

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

MAY 12, 1975



1.

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order and the Members will please be in their seats. The Clerk will announce the invocation."

Jack O'Brien: "Let us pray. Lord, bless this House and all those who serve and work here. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will stand in recess until 4:00 pm."

(RECESS)

Doorkeeper: "All those not entitled to the floor, will you 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 lead in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplin."

Krueger: "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen. Oh Lord, bless this House to thy service, Amen. I have a quotation from Stanley Atkins the Bishop of Eau Claire. It was the questions that face our republic are not ones of technology, nor of political confidence, they are moral ones. Not only are we squandering our moral capital more rapidly than our physical assets, but they are unrecoverable by any natural process. Recovery is made next to impossible not by the absence of religion, but by the presence of a false religion, and overweening confidence in the nation and its institutions, which the Greeks called 'hubris.' All classical tragedy is the story of how great and strong and wise men fall into that sin, and are brought down and destroyed by their own greatness. Let us pray. Oh most loving father, who willest us to give thanks for all things, to dread nothing but the loss of thee, and to cast all our care on thee, who arest for us; preserve us from faithless fears and worldly anxieties, and grant that no clouds of this mortal life may hide from us the light of that love which is immortal, and which thou hast manifested unto us in they Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Representative Geo-Karis, do you have a new legislative aide?"

Geo-Karis: "Yes, and we're glad to have him back too because he's been .



2.

missing. He was our political editor from New Sun of Waukegan in Lake County, Illinois. We welcome him back."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair welcomes ah... Representative Kucharski.

Welcome home. Representative Choate, want to vote 'no' or 'present'? Clyde, look at your button. We have Senate Bills, First Reading. We have about fifteen or twenty Bills and no House Member has identified himself Sponsor of any of those Bills. Senate Bills, First. If there are any House Sponsors, ah... if you'll make your identity to the Clerk. Messages from the Senate."

Jack O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of House Amendment #1 to the Bill for the following title: Senate Bill 225, concurred in by the Senate May 12, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of the following Preamble and Joint Resolution to wit: House Resolution #47, concurred in by the Senate May 12, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has passed Bills of the following title; in the passage of which I'm instructed to ask concurrence of the House of Representatives to wit: Senate Bill 404, 417, 418, 419, 444, 445, 447, 448, 451, 456, 458, 459, 461, 463, 470, 479, 486, 488 and 1488, passed by the Senate May 12, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "I understand that there are 43 Senate Bills on First Reading and we have one House Sponsor. How come he only wants to take one? The order of business; House Bills, Second Reading. Priority of call. On House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 955, Representative Hart. Will you give the gentleman some order, please. 955."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 955. A Bill for an Act in relation to state payments to counties in which substantial areas of state and federal lands are located. Second Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, there have been some amendments adopted on this. What does this one say? Is this the one that changes the 15% TO 20%?"

Speaker Redmond: "I guess we don't have the Bill now, Representative Hart, we'll have to send for it. It was taken off the Consent Calendar and....."

Hart: "No, it wasn't ever on the Consent Calendar. It was on Third Reading and I asked to have it brought back to Second today."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1 was adopted previously....."

Hart: "The language in Amendment #2, does it strike ah....."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #2, amends House Bill 955 on page 1, line 6 by changing 15% to 20%....."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order. We can't hear."

Hart: "O'kay, I know what it is."

Jack O'Brien: "..... changing 15% to 20%."

Hart: "This is the same amendment on 955 and 956 and it was developed by the Department of Conservation and it eliminates one county from the Bill, which was not intended when it was drafted and ah... that's right, it's Representative Choate's home county, and ah... you'll notice that he's a Co-Sponsor of the amendment, ah... it was not intended to cover Union County so this eliminates Union County from the Bill and I move for the adoption of the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 955. Do we have the right number on there? Mine says 945. The question is on the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 955. All in favor say 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there any further amendments? No further amendments. Third Reading. 956, the same amendment and the same motion. The question is... Representative Choate."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 956. A Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #2....."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, the amendment is the identical amendment that Representative Hart has spoke of and I would suggest that the House approve this amendment also."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to



House Bill 956. All in favor say 'aye' and opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further."

Speaker Redmond: "No further amendments, Third Reading. 555."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 555, LaFleur. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any amendments from ah.... take it out of the record. 148, Representative Porter. Out of the record. 156. Out of the record. 1136. Out of the record. 680, Representative Skinner. I've been advised that there's been a fiscal note..... I understand that there's been a fiscal note has been requested on 680. 1064."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1064....."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that one out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. 1167."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1167, Marovitz. A Bill for an Act in relation to the Illinois Consumer Product Safety Act."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. 1317."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1317, Laurino. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Representative Shea in the Chair. Three Committee Amendments. Amendment #1, amends House Bill 1317 on page 1 by striking line 24 and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Laurino."

Laurino: "Amendment #1 is a Committee Amendment. It was adopted unanimously. The Bill is self explanatory and it includes self insurers and I move for the adoption."

Shea: "Is there any question with regard to Amendment #1? The gentleman moves for the adoption of the Amendment #1. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Committee Amendment #2, amends House Bill 1317 on page 2, by adding after line 2 the following and so forth."



Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Laurino on Amendment #2."

Laurino: "Amendment #2 puts teeth into the Bill by ah... utilizing the ah... Class A misdemeanor for the Vehicle Code and I move the adoption."

Shea: "Is there any discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #2. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #3, amends House Bill 1317 on page 2 by adding after the line the following, '6' and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Laurino on Amendment #3."

Laurino: "Amendment #3 just utilizes the Secretary of State's duties outlined in the ah... in the Bill and it was unanimously adopted by the Committee. I move its adoption."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #3. All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Now did you wish to table the Bill, Mr. Laurino?"

Laurino: "No."

Shea: "Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further."

Shea: "Third Reading. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten."

Totten: "Ya, I just wanted to ah... there was fiscal note filed with that? Is there a copy with the Bill? There is? Thank you."

Shea: "On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1785 and on that the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Garmisa and I don't see him on the floor. Take that one out of the record. House Bill 1928, Mr. Lundy. Call that Bill. Mr. Duff, will you come to the rostrum for a minute?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1928. A Bill for an Act to amend the Health Maintenance Organization Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments. Amendment #1, Lundy. Amends House Bill 1928 on page 1 and line 1 and 5 be deleting Section 2 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lundy on Floor Amendment #1."



6.

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Amendment #1 to House Bill 1928 ah.. adds to the original purpose of the Bill ah... which is to narrow the definition of Health Maintenance Organization ah... and several technical changes in the Act, which have been requested by the Department of Public Health and the Department of Insurance. I have checked this amendment with the original Sponsor ah... House Sponsor of the H.M.O. Act, Representative Kempiners. It's my understanding that he has no objection to the amendment and I would move adoption of Amendment #1."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. Is there discussion? All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments? Third Reading. The House will be at ease for five minutes. The House will be in order. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 2109. Is it 2109, Jack, or what is that? That's Second Reading, I'm sorry. What is that Bill number, Jack? Is it 2109 or 2110? You want that out? Take 2109 out of the record. House Bill 2277. Is Mr. White on the floor? Take that Bill out of the record. House Bill 2347. Mr. Pierce, is he on the floor? Take that Bill out of the record. House Bill 2406. House Bill 2406."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2406. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to comprehensive county hospitals governing commissions. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. House Bill 2832."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2832, Berman. A Bill for an Act ah...."

Shea: "Is there any amendments filed on the Bill, Mr. Berman? I'm suggesting that if there are amendments, that we amend it.... I would suggest that you get it amended and hold it on Second Reading with the amendments on it because the amendments may change the fiscal note if there are any."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2832. A Bill for an Act to regulate the practice of medical services.... finance companies. Second Reading of



7.

the Bill. Four Committee Amendments. Amendment #1, amends House Bill 2832 on page 1 by deleting line 22 and inserting in lieu thereof 'receivable..... changes may be started and so forth'."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook on Committee Amendment #1. Has it been read?"

Berman: "Yes. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 2832 was a Bill that cleared up some of the border plate language that was used in the original draft of this Bill, House Bill 2832. Amendment #1 put it into shape to apply to the financial insitutions that have fought to regulate. I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Shea: "Is there discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #2, amends House Bill 2832 on page 13 by inserting immediately after line 11 the following and so forth."

Berman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, Committee Amendment #2 ah...builds in the requirement that no department or agency of the state may refuse to deal with the licensed medical factoring companies and I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #2."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #2. Is there any discussion? Is there any discussion? Hearing none. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further Committee Amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Committee Amendment #3, amends House Bill 2832 on page 13 by deleting lines 3 through 8 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman to explain Amendment #3."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Committee Amendment #3 stuck out surplusage language on page 13, lines 3 through 8 and I move the Committee Amendment #3 for ah.... it's adoption."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #3. All those in favor will say 'aye'





and opposed say 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Committee Amendment #4, amends House Bill 2832 as amended by inserting after the last sentence of Section 18 the following and so forth."

Berman: "Committee Amendment #4, Mr. Speaker, is ah... an amendment that takes away from these licensed factoring companies the status of a ah... holder in due course. I move the adoption of Committee Amendment #4."

Shea: "The gentleman moves the adoption of Committee Amendment #4. Is there discussion? All those in favor say 'aye' and the opposed say 'aye' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, Berman. Amends House Bill 2832 on page 3 by deleting lines 32 through 35 and inserting in lieu thereof and so forth."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Floor Amendment #5 is in response to a request made in Committee by Representatives Neff and Hart to delete the one year residency requirement ah... for the licensing of these factoring companies and to delete further the requirement of a single license for each location. I move the adoption of Floor Amendment #5 to House Bill 2832."

Shea: "Is there further discussion on Amendment #5? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #5. All those in favor will say 'aye' and the opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, Hart. Amends House Bill 2832 as amended at the end of the last sentence of Section 4 and so forth."

Berman: "Ah.... I'm handling this for Representative Hart. Again this is Amendment #6 in response to a request to lower the capitalization requirement from \$20,000 back to \$5,000 as it was in the original Bill and I move the adoption of Amendment #6."

Shea: "Is there discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #6. All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are



there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. That Bill is to be held on the order of Second Reading for a fiscal note in its amended form. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1636. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Walsh, the Assistant Minority Leader."

Walsh: "Ya, but what authority Mr. Speaker, are you returning form 2832 to 1636?"

Shea: "I'm going down the priority of call. The Bills I just called were dated May 28th. On the priority of call, Bills dated May 29th are 1636 and 2925."

Walsh: "Thank you."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1636, Totten. A Bill for an Act to amend the Condominium Property Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1336 on page 1 by deleting line 21 and inserting in lieu thereof and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Totten on Committee Amendment #1."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Committee Amendment #1 was one that was agreed on by the Commission and the ah.... realtors. It was an agreed amendment that was put on. It provides for ah... further definition of ah.... the plat and I move the adoption of the amendment."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman moves the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. All those in favor say 'aye' and all those opposed say 'nay' and the 'nays' have it ah... oh, I didn't hear it. Could we go through it again? All those in favor say 'aye' and all those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further."

Shea: "Is there a request for a fiscal note on this one?"

Jack O'Brien: "No request for a fiscal note."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2925. Is the lady from Cook, Ms. Chapman on the floor? Take it out of the record. On the order of Second Reading appears



House Bill 1128. Is Mr. Keller on the floor? Do you want House Bill 1128 called, Mr. Keller?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1128, Keller. A Bill for an Act to amend the Retailer's Occupation and Use Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "There's been a request for a fiscal note, Mr. Keller. Has it been filed? Turn Mr. Keller on, please."

Keller: "That's what I thought, Mr. Speaker. It hasn't been filed yet, but it's supposed to be here today."

Shea: "All right. The Bill has been read a second time and will be held on the order of Second Reading for a fiscal note. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1493. Is Mr. McPartlin on the floor? Take it out of the record. Oh, is he here? Do you want that called, Mr. McPartlin? On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1843. Is Mr. Coffey on the floor? Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1843. A Bill for an Act to amend the Surface Mine Land Conservation Reclamation Act. Second Reading of the Bill. This Bill has been read a second time previously and Amendments #1 and #2 were adopted. Floor Amendment #3, Coffey. Amends House Bill 1843 on page 1 by deleting lines 24, 25, and 26 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Coles, Mr. Coffey."

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to move for the adoption of Amendment #3."

Shea: "Do you want to explain what it is?"

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker, I think last week that Amendment #2 was tabled."

Shea: "The records ah... let me check with the Clerk. The Clerk's records indicate that Amendments #1 and #2 have been adopted and there is no indication that Amendment #2 has been tabled, Sir."

Coffey: "I'd like to move to reconsider the adoption of Amendment #2."

Shea: "The gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #2 has ah... was adopted. Has he leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted and the vote by which #2 was adopted is reconsidered."



11.

Now the Gentleman moves to table Amendment No. 2. Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. On Amendment No. 3, the Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Coffey, to explain his amendment."

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment No. 3 is a...is a no effected land except the use for surface mining or other minerals other than coal including sand, gravel, silicasand, shale, clay, and limestone, and any other materials which may be so mined, specified in any application for surface mining permits, shall lie within one half mile of the municipality....one and one half mile of the municipality."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Coles has moved the adoption of Amendment No. 3. Is there discussion? The Gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the General Assembly. This amendment has a very serious financial impact built into it for the coal industry and, of course, we're for the coal miners. As the bill was originally drafted and introduced, it prohibits the use of strip mining within a half mile area of a municipality. What this amendment is attempting to do is to extend that prohibition to a mile and a half. Now I've had some information worked up on this amendment and I would like to advise the members of the General Assembly that if this amendment is adopted and this bill becomes the law, it will close sixteen coal mines in the State of Illinois and 2400 miners will be effected and possibly more. It would also have the effect of freezing 334,000,000 tons of coal reserves now scheduled for mining. And it will shorten the lives of many other coal mines which are now operating. I have no objection to...a...to...a...reasonable restrictions by municipalities on...a...strip mining around the city limits. I think there is a need for that. And the bill, as originally drafted, I thought was reasonable. But...a...as...a...suggested in this amendment, I think it will have a serious and detrimental impact on the coal industry. And...a...when...when you're talkin about freezing 334,000,000 tons of much needed Illinois coal; when you talk about cutting down, in fact, sixteen coal mines; and when you're talking about 2400 coal miners losing their jobs because of an additional mile buffer zone, then I



12.

think we're going too far. And I think this amendment ought to be defeated...a...because the bill does, in fact, make a prohibition against strip mining in a...in a area around municipalities. The area impact statement...a...on this...a...bill and this amendment to this bill indicates that there would be an additional cost to the State of approximately \$1,000,000 a year in revenues. And I think we should defeat this amendment to this, otherwise, good bill."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I should just like to point out to the membership that this buffer zone that the previous speaker referred to is consistent with the municipal code wherein municipalities have subdivision regulation control within one and a half miles of the municipality, and that, furthermore, where there is no county zoning, no county zoning, the municipality has one and a half mile extra territorial zoning authority. So I think that the amendment that the sponsor of this bill is offering for our consideration, and for which he is seeking our favorable support has precedent in the Municipal Code and is consistent with it and, therefore, I rise to support it and solicit with the sponsor, your favorable vote."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as a co-sponsor of this bill in its original form, I also was for the bill, but now since these amendments have been proposed, I have received much communication from coal miners, particularly in Southern Illinois, in opposition to these amendments. So I would add my voice also to that of Representative Hart's in opposition to this particular amendment."

Shea: "Could we have some order, please? The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hudson, do you still wish to talk sir?"

Hudson: "Yes, I have a question. Yes. Thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Hudson: "Dick, I'm interested...."



Shea: "No, the sponsor of the amendment is Mr. Coffey."

Hudson: "I beg your pardon. Would Mr. Coffey ....."

Shea: "The Gentleman is next to you on your right, Mr. Hudson."

Hudson: "Okay, I'm straightened out Mr. Speaker. A...Max...a...it has been reported, here, that this amendment would, in effect, close down "X" number of coal mines. At least that's the understanding I had from what Dick Hart had to say. If this is true...first of all, is this true, and if it is true, a...why is this? Is it...a.. would it be a result of mines that might already find themselves within this limit? Or would you care to answer that question?"

Coffey: "Representative Hart, I would like to answer that question.

I had this...I mean Representative Hudson, I'm sorry. I tried to do some checking on this...a...brochure that was put on my desk to find out some facts on this and I was unable to find any facts to substantiate the charges made on this slip. I think that when we moved the...with the support of the Municipal League to move this to a mile and a half, I think Representative Hart, again, is not being consistent with his House bill that he has here, 665, which he has stayed with the mile and a half radius that the municipal communities now have. And this is the reason this was put on at a mile and a half. Now at the cities or...a...discrepancy...they can mine right up to the city limits and in the city limits if the city so chooses. So I'm sure if there's a city or a village in any where in the State that...a....a...this is going to eliminate or close down, they have this right to keep that mine there and I'm sure if it employs some 2400 employees, such as was stated by this piece of paper I have up here, I'm sure that the municipal or the corporations will allow these mines to stay there. It is not mandatory that the city makes them stay within a mile and a half. It only gives them that right to protect their city and I have no way to establish any facts from the sheet that they give me here and I would say that if the extra mile in many of the areas that I know about is going to close down the mines, they must be in some critical condition at this time."

Hudson: "Well, your saying then that to the best of your knowledge, no miners will be thrown out of work or no mines will be closed?"



Coffey: "At the best of my knowledge, that is true and I have not had the coal industry to contact me one time in opposition of this bill and I also held this bill three days last week for Representative Hart to get back to me on anything he might like to change. While he was gone, I held that bill and then finding out that this piece of paper, do not pass, was put on my desk without any communications between he or I."

Hudson: "Thank you."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, thank you Mr. Speaker. I wonder if Representative Schlickman would answer a question for me. I know that he...a...made a statement relative to the mile and a half that a municipal corporation controls outside of the corporate boundaries. But isn't it true, Gene, that only is...a...is...because they have adopted a comprehensive zoning ordinance? Does that apply regardless of whether they adopt a comprehensive zoning ordinance?"

Shea: "A...this is highly unusual, but because it is such an important amendment, we'll let Mr. Schlickman answer."

Schlickman: "What I said was, the municipalities have subdivision regulation control within a one and a half mile perimeter and neither... the adjacent...adjacent to the municipality. That is not dependent upon any comprehensive zoning by the municipality. However where they, in addition to that authority, where the municipality lies in a county where there is no county zoning, it may, then, engage in extra territorial zoning authority, and again, that is without the necessity of comprehensive zoning. There's a third provision in the Municipal Code...a...where a municipality may engage in comprehensive land use, management and planning, that goes beyond the corporate limits extending into the one and a half mile peripheral area, and by doing so that then gives legal effect to objections that a municipality may render with regards to county zoning."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Logan, Mr. Lauer."



Lauer: "Would the spon...Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Lauer: "Mr. Coffey,...a....a....if there would, in fact, be sixteen mines that would be closed under your statute with the proposed amendment attached, would you be amenable to an amendment that would attach a grandfather clause so that there would be no further...a....a...abrogation of...of these mines, but a...they could continue to exist?"

