to handle 61 and 2/3's Bills per day, seven days a week in order to get out. I should like to point out that as one other bit of information that we have been in session now 40 days as evidenced by the Calendar, 11 of which were Perfunctory, and in 29 days we have passed out 93 House Bills, 10 Senate Bills and 4 on Postpone Consideration. It appears that we have an average of under 4 Bills per day, and Mr. Speaker, I suggest that this is, indeed, far from the necessary 66 and 2/3's or . . . don't want to get this incorrect . . . 61 and 2/3's a day average, which we will have to attain if we expect to be out here by July the 1st. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Your point's well taken and the Chair is attempting to move as rapidly as the Body will let us. House Bill 223. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kane, Mr. Waddell, arise?"

Waddell: "I arise to a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Bradley: "State your point."

Waddell: "My point was that as the Sponsor of the "astro turf" Bill, I can only say that the gentleman from Champaign, that he should have had "astro turf" there a long time ago, and they would have done better."

Speaker Bradley: "House Bill 223 . . ."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "I read it already."

Speaker Bradley: ". . . has been read a third time and the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Bill sponsored by Representative

Klosak and I. It permits Municipalities to tax and I think the . . . ah . . . synopsis does it very well, it amends the Hourse Racing Act and the Harness Racing Act. It removes the prohibition on taxation of racing by certain units of Local Government."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman wish to close? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . I'd like to ask the Sponsor a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he'll yield."

Mahar: "Does this apply to "Non-Home Rule Municipalities"?"

Shea: "It applies to every Municipality in the State."

Mahar: "Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Wish to . . . wish to close, Mr. Shea?"

Shea: "Ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 223 pass?"

The . . . all in favor will signify by voting "aye", those oppose by voting "no". Have all voted who wish? Polk (?) on "aye". Clerk will take the Record. On this question there are 106 "ayes", 17 "nos", 22 having voted "present". This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell, arise?"

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I arise to help the situation . . . ah . . . outlined by Representative Ewell and ask Leave to Table House Joint Resolution 35."

Speaker Bradley: "Does the gentleman have Leave? Leave has been granted, yours shall be Tabled. On Third Reading appears House Bill 251."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 251, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code of '61. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson."

Rayson: "I would ask for Leave of the House to . . . ah . . . to take take this Bill to Second Reading for the purpose of an

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Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman have Leave? Return it to  
Second Reading."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "You got the Amendment?"

Rayson: "Ah . . ."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "Amendment Number Two, Rayson, amends House  
Bill 251, page two, by inserting after the line four the  
following and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson, to ex-  
plain the Amendment."

Rayson: "The Amendment is to put back on what was taken off  
to satisfy and delay some of the apprehensions of some of  
the Members with regard to public accommodations in sex,  
and it suggests that . . . ah . . . since rest rooms are  
a public accommodation, there certainly would be no vio-  
lation of the Act if there are separate rest rooms. I  
move the adoption of Amendment Number Two."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment  
Number Two to House Bill 251. The gentleman from Will,  
Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I have a question or two of the gentleman if  
he would yield on the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

Leinenweber: "Ah . . . Representative Rayson, does this remove  
rest rooms from the Act?"

Rayson: "No."

Leinenweber: "What does it do?"

Rayson: "It just makes it plainer what is the Law and that is  
that . . . ah . . . if there's not going to be discrimina-  
tion as to sex as to public accommodations . . . ah . . .  
rest rooms being a public accommodation by Law it just says  
its not a violation of the Act as separate facilities."

Leinenweber: "In other words . . . ah . . . this would not pro-  
hibit . . . ah . . . white only rest rooms, or would it?"

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I mean does that change that aspect so that its . . . its for all discrimination or just for sex?"

Rayson: "It says just for sex."

Leinenweber: "All right."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment Number Two to House Bill 251. All those in favor say "aye", those oppose say "no"; the "ayes" have it. Third Reading. House Bill 271."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 271, a Bill for an Act requiring hospitals to render emergency hospital services to rape victims and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 271 creates the Rape Victims Emergency Treatment Act and requires hospitals to furnish emergency hospital service to rape victims. I . . . I must say that this is an agreed Bill. Ah . . . We worked on it for a long period of time. Ah . . . It's agreed to by the Department of Public Health and it's also agreed to by the Hospital Association, and I would just request a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Bradley: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman wish to close?"

Jaffe: "Just . . . just a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Bradley: "O.K., the question is, shall House Bill 271 pass? All in favor will signify by voting "aye", those oppose by voting "no". Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there are 137 "ayes", no "nos", 3 voting "present". This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. House Bill 273."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 273, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."

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Jaffe: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this makes certain changes in the Rape Statutes. Ah . . . I have to tell you that the Amendment is now really the Bill, and essentially what the Amendment does, and we adopted that earlier this week, is that it restores the existing definition of rape with the following changes, it broadens necessary conditions of rape to include threat of force in addition to force, . . . ah . . . it updates . . . ah . . . some language indicating conditions under which a female cannot give consent, and, also, I think most importantly what it does, is it makes two classes of rape. At the present time, we only have one class of rape and its a Class One Felony. Ah . . . Under this Bill we would have two classes of rape, rape and then we would have aggravated rape. Ah . . . Simple Rape would be a Class Two Felony, Aggravated Rape would be a Class One Felony, and that would occur when the accused is armed or whether he inflicts bodily harm upon the person or when . . . ah . . . commits it in conjunction with another felony where he conceals his identity or when the victim is under fourteen years of age. Ah . . . In addition, we also establish a two-chair definition of devious sexual assault also making it a Class One and Class Two Felony depending on whether or not there's aggravation."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a request of the Sponsor on this Bill at this time. The House is just starting to roll out Bills in good fashion and I think if we get into this one, we're going to tie ourselves up for quite a while because it does make substantial changes in the Criminal Code. Now, the die date of this Bill was May 8, I think we would have ample time, maybe its . . . ah . . . maybe next week or tomorrow to get into this Bill if the Sponsor would mind taking it out of the Record. I think it'll

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expedite the passage of Bills for today."

Speaker Bradley: "The . . . the gentleman wish to respond?"

Jaffe: "Well . . . ah . . . Mr. Speaker, you know, I think its gonna' take a certain amount of time regardless of whether or not we do it today or not . . . whether or not we've got . . . do it . . . ah . . . next week. I would have no objection if that was the will of the House, but we're going to have to spend the same amount of time on it. I would just as soon move with it if we could and get it out of the way if we possibly could, but if . . . if there's objections to it . . . if the people in this House feel we ought to put it off for another time, I'm willing to do that."

Speaker Bradley: "Let's . . . let's take it out of the Record then for today."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, if I can sense the feeling of the House, I . . . I think they want to go with it. So we might as well go with it and vote it up with the House."

Speaker Bradley: "The lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, point of information and order. Did I hear one of the prior Speakers say this Bill does not expire until May 8th, because my Digest says that this Bill was assigned to Committee on the 19th of February, which would give 9 plus 31 is 40 and it would expire this week, if it weren't heard today."

Speaker Bradley: "Its on my Calendar it will expire 5/8." The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I think that . . . ah . . . we can stand here all day and debate by what I've seen in the past whether or not we're going to hear this Bill and spend almost as much time making a decision on that as we will listening to the Bill; I think we should go ahead and hear it if its on the schedule."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."



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Houlihan: "Are we going with the Bill then, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Bradley: "We're on House Bill 273 on Third Reading."

Houlihan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to speak in opposition to this Bill and this particular Bill redefines the crime of rape. It . . . ah . . . is a substantial change in the Criminal Law of this State. All of the conduct which is to be prohibited under the charge of this Bill is, presently, prohibited in the existing Criminal Code of this State, either as rape, as devious sexual assault or as aggravated battery. In my opinion, as a Member of the Committee, which heard this Bill and all of the related Bills . . . ah . . . from the Rape Study Commission, there is no real necessity for this Bill, whatever, it will lead to great confusion. The problems with rape prosecutions do not center upon the fact of the definition of rape. The concept as defined is a well known one in the Criminal Law. It is well known to prosecutors, to defense attorneys, to police officers and to judges. I find no justification for the further thing this Bill does, which is to change the penalty provision from rape and to create two separate classes of rape. This is a very important Bill in the sense that it will have a very dramatic effect as far as what the definition of rape has been for many, many years in the Criminal Statutes of this State. I think that the Bill is ill-advised. It goes beyond really what the legitimate inquiry of the Rape Study Committee was and I would ask that the Members to vote "no" on this Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "On the . . . ah . . . point of order on Mrs. Geo-Karis' question, I believe you were . . . might have been confused on the 45-day in Committee and 30 days after it comes out of the Committee. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck."