Coffey: "Yes, I would be glad to if...if...we attach this amendment and if they can show that there's some sixteen mines that's gonna be eliminated by this bill, I would be glad to...a...take it back from Third Reading, back to Second, and do so."

Lauer: "You would put a grandfather clause on it then?"

Coffey: "Yes I would."

Lauer: "Thank you."

Shea: "Mr. Hart, did you wish to talk again, er...."

Hart: "Well, I can't....I'd like to."

Shea: "I didn't think you could, but I just wanted to make sure. The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Coffey, to close."

Coffey: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, I would like to say, first of all, I would like to say that this strip mining has nothing to do with your shaft mines in some of the Southern Illinois areas that Representative Lucco spoke of earlier. This has no effect whatsoever on these areas. I'd also like to, on the charge that was made earlier on the area impact statement, that it was gonna cost the State some \$500 to \$1000 or to \$1,000,000, that this is what the coal industry has already said that it has cost them, not what it has cost the State. This... the study included in this bill has no cost to the mining industry. Its only if the municipality wish...wishes to do so. And I'd like to make sure that everyone understands that. And again, this mile and a half is consistent with other...with the municipalities and other bills that's passed this House, and it also...I'd like to point out, if you have a district or a community that has a mine that's within that mile and a half, that that city or village





has the right to let that mining industry come right up to the city limits. But if the city or village would like room to expand like in many of these areas, they have no way to do so. Right now, the bill reads that they can come within three times the depth that they are digging. If they are digging fifty feet, that means that they can come up to within 150 feet of the city limits. In many cases, there's homes right at the city limits and you've got a mining industry right in your back door. And if we want to talk about the rights of the people, I think that we need to remember that the rights of the people that lives in these homes and the amount of a... a...their investment in their property and how they're being deprived of their proper amount of value in their home. And in many cases the coal industry has surrounded the community and when they come in and say that they think that it will make the community grow when they've come right up to your city limits and circle the town three-fourths of the way around, you have no room for growth, and this only gives some growth room for the municipalities in this State. Now I would like to ask a favorable vote on a Do Pass on Amendment No. 3."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Coffey, has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 3. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed will say nay. In the opinion of the Chair, the nays have it. There's been a request for a roll call. All those in favor will vote aye. Those opposed will vote no. Have all those voted who wished?" Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. The Gentleman from Coles, Mr. Coffey."

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker, again, I would like to explain my vote, and I would like to urge that, I think that they don't realize what...a... the...Amendment No. 3 does. It does no way, it does no way hurt the mining industry except for the mile and a half around the municipality. And again, I'd like to stress if you have mining industry already within a mile and a half of your municipality, they have the right to stay."

Shea: "On this question, Mr. Peters wishes to be voted aye...on this question there are 50 aye votes, 69 .....Mr. Boyle, no....50 ayes, 70 nays, no members voting present, Amendment No. 3 fails. Are there



further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further."

Shea: "Has there been a request for a fiscal note?"

Jack O'Brien: "No request for a fiscal note."

Shea: "Third Reading. There have been a number of members that have come to the Chair and ask to have House bills on Third Reading returned to Second Reading for the purposes of an amendment. Now what I'd like to do is get a list of those bills; I've discussed with the Republican leadership this statement that I'm making, I'd like to get the people to give me a list of those bills and before any of them are called, discuss it with the Republican leadership. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading...on the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2150."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2150. Pierce."

Shea: "Is Mr. Pierce on the floor? Take the bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading...er...Second Reading appears House Bill 1013."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1013. Katz."

Shea: "Is Mr. Katz on the floor? Take that bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1487. Mr. Hirschfeld on the floor? Take that bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1955. Mr. Keller."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1955...out of the record."

Shea: "You want that out of the record, Mr. Keller? On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2097."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2097. White. White. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to Chicago Park District. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. House Bill 2098."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2098. White. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning aquariums and museums and public parks. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."



Shea: "Are there any further...er...are there any Committee Amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Mr. White, there's been a request to hold those bills on Second Reading. Do you have any objections to that? All right, so 2098 having been read a second time will be held on Second Reading. House Bill 2097 having been read a second time will be returned to the order of Second Reading and held on Second Reading. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2387. Is Emil Jones on the floor? At the request of the sponsor, that's out of the record. House Bill 2422."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2422. Huff. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1. Amends House Bill 2422 as follows: on page 1, line 1...."

Shea: "I see the...the sponsor's out of the rec...er...not here. Do you want to pull that out of the record? On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 24...er...strike that, House Bill 2692."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2692."

Shea: "Ms. Stiehl. Is Ms. Stiehl on the floor? Do you want to hold 2692, 93, and 94, Ms. Stiehl?"

Stiehl: "Please. Would you take them out of the record, Mr. Speaker?"

Shea: "At the request of the sponsor those three bills will be taken out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 450. That bill is on the Second Reading, first legislative day, that will be out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 732. Is Mr. Jones on the floor? J. David Jones? Do you want to go with that? At the request of the sponsor, 7...House Bill 732 is out of the record. House Bill 745. Mr. Kozubowski, are we ready on that?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 745. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the State Civil Service Commission. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment."



Shea: "The Gentleman from..."

Jack O'Brien: "Amends House Bill 745 on page 1, line 11, and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kozubowski."

Kozubowski: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Committee Amendment No. 1 is an agreed amendment. Its agreed to by the Department as well, and I would move its adoption."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 745. Is there discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if we could have an explanation of it besides of who agreed to it."

Kozubowski: "Certainly. Would the Clerk read the amendment?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1. Amends House Bill 745 on page 1, line 11, by striking \$184,300 and inserting in lieu thereof \$181,600 and on page 1, line 13, by striking \$12,500 and insert in lieu thereof, \$12,300, and on page 1, line 14, by striking \$6,700, and inserting in lieu thereof, \$6,600. And on page 1, line 21, by striking \$241,300, and inserting in lieu thereof \$238,300."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Do I understand that the net effect of this amendment is a reduction?"

Shea: "He indicates it is."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 745. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed, nay. The ayes have it, the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. Its the intention of the Chair to work right on through with no break for dinner and to work, hopefully, until about 10 o'clock this evening. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading... on the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 957."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 957. Winchester. A Bill for an Act making appropriation to the Department of Local Government Affairs. Second



Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 957 in line 5 by changing \$85,000 to \$140,000."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, on Amendment No. 1."

Winchester: "A..I also have one more amendment, a Floor Amendment."

Shea: "We can take them one at a time sir. Do you want to explain Committee Amendment No. 1. Then we'll vote to adopt that and then we'll proceed with any Floor Amendments."

Winchester: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. We found that \$85,000 wasn't a sufficient amount to cover the indebtedness..."

Shea: "Excuse me, sir. Could we have some order? Would you proceed please?"

Winchester: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. House Bill 957 is designed to give some relief to the county officials in Polk County. Originally \$185,000 or \$85,000 was found not to be a sufficient amount. We increased it to \$140,000 which will cover the salaries of the elected officials for the remaining of the county...a...the calendar year, and will also pay their debts incurred during the calendar year. I would appreciate this amendment being adopted."

Shea: "Is there further question? The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, moves for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed, say nay. The ayes have it and the amendment is adopted. Is there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 2. Winchester. Amends House Bill 957 by deleting lines 7 and 8 and inserting in lieu thereof, the following and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, on Amendment No. 2."

Winchester: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Amendment No. 2 simply states or spells out in the bill which county the grant will be directed to and, also, to which department on the county government in which the money will be granted to. I'd appreciate your adoption of this amendment."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from McClain, our new lawyer...the Gentleman from Adams, Mr. McClain, our new lawyer. Excuse me, Mike."



McClain: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Would the Gentleman yield to a question please?"

Shea: "If its not legal in nature."

McClain: "Its not legal in nature."

Shea: "Proceed."

McClain: "Representative Winchester, could you tell me which counties are so listed. I don't have a copy of the amendment right now."

Winchester: "There's only one county, Mike, and that's Polk County.

I think you probably read quite a bit in the last month or so about their bankruptcy problem down there. This specifically spells out that this grant would be giving to the County Treasurer's office in the County of Polk."

McClain: "Could I ask, is this agreed to by the Department? I mean are you going to have any problems with....a...administration signing this?"

Winchester: "There was no opposition in...in...a...in...a...Appropriations or Counties and Townships by the Department of Local Government. Is that what you mean?"

McClain: "Or B.O.B."

Winchester: "None. None whatsoever."

McClain: "Great. Thank you."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Union, Mr. Choate."

Choate: "I'd like to ask Representative McClain a question if I might."

Shea: "He indicates he won't yield."

Choate: "Well then, just an observation. Since he left, I think, the educational profession and has gone to the legal profession, he's asking an awful lot of questions."

Shea: "I can understand how you feel, Mr. Choate. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs. Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Hardin, Mr. Winchester, moves for the adoption of Amendment No. 2. Before we give you a chance to close, Mr. Beaupre, the Gentleman from Kankakee."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, one of the things that has concerned the Committee on Property Tax Reform in the last year and a half in their, as a result of their deliberation,



22.

is the fact that there are many, many counties in Illinois where the local officials, and I'm speaking primarily of..of officials involved in the assessment process, have refused to do their job for one reason or another. And it is, indeed, true, that when the State multipliers are placed upon property assessments in their area taxes....a...in the area of property tax, that the State, also, has refused to comply with the law. But that, of course, doesn't absolve those who are charged with the duty of assessing properly and keeping the assessment level in a particular taxing area in compliance with the law. If you take a look at the level of assessments in Polk County, you'll see the reasons why there are no tax dollars to be expended for the Office of the Treasurer, or the Office of the County Clerk, or for any other matters of local government in the County of Polk. The 1973 statistics in regard to Polk County as a result of the Department of Local Government Affairs Sales Ratio Study show that Polk County has one of the lowest assessment levels in the State. It should be 50 per cent. It is currently 18 per cent after the multiplier is applied. I have sympathy for local government. I served as a county officer in the County of Kankakee for two terms. I understand the plight that they are under in regard to raising tax money. However, where county officials refused to do their job by assessing properly and in compliance with the law, it seems to me that it does not behoove us on the State level to run down there and say we're going to give you a hand-out. That's precisely what this amendment does. I'm concerned about Southern Illinois counties and their ability to expend tax funds on behalf of their citizens. But they ought to do it in compliance with the law. Its not up to the State of Illinois to bail them out. I urge your defeat of this amendment."

Shea: "Are you through with your speech on House Bill 990? The Gentleman from Coles...a...Hardin, Mr. Winchester, has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 2. All those in favor say aye. Those opposed say nay. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it, the amendment is adopted. Are there...Mr. Beaupre, are you joined by other members? You're joined by a requisite amount. The



23.

question is all those in favor of the amendment will vote aye. Those opposed to the amendment will vote nay. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question, there are 77 ayes votes; 23 nay votes; one voting present. Amendment No. 2 is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments?"

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 1133. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson. Do you wish that called? Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1133. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1133 on page 1, line 11, and so forth."

Shea: "Wait a minute, will you, Mr. Rayson? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Duff."

Duff: "Well Mr. Speaker, just a parliamentary inquiry. I have been on the floor without any separation now, for some time, and I noticed that in the order of priority House Bill 70 and 74 come before 1133, and I want to know why we skipped them."

Shea: "Which ones are you worried about, Mr. Duff?"

Duff: "70 and 74."

Shea: "Are you on Second Reading or Third Reading sir?"

Duff: "My priority of call list says their on Second."

Shea: "Are you looking at today's list or the list from May 10th?"

Duff: "May 10th."

Shea: "Well, today's May 12 sir."

Duff: "I'm sorry."

Shea: "Mr. Rayson, you wanta go ahead."

Rayson: "Alright..."

Shea: "Excuse me for a minute. Didn't you amend those two bills, Mr.

Duff, didn't you amend those two bills on Saturday and move them to Third Reading."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I apologize for the error. I asked the Clerk to get me the priority call for today and this is what I was handed. But...I mean the Page...but Saturday, they were put on Second and there was an error made on one of them and I ask that they be held, I





thought, perhaps, they were, but when we get to them on Third, I'll move them back to Second. No problem."

Shea: "Mr. Duff, shortly, a few minutes ago, I made the announcement that there are a number of bills on Third Reading that there have been a request to return to the order of Second Reading. That list is on the Clerk's desk. If you'd like to add your name to that list, so that the leadership on both sides can discuss bringing those bills back...a...that's what the procedure will be. Now Mr. Rayson on 1133."

Rayson: "Thank you. This bill is the one-item bill. Its a floor for flat grant...a...per semester hour...a...for junior college and...a... the old law had a \$17.64 flat grant and...a...the bill was to move it to \$24; but in Committee we had Amendment No. 1 to make it \$21.70 which conforms to all interested parties, including the Governor's Bureau of the Budget, and I, therefore, move for this Committee Amendment."

Shea: "You move what?"

Rayson: "To adopt this amendment."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 1133. Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "The digest indicates that there's a...was a fiscal note requested and I wonder whether or not it has been received. And if so, the amount of additional monies that it will require."

Shea: "The Clerk indicates to me that the fiscal note has not been received. But in order to facilitate whether the amendments will change the bill or not, the Chair has been taking the amendments, having the bill amended and held on the order of Second Reading for the purposes of a fiscal note. You read the Fiscal Note Act, it not only provides for requesting a fiscal note when it goes to Second Reading, but if the bill is amended on Second Reading to cause any change in State revenue, it could...a further fiscal note could be requested. In order to facilitate things, the Chair has been asking to have the bills amended and then have the fiscal notes supplied by the sponsor."



Palmer: "Well then, Mr. Speaker, how are the members of the House to know what the additional cost to the State would be?"

Shea: "A fiscal note will be filed, Mr. Palmer, but I thought it would be best to have it filed on the bill in its amended form so that if the sponsor filed a fiscal note, the bill was further amended, and then there could be a request for another fiscal note and it would have to be held on Second Reading."

Palmer: "I can understand that, but how are we to be informed as to what the amount will be, based on the amendment?"

Shea: "The Gentlemen will have to file a fiscal note, sir."

Palmer: "And, well, do we come down to see it, or do you circulate it out to the members, or what?"

Shea: "The Gentlemen would file it normally with the Clerk and have a copy and, normally, would give a copy to the person requesting the fiscal note."

Palmer: "I should like to have a copy of it."

Shea: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. All those in favor say aye. All those opposed say nay. The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "The bill has been read a second time and will be held on the order of Second Reading pending the filing of the fiscal note.

On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1134."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 13...er...a...1134. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to provide for the licensing and regulation of hand guns. Second Reading of the Bill. This bill has been read a second time previously, and Amendment No. 1 was adopted and it was held for a fiscal note. The fiscal note is now filed."

Shea: "Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments?"

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill...a...Second Reading...appears House Bill 1135."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1135. Rayson. A Bill for an Act to regulate the sale or transfer of hand gun ammunition in this State. Second Reading of the Bill. The bill was read previously. Amendment No. 1



and 2 were adopted and the Bill was held awaiting a fiscal note.  
The fiscal has been filed."

Shea: "Is there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1264. Take that..... that evidently is on House Bills, First Legislative Day. Take that out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1414. That's in the same category. Take that out of the record. House Bill 1524 is in the same.... take that out. House Bill 1584. Mr. Telcser, ah... is he on the floor? Do you wish to call House Bill 1584, Mr. Telcser? At the request of the Sponsor, House Bill 1584 is being held. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1609. That's Mr. Farley. Do you want to call 1609 and 1610? At the request of the Sponsor, 1609 and 1610 are out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1615. First Legislative Day; take that out of the record. 1716, is First Legislative Day; take that out of the record. House Bill 1727."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1727, Choate. A Bill for an Act in relation to the establishment of the Illinois Transportation Safety Board. Second Reading....."

Shea: "Take that Bill out of the record at the request of the Sponsor. House Bill 1798, Mr. Ebbesen. Do you wish to proceed, Sir?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1798. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1798 on page 1 and so forth."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, Committee Amendment #1 to House Bill 1798 is the amendment that I introduced as a Member of the Personnel Pension Committee. Committee Amendment #1 was adopted by the Committee with the understanding ah... of the Committee that a Floor Amendment would be adopted to make the legislation applicable to all systems and I would ask leave of the House to table my Committee Amendment #1 and then adopt Amendment #2, which will put the legislation in conformity with what the Committee desired."

Shea: "The gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen, has moved for the adoption



of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1798. Is there discussion? I'm sorry, Mr. Ebbesen, did I miss something?"

Ebbesen: "No, I would ask leave of the House to table that and then to adopt Floor Amendment #2 ah... which will put that into...."

Shea: "I didn't hear you say that, I'm sorry. The gentleman has asked leave to table Amendment #1. Is there objection? Hearing none, Amendment #1 is tabled. Amendment #2."

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Ebbesen. Amends House Bill 1798 on page 1 by deleting line 1 and 2 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from DeKalb, Mr. Ebbesen on Amendment #2."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #2 does exactly what Committee Amendment #1 did only it adds ah... more to it as the wishes of the Personnel and Pensions Committee and I move for its adoption."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. All those in favor will say 'aye' and the opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1891."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1891, Ralph Dunn. A Bill for an Act in relation to a state animal."

Shea: "At the request of the Sponsor, that will be taken out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1907, Mr. Stubblefield. Is Mr. Stubblefield on the floor? Do you want to proceed with House Bill 1907, Sir? Read the Bill.... Do you want it out of the record? Let him read it and let's go."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1907. A Bill for an Act setting forth the rights of mobile home park dwellers. Second Reading of the Bill. Two Committee Amendments. Amendment #1, amends House Bill 1907 on page 3, line 28 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Stubblefield on Amendment #1."

Stubblefield: "I'm waiting for another amendment that is not ready ah... so let's take it out of the record."

Shea: "What do you got ah.... Amendments #1 and #2 here? You're waiting



28.

for a third amendment? At the Sponsor's request, this will be taken out of the record. The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, according to my records, Amendment #3 is up there."

Shea: "Well, it may be according to your records, but at the request of the Sponsor, it's been taken out of the record. I wish that you and your running mate would get it straightened out."

Giorgi: "We took care of that last November, we straightened it out.

Amendment #3 was tabled and it will be Amendment #4 that we're waiting for."

Shea: "I guess he wants to table #3 and go with #4."

Giorgi: "#3 was tabled in Committee."

Shea: "Well, with leave of the House then ah... Mr. Giorgi and Mr. Stubblefield will get together and work out the ah.... take the Bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading, appears House Bill 2010."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2010. A Bill for an Act in relation to state contracts with small construction businesses. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Washington. Amends House Bill 2010 on page 3 by deleting all of lines 8 through 13 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Washington ah... did you say that you wanted to table it? The gentleman on Amendment #1."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, Amendment #1 simply provides for tighter accounting methods for payment of the Capital Development Board to bid winners. It also provides that the records shall be made available to the Auditor General or the Legislative Audit Commission. This was done at the request of the Committee that heard the Bill and it was voted out at 13 to 0. I move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 2010."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion with regards to House Bill ah... or Amendment #1 to House Bill 2010? Hearing none, the gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 2010. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair having nobody voted, I'll take another vote.



All those in favor of Amendment #1 will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted.

Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Now before.... now Mr. Washington indicates he has some ah....."

Washington: "Just a brief statement. The fiscal note has been filed and given to the requestor of that fiscal note."

Shea: "Is that in its amended form?"

Washington: "Yes."

Shea: "The fiscal note has been filed. Third Reading. Mr. Giorgi, will you come to the rostrum, please? On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2054. That's on First Legislative Day. House Bill 2075. That's on First Legislative Day. House Bill 2102 is on First Legislative Day. House Bill 2404."

Jack O'Brien: "You skipped a whole line there."

Shea: "Pardon me. I'm sorry. House Bill 2119."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2119, Totten. A Bill for an Act..... Representative Giorgi in the Chair."

Giorgi: "2119 out of the record. 2228."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2228, Shea."

Giorgi: "He's on an emergency. Take it out of the record. 2290."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2290, Porter."

Giorgi: "Representative Port..... take it out of the record. 2376."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2376, McAuliffe."

Giorgi: "Is Representative McAuliffe on the floor? Take it out of the record. 2404, Representative Tipword."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2404, Tipword."

Giorgi: "Out of the record. No, he wants it called."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2404. A Bill for an Act amending the Coal Mining Act and the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois. Second Reading of the Bill. This Bill has been read a second time previously."

Giorgi: "The gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, there are ah.... I think on our desks, ah.... two or three amendments that ah... are Representative Hart's amend-



ments. I think they are Amendments #8, #9 and #10."

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

Shea: "I'm sorry, Mr. Tipword, I didn't hear you, Sir."

Tipword: "We ah... we've handled the first seven amendments, but I think now that Representative Hart has some amendments to this Bill."

Shea: "Are we now at the point that this has had seven amendments adopted to it?"

Tipword: "That's right."

Shea: "Amendments #1 through #7 are adopted. Are there any further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #8, Hart. Amends House Bill 2404 as amended on page 25 by deleting lines 16 through 21 and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. There are two very similar amendments. One is ah....."

Shea: "Excuse me, Mr. Hart. Proceed, Sir."

Hart: "There are two very similar amendments. Could you read the last three or four lines of this one?"

Jack O'Brien: "Last three or four?"

Hart: "C and D ah... read those."

Jack O'Brien: "C, two mining officers from the employee class shall have ten years experience in mining...."

Hart: "That one should be tabled."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the tabling of Amendment #8. Does he have leave? Hearing no objections, Amendment #8 is tabled. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #9, Hart. Amends House Bill 2404 as amended on page 8, line 16 by inserting immediately after the word, 'employee' the word 'underground'."

Shea: "The gentleman from Franklin, Mr. Hart."

Hart: "This would ah... just add the word 'underground'. I think that the Sponsor of the Bill, Mr. Tipword, is in agreement with it and I would move for the adoption."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? Hearing none, the gentleman from Franklin moves the adoption of Amendment #9. All in favor say 'aye'



opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #10, Hart. Amends House Bill 2404 as amended on page 8 by inserting immediately after line 30 the following: 'No persons shall be employed as an apprentice minor and so forth'."

Hart: "Now I understand ah... that this amendment is going to be tabled and Mr. Tipsword is going to offer one similar to this with a grandfather clause. With that understanding I move to table this."

Shea: "The gentleman has asked leave to table Amendment #10. Hearing no objection, the amendment is tabled. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #11, Hart. Amends House Bill 2404 as amended on page 25 by deleting lines 16 through 21 and inserting in lieu thereof and so forth."

Shea: "Is this your amendment now, Mr. Hart?"

Hart: "Yes. This amendment ah.... #11 would ah... the purpose of the Bill and this amendment ah... it expands the mining board to six members to four. This amendment put some qualifications into those members of the mining board that require experience and ah... as far as I know ah... this amendment is not opposed by ah... the Sponsor of the Bill and ah... I believe that he is in agreement with it. He can so say, if not. I move for the adoption."

Shea: "Is there any discussion? The gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "I would like to confirm that this is an agreed amendment with the Sponsor of the Bill and with those persons ah.... interested ah... as the Sponsor is in this Bill and I would move for its adoption also."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #11 to House Bill 2404. Is there discussion? Those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it ah.... I'll try that again. All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed say 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment #12, Tipsword. Amends House Bill 2404 as amended on page 8 by inserting immediately below line 30 the





following and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Christian, Mr. Tipsword on Amendment #12."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this amendment is exactly like an earlier amendment that Representative Hart had, but which was then tabled. This adds a grandfather clause to his earlier amendment and this provides that any miner, after this Amendatory Act is adopted, who shall then be employed as an apprentice, shall not be employed longer than 12 months after becoming eligible to obtain the certificate of competency ah... with the exception of illness and injury if he doesn't obtain his certificate of competency to serve in the mine. I move for the adoption of this amendment."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of the amendment. All those ah.... is there discussion? All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Now has there been a request for a fiscal note?"

Jack O'Brien: "No request for a fiscal note."

Shea: "All right. The records that I now have indicate that Amendments #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #9, #11 and #12 have been approved. Amendments #8 and #10 have been tabled. Is that correct? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2409. Out of the record at the Sponsor's request. House Bill 2414. Take that Bill out of the record. House Bill 2415."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2415, Fary. A Bill for an Act to protect retailors from beverages. Those beverages against unfair economic practices. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2415 on page 1, line 6 by deleting the words, 'or bulk soft drinks'."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Fary on Amendment #1. He moves for its adoption. Is there any discussion? All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further."



Shea: "Mr. Fary."

Fary: "Will you hold that on Second Reading? There's another amendment being ah....."

Shea: "At the Sponsor's request, the Bill has been adopted ah... the amendment has been adopted and he is asking to have the Bill held. On the order of House Bills, ah... that will be held on the order of Second Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2438. All right, the next Bill that's eligible to be called is House Bill 2582."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2582, Hirschfeld."

Shea: "Is the gentleman from Champaign on the floor? Take the Bill out of the record. House Bill 2686."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2686, Leverenz. A Bill for an Act...."

Shea: "Is Mr. Leverenz on the floor? There is a request for a fiscal note on this. Has it been filed, Sir."

Jack O'Brien: "No, it has not been filed."

Shea: "All right, take House Bill 2686 out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2762."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 27...."

Shea: "On 2686?"

Jack O'Brien: "2762."

Shea: "On 2762 ah... Mr. Hart, that's your Bill, but there's been a request for a fiscal note. Have you filed it yet? All right, will you read the Bill a second time, Mr. Clerk and then hold it on the order of Second Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2762. A Bill for an Act requiring fiscal notes on all Bills involving state and other nonfederal funds. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "No amendments from the floor."

Shea: "Would you tell Mr. Hart, who has requested a fiscal note on this? There may be an error here. Has anybody requested a fiscal note on House Bill 2762? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2786."



Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2786. Cunningham. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise into law in relation to township organizations. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Has there been a fiscal note requested?"

Jack O'Brien: "No fiscal note requested."

Shea: "Now before we move it to Third Reading, the Gentleman from Lawrence has to make his Fourth of July speech. Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker, how nice of you to call attention to the importance of this bill. Representative Lucco and I are handling this jointly. It was bequeathed to us by an unknown sponsor, but we want all of the legislators to note that the synopsis is somewhat in error because it implies that there's an additional tax. In the hearing before the Committee, it was pointed out by Representative Duester that that isn't true, that there is no additional tax. And I want all of you to know that so that you wouldn't red-line this good bill when it comes up on Third. Thank you for your indulgence, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Are we all through, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Yes, and you weren't listening."

Shea: "No, I was talking to Mr. Walsh."

Cunningham: "Well, I'll do it again for you later."

Shea: "Third Reading. Is Mr. Skinner on the floor in case he has some question? I guess Mr. Skinner is gone for the day or something. He's running his own printing press. On the order of House Bills' ...on the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2786. That we just called? House Bill 2892. Mr. Berman."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2892. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to establish Northeastern Illinois University. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2892 on page 1 by deleting lines 31, 32 and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook on Committee Amendment No. 1, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Committee Amendment No. 1 for House Bill 2892 makes certain changes in the...a..in the...a...bill that's



relating to Northeastern Illinois University and the operation of the parental school so that it applies to the entire County of Cook and it makes other technical changes in the bill to conform with the Juvenile Court Act. I move the adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Is there any question? Are you snapping your fingers, Mr. Leinenweber, or can you push your light? Thank you sir. The Gentleman from Will  
Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I have a question for the sponsor."

Shea: "He indicates he'll yield."

Leinenweber: "Art, according to...a...the digest and the bill synopsis, the bill, itself, only provided for certain, apparently, procedural safeguards for juveniles. The amendment seems to branch off from that considerably."

Berman: "It does because the bill was introduced, as you can see by the number, on the final day. 2892, 2891, and one other bill that I don't have the number...oh, 1543. These are three bills that represent a package which were introduced in a very bare form, but have been amended to be the parental school package for the the residential schools operated in the City of Chicago. I'm going to ask that 2892, after adoption of Committee Amendment No. 1, remain on Second Reading because there's gonna be another amendment, and then I'll try to move 2891, 2892, and 1543 along together because they all address themselves to the operation of the residential schools for truant children."

Leinenweber: "A Mr...a...Mr. Speaker...a...one more question, Art, would you very briefly run over that amendment again? What it does?"

Berman: "Yes. On page 1, it deletes line 31 to .....do you have a copy of the amendment, by the way?"

Leinenweber: "Yes I do."

Berman: "Oh, okay. What it does is in the original law, it provided that the residential school could only accept children that were referred to it from the City of Chicago. The major impact of this amendment changes that, that it can accept children at the residential



schools referred to it through the juvenile court from any school in the entire County of Cook. A...the...a...last part of the...a...the balance of the amendment deals with revisions that incorporate into the Residential School Act, the Northeastern Illinois University Act, changes that have been made in the Juvenile Court Act that relate to the paroling and releasing of children that have been committed to the residential school."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, I would request a ruling as to the germaness of Amendment No. 1. House Bill 2892, by the synopsis clearly refers to certain procedural safeguards which is being added to the Act, where Amendment No. 1, as the sponsor has indicated, completely changes the bill and it now becomes a part of a package supposedly, I guess, for improvement of the...."

Shea: "If the Clerk would hand...give me the bill and the amendment. In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment is germane. It is amending the same section that was originally introduced, Section 5, of the original bill only striking out and adding words within that clearly indicating the purpose of the original introduction was to amend that Act and the Gentleman's amendment goes to that section of this Act. The section that's in the bill is Section 5. Do you have any further discussion, sir?"

Leinenweber: "The only further discussion I would have would call to the attention of the House that this is a radical departure from the original intent of the bill as reflected in the synopsis...a..."

Shea: "The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Is there any further discussion? All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed will say no. Hearing no...the ayes have it and the amendment is adopted. Is there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments. At the request of the sponsor, this bill will be held on the order of Second Reading. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2909. Mr. Leverenz, is he back on the floor? At the request of the sponsor that's out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2228."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2228. A Bill for an Act to provide for the



selection of delegates to the National Nominating Convention for Established Political Parties. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 954. Mr. Farley, do you want that out of the record? On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1091. Let the record indicate that Mr. Skinner has now arrived."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1091. Kozubowski. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to State finance. Second Reading of the Bill. Three Committee Amendments. Amendment No. 1."

Shea: "At the request of the sponsor, that one's comin out so he can find out exactly what the amendment says. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 5.....are we back on 1091? Back to 1091. Its been read a second time and on Amendment No. 1, has that been read yet?"

Jack O'Brien: "Amendment No. 1. Amends House Bill 1091 in the title on page 1, line 1, by deleting the words, and so forth."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kozubowski, on Amendment No. 1."

Kozubowski: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment No. 1 is really the bill, itself. This amendment would establish separate legislative and higher education travel control board. Each of which would promulgate travel regulations for personnel within its own area. I would move the adoption of Amendment No. 1."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kozubowski, has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1. Is there discussion? The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Would the sponsor of the amendment explain, very briefly, how it differs from the bill?"

Kozubowski: "The bill, itself, was dealing with the overlap period in the...a...a...Contract Purchasing Act. Its an entirely new bill. The amendment is now the bill."

Leinenweber: "Well then, what does the amendment do again?"



Kozubowski: "It creates separate legislative and higher education travel control boards."

Leinenweber: "We'd like a ruling of that germaness of that."

Shea: "Could I have the House bill please? As I understand it, Mr. Leinenweber, you're objecting to Amendment No. 1 that it is not germane."

Leinenweber: "That's correct."

Shea: "Its the opinion of the Chair, Mr. Leinenweber, they're all within terms of the Finance Act."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, I would...I would point out to the court that the amendment amends by deleting...."

Shea: "Did you want to go across the street to the court or did you want to talk here? I tell you what, you want to take this bill out of the record and discuss it with the sponsor for a minute? At the request of the sponsor, this is taken out of the record. Mr. McPartlin, would you and Mr. Kozubowski come up here please? House Bill 1091 is out of the record at the sponsor's request. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1596."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1596. Lauer. A Bill for an Act relating to probation and court related services. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1596 on page 3 by inserting after..."

Shea: "Is Mr. Lauer on the floor? Take the bill out of the record, please. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1766. Mr. Washington. At the request of the sponsor, take that out of the record. On the order of Third Reading appears House Bill 1790. Mr. Berman. House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 1790. Is Mr. Berman on the floor? Do you want to call that bill? Out of the record. I've been asked to announce that there's a sandwich cart in the Speaker's corridor if anybody cares to get coffee or a sandwich. On the order of House Bills Second Reading appears House Bill 1880. Is Mr. Marovitz on the floor? Take that out of the record. On the order of House Bills' Second Reading appears House Bill 2140. Is Mr. J. David Jones on the floor?"



Take that bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills Second Reading appears House Bill 2193. Mr. Simms, do you want to go with that? Proceed with..."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2193. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act codifying the powers and duties of the Department of Mental Health. Second Reading of the Bill. This bill has been read a second time previously. Amendment No. 1 was adopted. Amendment No. 2..."

Shea: "Does the record indicate Mr. Simms says that Amendment No. 1 was tabled and Amendment No. 2 has been adopted."

Jack O'Brien: "The record reads on a motion of Mr. Simms Amendment No. 1 was adopted, and...and No. 2 was adopted."

Shea: "Well, let's get the record straight, Mr. Simms. Mr. Simms, the Clerk's record indicates Amendments No. 1 and 2 were adopted. You don't think they were and as the chief sponsor, you wish to have Amendment No. 1 tabled, is that it sir? Mr. Simms, who offered Amendment No. 1, asked to reconsider the vote on which House Bill No. 1 was adopted. Is there objection? Hearing none, leave is given to reconsider the vote. Now Mr. Simms moves to table Amendment No. 1. Is there objection? Hearing none, Amendment No. 1 is now tabled and Amendment No. 2 has been adopted. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Downs."

Downs: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment No. 1 was the Committee Amendment and I would like permission to ask Mr. Simms a question with regard to this."

Shea: "I'm sorry Mr. Downs, I didn't hear you sir."

Downs: "Will Mr. Simms yield for a question?"

Shea: "I think the record is that its now tabled, but go ahead."

Downs: "Well Mr. Speaker, I was trying to get your attention and to call to your attention that Amendment No. 1 was a Committee Amendment and I was objecting and I would like..."

Shea: "I'm sorry I didn't see you. So there's been objection to the tabling of Amendment No. 1, Mr. Simms. Do you want to explain yourself, please?"

Simms: "Committee Amendment No. 1 was tabled. There was error in the drafting of this Amendment. No. 2 is the same Committee Amendment





with the technical difficulties removed. It was ah.... typographical errors. So it was easier to just table Amendment #1 and adopt Amendment #2."

Downs: "Thank you very much."

Shea: "Does that satisfy you, Mr. Downs?"

Downs: "Yes, it does."

Shea: "Is there objections to tabling Amendment #1? Hearing none, Amendment #1 is tabled. Amendment #2 has been adopted. There's been a request for a fiscal note and I understand that it has been filed. The fiscal note has been filed. Are there further amendments from the floor?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading ah... I'm sorry, Second Reading appears House Bill 2246. Is Mr. Marovitz on the floor? Take that out of the record. On House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2265. Is Mr. Ewell on the floor? Take that out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2276, Ms. Willer. Do you want to proceed? Take the Bill out of the record at the Sponsor's request. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2573. Is Gene Hoffman on the floor? Take the Bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2697. Is Mr. Grotberg on the floor? At the Sponsor's request, that's out of the record. House Bill 2803. Is that Mr. ah..... Clerk, is that on the order of House Bills, Second Reading? Is there a House Bill 2809? House Bill 2809 appears not to be on the Calendar so we have an error. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 895. Mr. G.L. Hoffman and he is not here. Take that one out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1543, Mr. Berman. Do you want to proceed with that Bill, Mr. Berman?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1543, Berman. A Bill for an Act to repeal certain Sections of the School Code. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there any amendments from the floor?"



Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1820. Mr. Rayson, ah... is Mr. Rayson on the floor? Read the Bill."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1820. A Bill for an Act to insure all members of the public the right to inspect and copy public records. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 1820 on page 3, line 8 by inserting after the period the following and so forth."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Rayson on Amendment #1."

Rayson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a Committee Amendment which clarifies the language of this Bill, which is the ah... Public Records Excess Act and the clarification is that if anybody is entitled to any kind of records, ah... that the cost of getting this record to the person asking is no greater than actual cost. To get out of the idea of the government in the business of ah... charging high costs for documents and I move to adopt this amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. Is there discussion? Hearing none, the gentleman moves ah... I'm sorry, Mr. Palmer has a question on Committee Amendment #1."

Palmer: "If the Sponsor would yield for a question, ah... you say that the cost to the member of the public cannot be anymore than the actual cost, is that correct?"

Rayson: "Well, the amendment says referring to certain fees for copies of documents. It says, 'Such fees shall not include any charges for the services of any employee of a public body'. In other words, there's no tack on charges, but the Bill itself refers to actual costs."

Palmer: "Well, if I wanted to get a police report, how much am I to be charged for it? Can the corporate authorities establish that or what?"

Rayson: "They can, so long as it bears the guidelines. No more than the cost of servicing. No more than the cost of the machine. Generally, it's \$2.00 in this case ah... in other words, we're



trying to set it so that it's in that area."

Palmer: "Ah.... I'll go along with you, but it's going to be some difficulty in establishing costs, especially where you have Xerox and a lot of the other brands."

Rayson: "The local body does establish it."

Palmer: "Thank you."

Shea: "Could we have some order, please. Proceed, Mr. Palmer. Mr.