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

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I will be as brief as possible and I'll be as serious as I possibly can in regard to this Bill. Representative Houlihan, eloquently and very, very quite properly, explained the problem with this Bill. We, presently, have a Rape Statute, which was developed by the Uniform Commissioners and its a part of the Uniform Criminal Code of Corrections, that took years in drafting. It does, indeed, by the general language of that Statute cover almost every instant that this Bill, itself, would cover. What this Bill has also done is classify rapes into two areas. One, we would define as simple rape and one which we would define as aggravated rape. A simple rape, now, is . . . ah . . . has a lesser sentence than the present Statute does, if you're convicted of it. You get into the area of aggravated rape the way the Bill is presented if you conceal your identity and you rape someone you suddenly are found guilty. You get a tougher sentence than if you introduced yourself and the victim knew your name and it . . . ah . . . it really is schizophrenic the way this Bill is drafted. It is very unnecessary, I think we should not be making social changes by changes in the Criminal Law, which are being handled by prosecutors, which are known by prosecutors, which are understood by police officers when they make their arrests; and if we're going to make social changes by doing it to the Criminal Law, we are making very, very serious precedential problems for any future social changes. The Criminal Law is quite clear in this in this area. The Case Law developed around that Criminal Law is quite clear in this area, and do not, do not make the mistake of passing this bill for a social change by amending the Criminal Statute, which is quite sufficient to handle the prosecutions today, thank you."

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

Geo-Karis: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am, rather, appalled, absolutely appalled by the over-simplification of the present Rape Laws that we have on the Books. I'm, rather, shocked because the prior Speaker is a very astute attorney. Well, I am speaking as a prosecutor . . . and a past prosecutor and a past defense lawyer in cases like these, and I can tell you that this Bill is a very necessary Bill, because I can envision to one of the cases I had of a 6 foot 4 bruiser, 240 pounds, against a young woman about 100 pounds and being intimidated by his sheer size of force. That's rape case number one. However, in the second type of case that this Bill attempts to delineate, I can also envision a case I had, where a fellow with a knife put at this young woman's throat underneath an elevator station, intimidated her so badly that she completely lost her . . . her equilibrium to even resist. Now, its high time we stopped "mollycoddling" the defendants. For Heaven's sakes, what are we, men, women, or mice. Let's take our choice. These Bills are necessary, they were evolved after days of . . . of soul-searching and research and hearings, and there isn't one Member of that Rape Study Committee who's not intelligent enough to realize the need for this type of Bill. I urge you to stop "mollycoddling" the defendants. We have been victimizing the victims too long and I speak as an attorney of many years experience, and I speak in support of this Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, not only did I sit on that Committee, but a year ago I introduced the original Legislation to try and protect the victims of rape, and it was based on the California Law and its been passed out now by a Committee and will be on the House Floor shortly. But let me tell

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you what the problem with this Bill is. Every . . . Every-  
body knows how rape is defined in the State of Illinois  
because we've got a Uniform Criminal Code. We've fought  
for almost a century to get a Uniform Criminal Code so  
everyone would understand the charge to which they had  
to face, and rape, quite simply, requires penetration by  
a woman . . . by a man of a woman. Its that simple. Now,  
this Bill, if you read the definition of rape, would pre-  
vent . . . would permit . . . ah . . . people to be charged  
because of a fact that a woman can rape a man under this  
Bill. It permits rape in the case of . . . of introduction  
of a digit or some other object, and it goes far, far beyond  
any definition of rape that is in any state; except one,  
which I find to be totally unworkable, and far, far beyond  
the English Common Law definition of rape, which has existed  
in the Country since 1619 and in England long before that.  
I, personally, think that 99 per cent of the rapists are  
guilty, and they should be put away, but this Bill doesn't  
have anything to do, whatsoever, with finding a person  
guilty of rape. It defines the Statute, and what they've  
really done is they have emasculated the devious-sexual  
assault part of our Statute, which is where these provisions  
ought to be under and where they're already covered and  
they're now saying that devious-sexual assault is also rape,  
and the devious-sexual assault part of the Statute has  
nothing left in it, whatsoever. Now, we've got adequate  
Laws that take care of these perverts, who go around at-  
tacking people with instruments or digits or women that  
might attack men, that can come under . . . I realize some  
of the Members took . . . ah . . . heart at that, but it  
happens to be in the Bill . . . we've got the devious-  
sexual conduct part of the Statute to take care of this.  
The Rape Study Commission has done an admirable job and  
there wasn't a single member of that Committee as I remember

it that did not support their report, except for this Bill; and we, strongly, suggested to the Sponsor of the Bill that he not tamper with the definition of rape that is under a Uniform Code; and I would suggest to the Sponsor he take this Bill out of the Record and put it back in the form that everybody can understand and then we'll pass it out of this House and send it over to the Senate.

If he will not do that, I suggest a resounding "no" vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook to close."

Jaffe: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, let me say to Representative Hirschfeld that while he gave an eloquent speech, he did not talk about the Bill, because you're talking about the Bill as it was originally introduced. In my . . . in my statement that I made originally, I told you that that Bill has been amended and if you will look at the Amendment, the Amendment does everything that you say that it actually should do, Representative Hirschfeld. So I think you're talking about the original Bill and not as its amended. Now, let us talk about . . . ah . . . the other . . . ah . . . items that were levied over here. First of all, let me say to you about the prosecutors of this State. The prosecutors of this State want this Bill. This Bill was drafted by State's Attorney's Offices throughout the entire State and they helped the Committee go along and draft this particular Bill. Ah . . . The State's Attorney's Offices want it, the victims want it . . . ah . . . I think everybody wants this particular Bill; I think there's a lot of confusion about it, but if you'll read the Amendment to the Bill, I think we'll get an overwhelming vote and I would urge an "aye" vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 273 pass? All in favor will signify by voting "aye", those oppose by voting "no". The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fleck, to explain his vote. Have all those voted who wish? Have

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all voted who wish? Brinkmeier "aye". Capparelli "aye".  
The Clerk will take . . . I'm . . . the Clerk will take  
the Record. For what purpose does the lady from Champaign,  
Mrs. Satterthwaite, arise?"

Satterthwaite: "I cannot find a copy of the Amendment and I  
don't know whether I want to support the Bill or not."

Speaker Bradley: "That point has been brought up too late,  
the . . . on this question there are 100 "ayes", 35 "nos",  
32 . . . or 11 voting "present". The gentleman from Cook,  
Mr. Fleck."

Fleck: "Ah . . . is there Amendments on our desks, I don't  
have a copy of the Amendment, myself, and Mrs. Satterthwaite  
doesn't either. Now, if this is true, the Amendment, I  
know is the Bill and I think that's why it more important  
we have the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative from Cook, Mr. Barnes, what  
point do you . . . or what purpose . . . for what pur-  
pose do you arise?"

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, I think I "raise"  
on a . . . on a point of procedure here. I believe this  
Bill is on Third Reading and we are voting on it on Third  
Reading. The Amendment was adopted on Second Reading  
and the question of whether or not the Amendment would be  
on your desks on Third Reading is a moot question. It  
could have been thrown away by this time. The . . . the  
Amendment was on the desks and was adopted on Second  
Reading and whether or not it would be there now is,  
simply, moot ."

Speaker Bradley: "The Clerk informs me that the Amendment has  
been distributed and on the desks on the 8th. The gentle-  
man from Cook, Mr. Duff, for what purpose do you arise?"

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I have, I think a very complete  
Bill Book, the page makes an extra effort to keep every  
Amendment in it. This Amendment . . . ah . . . struck the

Bill from the Enacting Clause and the Amendment isn't in my Book, and I think there are two important things in this Amendment . . . ah . . . before you announce this Roll Call in the result of the vote; there are some very ambiguous and unclear things and a hand copy of the Amendment, which was just given to me, . . . ah . . . which are very serious changes in the Rape Law, and in the definition of rape. This includes . . . ah . . . it changes the words that the Sponsor put in about general order . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Duff, you're speaking to the Amendment, now, you're out of . . . we'll have to rule you out of order. On this question there are 131 "ayes", 38 "nos". This Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared passed. Representative Walsh, for what purpose do you arise?"

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, there was a point of order raised on this Bill as to whether or not the Amendments were in the Book. Now, there are several people who are unable to find them. The fact that the Clerk says that they were distributed really isn't satisfactory. We have to go further than that and see if the Pages did their jobs and had them put on the desks. I think we ought to find out from more Members because, apparently, this is a very serious question, whether we have the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Lake on a point of order, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, so this doesn't happen again, I would suggest . . . suggest to everybody on Third Reading after an Amendment has been adopted under a certain Rule 34B, 'no Amendment may be adopted unless . . . unless it has been reproduced and is on the Members desks'. Now, I think that that's the time that that inquiry ought to be made. The fact that an Amendment has

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been adopted I think a . . . it is clear that that . . .  
ah . . . rule has been lived up to. Otherwise, I think the  
issue comes up too late on Third Reading, but we're  
going to have this come up again if the Members persist.  
Ah . . . Whenever the Amendment is adopted that's the  
time to bring it up."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman's point is well taken and  
. . . ah . . . exactly right. The lady from Lake, Miss  
Geo-Karis, for what purpose do you arise?"

Geo-Karis: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of  
the House, the Amendments have been on my desk and here  
they are."

Speaker Bradley: "On . . . on the Order of Third Reading appears  
House Bill 290 . . . for what purpose does the gentleman  
from Vermilion, Mr. Campbell, arise?"

Campbell: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of  
the House, having voted on the prevailing side, I now  
move to reconsider the vote by which House Bill 273 passed.  
I don't have a copy of the Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I move that that motion lie on  
the Table."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman has moved to Table the motion  
to reconsider. We'll take a Roll Call vote on the motion.  
All those in favor of the motion shall vote "aye" and those  
opposed will vote "no". The motion is to Table the motion  
to reconsider. It takes 89 votes, pardon me, it takes a  
simple majority. The question is on the motion to Table.  
Have all voted who wish? Take the Record. On this question  
there are 91 "ayes", 49 "nos", none voting "present; and  
the motion to Table prevails. On Third Reading appears  
House Bill 291."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 291, a Bill for an Act to amend the  
Illinois Housing Development Act. Third Reading of the Bill."



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Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "Is that it?"

Speaker Bradley: "Take it out of the Record? House Bill 300.

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 300, a Bill for an Act to authorize Secretary of State to issue identification cards. Third Reading . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "Take it out of the Record. House Bill 301."

Mr. Fred Selcke: "House Bill 301, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this and the next two Bills are really of a package. They are Consumer Bills. The purpose of these Bills is when innocent purchasers purchase their real estate, they are made aware of all the liens on the property. Too often sidewalk assessments and other Municipal assessments are not located properly. This is so that all liens on property are recorded in one location in the County Recorder's office. Now, this has been amended so that it can say filed or recorded. It only costs \$1, it will insure that all liens in one location and that all innocent purchasers are made aware of all the judgments and liens against the property. I ask for your vote."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to raise a point, I notice that it was heard in Cities and Villages and was passed out of Committee by an 8 to 7 vote, which would indicate there must be some controversy with this Bill, so if there is controversy, I think it would be helpful for the House to know what it is before they vote on it. I'll make that in the form of a question to the Sponsor."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman to respond."

Londrigan: "I was not present when that Bill was heard and

some controversy did come up and it passed 8 to 7. But the two companion bills in the other committee passed unanimously and I think there was just confusion that at one point there was opposition to it, but we overcame the opposition from the recorders and the clerks and as far as I know the municipalities, Chicago and the county, have all proved it now. I know of no opposition, particularly to this Bill."

Leinenweber: "One more question, you say that the county recorders ah..... do not oppose the Bill?"

Londrigan: "Right. This one, of course, does not apply to them, but the next one does. I said it's really a package 301, 302 and 303, but all this does is provide that the municipalities file or record their assessments with the recorder of deeds or the county recorder.

Bradley: "We're not considering these altogether for the information of the Members. The gentleman.... Mr. Leinenweber, are you through. The gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in order to ah..... try to clarify some questions asked, I remember the Bill very well as it was presented in committee. There was considerable debate. I think the debate and controversy on the Bill surrounded the fact that it was additional costs of ah.... recording these, but I think the merit of the Bill to have ah..... at the realtors and other bodies disposal a central location to see assessments and liens against properties to protect the ah.... purchaser and the seller from any liabilities outweighed the disabilities of the Bill. I think it was a good bill to come out of Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman wish to close?"

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Londrigan: "The cost will only be now \$1.00. I know of no opposition. I ask for your support."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall.... have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 115 'yeas', no 'nays', no one voting 'present'. This Bill having received the constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 302."

Selcke: "House Bill 302. An Act to revise the law in relation to recorders. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "This is the second in a series of three to provide that the recorders shall record or file the liens and assessments from the municipalities and from the drainage districts and have an induct. It's a very simple Bill. The Recorders are not against it. I ask for your vote."

Speaker Bradley: "Any discussion? The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

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

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

McMaster: "Representative Londrigan, ah.... I think you have indicated that the Recorders are not in opposition to this, and I think you're right. I would like one point clarified. Does this allow a fee for the filing of these ah...."

Londrigan: "Yes, they can file or record. If they file, the fee is only \$1.00. If they record, it's so much a page."

McMaster: "Yes. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? If not, the gentleman may close. The question is on House Bill..... Shall House Bill 302 pass? All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 139 'ayes', no 'nays', none voting 'present'."

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This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 303."

Selcke: "House Bill 303. An Act to amend the Illinois Drainage Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, this provides that the drainage district shall file their ah.... assessments, file or record their assessments with the recorder of deeds. The same arguments apply as in the previous municipalities 301."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The question is shall House Bill 303 pass? All in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'." Have all voted who wished? On this question, there are 137 'ayes', no 'nays', one voting 'present'. This Bill having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 305."

Selcke: "House Bill 305. Caparelli. Amend the Revenue Act of 1939...."

Speaker Bradley: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Caparelli."

Caparelli: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, House Bill 305 relates to the Board of Tax Appeals of Cook County, in which we would make all of our records public. Under the Ogilvie Administration, we had a Public Records Law, but it specifically only spelled out that of the assessors office. This was spelled out for the Board of Tax Appeals making their records public. I would ask for an affirmative roll call."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates that he will."

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Catania: "Representative Caparelli, I noticed in the synopsis that it says copies of these public records may be purchased. What does the ah.... fees cover?"

Caparelli: "The fees cover the photostatic copy which is ah... thirty-five cents."

Catania: "Covers only the cost of reproduction?"

Caparelli: "Correct."

Catania: "Any how do you define a public record?"

Caparelli: "If you should come up to our office, we would make our records available to you upon request for thirty-five cents and photostat the record. That is all."

Catania: "Is that all the Records of the Board of Appeals."

Caparelli: "All the Records pertaining to the case involved."

Catania: "Which case involved?"

Caparelli: "We're talking about the Board of Tax Appeals. The case would only be involving tax assessments. Yes. Nothing else."

Catania: "So this has to be something in which I individually am involved in order to get copies.."

Caparelli: "Public Records Law doesn't say that. Any person that's a Public Record Law could come up and ask, last year they came up to our office, asking for Records. At that time, the two commissioners stated that the law was too big and they could not give these records to the individual, so now, under this law, they would be able to do that."

Catania: "So any person can come to the Board of Appeals and get a copy of any Record the Board of Appeals has for thirty-five cents a page."

Caparelli: "If this is passed."

Catania: "The reason I ask is that ah.... I am sponsoring a freedom of information act, which would make provisions similar to this, but much less open to any Member of the public, really for all of the Departments of the State of Illinois. All the public departments, of any government

body in this State, and it was the decision of an Executive Committee, subcommittee, to send all such bills, as I understood it, to a study committee. Now I'm kind of curious why one Bill on this subject ah.... is being presented on Third Reading while the other Bills are going through a Study Committee."

Caparelli: "I wouldn't be able to answer that for you."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion?"

Catania: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ah...."

Speaker Bradley: "I'm sorry, I thought you had concluded."

Catania: "Address this situation. Ah.... I do think that this is certainly a good principle. I am really surprised, however, that ah.... the Representative, who I believe is the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, has a Bill which is evidently on its way through the General Assembly with the blessings of that Committee, while Bills sponsored by other Representatives are being sent to a Study Committee. I just really don't understand why that's happening. I guess this is a good bill, but I think that's an unfortunate situation."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman wish to close?"

Caparelli: "In regard to Mrs. Catania, I don't know about her Bill. This Bill I put in last year and it was a little late and I put it back in. It's a good bill. We want to clarify it so the People will be able to get public records, and I ask an affirmative roll call. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 305 pass? All those in favor, will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 136 'ayes', no 'nos', 3 answering 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 330."

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Selcke: "House Bill 330. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Tazewell, Mr. VonBoeckman."

VonBoeckman: "Mr. speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill provides ah.... a refund of contributions to the Members of the universities' staffs for the purpose of military service credit that they've received. It appears that ah.... on August 28, 1973, the Governor signed House Bill 976, which was sponsored by Representative Stone, Hanahan, Clabaugh and Beaupre, reducing the payment from ten percent at four percent interest and to eight percent with a four and a half percent interest compounded annually. Now, Mr. Ah.... Gibala, Executive Director of the State University Retirement System, says House Bill 330 is justified and sincerely hopes the House and Senate support this. The total payment made by these 228 people involved was \$839,130, and the total refund they will receive under this Bill will be \$110,000. I respectfully ask your support of this measure."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? If not, the question is, shall House Bill 330 pass? All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. Campbell 'aye'. On this question, there are 102 'ayes', 10 voting 'no', 11 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 333."

Selcke: "House Bill 333. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Library District Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Will, Mr. Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill amends the existing public library district act, and it does these two things: It allows the judges who are conducting the elections to appoint another judge in case of an absence. Now the present law is that the election clerk, who is usually the secretary for the district, does the appointing and maybe off of work that morning, and all of a sudden the judges show up for the election and find out there's nobody around to appoint the third judge they may need. This allows the sitting judges to appoint someone else. It also eliminates the requirement that there be a separate judge for voter assistance. This.... the Public Library Districts felt that this was an un-needed expense, that the existing judges were very capable of doing this. This Bill has been approved by the Illinois Library Association, so it meets with their approval. It came out of the Executive Committee with a 20 to nothing o'okay and I ask for your approval."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? If not, the question is, shall House Bill 333 pass? All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed will vote 'no'. Have all those voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question, there are 135 'ayes', no 'nos', none voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 341."

Selcke: "House Bill 341. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from DuPage, Mrs. Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker, would you take that out of the Record?"

Speaker Bradley: "Take that out of the Record. House Bill 357. Out of the Record. House Bill 368. Read it a Third time."