Palmer? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan on the amendments."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Madigan: "Mr. Rayson, what provision have you made in the Bill for areas of ah.... municipal and county and local records, which are deemed generally to be read ah.... or confidential and sensitive?"

Rayson: "If you'll look in the Bill, I think that there are safeguards and standards and procedures so that these offices aren't going to be ah... pounced upon by people who are trying to pry beyond the normal process of public knowledge."

Madigan: "I haven't had an opportunity to examine the Bill. Do you think you could take it from the record and let me look it over."

Rayson: "Well, ah... do you mind if I move the amendment and then I'll hold it and we'll look it over?"

Madigan: "O'kay, fine. Thank you."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #1. All those in favor will say 'aye' and those opposed will say 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. The Bill is being held on Second Reading at the request of the Sponsor. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1965. Is Mr. Katz here? Take that Bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1975. Is Mr. Washington here? Call the Bill."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1975. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Shea: "Are there amendments from the floor?"



Jack O'Brien: "None."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2000. Is Mr. Hart on the floor? Are we ready to go with that one, Mr. Hart? Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2000. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2000 on page 1, line 9 by inserting between 'who and so forth.'"

Shea: "Could we have some order, please? Mr. Hart, will you proceed?"

Hart: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. This amendment clarifies ah... the definition of a prisoner of war ah... to those who were in the military service at the time that they were captured. I move for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1."

Shea: "Is there questions? All those in favor will say 'aye' and all opposed will say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amendment is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2147, Mr. McCourt. Mr. Collins and Mr. Bluthardt, please ah... I can hardly see Mr. McCourt back there on this Bill."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this superb Bill has one secretarial error in it as the new language was not underlined and I move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Shea: "Have you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 2147. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amends House Bill 2147 on page 1 by underscoring lines 21 through 25."

Shea: "The gentleman on Amendment #1, Mr. McCourt."

McCourt: "This merely is a secretarial correction in the Bill and I move for the adoption of Amendment #1."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman moves for the adoption of Committee Amendment #1. All those in favor say 'aye' and those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the amend-



ment #1 is adopted. Are there further amendments?"

Jack O'Brien: "No further amendments."

Shea: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2148. Mr. Marovitz is not here. Out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2715, R. Dunn. Is Mr. Dunn on the floor? Out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2852. Mr. Marovitz is not here. Out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1977. Mr. Mulcahey, are we ready to go for that Bill? Mr. Mulcahey..... Mr. Darrow, is Mr. Mulcahey here?"

Darrow: "He's in the john."

Shea: "Take the Bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading 2240..... Second Reading, Mr. Schoeberlein. On ah... House Bill 2240. That's Mr. Boyle. Is Mr. Boyle on the floor? Take the Bill out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 2769, Mr. McPartlin. There has been a request to hold that Bill, I guess. Mr. Washington, have you worked out ah.... that Bill is being held. On the order of House Bills, Second Reading in the category under June 11th, House Bills 303, 3003, 3005, 3006, 3007 appear on the Calendar in error and have been assigned by the Committee on Assignments to the Appropriate Committee. House Bills, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, and 3007. Now on the order of House Bills, Second Reading, First Legislative Day, the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos is going to make a request regarding House Bills, 3004, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not interested in 3004, but I am interested in..."

Shea: "8 through 12, Mr. Maragos?"

Maragos: "Yes, 8 through 12."

Shea: "What's your motion, Sir?"

Maragos: "My motion is, Mr. Speaker, that leave be given that these series of Bills be rereferred to the Revenue Committee and taken off of Second Reading for the purpose of further hearing on next



Monday night."

Shea: "The gentleman has asked leave to have these Bills be rereferred from the Calendar to the Committee on Revenue and for leave to post them....."

Maragos: "Next Monday night...."

Shea: "You don't have to have leave, do you?"

Maragos: "No, we do not."

Shea: "Because you can post them tomorrow. Is there objection to having these Bills rereferred to the Committee on Revenue? The gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I don't have an objection; I'm merely asking....."

Shea: "Well, I'm asking if there are any objections. Are there any objections? Now do you want to talk on the gentleman's motion?"

Skinner: "Question. I wish to ask a question and that is what is the Committee the Bill that is porportedly is a Committee on Revenue Bill, which is 3004?"

Maragos: "That's 1844, which got out of Committee and was supposed to be reconsidered and it died, but it did get out of Committee and that was Representative Lundy's Bill."

Skinner: "Well, I think that that should remain in the Committee at this time until the Committee takes action on it."

Shea: "Well, we're not on that order of business. You're out of order right now, Mr. Skinner. Is there objections to the gentleman's motion with regards to 3008 to 3012? Hearing no objections, those Bills will be rereferred to the Committee on Revenue. Gentlemen, we've gone ah... or ladies and gentlemen, we've gone through all of the Bills on Second Reading at least once. House Bills, Third Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "The order of business is House Bills, Third Reading. Priority of Call ah... appears House Bill 46."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 46, Washington. A Bill for an Act to create the Detrimental Business Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this Bill was debated at some length about ten days ago. It was taken out of



record to answer some questions and also to get a fiscal note, which has been filed. It simply provides that judgements against businesses doing ..... incorporated to do business in this state must be forwarded to the Secretary of State. If these judgements involve business which are under certain regulatory agencies, then the judgements will be referred to those regulatory agencies, such as Utilities, Department of Insurance, etc.; and they will utilize their own processes and procedures to administer them. If they are not covered by any regulatory agency, then they are processed right there in the Secretary of State's Office. Now the Secretary of State has no objection to this Bill. I know of no opposition to it, with the three amendments we've placed on it, and I ask for your support for House Bill 46."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Harold, at one time, the Secretary did have an objection...."

Washington: "He did. It was dated March 31 and we put two amendments on the Bill that satisfied their problem. The Secretary's problem was that they did want complaints forwarded to the department, but rather would prefer just to have the judgements and we amended it to comply with his request."

Shea: "In other words, right now the Secretary or somebody from his office has told you affirmatively they have no objection to the Bill?"

Washington: "Absolutely. They also...."

Shea: "That's all you have to do. If that's your word, that's your word."

Washington: "Well, not only my word, but Mr. Madigan received the same message, but it's nice to know that you'd take my word, Jerry."

Shea: "Always, Harold."

Washington: "Thank you, Jerry."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative...."

Washington: "I'm ready for a Roll Call, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I had one or two questions for the Sponsor, if I may?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."



Leinenweber: "Harold, would you run over the procedure that would be used to revoke the Articles of Incorporation?"

Washington: "Well, we're talking now ah... only about a small class that are not governed by a regulatory agency. If there were judgements against any such entity ah...as spelled out in the detrimental Section such as 'Fraud, Ect. and so forth.....', those judgements would go to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State, if he found a persistent pattern, could suspend or revoke the license, subject to administrative review of course."

Leinenweber: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 115 'aye' and 8 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bill 145."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 145. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Take it out."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 154."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 154, Ron Hoffman. Not here."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that one out of the record. 165."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 165, Friedrich. Not here."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. 214."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 214, Palmer. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to township community buildings. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 214 extends the authority to the larger townships to construct community buildings that are now given to the smaller townships. It also changes the percentages or the number of registered voters who are to file a petition ah... that this be done. It does not change any referendum provisions ah....and by this Bill, ah.. the





population maximums are increased to ah... I think just about every township in this state. The theory is this; that if a smaller township should have this authority by referendum, there's no reason, rational reason, why the larger townships should not have it. All the safeguards are in and I urge your favorable consideration for this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Would the gentleman respond to several questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Palmer: "Most happily."

Yourell: "Thank you, Representative Palmer. First, may I inquire as to the type of bonds that will be issued for the construction of this building?"

Palmer: "Well, the same type that is presently in the law and I suspect that it's ah...G.O. Bonds and that's presently in the ah... that is the present law."

Yourell: "Then if ah... on the construction ah... how ah... how are the bonds to be paid off? By the leases of the building?"

Palmer: "Oh yes, that's one way."

Yourell: "Is there another way?"

Palmer: "Well, they're to be paid off the same as any G.O. Bond. If there are leases, then that money... those monies can be used for the retirement of the debt obligation. The same way that they're paid off now."

Yourell: "Ya, I see. I understand that the reason for this Bill was in our township, Worth Township, the Circuit Court of Cook County in the 5th District, had at one time indicated that they wanted extensive facilities that are presently being served by the now Worth Township Building. It's my understanding now as of yesterday ah... with conversations with individuals who have something to do with this projected lease project, have now indicated that they have not definitely made up their minds as to whether they would use the facilities or whether they would build their own facilities ah..... under the Building Commission of Cook County. Now ah... I just can't see ah..... just one other question, what



are the interests on the bonds?"

Palmer: "Is there a question?"

Yourell: "Ya, what.... what are the interests on the bonds and what is the life of the bond?"

Palmer: "Well, Mr. Yourell, whatever the legal limits are now ah.... whatever is provided now in law for your smaller townships, would also be provided for your larger townships, but I should like to get back and answer the interjection of the question as to our township. I didn't put the Bill in for that reason, but I put it in for the reason that so many other Bills are going in ah.... this General Assembly and that is to provide for civic and cultural opportunities for the people within the township. We had the East St. Louis Housing Authority and this sort of thing and I think that my notions on this thing, putting in the larger townships, could extend to performing art centers ah... if the people of the township so decided by referendum. Now what is important here is that the amount of signatures that are necessary on a petition ah.... for the presentation to the Clerk ah.... and that's 5% of the registered voters. So all of the safeguards are in this. It's a tough one, but it would increase the civic and cultural opportunities for the people within the township in this direction."

Yourell: "May I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Yourell: "Well, I understand the genesis of the legislation and I somewhat reluctantly rise to oppose it on the grounds that if we're going to do anything for the people in the townships when most of the townships in Cook County are the ones that will probably take advantage of this legislation and who have in most cases ah... less than two or three thousand people living in the unincorporated areas of the township when in any ..... many units of local government called municipal corporations they've already provided ah... for the cultural development and social functions of their own communities. Now ah... I can very well see that with a new levy coming out in the townships and it used to be that I was in favor of townships



in Cook County when they were financed by the excess commissions of the collector's office and made no levy. Now they are making levies and increasing those levies, at least in my township from year to year, and are certainly the recipient of hundreds of thousands of dollars in revenue sharing funds. And I think that if we're going to spend money or issue bonds, which are general obligation bonds, and in which pledged the full faith and credit of the township, including those people who live in the corporate municipalities of those townships, that we should do something, first, for our senior citizens, for our other people, for our mentally retarded, and the mental health township facilities rather than building another edifice of concrete and stone for housing elegant offices for township officials and so forth. And I would ask you to consider that in my township, the best they could do out of over \$700,000 in revenue sharing and a budget in excess of \$600,000, is pledge only \$10,000 for senior citizens. So I think that we ought to take a real good, hard, long look at continuing bonding programs for programs that we do not need. If we're going to be spending money we should be tending the human needs of people rather than building edifice of stone and concrete and steel that do nothing for the people. I dare say that if Worth Township, my township, and the Circuit Court of Cook County ceases to lease that part of the existing building that you'll have plenty of room, at least in our township, for the cultural development of those people who seem to want that kind of thing, and I urge a no vote on House Bill 214."

Speaker Redmond: "You rise for a ques....Representative Shea."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Shea: "Mr. Palmer, about two sessions ago, we limited the tax that could be levied by townships at 25 cents. And then Mr. McMasters came in and talked about the smaller counties couldn't get by on that, and we raised it to 45 cents for the smaller townships. Now could you tell me these townships that we're now going to are the larger townships, how many in the State does this effect?"



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "This bill will cover every township from the State, it has nothing to do with spending money, it only has to do with increasing the population maximums."

Shea: "Well, you say it has nothing...."

Palmer: "Well, now, that's...that's it, it doesn't have to do with spending money. There's not a clause in here, there hasn't been a thing changed relative to spending any money."

Shea: "Well, would you tell me, sir, if these bonds were issued, would the money to pay them off have to come out within that 25 cent levy, max, or would we now have a new levy and, again, raise property taxes in another area?"

Palmer: "Well, if there are...if there are...under the present law, its limited to \$25,000 or less. It would not be limited to the present tax rate as any other bond issued might...a...a...in the other bond, its an additional tax, notwithstanding any rate..."

Shea: "In other words, notwithstanding the 25 cent rate voted on by this General Assembly if these bonds were issued that it would then be another tax increase outside of that 25 per cent...er 25 cent limitation?"

Palmer: "Well, Mr. Shea...Mr. Shea, you're leading me down a path that you know the answer to. If there's a township of 25,000 or less, the...a...right now, under the law, this bill doesn't change that portion of the present law, if the people within a township of 25,000 or less who wants to build a community building, they can do so and spend general obligation or have a, by referendum, will...can issue general obligation bonds. Now, that...those bonds the monies that are necessary to retire those bonds with the debt-service obligation is an additional...a...amount to the people within the township. I would suggest, if you want to repeal the whole Act, perhaps you do that. This bill doesn't do that at all. The only thing it does is it raises the population maximum."

Shea: "To how many counties? Or, I mean how many townships, sir?"

Palmer: "Well this will cover every township in the State of Illinois."

Shea: "How many townships are there over 25,000?"



Palmer: "Mr. Shea, I can't tell ya."

Shea: "Well I have one in my district...a...the Town of Cicero, which is a township. Have they requested this bill?"

Palmer: "That's the Town of Cicero. Its a geographical township, but not a political, its a political town, and there is a difference."

Shea: "You're absolutely right and I wish Henry was here. Thank you sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Well, Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I'm gonna try and put this in proper perspective. What Romie Palmer is asking for is authority for townships to issue bonds following a petition signed by not less than 5 per cent of the residents of that township, that means those who are living in incorporated cities and villages as well as those living in the unincorporated area. 5 per cent of a township, such as Lydon, would take 10,000 signatures to put that question on the ...on the ballot. It then would require referendum and a favorable referendum before any bonds could be issued and that question before the...the electorate would be shall bonds...shall bonds be issued for a particular purpose at a rate of interest not to exceed whatever the legal rate is at that time. Its no different than we have in the City of Chicago or any other municipality in the State of Illinois. I don't know why there should be objections to this. I think its a fair bill, a reasonable bill, and to try and confuse what their legal tax rate would be with the additional tax rate that would necessarily be imposed because of the positive vote of the electorate, I think is just that, trying to confuse the issue. This is a good...good bill. There's no harm, you're letting the electorate decide whether or not they want to build a community building in the township or any place within that township and you're requiring a referendum. You are asking the people to vote whether or not they want to increase their taxes. What's wrong with that? That's the democratic way of doing it, I think its a good bill, we ought to pass it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you Mr...."



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman standing between Representative Bradley and the Chair, please be seated."

Bradley: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the sponsor would yield to one question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Bradley: "In the...a...amendment, Amendment No. 1, it...a...says that a referendum may be held for issuing bonds. Is that correct, it may, shouldn't that word be shall, if what Representative Bluthardt just said? Or..."

Palmer: "Amendment No. 1 does not concern itself with may or shall, the...a..."

Bradley: "Then I'm misinformed from the information I have in front of me. It says 'of a population of not more than 250,000, referendum may be held for issuing bonds for community building purposes' is that incorrect?"

Palmer: "Not less than 5 per cent of the registered voters of any town in this State having a population of not more than 250,000 inhabitants requesting the town clerk....just a moment. Such clerk shall when giving notice of the time and place for holding the next...also give notice. I don't see any a...any a...any may in there on this question."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question?"

Palmer: "They may petition...the registered voters may petition, and that's proper at this point."

Bradley: "Alright, thank you Romie."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "A..yes, Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the sponsor would yield for one question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Mudd: "I have...a...I have the same concerns about the 'may hold a referendum'. What provisions are there for the petitioning for a referendum if the community or the elected officials decide that they want to build a new building?"

Palmer: "Well, I don't know. I don't know that I heard you corectly from back here, but the scheme of this thing is in the...the scheme



of the present law is that they file a petition with the clerk. The clerk then calls that election referendum. That's the scheme of the thing. It doesn't say the corporate authorities, it doesn't say the town board."

Mudd: "In other words, before a building can be built, a citizen or a group of citizens have to initiate..."

Palmer: "They have to initiate it by 5 per cent here, which is rather tough, to make certain that there are enough people sign the petition."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur, for what reason do you rise?"

Mudd: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur?"

LaFleur: "The previous question, Mr. Chairman."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye. Those opposed, vote no. Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker, I wanted to sum-up. And I don't understand the attitude of the...a lot of the people who have not been voting on this particular bill. The only thing that it does is extend to your larger townships the same authority that is now given to your smaller townships. That is those townships that are 25,000 or less. Now, the referendum provisions are in there, you have to go before the people before anything can be done, and they have to vote affirmatively for this particular authority. It would extend to the people within the township additional civic and cultural opportunities the same as on bills that we voted for, here, in these exposition authorities. Now I don't understand what the reluctance might be to letting, to turning over to the people within the area within the township for the people of this State, their voice as to whether something can be done. All the safeguards are in this bill. I don't understand it unless there's a lot of people that this just doesn't want to cut out township government in some of the larger counties...counties. Cook being one. If that's



your attitude, Gentlemen, okay, so be it. But I'll tell you something, there'll be other bills coming along, and if we can cut one way, we can cut another. This bill doesn't do anything different than what has been done, except...except for the referendum, the petition provisions, insofar as getting the referendum on the ballot. It doesn't spend any money or anything else. Again, I would hope that you would vote yes. And if you don't vote yes on this, I should like to see the entire...that entire Act repealed. It isn't fair to have our small townships with this authority without getting the same authority to a larger township. If it cuts, it should cut another. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? On this question...have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question, there are 76 ayes, 57 noes, the bill having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 216."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 216. Palmer and Yourell. An Act to amend Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 and the title of an Act to provide for the distribution of township funds and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer....out of the record. 240. We'll hold 240; we'll hold 245. 316."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 316. Palmer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 367."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 367. Hirschfeld."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld on the floor?"

Fred Selcke: "Not here."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 372."

Fred Selcke: "Hirschfeld again, not here."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. 375. Stearney."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill....not here."

Speaker Redmond: "Take that out of the record. 378. Berman. Out of the record. 382. Hirschfeld, take that out of the record. 397."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 397. Getty."





Speaker Redmond: "Representative Getty. Out of the record. 398.

Getty. Out of the record. 405."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 405. Bluthardt. A Bill for an Act to provide compensation for certain judges of election. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt. Would you give the Gentleman order, please?"

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House. This is a bill that would provide a method for paying compensation of those judges who work in special elections, such as park districts. The question of incorporating park districts, fire districts, what have you. There is no present pre...a...provision in the law for the compensation of these judges. This bill would propose and make it permissible for municipalities to pay those judges of election where the election encompass that municipality. It would make it permissible for the county to pay the election judges for their services if they so saw fit. I think there's a need for this bill and I would ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? The question is shall this bill pass. All in favor vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. Daniels, aye. The Clerk will take the record. On this question 141 aye, no nays, and the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 489."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 489."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 518."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 518."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."

Fred Selcke: "518. Lundy. A Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Comment and Control Act and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."

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

I would very much like to call this bill at this time, but because it deals with a subject I think is of great importance, but I have had extensive discussion with the Auditor General's office, which



a...would be...which would have significant duties imposed upon it under this bill, and as a result of those discussions, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the bill is not well-suited to monitoring the spending and appropriations process in the State of Illinois, and, therefore, at this time I will move to table the bill and introduce in lieu thereof a resolution asking the Legislative Audit Commission to study the problem of executive branch and comments of appropriated funds with a hope that within the next year or so we can develop a bill that would be workable. Therefore, I ask leave to table House Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave to table House Bill 518? Leave. House Bill 518 is tabled. 522. Friedrich. Out of the record. 524. Friedrich. Out of the record. 525. Representative Mugalian."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 525. Mugalian. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Practice Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 525 amends the Civil Practice Act to prohibit a creditor from confession judgement against a debtor who is a natural person for a debt incurred primarily for personal, family, household, or agricultural purposes. A confession of judgement occurs when a debtor has authorized in writing the power of a creditor to obtain a judgement against him without notice to him or without service of process. This may be considered a consumer bill, but more accurately it represents a long overdue correction in Illinois law. Only one or two other states in our union still permit confession of judgement. Moreover, recent Illinois decisions severely circumscribe the rights to obtain the judgement by confession so that the effect of this bill is to really help the person who is intimidated by confession of judgment against him because he is not sophisticated, or because he does not have, or cannot afford an attorney. It is really time that this legislature puts a halt to this discredited and vestigial power to obtain a judgement against our citizens without notice and without a summons. This bill was voted out do pass by Judiciary I by a vote of 15 to 2, and I urge your



affirmative votes."

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

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Geo-Karis: "A...Mr. Sponsor, on this bill, at the present time, a confession of judgement, correct me if I'm wrong, but before any judgement can be completely confessed, so to speak, isn't there a necessity of serving the debtor with the...a...summons after the confession of judgement and before the final judgement is entered?"

Mugalian: "That's right. You get a conditional judgement now. So that in effect the confession of judgement, as I indicated, is kind of useless except that it intimidates the poor and the ignorant who don't understand and all they know is that there's a judgement against them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "I wanted to ask a question of the sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Hart: "Would this apply to notes that are in existence at the time this law would become effective?"

Mugalian: "No it would not."

Hart: "Where does it exclude those in the bill?"

Mugalian: "Well I think, for one thing, if it attempted to, it would be unconstitutional. The intent of the bill is to act prospectively."

Hart: "Well, that was my point, and I think that it would be a better bill if it provided specifically that it only applied to notes executed after the effective date of the Act. Would you agree to amend it in that regard?"

Mugalian: "I would not object to doing that, I'm not sure that its not... I'm checking it over, that was the intent of the legislation. I would certainly ask that the Senate do that because I wouldn't want an unconstitutional bill."

Hart: "Well if you would agree to put that amendment on in the Senate, I would certainly not have any objections myself."

Mugalian: "I'd be delight."



Hart: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan. Dan Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Will the sponsor yield?...Will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Houlihan: "Could you tell me why you did not include a corporate creditor and why this bill only applies to a creditor who is a natural person?"

Mugulian: "Essentially because that I thought that the main problem with confessions in judgement were against individuals. I, personally, would have no objections if the law were changed to accomplish that, but most corporations are sophisticated enough and this bill deals with what we call personal or retail transactions. If a corporation wants to authorize a confession of judgement, I feel that that is not a situation that is subject to abuse as is the case of individuals."

Houlihan: "What effect will this bill have on the assignment of personal notes?"

Mugulian: "I'm sorry, I didn't hear the..."

Houlihan: "What effect will the bill have on the assignment of notes?"

Mugulian: "That would depend on the feeling of the assignees. It may or may not make them less likely to buy notes. But of course, that's what we're trying to prevent."

Houlihan: "Well, Dick, may it also have the effect that it will bar a loan for a...for a...since you will be removing a protection as far as the creditor is concerned."

Mugulian: "Well this feature is absent in 48 states of the union. As far as I know, there are no problems there in granting loans."

Houlihan: "Alright, I have nothing further."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Maragos: "Dick, what will happen where ah... a guarantor, a personal guarantor of a corporate note, and there is a confession of judgement caused?"



Mugulian: "Not applicable in that situation."

Maragos: "It is not applicable?"

Mugulian: "No sir."

Maragos: "Because in that case, that may be brought up as a defense  
by the personal guarantor."

Mugulian: "Not applicable in that transaction."

Maragos: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Would the sponsor answer a question, please? Mr. Speaker?  
Would the sponsor answer a question please?"

Mugulian: "If he'll ask it, I'll be happy to."

Duff: "Well, I'm trying to follow the rules. He says that he will  
Mr. Speaker. A...Representative Mugulian, the...a...you said that  
in 48 states they don't have confession of judgement, or did you  
say that in 48 states they don't have confession of judgement  
without notice?"

Mugulian: "Well confession, by confession of judgement, I mean without  
notice and without service of process, which is about the same thing."

Duff: "Well no it isn't, really. I think you know that. Isn't there  
a difference between confession of judgement and confession of  
judgment without notice?"

Mugulian: "Not realistically, no. If you could explain the difference,  
I'd be happy to hear it."

Duff: "Well it would have to do with proof and if you would have a  
confession of judgement with notice, you could be noticed that the  
confession has gone in and...a...you could then go in to offer  
your defenses, but you still would have signed a confession of  
judgement. Isn't that correct?"

Mugulian: "By confession of judgement, I refer to the ability of  
someone to obtain a judgement against you without notice and  
without service of process."

Duff: "Well then I'm asking you, sir, if, when you say there are 48  
states...a...that do this, do you mean that there are 48 states  
that don't have confession of judgement without notice or who don't  
have...a...confession of judgement under any case?"



Mugulian: "Confession of judgement without notice or service of process."

Duff: "Alright. Then, in fact, this bill goes further than that, doesn't it? Because this bill says confession of judgement and it doesn't refer to notice and goes to the heart of the matter, but you could have confession of judgement with notice, isn't that correct."

Mugulian: "I find that very hard to conceptualize."

Duff: "Alright now, in the terms of agricultural purpose on line 30, an individual farm might be a very large operation and very sophisticated, business-wise, and could be dealing in heavy and large equipment. And is it your feeling that they wouldn't have the sophistication to deal with the kind of judgement notes... or a...or a...or a...loans that they might apply for?"

Mugulian: "As I responded previously, I would favor abolishing this confession of judgement for all transactions, but I just took the first step in primarily dealing with individuals."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schuneman."

Schuneman: "Would the...would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schuneman: "Representative, I'm particularly interested in how this bill might effect the small agricultural businessman. Could you explain to me how the system would work in the event of the purchase of fertilizer, for example, a large amount of fertilizer by a farmer, perhaps, 25,000 dollars worth of fertilizer, a note is given to the agricultural dealer, how would this bill effect his collection of that note?"

Mugulian: "As I tried to indicate that this will practically have no influence on credit or on sales if he defaults on the note, and he has collateral, the collateral is available. If he doesn't have collateral and he doesn't pay, he can be sued like anyone else can be sued under a note. The fact that there may not be any confession of judgement, practically speaking, makes no difference, because even today, as Representative Geo-Karis pointed out, if your knowledgeable, the original judgement is a conditional judgement, then you must go into court again in order to make that a final judgement,



so it would have no effect at all on the situation that you're concerned with. It does not really raise any risk to creditors in this State, it will not, in my opinion, discourage retail sales or consumer installment transactions."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, addressing myself to the merits of the bill, it seems to me that its passage and approval would make our statutory law consistent with the Supreme Court decision relative to confessions of judgment, judgement by confession. Now I might also add that I had some concern about the inhibiting effect that this bill would have on consumers seeking loans and I discussed the matter, discussed the bill with the representative of a local loan company, and he said in light of the state of the law, judicial law relative to judgements by confession, that he had no concern about this bill and that it would not, as far as his company is concerned, it would not have an inhibiting effect. Therefore, I rise to support the passage of it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Dunn: "Representative Mugalian, you say this wouldn't have any effect on the small businessman or the guy who...who extends credit and gets a note, or whether he gets a note or not, whether he just stays...you say it wouldn't hurt the small businessman?"

Mugalian: "That's correct."

Dunn: "I understood you to say in the beginning, it was a consumer bill so I suppose it helps the consumer...a....a...explain where we're...where we're different here, if it doesn't do anything, well why have it?"

Mugalian: "The confession of judgement is something that is not understood by...by many laymen, especially those who don't have lawyers, who are not engaged in a professional business. They may sign a lease for an apartment, and in that lease there will be a standard confession of judgement clause. That lease has written into



it the authority to the landlord to go in and get a judgement against the tenant without the tenant knowing about it. Now for all practical purposes, if that tenant gets a lawyer, he's not going to worry about it. He will have his day in court, but some people don't understand that and they are suddenly faced with a notice of condition of judgement has been entered against them."

Dunn: "But they do owe the guy...."

Mugalian: "In that sense, the consumer bill, the people who are not too knowledgeable about the real effect of a confession of judgement."

Dunn: "But people who are debt anyway, they're in debt, you say that, but they don't have to pay. Is that correct?"

Mugalian: "All..all this...this bill doesn't prevent one from collecting debts. If you sign a note and don't pay it, you can be sued, but all this bills says is that you will have a day in court in a clear fashion so that everyone understands that. It in no way prevents that."

Dunn: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor say aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye; opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 118 ayes, 21 nays, the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 580."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 580. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative R. K. Hoffman. Take that out of the record. 598. G. L. Hoffman. Out of the record. 603. Representative Maragos."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 603. Maragos. A Bill for an Act to amend the Uniform Commercial Code. Third Reading of the Bill."





Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, this bill is a very technical bill that has to do with the transfer of securities. And all it does, it says that when the transfer agent, whether it be a bank or a financing institution that handles these...a...stocks, it does not have to go back and find the source, whether the authority by which this transfer is being made by a corporation that the duly authorized agent should have, and have duly authorized to conduct a business. And it merely, as a necessary step now, that it will simplify the whole procedure and many of the trust companies and banks and town and trust companies...a...a...all this included in the bar association, are in favor of this bill which is a very technical thing but which does away with limiting the transfer of negotiable instruments and I ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions. The question is shall this bill pass. All in favor say aye...vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 137 ayes, no nays, the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 624."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 624. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to State Police. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Members of the House, House Bill 624, as the digest suggests, amends the State Police Act and permits the superintendent to designate up to four State policemen to serve on...as his staff and to be designated as Assistant Superintendents and the amendment provides that these superintendents will receive \$100 more than the lieutenant colonels now receive per pay. The Act is required by the State Police, both the troopers report and the administration report, and I ask for a favorable roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I wonder if he might yield for a question, the sponsor. Tom, did you say in your last...in your remarks that the administration is for this, is it in their budget, do they approve of this?"



Hanahan: "Yes, there's no fiscal implication on this and the administration is, in response to that question directly, the administration is for it."

Bradley: "The administration is for it. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi. Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the sponsor a couple of questions. One is a...one of the questions is are the four deputy directors confirmed by the Senate?"

Hanahan: "No."

Giorgi: "Can a county chairman write a letter recommending any one of those four for positions under the deputy director?"

Hanahan: "I hope so. Talk to Caravella."

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

Palmer: "If the sponsor would yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Palmer: "What's the need for four additional Assistant State Superintendents sir...Superintendents?"

Hanahan: "The need for it is that...a...we have increased the amount of patrolmen over the past eight years without increasing the supervisory personnel of the department, that's number one. Number two, is right now, they have discretion enough to assign these specific jobs to anyone to do and this would relate that the jobs would be handled by...a...qualified troopers and they'd receive the adequate pay for the job."

Palmer: "How many patrolmen do we now have?"

Hanahan: "1600."

Palmer: "Well how many do we...how many a...a..."

Hanahan: "Ten years ago, you had 800."

Palmer: "Well, I just wondered about District 4, which includes the southern end of Cook County. Most of that area is a...is a... municipality, except for the expressways and the tollroads, there's no need for any additional personnel on those highways, I just wondered whether or not there's a need downstate."

Hanahan: "This in no way increases the amount of State troopers."

Palmer: "Well, I know, but you're putting on somebody with additional



authority and additional duties, I don't see where the duties would arise in the south end of Cook County, that's District 4."

Hanahan: "I would suggest that these jobs would not be in Cook County. They would probably be in Springfield in the administration of the State Police Act. They're Assistant Superintendents, they're not Captains."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer."

Lauer: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield to a couple of questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Lauer: "Representative Hanahan, is there anything in this bill, as amended, that would prevent the Superintendent of the State Police from going out and hiring...a...four completely new men who were not previously on the staff of the State Police?"

Hanahan: "Yes, that's the reason for the bill."

Lauer: "That is the reason for the bill? Are you suggesting, then, that the purpose of the bill is to force the Superintendent to hire from within the ranks rather than..."

Hanahan: "He does that right now, but he doesn't have to pay them adequately, and he assigns them at will, where this way, they would be assigned by command position."

Lauer: "What is the attitude of the Superintendent of the State Police toward this bill?"

Hanahan: "I said they support the bill."

Lauer: "I find, in passing, strange, knowing that Superintendent Pittman is a man that has a tendency to think for himself, that the bill originated with the Fraternal Order of Police, and not with the Superintendent. Where did you get this bill, Representative Hanahan?"

Hanahan: "The Reference Bureau drew it up and I put it up on the Clerk's desk."

Lauer: "I see. If I may speak to the bill, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, that this bill is of questionable value in its conception, and quite conceivably, we are now putting ourselves into the situation of...a...a... promoting men, at least to the tune of \$100 bucks a month, plus



above a major salary no matter what rank they hold. It would seem to me that rather than have a performance and a past merit serve as to who is appointment and to who holds command rank, that rather we are encouraging a favoritism sort of situation which I would not anticipate that the present Superintendent would, in any way exercise, knowing the gentleman as I do. However, I...my question, the possibility, that under future Superintendents, this could happen and I would strongly suggest that you oppose and vote no on this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "I'd like to ask Representative Hanahan one question if I might. Representative, if this bill were to pass, do you think there'd be a good chance that we'd have four less people patrolling Route 66 when the legislature is in session?"

Hanahan: "That's exactly my intention, to make sure."

Simms: "I'll vote for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Caldwell: "Representative Hanahan, as I understand it, there's a three person merit board, which determines what...a...candidates are eligible for the academy, wouldn't it be more practical for this merit board to set up the ground rules for the...for the office or salaries, etc., why leave that to the administration since they seem not to have any authority to...to select candidates?"

Hanahan: "Yes, right now, you have a Civil Service Merit Commission...a...for State troopers, which has nothing to do with the State Police Act, itself, its a separate Commission and I suggest that the problems..in..in relating to affirmative action rest in that Commission, not in this bill."

Caldwell: "Well, I was present when this bill was heard in committee, and if you'll recall, I asked some questions from which I didn't get any satisfactory answers. I'm concerned about the fact that they..they...have less, I think, than about 1 per cent minorities in the whole State trooper contingent, and if you indicate to me that they have close to 2800 or something of that sort, I think I



would like to see this Bill ah... defeated and let's go another route because I'm concerned as to how it's possible for minorities to ah... get into the trooper set up. I've been asking this question for the last nine years down here ah... at budget time and I haven't had any satisfactory answers up to now. I think it's only fair that ah... that for whatever reason this whole operation ought to be ah... managed on a Democratic basis and for that reason alone, I'm opposed to the Bill and I urge that it be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Flinn."

Flinn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield for one question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Flinn: "Representative Hanahan, didn't you handle the police pay raise Bill last year?"

Hanahan: "Yes, over the years I have."

Flinn: "You solicited my vote and I voted for that Bill and I wonder about voting for this one because on my way home that night, I got arrested."

Hanahan: "This is ah... no way will ah... immunity from arrest by voting for this Bill, but in answer to Representative Caldwell, I might point out that that Bill that we were talking about is 623. This is House Bill 624 ah... that was heard in the Executive Committee. This was not heard in Labor and Commerce."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Representative Collins, 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 105 'ayes' and 24 'no' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 628."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 628, Walsh. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh. Out of the record. 644."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 644, Griesheimer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Sepaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... this Bill ah... I believe that you'll find to be merely one to assist the doctors and also the people on public assistance in this state in obtaining medical services. We're approaching a somewhat of a crisis situation in our state where in doctors are not being paid for over a years time for public aid patients. This Bill merely is a directory to the Department of Public Assistance, ah... Department of Public Aid ah.. to provide that they will pay doctors within 90 days of Bills submitted to them and will also pay them at a rate which is equal to a reasonable value of equal services in the same community and the only reason that this is introduced is that we're now facing the situation where numerous doctors and dentists are at a point where they're about ready to refuse any form of medical assistance to the public aid patients because of the fact that the Public Aid Department, State of Illinois, has failed to pay them up to twenty-four months for their services. I think it's a practical Bill and a way to urge the way to keep good medical services for our public aid patients."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kosinski."

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

Speaker Redmond: He indicates that he will."

Kosinski: "Ah... Mr. Griesheimer, I don't quite understand this.

It requires the Department of Public Aid to consider fees charged non-public aid patients in the community when negotiating for governing payment for medical assistance to public aid. Does that infer that ah... it's ah.. urging them to make comparable charges to non-public and public aid recipients?"

Griesheimer: "It's saying merely that you would charge a public aid patient and a regular patient the same figure. You cannot charge one more than the other. The problem the doctors are facing today is that ah... whereas a normal tonsillectomy might be \$125.00 ah... they'll submit that bill to public aid, \$125.00 and maybe \$50.00 of it will be approved. The doctors are at a point where



71.

they're ready to say, 'Well, if we're not going to get paid any where near ah... or reasonable to the same value ah.. we would a... charge non-public aid patients, then we're just not going to provide the services."

Kosinski: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dan Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Yes, a question of the Sponsor. Along the same line that where asked ah.... the question that was asked by Representative Kosinski; ah... what standard is there set up in your Bill that will determine what the fees charged are to non-public aid patients?"

Griesheimer: "I've left that to the discretion of the Department of Public Aid because I don't want to place them in a position where they feel they are locked into a fee schedule. The Department of Public Aid would have to conduct a survey under their own offices and each community to determine what the going and reasonable rates are. This is not unheard-of. That present system is used by medi-care as establishing standards throughout the state and it's a practical way of saving money for the government ah... and it's also a way of obtaining good services from doctors. At the present time, they follow a regional program and the regions ah... just aren't realistic. Some doctors up in the Waukegan area, I'm sure Chicago, are being assessed figures for the entire State of Illinois and that's just not reasonable for most doctors."

Houlihan: "Well, the net affect of this Bill is to increase, would it not, the payments to doctors?"