Selcke: "House Bill 368. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "Gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Ah.... Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you caught me a little bit off guard, pardon me just a moment. House Bill 367 would amend the School Code to provide for separate buildings and facilities for children, because of handicaps, cannot be served in the public schools. It also provides the taxing and bonding authority to the school districts for the purpose of constructing and maintaining these separate facilities. I would like to briefly explain why this Bill has been introduced. The new Constitution of the State of Illinois, the 1970 Constitution, requires us to provide equal opportunities for all children. It's impossible at the current time to be effective with severely retarded children or disturbed children, when the facilities are decidedly make-shift. As you go throughout the State of Illinois you will find that the vast majority of the public schools are not including these children in their programs. Private facilities are then utilized and they are taken care of by private funds, or in a few instances, State support for program development only. With the severely mentally handicapped child, however, it is necessary to provide special equipment and special buildings. Some examples: A rail on the wall to assist a child in walking; tutoring booths for one to one individualized instruction; small areas that are free from distraction, where light can be easily controlled, observation and data collection can be facilitated by one-way glass. This Bill will provide the necessary equipment and buildings for this and I believe it is the type of funding that should be engaged in because it would come from the same source as the funding for our public schools, to serve the

majority of children in each county. I would respectfully ask a favorable vote on this particular bill."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Representative, would this provide that separate buildings would be built for the handicapped children?"

Hirschfeld: "Representative, that is not true. It would require the schools must provide facilities for the handicapped children...."

Katz: "Well, is the Digest incorrect? The Digest says it provides for separate buildings and facilities."

Hirschfeld: "Well, if the schools do not have the facilities available, they would have to create them, but as you're probably aware, most of the Public schools are down in enrollments at this time and would have the buildings. They would probably not have the equipment, and it would have to be purchased."

Katz: "What concerns me, Mr. Hirschfeld, is as I observe what is going on, they seem to be taking all sorts of handicapped kids and instead of integrating them in with the other kids, they are separating them. I see that happening in the field of special education. Everybody seems to want to set up their own little system, and I don't think that's a very healthy thing, very good for the children to be isolated from other children just because they're handicapped."

Hirschfeld: "I agree with you, Representative Katz, but let me give you where this is being done as an example. Perhaps this will help elucidate the matter. Many of these children are autistic children, and they are unable, for example, when they're six or seven years of age, to even engage in the normal bathroom privileges, because they've never frankly been toilet trained, and there is no way, at that stage of the game, that these children can be incorporated into the current school system. Now where these schools are being supported by private funds at this time

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on a voluntary basis, on a one to one basis, these children are making remarkable progress and as soon as they are educabally handicapped, they are being incorporated into the public school system. The problem is is that the public schools will not take these children or provide any facilities for them at this time, because they are not frankly trainable in the public schools. They must require additional equipment and separate facilities within the school system itself. I have no objections, certainly, nor do some of the people who favor this Bill from the public school system of incorporating the children into the classrooms for the training, but they will not attend class with the regular child until they have at least the basic minimum, such as toilet training and the ability to learn."

Katz: "Representative Hirschfeld, would you be agreeable to bringing this Bill back to Second Reading to incorporate a general policy of what's called mainstreaming that you said you believe in and I believe in too, not that it requires it necessarily, but where feasible that it be done that way. As I read your Bill, there's no such policy, and I think it would be a very healthy thing for us to indicate the general policy that where you can, it is much better to educate children together and to not separate them into their various handicaps. If you would be willing to do that, I think you would have made an enormous contribution to the whole field of education, and I inquire as to whether you would do that. I have some language that we could work out today and you could draft it into an amendment that I would offer, and I think your Bill would accomplish a great deal."

Hirschfeld: "That's perfectly acceptable."

Speaker Bradley: "We'll take it out of the Record. House Bill 389."

O'Brien: "House Bill 389. Matijevich. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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Speaker Bradley: "Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 389 is the Bill with which we spent a lot of time yesterday and defeated an amendment. By defeating that Amendment, I believe that a considerable majority of this House is now in support of House Bill 389. What it does, and as I mentioned yesterday, I introduced a Bill because of a fear I had by the present ah... enabling act under the State Board of Education that the State Board of Education could have control, exert control over policies of nonpublic and private schools, and I thought that was dangerous. I would ask for your favorable consideration of House Bill 389."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman. Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise merely to point out that as the Bill is now drafted it eliminates ah.... the existing relationship that we have, or that we had under the Office of Superintendent of Public Education. I also might point out that the Office of Education does have the responsibility given to it by this General Assembly, to regulate business and vocational schools, which are proprietary schools and which are, in fact, private. By the deletion of this term, we're going to find ourselves possibly in a position where, as a general principle, we have removed this responsibility, but that in fact, as a legislative body, we have directed them to regulate business and vocational schools, which in fact, are private. Therefore, a vote for this Bill ah.... will certainly put that area of supervision, in response to which is very necessary, in jeopardy."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? If not, the question is  
..... The gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."

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Borchers: "I have a question to ask the sponsor."

Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will yield."

Borchers: "John, I've been asked by some people that are Amish, that live in my general area, if this would mean that they are protected in their own schools. That they will be able to teach as it please, against evolution, for example, etc.; protect their rights. Make their own decisions. Is that correct?"

Hoffman: "Yes, Representative Borchers. I think they may have been disturbed by the Amendment, but now that that amendment has been released from the Bill, they are fully protected."

Borchers: "Well, I wanted to make certain of this. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. As you know, I was a strong proponent of the Amendment. In my view, this Bill could be called the Declaration of Independence, Private Education in the State of Illinois. This corrects the situation. It allows the private segment of education to exercise their function, to keep public education honest and to give it a viable alternative to the parents of school children in this State to have their children educated in a manner that seems proper and plausible to them. This is a Declaration of Independence for private education. I strongly solicit an 'aye' vote on this fine Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman to close. On this Bill...."

The question is, shall House Bill 289 pass? All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the Record. Bradley 'aye'. On this question, there are 123 'ayes', 5 'nos', 3 voting 'present'. This Bill, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 404."

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O'Brien: "House Bill 404. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to township organization. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 404 by the adoption of Amendment Number 1 creates a whole bill that is not in the Digest, but is technically getting at the same problem. May I simply read for you ah... the one paragraph that this does in honor of the greatest unit of government that we still have left. It is what our founding Fathers were all about. The Township Unit of government, which has been slipping in public fame for some time, and the township association of township officials of Cook County and downstate have recommended that they be allowed on their annual township meeting day, to beat the drums a little bit and tell the community more about what they're doing. Therefore, House Bill 404, simply is known as an Act designating Illinois Township Day and suggests as follows: 'In recognition of the importance of townships throughout the State as capable, competent and important units of government, the second Tuesday of April, which is the Annual Town Meeting Day, each year is designated as Illinois Township Day. On that day, each township, in addition to the regular business, at its annual town meeting, may conduct programs or seminars to inform residents concerning the duties and services carried out by the township'. It's an individual, local unit of government, may bill for them to blow the horn a little bit on township meeting day. I simply ask for a favorable roll call."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman from Will, Mr. VanDuyne."

VanDuyne: "Will the Sponsor yield for a question please?"

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Speaker Bradley: "He indicates he will."

VanDuyne: "Representative Grotberg, as I read this out of the Digest, it simply states that ah.... you allow the township auditors to conduct a meeting on the last Tuesday of each month. Is this once a year or once a month?"

Grotberg: "It wouldn't be mandatory that they only have it once, because our township has a meeting once a week. Mr. VanDuyne, may I repeat, the Amendment is now the Bill. The Digest is incorrect. It's the second Tuesday of April. The Annual Town Meeting Day. They are permitted by statute, they probably could have done it anyway, but this brings it a little more into important, they're permitted to carry on public affairs and public relations events during that day to try to drum up better meetings, better attendance at town meetings, and the answer to your question is, the Digest is wrong. This is simply to expend the theory of the annual town meeting date of Second Tuesday of April of each year."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is one of the worst Bills I have ever seen introduced in this particular Legislative Session. I'd like to point out to you that township government, as far as I'm concerned, is at its last leg. I would like to congratulate the person, to make it just a little more open, but I don't believe that this is the way to do it. This Bill is set up where those officials can get in their lick prior to the township meeting, and I would suggest that we all vote in opposition to a Bill like this and this is one of the main reasons we have so many bills introduced. This is a bad Bill and should be defeated. Thank you."

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Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The gentleman to close."

Grotberg: "Thank you. In closing, I would just repeat, that this is a Bill, as it was adopted by Resolution, by all the townships of Illinois. They are an important unit of government, and I think one of the better township organizations happens to be Aurora township, and they do such a fine job, I'm a little surprised at the previous speaker, but please remember the townships and give us a green vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall House Bill 404 pass? Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye'. Those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all those voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to explain this vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman to explain his vote."

Grotberg: "Let's remember now that the.... you know, there are a whole state of townships, and they are a uniform unit of government and a very important one, and to that degree the previous speaker is correct that it's a diminishing form of government, that needs all the help it can get and the ladies and gentlemen, I had breakfast this morning at the Cook County Township Association, and they're very well organized, and they like to do their thing very much, and I don't think we should prohibit, but rather encourage every unit of government. Sooner or later, the State of Illinois takes over every operation and we'll have nine thousand bills per year in this General Assembly, if we don't strengthen township government and let them prove to themselves that people will come out to their meetings in the interest of local government,



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which is, I disagree with some other premises, I think it's on its way back, not on its way out."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentlem....."

Grotberg: "This is a May Bill, Mr. Speaker. Every little unit can do their thing or not."

Speaker Bradley: "Sorry, I thought you had....."

Grotberg: "They have to meet anyway. There's no cost. Nothing except a chance to blow their horns."