Griesheimer: "That's not necessarily true. I can't say that ah... in our own area that would be untrue and I'm referring to the Waukegan area, but throughout the State of Illinois, it could have an effect in some of the rural downstate areas of ah.. moderating payments, but I'm assure you ah.... that's not where the problem persists. In downstate Illinois where doctors might be overpaid, they're not going to complain about it. The problem is that in the Metropolitan Chicago area, we're at a crisis point where doctors are just about ready to say quits and if they say that there's going to be no way for the state to handle the problems of the



public aid patient other than to set up their own hospitals and hire doctors on a full time basis. In other words, socialized medicine. What I'd like to do is to keep the doctors in the private enterprise sector providing good and valid treatments to the public aid patients and yet pay them a reasonable figure for their services and make the payment within a reasonable period of time."

Houlihan: "Well, do you have any estimates as to the possible costs of this Bill is going to be?"

Houlihan: "It would be my opinion, ah.. unless the Department of Public Aid, unless the Department of Public Aid is just down right cheating the doctors at the present time, it will have no appreciable effect."

Houlihan: "Is that the Departments determination also?"

Griesheimer: "Obviously the Department doesn't feel this ah... well, the Department has not taken a position ah... on that particular phase of it. Generally, they don't like the Bill at all because it's calling to the attention of the public the fact that they're malingering in their position of paying these doctors. I received a letter from one dentist in Waukegan, who has billings outstanding since 1972 and ah... all he gets is the paper work. The only thing that the doctor can do to retaliate, if you will, is just to refuse service to public aid patients and I feel that's intolerable."

Houlihan: "Well, to go back to the example that you're referring to ah.. is one of the reasons for the failure to pay that claim expeditiously because their challenging the reasonableness of his fees?"

Griesheimer: "Absolutely not. Often times, there's just no answer whatsoever. Other times, ah... you might have read in the Chicago Tribune, I believe it was day before yesterday, ah... the federal government has stated that a good many of the welfare claims are fraudulent because of the immense amount of paper work. Our State Department of Public Aid fits right into that category. A doctor has so much paper work on the average claim that he would have to have three nurses just to keep up with the paper work on it. The reason that I'm giving you this background is because of the fact, in one instance I saw a doctor, he sent in the paper work for something like ten claims and received about fifty times more paper work





back saying you forgot to X this box and you forgot to fill out this thing and the doctors are absolutely befuddled. Their big problem is ah... as I said, is not so much the amount of the claim, although I think it should be reasonable and fair for the services rendered, it's the fact that they're just not getting paid."

Houlihan: "Well, if you say that the problem is not so much the amount of the claims, and I think that you're Bill does not need the language in here for comparable fees for non-public aid patients. You may have a very fine Bill as far as requiring that payment be made within the time periods that you specify, but I very seriously concerned about this question of ah... charging the same fees for non-welfare patients. We have a similar type situation as far as the legal type profession is concerned, but we have limitations on appointed council in criminal cases as to what they can receive as compensation to representing indigents and it's much less than what they would be charging in the market place for clients who were of position to afford what their normal fees would be. I frankly question the philosophy of this part of your Bill and I'm going to urge that it be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... this Bill is probably one of the most costly Bills that will be coming before the General Assembly and I would hope that the Membership would at least take cognizance to the fact of what this Bill is trying to do. First of all, as you know the Chicago Tribune and a number of other major Metropolitan Newspapers had a series of expose's as far as the medical cost of insurance, especially for the indigents that goes to the department. They in turn ah... stated quite vividly that a number of doctors and a number of medical associations were the primary recipients of the large amount of money that's handled within the Department of Public Aid's Budget for this purpose. Now we have here a Bill that supposedly will present to the indigent person an insurance premium based upon more than was received in the private sector. Let me just point out to the good Representatives, that my wife had surgery about two months ago and



even though we have Blue Cross and Blue Shield and possibly the most comprehensive policy of anyone in the State of Illinois, it still cost me \$200.00 for that operation because the Blue Cross and Blue Shield would only cover \$250.00 and the hospital ah... the doctors cost was \$450.00 for the operation. Now we have a Bill before us that the Sponsor says will not cost us, the taxpayers of Illinois, anymore money. Well, I have to disagree with that and I also have to bring out one other important facet and that is the federal laws requiring the disbursement of money because when you're talking about public aid money, there are two sources. The money that comes from the General Revenue and the money that comes from Washington and if you're going to start tinkering with this money, you're going to be ah... there's a strong possibility of the federal money being withheld. They have very strict economy procedures and the 90 day limit that is presently in the law is strictly for that purpose. I would hope that the Member who is introducing this legislation in good faith, would take conizance of the federal requirement and in turn also the private insurance requirements of this state and for these two reasons, I think this Bill should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Bill which Representative Griesheimer has before us. I voted 'present' in Committee because I didn't think the Bill would do all that much and I'm not sure that the way it is written, that it will, but if it passes it will do one thing. It will get a message to the Department of Public Aid. I recently was with a Sub-Committee and we went to Albuquerque, New Mexico to look at the operation that the Health Social Services Department that that state has..... sorry about that..... but I think there's something very interesting going on out there because they have a payment rate, not just to physicians, but to all providers of health care of 75% within 14 working days and 90% within 30 working days. It's because that department has looked for a way to streamline, to screen out fraudulent claims, to involve the private sector in reviewing questionable claims, and are doing a tremendous job with a very unsophistacated system and if nothing else,



passage of this Bill will tell the Illinois Department of Public Aid we're tired of headlines saying, 'Waste, not due to fraud, but to errors and to paper work and so on and so forth.' I think that the department has got to be looking for a better system and they can be if they get the message and I think this Bill might be the message and I urge that you support it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I also rise to support this Bill.

There's been a lot of problems in the Department of Public Aid and welfare recipients day in and day out are being turned away from medical services because doctors don't want to treat people on public aid because their not getting payment. So people are not getting quality care from the medical services and this is one of the reasons. Now while this Bill may not be a panacea, it's not the end all ah... it is a beginning and I do think that it's about time that we sent a message to Public Aid and tell them to get on the stick and if this is one way to do it, I think we all oughta vote 'green' on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have a couple of nursing homes in my district. One of them ah... they're supposed to maintain a house physician, somebody to treat the poor people and the old people who come there for treatment. There are two major problems: They have a hard time keeping a doctor ah... they've lost a couple of them and it's mainly because ah... most of the doctors that I know are conscientious in the medical profession as long had a tradition that you oughta do something for the poor and the needy and ah... I guess that's reflected in the whole idea that if you're wealthy, you shouldn't wear your rings when you go to the doctor because their fees have been adjusted. Most of the doctors try ah... feel a sense of social conscience if they ah... they should serve the public aid people and one doctor suffered through that for about two years and a combination of two things, the schedule being so low and the payments not coming for about two years, that he just had to tear his hair out and say, 'I



can't do it, I just can't afford to do it'. So they've been going to one doctor to another and I think that if we had a realistic fee system or compensation system and all this Bill is does, as prior speakers have indicated, it's no panacea, it just says they must consider what's going on out in the private enterprise ah... field and to just give some thought to it. So I think that it is a good Bill and will simply direct the department to open their eyes and to maybe make some small movements in the direction that's necessary if we're going to have the poor and those on public aid to get some medical service from good upstanding doctors and there are plenty of them around, instead of driving the good ones out and just leaving some low class medical service. So I would urge an 'aye' vote for this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Downs, do you desire recognition?"

Downs: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I just want to ah... you know, it's a good Bill with good intent, but it absolutely mandates that each and every claim shall be paid within 90 days, without any regard. I think that's a point that's being lost on some of the persons here and I reluctantly urge a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

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

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

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If I might have Mr. Lechowicz's attention, I would like, in closing, respond to his comments. In all deference to the learned legislator from Chicago, I don't believe you've read the Bill. The Bill does not mandate the payment of the same fees that are paid to the non-public aid recipient. It merely states that the Department of Public Aid shall consider, and those are the words in the Bill, shall consider those fees, so that the thrust... the main thrust of this Bill is payment of public aid claims in 90 days and the second phase of it, which you said was



77.

the problem merely applies to the Department in considering what other patients are receiving for similar services. At the present time, and in closing and this is not an unusual story, we have a doctor up in Waukegan who had a Public Aid patient come to him, he's an optomologist, considerable degree of specialty, and he fitted her out with glasses after long term treatment. His medical bill was \$380 and the glasses cost \$200. Now this woman would not have been able to get this type of skilled treatment from any other doctor in the county. In the end, the Department of Public Aid approved paying him a total of \$195 which was less than what the glasses cost, and paid him a year and a half later. Now I think we have a responsibility of providing good medical care. A lot of people are flippantly taking an attitude with this Bill that this is some sort of way of getting doctors a lot of money. Those same people do not realize that the expose' in the Tribune only referred to possibly less than 1/10 of 1 per cent of the doctors. The average doctor is the man we're trying to approach here. And if you want to destroy medical assistance for Public Aid patients, then you'll vote no on this bill; if you're really concerned in giving good medical treatment to our Public Aid recipients, and I believe they have a right to this, then we have to vote yes on this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye; opposed vote no. Have all voted who wished?  
Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, as I see this bill, it...it..it contains no sanctions. What will it mean? There's no sanctions in case they don't pay within the 90 days. So how do you enforce it? Its an exercise in futility."

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

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the House, now up in my area we have one doctor, to my knowledge, this is in Piatt County, by the way, for those of you who represent Piatt County, a...this doctor actually refused to take anymore patients, including the ones



on his regular accounts for around thirty days to two months, as I recollect about a year ago because of this very problem. He just quit. As is all of our doctors had already their patients, some of these people were hard put to be taken care of. So I think that we ought to try and do something, as someone said, if nothing else to send a message to the Department to pay these bills because they are not doing it and this is the trouble in Macon County to my personal knowledge and some areas of Piatt County, which is not in my district. So I urge support of the bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this is a very bad bill.

I'd like to point out to you that even in fraudulent claims against the Department with the word 'shall' in there, they would have to be paid within 90 days. Now I would not be opposed to some piece of legislation to get that Department off their dead duff and start processing these various bills. I run into these complaints too. But this bill goes too far, not only in this particular area, but also in the area of fees, and this is something that the sponsor didn't cover. If he would bring this bill back to Second Reading and amend it and take that 'shall' out of there and also in regards to fees, it might be a good bill, but as its drawn, its a very bad bill for the taxpayers of the State of Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Porter. Porter."

Porter: "I'll yield to Representative Griesheimer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take Mr. Hill up on that suggestion. I can see where that might be a deficiency and should have been caught on Second, and I'd like to take the bill out of the record now and I'll ask leave later to return it to Second to clarify that language."

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

Matjevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, under the rules, you can't take the bill out of the record; he can put it on postponed consideration only."



Speaker Redmond: "I think you're right. Postponed consideration. 648."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 648. Whose is that? Yourell. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to township purchasing. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, members of the House, House Bill 648 is a bill designed to bring into conformity with bid purchasing with municipal corporations. Presently, municipal corporations have level of \$1500 at which they have to seek competitive bids and this will do for townships, what is presently the law for municipalities. I ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Yourell, if you'll yield for a question?"

Yourell: "Yes sir."

Palmer: "You indicate that municipal corporations can only...without bidding, can only go up to \$500?"

Yourell: "No, \$1500."

Palmer: "Well what does your bill do?"

Yourell: "\$1500."

Palmer: "Well isn't that the present law in township government?"

Yourell: "Its \$2500."

Palmer: "Is this for the road district or for the town fund or..."

Yourell: "This is the township. Any bill that they submit must be ...must be met with competitive bidding. Anything under \$15...anything over \$1500, the same as municipal corporations. The bill was amended on Second Reading, Romie, that added \$1000."

Palmer: "Well I think, I didn't understand, what does a...what's the limit on the City of Chicago now?"

Yourell: "\$1500."

Palmer: "And that's by the municipal...a...the council, itself, has to bid out anything over \$1500 in the City of Chicago. And municipalities of less than 500,000, that is also \$1500. Right?"

Yourell: "Any municipality corporation, it is my understanding, is \$1500."

Palmer: "And your bill, then, so far as the townships are concerned, it



concerns, primarily, two funds. That would be the town fund and the general assistance fund of \$1500."

Yourell: "Any..any purchase that requires bidding will have to be anything under \$1500. I mean over \$1500."

Palmer: "Alright, so that I understand, this is not the bill that your first put in?"

Yourell: "No, it was amended by your seat mate...a...seat mate, Representative Reed."

Palmer: "Well, I think it was a pretty good amendment."

Yourell: "I do too."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, will the sponsor yield for a question?"

Yourell: "Yes."

Mahar: "Buz, are you aware of the fact that there is a bill on Third Reading moving municipal corporations from \$1500 to \$2500?"

Yourell: "Yes, that's Representative Giglio's bill and that has nothing to do with this. I don't know whether that bill's gonna pass or not. And if that passes, then we can think further on this bill."

Mahar: "Isn't there a need because of increase costs to allow more money to be spent without the bit of bidding? In municipalities as well as townships?"

Yourell: "I would assume that would be the case, Representative Mahar, but Troy Costa, of the township officials, indicated to me that he had no opposition to the bill."

Mahar: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMasters."

McMaster: "Mr. Yourell...a...will the sponsor..."

Speaker Redmond: "I believe the previous question takes precedence, Representative McMasters. The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put."

McMasters: "I wanted to get a question in, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "I believe that the motion of the Gentleman from





Champaign or Moultrie takes precedence. The question...the question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor say aye; opposed, no. The motion is lost. Representative McMasters."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

McMasters: "Buz, don't we...a...this law, as it currently stands, allows the township to purchase the \$2500 without bids? And you're lowering it to \$1500? Is there not a bill coming up shortly that raises the bidding requirements for road commissioners from \$1500 to \$2500? Would you grant me that without either one of these bills, the current statutes are inconsistent? Would you not also grant me that when we get through with these two bills they are also going to be inconsistent yet? Would you not rather see both of them the same rather than the difference such as there is?"

Yourell: "Now I'll answer that question. I don't know what's going to happen to those other bills, Tom, as do you, and this is the first bill that we got time to talk about that across the rotunda. I'm only interested in my bill at the present time. If the other bills are successful, then I would be amenable to amending it in the Senate to do whatever you want to do with it."

McMaster: "Then you would say that, in effect, if the other bill passes, then we could just table your bill in the Senate."

Yourell: "I'd be delighted to."

McMaster: "Thank you, Buz."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye. Opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question 122 ayes; 14 no, the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Gaines, aye. Duff, aye. Leverenz, aye. Ebbesen, aye. Friedland, aye. Hudson, no. Marovitz, aye. In case you have any concern about whether or not the Clerk caught the roll call, I suggest that you come up to the table and give him your name. Yes, I did. Just so that we know what our program is, we plan to go to about ten or ten fifteen this evening. And tomorrow night, because of the Illinois Legislative



Correspondence Association Dinner of Trades and Commendation, its going to be held at the Elks Club. We're going to quit and adjourn at about 6:30 tomorrow night. I've been advised that there's only eighty tickets remaining and that anybody who wants to attend should be sure that you go to the press room tomorrow morning and purchase your tickets. 650."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 650. Stubblefield. Out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record. 651."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 651. Caldwell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. This...is this last...a...bill dyin now?"

Speaker Redmond: "What was the inquiry?"

Caldwell: "651?"

Speaker Redmond: "6-5-1."

Caldwell: "Has it got any life left in it?"

Speaker Redmond: "I can't...I don't understand you."

Caldwell: "Can I put it on. Take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "665."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 665. Hart. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Thank you very much Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this bill would amend the zoning law in the State of Illinois to provide that if a municipality zones a mile and a half that the county, then, could not come in and over-zone. This would, of course, only apply prospectively, to cases after the effective date. Really, it provides first come-first served. Under the present law of Illinois, if a municipality zones a mile and a half, the county has the opportunity to over-zone that mile and a half when it adopts a zoning ordinance. This would eliminate that opportunity to over-zone and put the counties in the same place that the townships now are. This bill has the support of the Illinois Municipal League and I believe that it provides a better form for



zoning. The city, really, have more interests in the mile and a half than the counties ordinarily do. This opportunity of the counties has been on the books for many, many years, and up to now, there are still fifty-four counties in Illinois, which have not adopted zoning ordinances. I feel that they have an adequate opportunity to come in and take jurisdiction...a...this would eliminate that and give the cities permanent jurisdiction of the mile and a half. Those who have adopted the zoning ordinance prior to the effective date of this Act and I would appreciate the support of the House in this good bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Thank...thank you Mr. Speaker. Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Mugalian: "It's my understanding, Representative Hart, that municipalities do not now have the zoning power one and a half miles beyond the jurisdiction. Is that correct?"

Hart: "No, that is not correct. Municipalities now have jurisdiction to zone the mile and a half, but when the counties adopted zoning ordinance, they can over-zone the mile and a half. This would eliminate that option in the counties to over-zone."

Mugalian: "I thought the law was that if there is a county zoning ordinance, that the municipality would have a right to object to zoning within the one and a half mile. I didn't think that municipalities could zone now outside of village..."

Hart: "A...no, the municipality, in other words, if you have a situation where the municipality zones before the county does. The municipality has the option of zoning the mile and a half. This would not require that, but they would...they have that option."

Mugalian: "Oh, I thought the law was that they could have a comprehensive plan within a mile and a half, but have no zoning power beyond their jurisdiction."

Hart: "Well that is not the law."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

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



Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Geo-Karis: "A...Dick, I'm a little bit confused. Under the present law, under the present law, when you say a municipality can zone a territory up to a mile and a half past its borders. Is that correct? And under the present law, if the county adopts the zoning ordinance to include the land past the municipality borders, it can override the municipality zoning. Right?"

Hart: "That is right."

Geo-Karis: "Now, when you say in your bill...in your bill, here, are you telling us that the municipality will have a right to zone up to a mile and a half past its border, and if it does, and the county then decides to adopt the zoning ordinance, it cannot change the zoning that prevails in that mile and a half section of land?"

Hart: "That's right. It would make it first come-first serve and put the counties in the same position as the townships now are. This would not effect any county that has a zoning ordinance at the present time, which probably would include Lake."

Geo-Karis: "I think that your bill is destined to take care of municipalities. Is it not? Where counties don't bother with the zoning ordinance and you feel it might be a hardship, do you not to the area of a mile and a half that is zoned by the city if the county can override it by passing an ordinance."

Hart: "That is correct."

Geo-Karis: "I'd like to speak in favor of this bill and I urge support of this very, I think, a very necessary bill."

Hart: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "If the sponsor will yield just for a couple of questions? What does this do, Mr. Hart, relative to the power of a township outside of Cook insofar as their zoning is concerned?"

Hart: "This would do nothing as far as the townships are concerned because the townships only have jurisdiction where nobody else takes it."

Palmer: "Well if a county's in an actual zoning ordinance, then the



townships are cut."

Hart: "Yes, and that...this wouldn't change that. That's the present law."

Palmer: "Now the other thing is that your amendment, here, Amendment No. 1 cuts out home rule counties, that's the County of Cook."

Hart: "Yes, and I don't think it would have any effect on it because they already have zoning throughout the county. That was requested in...a...Cities and Villages...a...Municipality Committee and since it really didn't, in my judgement, effect the thrust of the bill, I would have no objection to it."

Palmer: "Well, it would, though, to the extent that, under present law, they have...a...they have zoning. They can zone..a...a...right up to the...let me put it this way. The municipalities doesn't have ...do not have the authority for the Cook County, in the case of Cook County, has a zoning ordinance. So they can't go outside one and a half, or can't go out the one and a half miles."

Hart: "Well, if a county has a zoning ordinance now, this would not diminish that in any way. This would only apply prospectively in the instances where the city has zoned and the county has not. Then if the county came in, any counties in the future that came in with zoning ordinances would not be able to zone within the mile and a half if the city had exercised its optional jurisdiction in that regard."

Palmer: "Well in the case of annexation, the..the a...the a... municipality would have that authority."

Hart: "Well, they do that now. Any time a municipality annexes land into its city, then it has a zoning authority."

Palmer: "I don't understand why you cut out the...the...why it didn't apply to the County of Cook, but..."

Hart: "Well, I don't feel that it has any effect on the County of Cook with or without the amendment because the entire County of Cook is zoned."

Palmer: "Well then you should have left it in. Should of had it been Amendment No. 1."



Hart: "Well, perhaps you're right, but I didn't think it would have any over-all effect on the bill and...a...a...so that why, you know, it was acceptable."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Satterthwaite: "Representative Hart, is it your intent, by this bill, if a municipality has already done its zoning within its mile and a half perimeter and then the county takes over a zoning program that that perimeter area would remain stable, or does a municipality keep extending as they annex in that mile and a half radius?"

Hart: "Well, it would remain stable insofar, insofar as the...a...mile and a half that exists at the present time. However..."

Satterthwaite: "...that's in existence at the time that the county takes over a zoning authority."

Hart: "That's right. If the county...you know, if this bill became law, and if a city has a zoning ordinance and exercises its optional jurisdiction within a mile and a half, then if a county such as Champaign, which does not have a zoning ordinance, adopts one, it would not be able to preempt or override or over-zone that mile and a half. Now if the county adopted a zoning ordinance to zone all except the mile and a half, then it would be my judgement that the city could not invade that jurisdiction."

Satterthwaite: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the sponsor yield for a couple of questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "Alright. Number one, I understood you to say that if there is no county zoning, but that if there is township zoning, that the municipal zoning would preempt in the one and a half mile peripheral area under existing law?"

Hart: "Well, I believe that's correct because the town...the township does not have the authority to overzone the mile and a half. I think this is...this is a case of if the township adopted a zoning ordinance before the city did, the township has jurisdiction, but



if the city adopts it before the township does, the city has jurisdiction, and this would place the counties in the same position as the townships are under the existing law."

Schlickman: "Well I respectfully suggest that the existing law provide that whether or not a municipality has zoned the one and a half mile peripheral area, that township zoning will prevail and that by your bill, you're approaching this in a half, or in a piecemeal fashion, that if you wanted to maintain the...a...integrity or prominence of municipal zoning that one and a half mile area, that this bill should be included, it should be amended to include townships whether or not the bill, as you've introduced it, you've amended it, is good, I don't know. It does change the settled law in this State and I wonder, by way of my last question why this bill, why would you have municipalities which are more limited geographically than counties that are more parochial, if you will, relative to a county?"

Hart: "Well, a...certainly respect your...a...opinion about the law on zoning; however, I do not agree that townships have the right to overzone the mile and a half. I will, however, recheck my opinion about it in the statute and if necessary, make it complimentary for counties and townships. The second, in answer to the second part of your question, I feel that because cities generally annex out rather than counties annexing in, that the cities ordinarily, probably have more interests in what is the zoning within the mile and a half, than the counties actually do. I don't know how the original law got on to the books, it sounds to me like it might have been somewhat of a compromise, but...a.. the immediate environment to the city, or generally speaking as far as my experience has been concerned, more than interest to the cities than they are to the counties. And...a...for that reason, I think that they should have the first right, if they exercise that right first, to maintain and retain jurisdiction."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, may I address myself to the merits of the bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."



Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, its well settled in the State of Illinois, that the larger unit of government, geographical speaking, shall determine the land use policies and practices of unincorporated area. And I think this is well. Its the larger unit in the unincorporated areas that has the responsibility for providing the services to the residents of the unincorporated area and how the land is to be used is going to determine the kind of services to be provided. Under this bill, if it were to pass and become law, we would be having a municipality determine the development of an unincorporated area, but we would...and by that development, determining...a...the kind of services that are needed, it would be the responsibility of the township, more particularly, the county to provide the services that are needed by the development, but not allowing to the county or the township the opportunity, the authority, to relate its ability to serve...a...to satisfy its responsibility to serve to how that area is going to develop and for that reason, I would urge a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne."

VanDuyne: "Representative Hart, as I understand the law now, the municipalities only have planning jurisdiction over the mile and a half...a....immediate or contiguous area to the municipality. Now..."

Hart: "No that is not correct, Representative VanDuyne, they have zoning authority."

VanDuyne: "I'm sorry, Representative Hart, but I think you're in error. That only constitutes a legal objection to the zoning laws, especially...I don't know about the rest of the counties, but in Will County, it only constitutes a legal objection and the obligation of zoning the piece of property up to the municipality's boundary line still lies within the provinces of the county board. Now what you are trying to do here in this bill, it seems to me, is to circumvent that and give the municipalities jurisdiction over a piece of land a mile and a half around the area of their municipality without obliging yourself or obligating yourself to giving this area...a...the gratuities that the city should be providing."





We have areas in a town the size of Joliet with 90-95,000 people that have been in...which is a different thing, I might add, they have been annexed to their within their municipality and still haven't got the city services. And I submit to you if the municipalities want to control any part of the mile and a half outside their boundary line, then they should go about by annexing the property and thereby obligating themselves to give these people some of these services."

Hart: "Well, in answer to your question, I think you have a different situation existing in your county, which apparently has a zoning ordinance, than you do in the counties which do not. You see, if a county, under the present law, zones, the county has the primary jurisdiction in the mile and a half. And that's probably how they got jurisdiction in Will County. But if there is a city zoning ordinance and the city absolutely does have zoning authority in a mile and a half, it can be over-zoned by the county if it adopts a zoning ordinance. So that's probably what happened in your county. But there are 54 counties in the State of Illinois which have not adopted a zoning ordinance and where the cities, if they exercise their option, have jurisdiction by zoning within a mile and a half. There is no doubt in my mind about the law in that regard that the city can, if it wants to, zone a mile and a half as long as the county has not acted in that capacity."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone, ah... state your point."

Stone: "I had a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I ah... does this take precedence over ah.... all right. Mr. Speaker, according to the information sheet that you passed out today, there were 992 Bills on Third Reading. Is that approximately correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "It's correct, yes."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, this House must quit considering those Third Reading Bills on the 23rd day of May ah... is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's correct."



Stone: "Now... Mr. Speaker, I have done a little research ah... considerable research in the last three or four hours in reference to Bills that are still on the Calendar. I find that there are many Bills of great importance ah... number 2500 on up, Bills of great importance to Members on both sides of this aisle, and then I have also read the Bills that we have been discussing since we started Third Reading this evening. I have listened to the explanation of most of these Bills by the Sponsors and it seems to me that the Sponsors have done a very good job of explaining the Bills so that there wasn't much left to know about the Bill. Now, I would not want anyone to be cut off from debate, Mr. Speaker, but it seems to me that these Bills we have considered this evening have been rather simple Bills and I know that we have much more complicated Bills coming up. Now ah... would it be reasonable, Mr. Speaker, for me to assume that if we continue at the rate we're going now on easy Bills, that many of these Bills that are further down the list would never be heard in this Session of the legislature?"

Speaker Redmond: "I concur in your assumption. Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I concur in what Representative Stone has just said and ah... I will not ask a question. I'm going to vote 'no' on the Bill and ah... I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor say 'aye'. Opposed, 'no' and the 'ayes' have it. Representative Hart to close."

Hart: "Well, I appreciate the interest that the legislature has shown in this matter. It is a complicated question about zoning because there are so many different things that have happened throughout the state. Most of the ones that have asked questions, this would not effect because their counties have already adopted zoning ordinances and this would not effect any county that has a zoning ordinance at the present time. It would only effect those counties which do not and give the cities original jurisdiction if they get there first. It's first come, first serve jurisdiction for zoning. As I said, this Bill has the support of the Illinois Municipal League. I



think it is a good Bill. I would appreciate the support of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish?  
Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, in explanation of my vote, ah... very briefly, I... I don't want anybody in the legislature to be misinformed as to what this Bill does. As I said, there are 54 counties in Illinois, which have not adopted zoning ordinances. They've had the opportunity to do so for many years and have not sought this authority. These cities can under the present law, and they do not have to, but they can, enact a zoning ordinance which comprehends and covers the mile and a half surrounding its city limit. Under this Bill, if the cities do that before the counties, enact an ordinance, then the cities could merely retain the jurisdiction they have assumed by the enacting of the zoning ordinance. This Bill, if passed, would not become effective until October the 1st. Any counties that would be effective would have an opportunity between now and that time to ah... take advantage of the present law and zone the counties. So ah... with those adequate notice provisions that I feel are built into the present law, I would like to have this Bill go over to the Senate and I believe that when you reflect on it ah... you will see that ah... it really is a good Bill for the cities in the State of Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'd like to explain my vote and perhaps some of you people might get off of this, but ah.. it appears to me that he's talking about 54 counties that do not have zoning and he's indicated several time, ah... first come, first serve ah... so let's take one of these 54 counties and ah... maybe it has a whether substantial well ah... a good size community and if the county gets there first, they go right up and the city loses that jurisdiction. If you take that community as it tries to expand and say that larger area within that county has certain building codes that are much higher in standards than the county has adopted ah..... the situation where there might be substandard buildings and development that occur ah... well, within



counties the county zoning ah... when it comes to the service of annexation in the years ahead, it creates nothing but problems and I can site eight years of experience in the City of DeKalb where the impact of a major university and I just see that it's poor legislation and I see that I'm not going to get many people to go over on the other side and I would just hope that the Bill is defeated in the Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 98 'aye' and 39 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 681."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 681, Ewell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Vital Records Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "This is an administration Bill. It simply amends the Vital Record Act and it raises the fees for registration ah... in duplicating a certain vital record. There was no opposition ah... it passed 18 to 0 in Committee. I would urge a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? This is George Dunns administration. The question is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 136 'ayes' and 4 'nay' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 709."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 709, Giorgi."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi. The gentleman from the cafeteria wants to know if we want anymore coffee in the Speaker's Corridors. What's the wish of the Members?"

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 709, Giorgi. A Bill for an Act....."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Out of the record?"

Speaker Redmond: "Temporarily. 717."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 717, Lundy. A Bill for an Act to create an Advisory Commission to the Director of the Department of Children and Family Services. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, House Bill 717 is a Bill which would create an Advisory Commission to the Director of the Department of Children and Family Services ah... for the purpose of advising the Director on the provision of services to blind and visionally impaired citizens of the State of Illinois. I know that a number of Members have received mail ah.. opposing this Bill and two other Bills, which ah... were sponsored by Representative Telcser and let me just say that the Bill has been amended, was amended on Second Reading to meet those objections of the opponents of the Bill, which I thought were legitimate objections. This Bill now does guarantee that three members of the Advisory Commission will have to be recent consumers of services from the department and that three members of the Commission, an additional three, will have to be professionals involved in the furnishing of services to the blind and the visionally impaired. The reason this Bill is necessary as the Members of the Executive Committee, who voted the Bill out 18 to 2 decided, after listening to the Department of Children and Family Services, is that the department has simply not been responsive in recent years to the desires of blind consumers of the department services. Unbeknown to myself, when I was asked to sponsor this Bill, I got into the middle of a dispute, which apparently divides the blind community in the State of Illinois. There are those, who I would call the establishment group who are members of the traditional long standing and larger organizations for the blind; the Illinois Federation for the Blind and they have taken great exception to this Bill and I must tell you after many discussions with many members of that organization, that my conclusion is that they object far more to who is supporting the Bill, than they do to what's in it. The new group, which espouses a new philosophy, is called the National Federal for the Blind of Illinois and frankly their philosophy differs from that of the traditional group. Their feeling is that the best people to say what services are needed for the blind are the blind themselves. They have what is ah... at least to me, is a very appealing philosophy and that is that blind people ought



to stand up on their own two feet, look out for themselves and have a say in what kind of services government will provide to them. That is the philosophy that underlines this Bill. Take it or leave it ah... vote for the Bill or not, depending upon whether you agree with that philosophy."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Will the Sponsor respond to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Matijevich: "Representative Lundy, I'm not sure whether I should ask you the question or Representative Telcser. I don't know what the status is of the 2919 and 2920 ah... series in Appropriations Committee because if those two Bills are alike, I would ah.... there not? Oh, then I can support this Bill. I like the other Bills better because they're broader in scope and do ah... go along ah... a lot further as far as I'm concerned because this pertains to the Department of Children and Family Services only and ah.... but I can support this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Boyle."

Boyle: "Representative Lundy, I note that the digest indicates that there's a fiscal note and I wonder where your Appropriation Bill is for this ah... Commission."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "There's not accompanying appropriation."

Boyle: "Well, I ah... you know ah... I don't know how ah... you expect to fund this Commission. I assume that the Commission will have to have an Executive Staff and ah... I assume that the Commission will have to have some employees and ah... if you don't have an appropriation ah... as a companion Bill ah... it seems like you're asking the legislature to engage in a futile act to create another Commission to advise the Director of the Department of Children and Family Services on a question where there are no money to fund them. There are no money to ah... carry out the purposes of your Bill and I don't see the purpose of your Bill if you haven't got any money to carry it out."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."



Lundy: "Yes, I think I can answer the gentlemen's question, Mr. Speaker.

The Bill provides, Representative Boyle, if you would care to take a look at it, that the department itself will furnish whatever support services are required by the Advisory Commission, which I understand ah... it is the same procedure that's followed in a number of other Advisory Commissions, including those of the Department of Agriculture."

Boyle: "Well, the point is; I understand that the department is opposed to the Bill and ah... there is no appropriation in the ah... ordinary contingent expenses of the department budget to ah.. fund your Bill and if the department is opposed to the Bill, I don't know how you expect them to give you any money."

Lundy: "Yes, I'm glad that the gentleman mentioned that, Mr. Speaker. The department is violently opposed to this Bill. In fact, they came in and testified before the Executive Committee that their so opposed to it that when this group of blind people that asked me to introduce this Bill called and asked Mrs. Leahy for an appointment, they didn't even get an answer for four weeks and I believe that's why the Bill came out of Committee with 18 to 2."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Schlickman: "You indicated that the Bill has been amended and I'm wondering if you could be more specific as to how it was amended."

Lundy: "Yes, I'd be glad to, Representative Schlickman. I tried to cover that in my opening remarks. The Bill has been amended, in the first place, to require that of the ten gubernatorial appointments, three must be consumers of services from the department within the past five years and that another three must be professionals active in providing services to the blind, who need not by the way, be blind themselves. In addition, a number of the functions of the Advisory Commission have been modified in such a way that the divisions of the Department of Children and Family Services, which are directly engaged in furnishing services to the blind, would be brought in at an early point before the Commission is required to



make recommendations to the Director so that hopefully any grievances can be resolved informally, without having to go ah... to the extent of making formal recommednations to the Director or to the General Assembly."

Schlickman: "Ah... do I understand you to say that of the fourteen members, ten would still be chosen by the Governor?"

Lundy: "Yes."

Schlickman: "What kind of staff do you anticipate?"

Lundy: "The Commission is not authorized to hire staff. All of the support services are supposed to be provided by the department."

Schlickman: "Well, I think what the Bill provides is that the Comission ah... excuse me, the department shall provide or shall be provided to the Commission through the department, an appropriation note to exceed \$5,000 per year. I'm wondering what kind of staff ah.. will be provided by that \$5,000 should it be included within the ordinary and contingent expenses appropriation of the department."

Lundy: "Well, it was the intention of the Bill, Representative, to leave that really as a matter to be decided between the Advisory Commission and the Director ah... to whom the Advisory Commission makes its recommendations. The Commission is really only required to meet ah... four or six times a year and so there wouldn't be a tremendous need for staff as I see it."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, if I can briefly address myself to the merits of the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Schlickman: "We have here a Bill that ah... apparently is intended to serve as a check upon a Code Department, more specifically the Department of Children and Family Services, but then we have in the Bill; ten of the fourteen members being appointed by the Chief Executive of this state, the individual who is responsible ah.. for nominating ah.. the Directors of the Code Departments. We furthermore have the Code Department, which is to be survailed by this ah.... Commission ah.. providing the services including a \$5,000 appropriation. Excepting the ah... good intentions and objective of the Sponsor, it seems to me by having a Commission which will be com-





pletely and totally controlled by the Executive Branch ah... and the Code Department, ah... the establishment of the Commission would be to no avail and simply will establish another layer of bureaucracy ah... to frustrate, to inhibit, ah... response to ah.. the needs of people and frustrate their efforts to secure ah... the kind of service that they should be. It seems to me that the more appropriate approach would be ah.. to look at the department in question and if it's not doing what it should be doing, then let's get new people in that department, from the Director down."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Caldwell: "First of all, I would like to say that I have the highest respect for the Sponsor. I think he is an excellent legislator and does his homework very well, but I want to ask him a question. Representative Lundy, ah... are you familiar with the manner in which the blind ah.. has existed since 1900 under their present set up? What cataclysmic conditions suddenly prevail that would cause this change? The reason that I'm asking that question is because the people who have approached me in opposition to this proposal ah... seem to be ah.. very concerned about the fact that someone ah... I think preferably from the State of Iowa, has set up an ah.... national organization and has come into Illinois to ah... solicit taking over the services for the blind in this form of a Commission. I'm wondering if you are so committed or if you've studied the history of the services to the blind since the turn of the century that you feel deeply concerned that it's necessary now to make this change."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Well, Representative Caldwell, I think I have two responses to that. First, I don't believe there has been a substantial change in the way services are being provided to the blind. What I do think has happened, is that some members of the blind community have developed a new sense of ah... assertiveness, a new sense of identity and a new feeling that they oughta have a say so in the way



the State provides services to the blind, and that is the origin of this bill. A...I would also say that this bill, regardless of what the intention of the members of the National Federation for the Blind is, is not a vehicle for taking over anything. Its only an advisory commission. As Representative Schlickman has pointed out, it may not even be a very effective advisory commission. But it is an attempt to allow those who are blind to have some input into the way services are provided to the blind. That's all its intended to do. I don't believe it would result in anybody taking over anything."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker may I address myself to the bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Caldwell: "I have been informed by the recently retired Supervisor of Blind Services that this is a bad bill and its unnecessary. The information that I have, there are currently 24,000 blind people in the State of Illinois. The National Federation for the Blind in Illinois is composed of 150 people; these are their figures. The Community Services for the Visually Handicapped is administered of course, as Representative Lundy indicated, through the Department of Children and Family Services. They have 24 professional staff; 20 of whom are blind. This situation has prevailed since 1900. There's been no ...a...hue in cry, or any change; the blind, in general, are satisfied with the present situation. The Illinois Federation for the Blind...a...is...is against this bill; The Chicago Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers is against this bill; The Illinois Association of Social Workers for the Blind is against this bill; The Chicago Chapter of the Illinois Teachers Union for the Blind is against this bill; The Chicago Chapter of the National Rehabilitation Association is against this bill. Every major agency which serves the blind is against this proposal. The Chicago Lighthouse for the Blind; The Chicago Public Library Services for the Blind; The Illinois Visually Handicapped Institute; many of these people have visited Springfield in the last fortnight and expressed their ..a...their...their...being against this bill. I, as a former



social worker, have been lead to believe that someone has the idea of forming a national organization and is coming into Illinois with this proposal against the best interests of the people who are involved. I would suggest that we defeat this bill because the people who are for it and the people who are against it far out number those who are for it. And I would suggest that since we haven't had any great hewn cry for change in services to the blind in the State of Illinois, that we not entertain this proposal. I would urge a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question.