Speaker Bradley: "Sorry, I thought you were through a minute ago. The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McMaster."

McMaster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to explain my vote. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is one of the merely bills. It is harmful to know one. It does not permit the township board to make big deals prior to their township meetings. Its only purpose is to let them memorialize the township government upon one day in the year, when they are having a town meeting anyhow. It is at no extra cost to anyone. I think if anything, it is a service to the public and makes things more important for the people to attend the township meeting. This is where I disagree with one of the previous speakers. I think we need more participation in order to make the people aware of what is going on at the town meeting and to let them know what their rights and duties are as far as attending township meetings and supporting township government. I certainly urge your 'yes' vote upon this Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from DuPage, Mrs. McDonald, to explain her vote."

McDonald: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to speak in support of this Bill. I disagreed

vehemently with my distinguished colleague from across the aisle, the township governments are on their last leg. That is absolutely inaccurate, at least in the townships in my district. With their revenue funds and revenue sharing, they are probably one of the most viable forms of government left for the taxpayers and the people. Being as close as they are to the people, they are responsive, they are necessary and they are very, very much alive. I hope that we do get enough votes to pass this important Bill. It's a May Bill and hurts no one, and it does give evidence to the fact that the People who are in township government certainly do have a right to be able to talk about their accomplishments. I would ask for an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Daniels, to explain his vote."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, to explain my vote, various townships throughout the State of Illinois, are receiving sizable sums of money in excess, in some cases, of 750,000 to one million dollars. I think a Bill of this nature is good for the people of the various townships. I think it is important that they understand and receive information regarding their expenditures by the town board. Consequently, I do support this Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone, to explain his vote."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of information. How long have we been on this Bill? I think it's about 23 minutes. Now the sponsor himself said that it's a nothing Bill. It doesn't mean anything. These people can do what .... right now without this law, what they can do with the law. It seems to me that it's time that the people of this Body understood that we don't have time now for nothing bills. That there's work that needs to be done,

and if you can do something without a Bill, then why have it? Now, if someone's running for Congress or something, let's do that in the Fall, when we've got a little more time. I think that we have important business that we should get down to and start doing it and quit spending time on bills such as this."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman's point is well taken. The Chair is attempting to move as rapid as possible. Thank you. Further explanation of votes. Take.... Take the Record. On this question, we have 89 'ayes', 42 'nays', ..... The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Ah.... I think Mr. Grotberg would rather say something first."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Yes, I'd like to thank everybody for the 89 votes."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Hill."

Hill: "Just to show you how asinine this Bill is, I'm going to ask for a verification. If you people want to introduce Bills like this, to waste time, I'm going to cooperate with you."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman has requested a verification of the roll call. The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Yes, a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Bradley: "State your point."

Grotberg: "Ah.... I have never introduced an asinine bill in this House. I don't care who on the other side is saying it, and while we're on the floor of this House, there are several hundreds of local governments left in this State of Illinois besides our own that have requested that we dignify them with an important day, and I resent the charges of an asinine bill, and I would take the gentleman to task on debate on that subject alone, and if you want to take the time of the House, now we'll find out who's taking the time. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman has asked for a verification of the vote, and the Clerk will verify the affirmative roll call first."

O'Brien: "Anderson....."

Speaker Bradley: "The Members will please be in their seats."

O'Brien: "Arnell...."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg, for what purpose do you arise?"

Grotberg: "I believe we have a priority call on the absentees."

Speaker Bradley: "Call the absentees."

O'Brien: "Beaupre. Boyle. Caldwell. Chapman. Davis. DiPrima. Epton. Ewell. Fleck. Garmisa. Giglio. Kelly. Kosinski. LaFleur. Mann. Maragos. Check that, not Maragos. Marovitz. Matijevich. McGrew....."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Please record me as 'present'."

Speaker Bradley: "Vote him as 'present'. Continue with the poll of the absentees."

O'Brien: "Nardulli. Pierce. Sangmeister."

Speaker Bradley: "Pierce 'present'."

O'Brien: "Sangmeister. Schlickman. Washington. Williams. Yourell. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham, arise?"

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, I have a Parliamentary Inquiry. This morning when we started, the Speaker made a very fine and commendable effort to save tomorrow, but tomorrow has been footed away, and now we're about to lose Saturday, and what I would ask, if it would not be possible for the Speaker to use his considerable weight to lean on the other side and have them withdraw this demand for a verification. Everybody agrees that this is an unnecessary horn-blower bill, but in the name of God, we've seen thousands of such Bills go through here, and for the

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- Speaker to permit that type of military scandal, raises serious question as to the worthwhileness of our time."
- Speaker Bradley: "Every member of the House has the privilege of asking for verification...."
- Cunningham: "But the Speaker's muscle....."
- Speaker Bradley: "We will continue with the verification, as requested by Mr. Hill."
- O'Brien: "Anderson. Arnell. J. M. Barnes....."
- Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg, for what purpose do you arise?"
- Grotberg: "Well, I would like to rise, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if ah.... the opposition of this Bill is such that they would like to burn up a couple of hours on a Bill of this dimension, it was not put in to take up the time of the House. It was put in to pass and get on with the House business. I, as the sponsor, would ask for postponed consideration on this Bill...."
- Speaker Bradley: "Does the gentleman have leave to postpone? Mr. Grotberg."
- Grotberg: "My colleagues are behind me on this. I withdraw my motion."
- Speaker Bradley: "Continue with the verification. For what purpose does the gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew, arise?"
- McGrew: "A point of parliamentary inquiry."
- Speaker Bradley: "State your point."
- McGrew: "As you have previously ruled, that the gentleman had leave to put this on postponed consideration...."
- Speaker Bradley: "I don't believe...."
- McGrew: "Does that mean...."
- Speaker Bradley: "I don't believe I ruled that, Mr. McGrew. Continue with the verification."

O'Brien: "Beatty. Bluthardt. Borchers. Byers...."

Speaker Bradley: "Just a minute, what purpose does the gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer, arise?"

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, ah...., did not the Majority Leader make the point this morning that everyone has the right to go on postponed consideration one time?"

Speaker Bradley: "We didn't deny that. He ah.... did not request it. He withdrew his request and we're going to go ahead with the verification. Continue."

O'Brien: "Byers. Campbell. Capuzi. Carroll. Catania. Coffey....."

Speaker Bradley: "I think it would help if we'd clear the aisles and everybody would be in their seats."

O'Brien: "Collins. Cunningham. Daniel. Darrow. Deavers. Deuster. Downs. Duff. Ralph Dunn. Dyer. Ebbesen. Ewing. Fennessey. Flinn. Friedland. Fredrich. Gaines. Geo-Karis. Getty. Griesheimer. Grotberg. Hirschfeld. Gene Hoffman. Ron Hoffman. Hudson. J. D. Jones. Kempiners. Kent. Klosak. Kucharski. Lauer. Leinenweber. Luft. Macdonald. Maher. Mautino. McAuliffe. McAvoy. McClain. McCourt. McMaster. Meyer. Miller. Molloy. Mudd. Neff. O'Daniel. Palmer. Peters. Polk. Porter. Randolph. Rayson. Reed. Rigney. Rose. Ryan. Satterthwaite. Schoeberlein. Schraeder. Schuneman. Sevcik. Simms. Skinner. Stearney. E. G. Steele. C. M. Stiehl. Telcser. Totten. Tuerk. VanDuyne. Waddell. Wall. Walsh. Washburn. Winchester. Younge."

Speaker Bradley: "Questions of the affirmative roll call? Mr. Hill."

Hill: "Representative Klosak."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Klosak. How's the gentleman recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him out of the Record."

Hill: "Representative Randolph."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Randolph. He's not in his  
Chair? How's the gentleman recorded?"

O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the roll call."

Hill: "Representative Bluthardt."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Bluthardt. He's in his  
seat."

Hill: "Representative McAvoy."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative McAvoy's in his seat."

Hill: "Representative Wall."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Wall, I believe, he's sitting  
in his seat."

Hill: "Representative Deavers."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Deavers. Is he on the floor?  
How's he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the roll."

Hill: "Representative Duff."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Duff. Is he on the floor?  
He's in the back of the hall."

Hill: "Representative Sevcik."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Sevcik. The gentleman on the  
floor? How's he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the roll."

Hill: "Representative Simms."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Simms is in the back of the  
room."

Hill: "Representative Beatty."

Speaker Bradley: "Pardon?"

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Hill: "Representative Beatty."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Beatty. He's in the back.

Let's go back to Wall. Is Representative Wall back there or not? I have trouble seeing him. I saw a hand raised back there and I couldn't see if it was Mr. Wall or not in the Chambers. Take him off the roll. Proceed."

Hill: "Representative Luft."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Luft. He's in the middle aisle."

Hill: "Representative McClain."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative McClain. Is he in the Chambers? How's the gentleman recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the roll."

Hill: "Representative Younge."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Younge. Is she in the Chambers? How's she recorded?"

O'Brien: "Lady is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take her off the roll."

Hill: "Representative Darrow."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative Darrow. I don't see him. How's he recorded?"

O'Brien: "Gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Take him off the roll."

Hill: "Representative VanDuyne."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative VanDuyne. Is he in the Chamber? Take him off the roll."

Hill: "That's all."

Speaker Bradley: "On this question, ..... the Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, now that we have found some other dilitory tactics that are known to everybody, I would like April the 10th to go down as Township Day



less this Bill never get any further attention, and I ask for Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman has asked for leave to Postpone. Does he have leave? Leave is granted. Postponed consideration. Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there is on your desk....."

Speaker Bradley: "Could we have some order please?"

Shea: "There is on your desk a list of Bills that would expire most of them because the Tuesday committees are being heard on Friday, and I would like to read the list of Bills and then make a motion to extend the time until Friday... or until Saturday, April 19 for these bills not to be effected by the 45 day rule."

Speaker Bradley: "I would like to call the attention to the Members. It's an important announcement. The gentleman will read the numbers of the bills, We will extend the deadline on. Proceed, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "Under cities and villages, House Bills 506, 554, 573 and 615. Bills in Elections - House Bills 494, 526, 558 and 620 and one that is not on your list, but I wish you would add it, it's 539. Under Elementary and Secondary Education, House Bills 493, 502, and 520. Executive House Bill 155. Under Judiciary I, House Bills 403, 455, and 577. 403 is one you will have to add. Under Judiciary II - House Bills 72, 85, 337, 373, 374, 398 and 541. Under Motor Vehicles, House Bills 146, 153 and 544. Under Revenue - House Bills 164, 395, 499, 556, 559, 564, 568 and 569. Under Transportation, 505, 550 and 560, and then if you will, write in two additional bills, 454 and 463. Under Veterans Affairs, House Bill 13, 14, 15, 588, 27, 28, 148, 156 and 181 and the last five Bills you will have to write in. Under Personnel and Pensions, House

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Bills 482, 574 and 575 and under Counties, 229, 450 and 451."

Speaker Bradley: "Is that all the Bills, Mr. Shea?"

Shea: "Under Elementary and Secondary Education, one additional bill, 408, 438, I'm sorry. Now, Mr. Speaker, I would move that we extend....."

Speaker Bradley: "Could you hold that Motion for just a minute? For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Washington, arise?"

Washington: "One brief question of the Sponsor. Mr. Shea, ah.... I support what you're doing, but one thing that confuses me now. What will be the posting mechanism if we pass this Motion? Will these bills be automatically posted?"

Shea: "No, they'll have to be requested and you can post a day for any day next week and be within the 6-1/2 day rule."

Washington: "Well, what about committees that meet next Wednesday?"

Shea: "You have your post today, you're in the 6-1/2 days."

Washington: "This is Thursday after 12."

Shea: "Well, then, if necessary, we'll expend that portion of it to 6...."

Washington: "In other words, each committee will post these bills if you pass this Motion?"

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, what purpose do you rise?"

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I don't have a photographic memory and I may have missed the calling of two bills, and I wonder if the Minority Leader... Majority Leader, excuse me, could tell me if House Bills 450 and 451 are included in his list?"

Shea: "If Mr. Skinner would have listened, he would have heard that those were the last two bills that I read."

Skinner: "I thank you very much."

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Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Porter, what purpose do you rise?"

Porter: "A question from Mr. Shea. Can we assume, Jerry, that those that you didn't read will not expire?"

Shea: "No, because there's bills that have been placed on the Interim Study Calendar."

Porter: "Those Bills are Interim Study Calendar are automatically ah.... not covered by the 45 day rule."

Speaker Bradley: "Further questions? The gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think we've researched this. Representative Shea has gone over the list several times along with Representative Walsh and myself, and I would certainly support his Motion. It's a necessary thing."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Shea for the Motion."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I would move that we do now extend the 45 day limit for the Bills I read to and including April the 19th, Saturday, April 19, 1975."

Speaker Bradley: "You've heard the Motion. Now the question is, on the extension of the deadline on the Motion by the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea."

Shea: "It takes 107 votes."

Speaker Bradley: "It takes 107 votes. For what purpose does the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan, arise?"

Houlihan: "Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, Jerry, did I misunderstand you in response to Representative Porter's question, did you say that this is not including all the Bills that would die?"

Shea: "It includes those Bills that were put over for one day because the Tuesday Committees are meeting on Friday."

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Houlihan: "But within that category, there...."

Shea: "There are some other Bills that went to committee that nobody has requested studying for 45 days."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the gentleman's Motion and the Clerk will take a roll. It will take 107 votes. The Clerk will take the Record. On this Motion, there are 144 'ayes', 2 'nos', none voting 'present'. This Motion...."

Shea: "Motion prevails."

Speaker Bradley: "Motion prevails."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker I would like to now announce that the Environmental or Energy and Environmental Committee of Mr. Pierce's will meet on the House Floor at 3:00, and Mr. Boyle's Appropriation Committee will meet on the House Floor immediately after adjournment."

Speaker Bradley: "Further Announcements? The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijeovich."

Matijeovich: "Mr. Speaker, Executive Committee will meet in Room 114 right now."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Jones."

Jones: "I would like leave to Table House Bill 453."

Speaker Bradley: "Does the gentleman have leave to Table 453? House Bill 453? Leave is granted. The Lady from Lake, Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Did you say we are going to adjourn right now?"

Speaker Bradley: "We're going to recess for the purpose of reading some Bills and then we will adjourn."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you very much, Sir."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker, ah.... may I have leave to table House Bill 610, of which I am chief sponsor?"

Speaker Bradley: "Does the gentleman have leave to table House Bill 610. Leave tabled. Does the gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, before we adjourn, I'd like to . . . ah . . . point out there's a mother of the Member of the Assembly here. The mother of Joe Mudd, Mrs. Lela Mudd from Peoria and I'd like to single her out for attention. Mrs. Mudd."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Motor Vehicles will meet in 122, immediately."

Speaker Bradley: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Shea, for a motion, and I would ask that we have some order so that we can hear this important motion."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, if the Clerk would read House Joint Resolution 36, its the Adjournment Resolution."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 36, resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly to the State of Illinois to Senate concurring, herein, that when the House of Representatives adjourns on Saturday, April 12, 1975, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, April 16, 1975, at 12:00 noon; and when the Senate adjourns April 12, 1975, it stands adjourned until Wednesday, April 16, 1975 at 12:00 noon, Central Daylight Savings Time."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is the Adjournment Resolution; Saturday, April the 12th, will be a Perfunctory day, and it will start at 12:00 noon. I've talked to the Reference Bureau, they've assured me that all the Bills that were put in by April the 1st will be up here. There'll be people here if a Member has not received his Bill, but if it comes out of the Reference Bureau, there'll be people here to help 'em get it in and at least call them and tell them that its up and we'll do everything we can to accommodate them to get them in

on Saturday and we will go as late as 11:30 Saturday night, so that if anybody . . . ah . . . wants to get a Bill in, 11:30 Saturday night will be about the deadline. So Mr. Speaker, I now move that we adopt House Joint Resolution 36."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of House Joint Resolution 36. All those in favor will say "aye", those opposed will say "no"; the motion prevails. Mr. Shea."

Shea: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess or at ease for about five minutes to let the Clerk read in a few more First Readings and then I move that the House do now adjourn or do then adjourn until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning, and Mr. Speaker, I would ask the Members if they would get here at 9, we could get right on with Third Readings and we'll try to get out of here as early as we can tomorrow."

Speaker Bradley: "The ques . . . the question is on the gentleman's motion to . . . ah . . . adopt the Adjournment . . ."

Shea: "That's done . . . Its on the motion to adjourn . . . I . . . Mr. Hirschfeld is pardoning recognition."

Speaker Bradley: "The gentleman from Champaign, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "I'd like to clarify a point with the distinguished Majority Leader, please, and I . . . what I'm wondering is on his comment a minute ago. In other words, . . . ah . . . Representative Shea, are you telling us if we are not here Saturday, but the Bills come up from the Legislative Reference Bureau that someone will see to it that that Bill is introduced and read a first time."

Shea: "We'll try to accommodate you in every way possible, Mr. Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "So we don't have to tell you the Bills are coming. When they come up, you'll take care of them?"

Shea: "No, I'm saying that we will accommodate people in any way we can and I'm sure you're Leadership will co-operate and we'll work out some arrangement, but its technically incorrect for the Reference Bureau to give me your Bill or any other Member your Bill."

Hirschfeld: "The question . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "Further questions? If not, the question is on the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. All . . . the motion to adjourn, I'm sorry . . . all those in favor of . . . corrected . . . motion to recess for five minutes for the purpose of reading Bills for the first time and then to adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 a.m. . . . All those in favor will say "aye", those oppose will say "no", a "aye" votes prevail. We stand in recess for five minutes."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1830, Greiman . . ."

Speaker Bradley: "House Bills, First Reading."

Mr. Jack O'Brien: ". . . a Bill for an Act to provide for the effective processing publication inspection of the State Agency Rules. First Reading of the Bill. House 1831, Gene Hoffman, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1832, Mann, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to alcoholic liquors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1833, Dyer, a Bill for an Act replacing certain County, Municipal Occupation Taxes. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1834, Winchester, a Bill for an Act directing the Department of Transportation and Division of Waterways to convey right of way and Saline River. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1835, Epton, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1836, Collins, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1837, Collins, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1838, Pierce, a Bill for an

Act relating to the use, sale, distribution and return of beverage containers. First Reading of the bill.

House Bill 1839, Sangmeister, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1840, Pierce, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1841, Pierce, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1842, Washington, a Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedures. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1843, Coffey, a Bill for an Act to amend the Surface, Mine, Land Conservation and Reclamation Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1844, Lundy, a Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1845, Getty, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Office of Public Defender. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1846, Collins, a Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1847, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1848, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1849, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1850, Washington, a Bill for an Act in relation to the definition of licensing and regulation of the Community Currency Exchange. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1851, Kelly, a Bill for an Act in relation to abortions. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1852, Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Lobbyist Registration Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1853, Kelly, a Bill for an Act to prohibit the sales of non-alcoholic carbonated drinks containing caffeine. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1854, Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1855,



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Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1856, Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1857, Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1858, Fennessey, a Bill for an Act relating to the furnishing of Health Care Services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1859, Dunn, a Bill for an Act in relation to the appointment of members of Governing Boards of certain special Districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1860, Marovitz, a Bill for an Act amending the Illinois Clinical Laboratory Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1861, Marovitz, a Bill for an Act to amend the Consumer Fraud Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1862, Maragos, a Bill for an Act to provide for the validity of the surviving spouse of the transfer of property doing life. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1863, Hudson, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1864, D'Arco, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Currency Exchanges. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1865, Kelly, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the Law in relation to the Secretary of State. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1866, Lundy, a Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1867, Luft, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1868, Katz, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the operation of the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1869, a Bill for an Act to provide for the gradual implementation of the Metric System. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1870, Katz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the powers and duties of telephone companies.

House Bill 1871, Katz, a Bill for an Act creating a Commission on Opportunities in State Government. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1872, Katz, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Commission on Opportunities in State Government. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1873, Katz, a Bill for an Act relating to the legal action for damages to reputations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1874, Katz, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Factors Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1875, Dan Houlihan, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1876, McCourt, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to license and regulate tree experts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1877, McGrew, a Bill for an Act to assist schools and institutions of higher education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1878, Lechowicz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to County Police Department. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1879, Getty, a Bill for an Act making supplemental appropriations to the Dangerous Drugs Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1880, Marovitz, a Bill for an Act in relation to Consumer Protection. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1881, Shea, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense for the General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1882, Shea, a Bill for an Act making appropriations for furnishings of Legislative staff. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1883, Madigan, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1884, Jim Houlihan, a Bill for an Act relating to school records of students. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1885, Chapman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Public Community College Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1886, Jaffe, a Bill for an Act

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to foster, maintain effective regulations of horse racing. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1887, Peters, a Bill for an Act to revise the Law in relations to divorce. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1888, Hart, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1889, Jim Houlihan, a Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1890, Jim Houlihan, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act to create the Division of Provisional Supervision of the Department of Registration and Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1891, Ralph Dunn, a Bill for an Act in relation to a State animal. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1892, Carroll, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1893, Carroll, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1894, Mudd, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1895, Jim Houlihan, a Bill for an Act in relation to labor contracts in retail sales industry. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1896, Jun . . . Jim Houlihan, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning Public Utilities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1897, Daniels, a Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1898, Birchler, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1899, Randolph, a Bill for an Act in relation to the operation of self-service motor fuel dispensing devices. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1900, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act to provide for the Home Loan for certain veterans. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1901, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Illinois Veterans Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1902, Kucharski, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act

in relation to State Finance. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1903, Maragos, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Illinois Atomic Energy Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1904, Schneider, a Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Science Advisory Council. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1905, McCourt, a Bill for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1906, Williams, a Bill for an Act in relation to sale of new and used cars. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1907, Stubblefield, a Bill for an Act setting forth the rights of mobile home park dwellers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1908, McDonald, a Bill for an Act to require preparation of pamphlets setting forth the Laws of the State. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1909, Calvo, a Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1910, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the Public Water Districts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1911, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the Law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1912, Tuerk, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to county zoning. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1913, J. David Jones, a Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1914, Dave Jones, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Financial Assistance Act for non-public institution to higher learning. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1915, J. David Jones, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to compensation of Members of General Assembly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1916, Jones, Dave Jones, a Bill for an Act to amend the Springfield Metropolitan Exhibition Auditorium Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1917, Dave Jones,

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a Bill for an Act to amend the Capital City Railroad Relocation Authority Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1918, Randolph, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill; and House Bill 1919, Getty, a Bill for an Act for the registration of all facilities who store hazardous materials. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Bradley: "The Bills will be intro . . . the Bills introduced will be entered in the Journal. The House does now adjourn until 9 a.m. . . . what's the . . . April 11th, tomorrow morning at 9:00."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTIETH LEGISLATIVE DAY

APRIL 10, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
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	9:46	O'Brien	S.B. 143
	9:46	Ebbesen	explain Bill
7	9:47	Speaker Redmond	S.B. 143 Bill Passed
		O'Brien	S.B. 178 (G. Hoffman)
	9:48	G. Hoffman	explain bill
8	9:49	Speaker Redmond	
		Skinner	Will gentleman yield
		Ebbesen	discussion

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18	9:50	Bradley	S.B. 178 question
	9:51	Speaker Redmond	Bill passed
19	9:52	Campbell	move to suspend rules to hear S.B. 294 in com.
		Shea	
	9:54	Speaker Redmond	Suspension of rules motion
	9:54	Ryan	Yield
20	9:54	Campbell	
	9:55	Speaker Redmond	motion carried
21	9:57	Dunn	"Presley Invitation"
		Speaker Redmond	
	9:58	Barnes, E.M.	Approp. Com. II
	9:59	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2nd Reading
22	10:00	O'Brien	H.B. 67
		Duff	explain bill
	10:01	Speaker Redmond	Bill passed
23		O'Brien	HB 68
		Duff	explain bill
	10:01	Speaker Redmond	
	10:02	Lechowicz	discussion
	10:03	Duff	
		Speaker Redmond	
24	10:06	Leinenweber	Yield
		Duff	discussion
25	10:07	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 68 Bill passed
	10:08	O'Brien	H.B. 111 3rd reading
26	10:09	Griesheimer	explain
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:11	Brinkmeier	
27		Griesheimer	Snow studded tires

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27	10:13	Speaker Redmond	
28	10:15	Craig	urge no
		Speaker Redmond	
30	10:17	Brinkmeier	will sponsor yield
	10:17	Griesheimer	discussion
	10:19	Speaker Redmond	
31	10:19	Griesheimer	to close
33	10:22	Speaker Redmond	shall bill pass
		Brinkmeier	
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:23	Griesheimer	
34		Speaker Redmond	
	10:25	Skinner	
36	10:28	Speaker Redmond	
	10:29	Griesheimer	request post-poned consid.
		Speaker Redmond	post-poned consid.
	10:30	Peters	noise on floor
37	10:30	Speaker Redmond	
	10:30	Walsh	Intor Senior Citizens
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 131
		O'Brien	H.B. 131 3rd reading
	10:31	Leon	
8		Speaker Redmond	Bill passed
	10:33	O'Brien	H.B. 162 3rd Reading
		Kempiners	sponsor
	10:35	Speaker Redmond	Bill Passed
9	10:35	O'Brien	H.B. 196 3rd Reading
	10:35	Tipsword	Sponsor
	10:37	Speaker Redmond	

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40	10:37	Geo-Karis	Sponsor yield
		Tipsword	discussion
		Speaker Redmond	Bill Passed
	10:38	Davis	Intro Chair Lady FEPC
		O'Brien	H.B. 197
	10:40	Hart	Sponsor
		Speaker Redmond	
		Walsh	
41	10:42	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 197.
		Giorgi	yield for question
		Speaker Redmond	discussion
		Hart	
42	10:44	Speaker Redmond	
43	10:44	Giorgi	
		Bradley	yield
	10:44	Speaker Redmond	
		Hart	
44	10:46	Speaker Redmond	
		Simms	Votes Yes
		Hirschfeld	
45	10:46	Hart	to close
46	10:48	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 197
		Hart	
47	10:49	Schraeder	
		Speaker Redmond	
	10:50	Hart	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Schraeder	
	10:55	Speaker Redmond	
		Lauer	

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
48	10:56	Speaker Redmond	
	10:57	Hart	Requests poll of absentees
49		O'Brien	
	11:00	VonBoeckman	H.B. 197 Change to aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hudson	Change to yes
		Speaker Redmond	
		McCourt	Change to no
		Younge	vote yes.
50	11:01	Dyer	Vote yes
		Speaker Redmond	
		Maher	Change to nay
		Speaker Redmond	
	11:02	Jones	Change to present
	11:03	O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	
	11:04	Friedrich	point of roll call
		Barnes	Change to no
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hart	postponed consideration?
		Speaker Redmond	
1	11:04	Houlihan	
		Shea	
		Houlihan	
		Speaker Redmond	put on post-poned consid.
	11:04	Speaker Redmond	
		Bradley	
		Speaker Redmond	
	11:05	Neff	requests recess for Rep. conf.

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51	11:05	Choate Speaker Redmond Cunningham	
52	11:07	Speaker Redmond	recess-motion granted
	11:53	Speaker Redmond O'Brien	House come to order messages from Senate
	11:54	Speaker Redmond O'Brien	Comm. reports
	12:01	Speaker Redmond	intro 1st reading
53		O'Brien	intro 1st reading
63	12:20	Speaker Bradley O'Brien	entered in journal H.B. 202
	12:21	Polk Speaker Bradley	
64		Speaker Bradley	Bill passed
	12:23	O'Brien	H.B. 204
	12:24	Schraeder Speaker Bradley	Sponsor
	12:25	Leinenweber Schraeder Speaker Bradley	Yield discussion
65		Leinenweber Schraeder	explain vote
	12:27	Speaker Bradley Lauer	explain vote
	12:28	Schraeder	
66	12:28	Speaker Bradley O'Brien Speaker Bradley	Bill passed H.B. 221 3rd reading
	12:29	Londrigan	Sponsor

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67	12:30	Jones	Support
		Speaker Bradley	
		Palmer	yield
68	12:32	Londrigan	
	12:33	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
	12:35	Selcke	H.B. 220 3rd reading
69		Speaker Bradley	
	12:35	Londrigan	Raise % to 8
		Speaker Bradley	
	12:37	Leinenweber	speak for the bill
70		Speaker Bradley	
		Lundy	yield
	12:38	Londrigan	discussion
	12:38	Palmer	yield
71		Speaker Bradley	
	12:40	Calvo	move previous question
72		Speaker Bradley	okay
	12:40	Londrigan	close
	12:41	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
	12:42	Selcke	H.B. 232 3rd reading
		Speaker Bradley	
	12:42	Mugalian	sponsor
		Speaker Bradley	
73	12:43	Hanahan	yield
		Mugalian	discussion
74		Hanahan	against the bill
75	12:47	Skinner	for the bill
76	12:50	Kempiners	support of bill
77	12:50	Speaker Bradley	
	12:51	Mugalian	close



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77		Speaker Bradley	
	12:52	Waddell	
	12:53	Speaker Bradley	
78	12:53	Mugalian	close
	12:54	Speaker Bradley	
	12:54	Mugalian	
79	12:56	Pierce	explain vote
80	12:57	Friedrich	
	12:58	Speaker Bradley	Bill failed
	12:59	Selcke	H.B. 233 3rd reading
		Speaker Bradley	
	12:59	Calvo	Sponsor
81		Speaker Bradley	
	12:59	Barnes	yield
82		Speaker Bradley	
	12:59	Calvo	discussion
83	13:05	Speaker Bradley	
	13:05	Hirschfeld	oppose
84	13:06	Speaker Bradley	order please
	13:08	Calvo	point of order
	13:08	Speaker Bradley	
		Hirschfeld	
85	13:09	Speaker Bradley	
	13:09	McGrew	support of bill
	13:09	Speaker Bradley	
	13:10	Steele, E.	
86	13:13	Speaker Bradley	
		Fleck	move previous question
87	13:13	Speaker Bradley	

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87	13:13	Calvo	to close
89	13:15	Speaker Bradley	
	13:16	Peters	support of bill
90		Speaker Bradley	
	13:17	Hirschfeld	
	13:18	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
		Selcke	H.B. 223 3rd reading
		Speaker Bradley	
	13:19	Ewell	speaks on a number of bills
91		Speaker Bradley	
		Waddell	point of personal priv.
	13:20	Shea	H.B. 223 sponsor
92	13:21	Speaker Bradley	
	13:21	Mahar	yield
	13:21	Shea	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Shea	
	13:23	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
		Yourell	table H.J.R. 35
	13:23	Speaker Bradley	tabled
	13:24	Selcke	H.B. 251 3rd reading
	13:24	Rayson	return to 2nd for an am.
93	13:25	Speaker Bradley	return to 2nd reading
	13:25	Rayson	explain am. #2
	13:25	Speaker Bradley	
		Leinenweber	
	13:25	Rayson	
94	13:26	Speaker Bradley	am. adopted
	13:26	Selcke	H.B. 271 3rd reading
	13:26	Jaffe	sponsor

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	13:27	Speaker Bradley	
	13:28	Jaffe	close
	13:28	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
		Selcke	H.B. 273 3rd reading
95	13:28	Jaffe	Sponsor
		Speaker Bradley	
	13:29	Fleck	
96	13:32	Jaffe	take it out of the record
	13:32	Speaker Bradley	take it out of the record
	13:32	Geo-Karis	
	13:33	Speaker Bradley	expire 5/8
	13:33	Mudd	
		Speaker Bradley	
97	13:33	Houlihan	are we goin with the bill
	13:33	Speaker Bradley	H.B. 273 3rd reading
	13:33	Houlihan	oppose
	13:34	Speaker Bradley	
98	13:34	Fleck	oppose
99	13:35	Geo-Karis	support
	13:37	Speaker Bradley	
100	13:37	Hirschfeld	oppose
101	13:38	Speaker Bradley	
	13:40	Jaffe	to close
	13:41	Speaker Bradley	
102		Satterthwaite	
	13:42	Fleck	
	13:43	Barnes	point of procedure
		Speaker Bradley	
	13:44	Duff	
103		Speaker Bradley	Bill passed

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	13:45	Walsh	point of order
	13:45	Speaker Bradley	
	13:45	Matijevich	
104	13:46	Speaker Bradley	
	13:46	Geo-Karis	
		Speaker Bradley	
	13:46	Campbell	move to re-consider
		Speaker Bradley	
		Jaffe	move table to re-cons.
	13:47	Speaker Bradley	roll call on motion
	13:48	Speaker Bradley	motion to table prevails
		Selcke	H.B. 301 3rd reading
105	13:50	Londrigan	sponsor
	13:50	Speaker Bradley	
	13:50	Leinenweber	
106	13:50	Londrigan	discussion
	13:52	Speaker Bradley	
	13:52	Mudd	
107	13:53	Londrigan	to close
	13:54	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
		Selcke	H.B. 302 3rd reading
	13:54	Londrigan	Sponsor
		Speaker Bradley	
		McMasters	yield
		Londrigan	to close
	13:55	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
108		Selcke	H.B. 303 3rd reading
		Speaker	
	13:56	Londrigan	sponsor

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	13:56	Speaker Bradley	Bill passed
		Speaker Bradley	
	13:57	Selcke	H.B. 305 3rd reading
		Caparelli	sponsor
		Speaker Bradley	
	13:57	Catania	yield
		Speaker Bradley	
109	13:58	Caparelli	
110		Speaker Bradley	
	14:00	Caparelli	to close
	14:00	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
	14:00	Speaker Bradley	H.B. 330
111	14:00	Selcke	H.B. 330 3rd reading
	14:01	Von Boeckman	sponsor
	14:03	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
112	14:04	Selcke	H.B. 333 3rd reading
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:05	Sangmeister	sponsor
	14:06	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
	14:07	Selcke	H.B. 341 3rd reading
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:07	Dyer	take out of record
113		Selcke	H.B. 368 3rd reading
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:07	Hirschfeld	sponsor
114	14:08	Speaker Bradley	
	14:09	Katz	question
		Hirschfeld	take out
115	14:13	Speaker Bradley	take out of record

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123	14:29	Speaker Bradley	
		Grotberg	
	14:30	Speaker Bradley	verification
	14:30	Grotberg	call absentees
124	14:30	O'Brien	
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:31	McGrew	record as present
	14:31	O'Brien	
	14:31	Speaker Bradley	
		Cunningham	point of privilege
25	14:31	Speaker Bradley	
	14:32	Speaker	H.B. 404
	14:33	Grotberg	ask for post-poned consid.
	14:33	Speaker Bradley	
	14:33	McGrew	point of parl. inquiry
		Speaker Bradley	
126	14:34	Lauer	
		Speaker Bradley	verification
		O'Brien	verifications
29	14:43	Grotberg	postponed consideration
	14:43	Speaker Bradley	leave
		Shea	move to extend
	14:45	Speaker Bradley	
30	14:46	Washington	
		Shea	
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:48	Skinner	
		Shea	
31	14:48	Porter	
		Shea	

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115		Selcke	H.B. 389 3rd reading
116		Matijevich	sponsor
	14:13	Hoffman	
117		Borchers	
		Hoffman	
		Lauer	
	14:14	Speaker Bradley	bill passed
118		O'Brien	H.B. 404 3rd reading
		Grotberg	sponsor
	14:27	Speaker Bradley	
		VanDuyne	yield
119		Speaker Bradley	
		Grotberg	
	14:27	Hill	
120	14:28	Speaker Bradley	
	14:28	Grotberg	to close
121		Grotberg	
		McMaster	support
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:29	McDonald	explain vote
122	14:29	Daniels	explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Stone	point of information
		Speaker Bradley	
123	14:29	Grotberg	
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:29	Hill	

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131	14:49	Speaker Bradley Washburn	support motion
		Shea	extend 45 day limit to 4/19
	14:49	Speaker Bradley Houlihan	
132		Speaker Bradley	motion prevails
	14:50	Shea	announcements
		Speaker Bradley Matijevich	ex. comm. room 114
		Jones	table H.B. 453
	14:51	Speaker Bradley	leave granted
	14:51	Tipsword	leave to table H.B. 610
133		Speaker Bradley	leave tabled
	14:52	Giorgi	Mrs. Mudd (Lela)
		Speaker Bradley Londrigan	
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:53	Shea	H.J.R. 36 adjourn. res.
		O'Brien	
	14:54	Shea	
134		Speaker Bradley	Motion prevails
	14:55	Shea	stand at ease for 5 min.
		Speaker Bradley	
	14:55	Hirschfeld	
		Shea	
		Speaker Bradley	motion prevails
135	14:57	Speaker Bradley	H.B. 1st reading
	14:57	O'Brien	1st reading
141	15:10	Speaker Bradley	Adjourned