The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. Representative Lundy to close."

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think the issue is a simple one. There is the...there is the blind, the establishment organizations for the blind, which by and large, are not run by blind people. There is a new organization consisting solely of blind people who say 'we want to have a say; we want to stand up and be counted; we want to stand on our own feet; give us a chance to have our voices heard'. If you want to give them that chance, vote aye; if you don't, vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye; those opposed, vote no. Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I certainly respect the sponsor of this bill. However, I must explain my vote, which will be a no vote because I have had several blind people in my area come to me in person and in writing and they object to this bill very vociferously. The sponsor of the bill, by his own admission, has said that there are two factions within the blind element and they cannot get together. I don't believe that this bill will solve their problem, particularly, when ten of the fourteen members are to be appointed and the members of the blind, themselves, do not have much voice and input in that, so I



urge a no vote on this bill hoping that we can get a better one that can bring the two factions together."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I think Representative Lundy very eloquently expressed his position with respect to this piece of legislation. I have the feeling that some of you who are opposing this...a...may have in mind the two bills which I sponsored that are now in the Interim Study Calendar that deal with the commission for the blind. This bill does not create a new commission for the blind, which many members and many people in the field felt would take away some powers from the existing structure in the field of services to the blind. This is simply an advisory commission. This will simply let people who are recipients of service to the blind...in the field of blind services, have something to say about how those systems are gonna deliver their services. I cannot for the life of me imagine why anyone would be so strongly against this type of legislation; I think its a good piece of legislation and I hope that more members of the House would get enough votes to pass this bill and send it over to the Senate. Those who opposed this bill in the main, are those who are currently in the existing delivery services in the field of blind services. The recipients do not have say-so and that's all they want is to have a chance to participate in an advisory capacity with respect to the services which they need and which they hope to receive."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 53 ayes, 76 no, the bill having failed to receive the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. 709."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 709. Giorgi. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, those of us that were trying to improve the bill Saturday, did improve it. This amends the Criminal Code and it legalizes card games when



played at a person's residence or on the premises of a not-for-profit club or organization with dues-paying members provided, provided, that no one receives any payment providing the place for the card game. This goes into the...allows card games in the home and in the not-for-profit clubs."

Speaker Redmond: "Any ques...any discussion? The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye; those opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there's 103 ayes, 18 no, the bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Marovitz, aye. 733."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 733. Mahar. A Bill for an Act to amend the Probate Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this bill, I have an amendment for this bill, and I presented the bill to the Speaker earlier. The...a...it was one of the bills that they were going to look at to take back to Second Reading, possibly, for purposes of an amendment. Now whatever your pleasure is, I'll...."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you desire to have it returned to the order of Second Reading for purposes of an amendment?"

Mahar: "Well the Majority Leader called for all the bills, earlier, that were to go back to Second Reading for purposes of an amendment, and the leadership on both sides of the aisle was going to look at it. And that's the point at which it stands right now."

Speaker Redmond: "Well..."

Mahar: "I'm ready to move with it if..a..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has requested leave to return House Bill 733 to the order of Second Reading for the purposes of an amendment. Does he have leave?"

Fred Selcke: "Amendment No. 1. Mahar. Amend House Bill 733, page 2, line 30, and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "We're now on the order of Second Reading. Representative Mahar."



Mahar: "This amendment, because of the objections of the Illinois Bar Association, and the Chicago Title and Trust, amends the bill to clarify the language as to the...a...paternity and I'd like to have the amendment adopted to...a...cede to their wishes and move back to Third Reading. I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has....Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Bill, this has a far consequences than realizes, and I was wondering what were the original objections since I did not have the opportunity to be on Judiciary Committee, what were the original objections by the Title Company and the Bar Association? Was it the definition of paternity? Or what does the amendment do to correct it?"

Mahar: "The amendment would clarify the paternity. In other words, the bill in its...this amendment would provide that paternity must be established prior to the father's death, or acknowledged by him, which would eliminate....(tape trouble)...sort of thing."

Maragos: "In other words, if he did not acknowledge the child as his own, or if it was not declared by a court order, then it would not be eligible to qualify?"

Mahar: "That is correct."

Maragos: "Alright, thank you. Its a good amendment."

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

Boyle: "Well now in view of the fact that you have the amendment that applies to acknowledged children and children where there's been a litigation and an adjudication concerning paternity, suppose the child is subsequently adopted. Can he inherit from both parents, both fathers?"

Mahar: "I'll have to defer to my legal counsel, Representative Schlickman, to answer that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman. Parliamentarian to Representative Mahar."

Schlickman: "Negative."

Mahar: "Pardon me?"

Schlickman: "Negative."

Mahar: "Which one does he inherit from?"



Schlickman: "It would be the one who has adopted him."

Mahar: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich. Did you desire recognition? The Gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 733. All in favor of the adoption say aye. Representative Gaines. Pardon me."

Gaines: "A...I'd like to ask a question of the sponsor. What happens if they find among the deceased effects, a statement admitting paternity after the decease of the father?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Hello. It would not be covered under this case."

Gaines: "That's why I'm against this amendment. I worked for the Department of Public Aid for six years and a lot of times... there were....there is evidence of paternity, even though there's no acknowledgement. And a lot of times, it doesn't come to light until after the death of the father and I think this will penalize it, and I'm for the bill without the amendment, but I have to vote against the bill if this amendment goes through because I know from my professional experience, that there are many documents that can only be found after the decease of the father because he's not going to admit it while he's alive. But there's a lot of evidence when he dies because he may leave an insurance policy and have down there 'son', which is an admission and it can only be found after the death."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the amendment. Those in favor of the adoption signify by saying aye. Opposed, no. The Chair is unable to determine. Those in favor of the amendment vote aye. Those opposed, vote no. Representative Duester."

Duester: "I wonder if the sponsor would explain, once again, what the amendment does. Does he yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "Do you want me to explain it?"

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Dyer, aye. On this question...take the record. On this question there's 103



eyes, 18 nay, the amendment is adopted. Any further amendments?

No further amendments. Third Reading. Also on the order of

Third Reading appears House Bill 988. Representative Mudd."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 988. What are we gonna do with this?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman requests leave to return House Bill 988 to the order of Second Reading for the purposes of an amendment."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 988 is not on the priority for House Bills on Third Reading. I suggest to you that we should go from 733 to 754."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has asked leave to return House Bill 988 from Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for the purposes of an amendment. Does he have leave? Opposed. Its on Third Reading; its now on the order of Second Reading. 988. Do you have the amendment up there, Representative?"

Mudd: "Mr. Speaker, there was an amendment put on this particular bill during the Second Reading which changed the fiscal note that was applied and changed the bill tremendously. I talked to the sponsor of the amendment; he agreed to the motion that I'm about to make and that is to table Amendment No. 1 on this particular bill."

Spaker Redmond: "Who was the sponsor of the amendment?"

Mudd: "Representative Hart."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "A...this is agreeable to me and I second the motion to table the amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved to table Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 988. All in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it; the amendment is tabled. Any further amendments? Third Reading. On the order of Third Reading, House Bills' Third Reading appears House Bill 1843. Representative Coffey is recognized."

Coffey: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Amendment No. 4 is the same as Amendment No. 3 that we had earlier, today,





except it deletes down on the amendment where there's a half a mile from the municipality, where it was a mile and a half before. This is back in the original form that the bill was in earlier, and I move for the adoption of this."

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

Boyle: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker. I thought we were on Third Reading on this bill. I didn't know it was back to Second Reading. It is my understanding that the proceedings were that this Bill was on Third Reading, and we're talking about an amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "It was advanced to Third Reading today and I understand that the Gentleman wants to correct the...."

Coffey: "Yes, I'd like to move that back to Second Reading for reasons to place an amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? House Bill 1843 on Second Reading. Now will you proceed to explain what we're trying to do? Representative Coffey."

Coffey: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, again, this bill is the same as the bill that we had earlier today except the...a...one-half mile from the municipality is...a... taking the place of a mile and a half that was on the bill earlier. The bill is back in the original contents that it came out of committee."

Speaker Redmond: "What do you desire to do?"

Coffey: "I'd like to move do pass on this amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "What amendment number are we talking about?"

Coffey: "Amendment No. 4."

Speaker Redmond: "And you're asking that we adopt Amendment No. 4. Is that correct?"

Coffey: "That's right."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that we adopt Amendment No. 4 to House Bill..."

Fred Selcke: "Amendment No. 4. Coffey. Amendment House Bill 1843 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Those in favor of the adoption of the amendment signify by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. Any further



amendments?"

Coffey: "No more. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "1843, Third Reading. 1034. Representative Caldwell.  
Representative Caldwell? Representative Washington."

Washington: "Did he ask to take that back to Second?"

Speaker Redmond: "Where is it now?"

Washington: "Its on Third. Well maybe you better pull it out of the  
record until he gets back."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, take that one out of the record. House  
Bill 1111. The Gentleman has asked leave to return this back  
to the order of Second Reading and leave it there. Is leave  
granted? Hearing no objection, 1111 is returned to the order  
of Second Reading. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading  
appears a series of bills beginning at 1181 and extending to  
1257, which appears to the Chair to be of the same subject  
matter and with leave of the House, I would like to call those  
bills. Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, I'm not sure I understood your announcement,  
but if your intention was to call them all at one roll call,  
I think of number of them are...a...relatively innocuous and  
others, in some ways, are far reaching. I'm wondering whether  
...a...even though we go quickly, whether the Chair could call  
some of them individually."

Speaker Redmond: "You tell me the ones you want called and I'll call  
them that way."

Duester: "Well I think you...I don't want to put my...a..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the  
House, I thought we talked about these bills the other day and  
determined that they should be called in their rightful order  
on the priority list and then, if there were no objections, we  
would hear them as a package as to however the body cared to  
proceed with them, but I understood they were supposed to be  
called in order, not picked out of the clear blue sky to be called."

Speaker Redmond: "Evidently the Speaker misunderstood the agreement, I



was of the impression that the agreement was we would call them inasmuch as they concerned the same subject matter and that we would...if there's any objection to it..."

Washburn: "When they came up on...in the order on priority list."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I have no strong feeling. If there's an objection to it, while we'll just go back to where we were. I understand that, although the priority call that I have, doesn't show House Bill 45, I understand that that's in the death agony and we will call House Bill 45. Where is 45, Representative Washington? Oh, its on the order of postponed consideration. So we'll go to the order of postponed consideration and call House Bill 45. It has been read a third time, so under the rules, it will be returned to the order of Third Reading. Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, this bill had full debate. It had another aspect to it. We got 81 votes, I took it back to postponed and amended the bill and took off what was the more controversial aspect of it dealing with the barbers. And now all that the bill provides is that beauty parlor inspectors must be licensed beauticians. This had a thorough debate, it was voted out of the Personnel, Pension and Registration and Regulation, 13 to nothing. I know of no serious opposition to it. It is supported now, as in the past, by the Director of the Department of Registration and Regulation, supported by the entire cosmetology industry. It is designed to uplift the caliber of service given to the people and I ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall....Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker, Representative Washington, could I direct a question to Representative Washington?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Lucco: "This bill now, as you are proposing it, has nothing to do with the cutting of hair?"

Washington: "I took that amendment out completely."

Lucco: "Thank you."



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

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I have one question to the sponsor.

Do I understand correctly now there is a grandfather clause provision so those people presently employed as inspectors do not have to meet this new requirement?"

Washington: "No, the bill doesn't quite say that. It says that it shall take effect July 1 of '76. The theory is this that the licensing fee shall be raised for beauticians to support the hiring of beauticians to inspect and there will be no layoffs of other personnel in the Department."

Brinkmeier: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? Representative Taylor."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Taylor: "Does the barber shops and beauty shops, at present, have to have licensed beauticians in order to inspect them?"

Washington: "No they don't. This bill has nothing to do with barbers at all; its the beauticians, the cosmetologists. It has nothing to do with barbers."

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

Schlickman: "Would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Schlickman: "These persons who are employed by the Department of Registration and Education to inspect beauty culture shops, do they have other inspection responsibility?"

Washington: "At present, they do."

Schlickman: "And what is the scope of the other inspection duties?"

Washington: "As broad as the discipline you'll find controlled by the Department of Registration and Regulation, about thirty some-odd disciplines, to the best of my recollection."

Schlickman: "What are those other disciplines?"

Washington: "Oh, I'm hard pressed to remember them all, but it covers optometrists; it covers horse-shoers, presumable. It covers every-thing controlled by that Department, Mr. Schlickman, I just don't



have the entire list."

Schlickman: "So by your bill, a person who has a responsibility for inspecting optometrists, would have to be a beauty culturist, is that correct?"

Washington: "No. No. This bill simply provides that in order to be an inspector of beauty parlors, you must be a licensed beautician. It has nothing to do with any other disciplines at all."

Schlickman: "Well, one more question. Does an inspector of an optometrist have to be an optometrist?"

Washington: "I don't know. I don't know."

Schlickman: "Does one of these inspectors have to be registered for any other subject?"

Washington: "No, as I understand the situation, I'll try to explain it. The present inspectors in the Department of Registration and Education do not have separate and private discipline that they inspect. They inspect them all. Now the beauticians feel, and there's tremendous justification for it, in light of the fact that there seems to be not to diligent surveillance of these establishments, they feel that in order to uplift their industry, they should have people inspecting their establishments who understand the entire field. Now you're not talking about a lot of people, but they are prepared to be surcharged to pay the expenses for hiring these people."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, with all due deference to the sponsor of this bill, I respectfully suggest that its discriminatory and its in satisfaction of a special interest, it should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, rising to speak to the merits of this bill, I've a great deal of respect for the sponsor of the legislation, but I feel that this legislation tends to set up another bureauacracy within State government. At the present time, inspectors for the Department of Registration and Education are assigned to a geographical area and inspect the licenses of those individuals licensed by the



Department. In that inspection, they have the categories of all 27 professions. And, basically, what the inspection is is the examination whether or not everyone that is practicing that profession is licensed and also to the cleanliness of the establishment. So what we're doing in essence, we're setting up a category to require that everyone that inspects a certain profession must be licensed. If this is the case, then everyone that inspects physicians, must that person be a physician. Or must everyone that inspects a dental office be a dentist. And must everyone that inspects any other profession be of that profession. And I can see that if this bill is enacted, we're setting a precedent where we are going to quadruple the number of State inspectors, and I think all this is, basically, in essence, although the sponsor of the bill, I'm sure has had excellent intentions as to its passage, I feel it can sit up nothing but having a great number of people with political jobs out in the inspection of State licenses and setting up a whole new bureauacracy. And let's fact it, this is going to be charged back to the taxpayers, so indirectly, this is a tax increase for the people of the State. I urge a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, members of the House, I think Mr. Washington's bill has a great deal of merit. Here, we're talking about a great number of establishments that render the service of hairdressers. People who want to upgrade their service to see that the profession is cleaned up and the type of tools and the health and welfare of their customers are protected. And if they're wanting to supply the cost to the division that takes care of the licensing inspections in this area, I think that we should certainly help them do it. I think that if we supply additional inspectors at no cost to the State and a cost to the individuals, themselves, we are going to find that the inspectors that we do have in the other areas are going to be more responsible and have more time to do the job, and I would urge a yes vote on this particular issue."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Representative Washington removed the amendment that I objected to and this leaves this bill in good shape and I move for its immediate passage and, therefore, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying aye. Opposed, no. The ayes have it. The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye; those opposed, vote no. Have all voted who wished? On this question there's 105 ayes, 37 no, the bill having received a constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. House Bills' Third Reading, priority of call, appears 754."

Fred Selcke: "House Bill 754. Tuerk. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to county zoning. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "754. Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, House Bill 754 eliminates the necessity of having a zoning board of appeals hearing in each township or road district effected. Naturally, there would be hearings, but at the convenient places and times that may be determined by the Board of Appeals. Many counties, including the largest in my district of Telsey, the present law is no longer in the best interest of the people because of a number of reasons....a...travel, necessities, and so forth. That is the speed of travel now wouldn't necessitate having a hearing in each township. I would ask for your favorable support to this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "I wonder if the sponsor would yield. In your legislation, what are you talking about? Are you saying that if there is some zoning, that would effect all townships? That this would eliminate the Board from going to all of the townships on that particular zoning?"

Tuerk: "Yeh, on a zoning Board of Appeals' case."

Hill: "Alright, what if ....."



Tuerk: "The present law requires that you have to have a hearing in each township effective. What this Bill would do is eliminate that provision, but provide for hearings at ah... a convenient place and time for a hearing."

Hill: "O'kay, what if they have a zoning appeal in the city or outside of the City of Aurora? Would that eliminate the hearing being held in Aurora ah... and it could be held in some other area? If the appeal just effected outside of the City of Auro.... and city, would this Bill eliminate the hearing from being held in that area?"

Tuerk: "No, what it does is eliminate the necessity for having a hearing in each township, you see. Of course the Zoning Board of Appeals would use ah... proper judgement and have a hearing in an area where it is ah... you know, convenient and ah... would get sufficient people involved in such a hearing, but ah.... the fact remains that right now the present law requires considerable travel and unnecessary meetings, places where they don't have a proper meeting spot for a hearing such as this, etc. There are a number of reasons why it isn't necessarily ah...."

Hill: "Well, you almost answered my question. Maybe I'm not putting it properly, but say there is a hearing scheduled outside of a municipality and if your Bill passes, instead of holding it in that area that is effective, could they hold it in some other area?"

Tuerk: "No, no. It says.... the Bill says in the area, you see, but right now, as I understand the law, you have to have it in a number of townships effective within the county."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dan Houlihan."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Houlihan: "Well, I'm ah.. somewhat confused by the synopsis. Does this Bill refer only to a situation where a proposed zoning amendment will effect more than one township?"

Tuerk: "Yes."

Houlihan: "And is it only in that situation that they are ah... do not have the requirement of having a hearing in each of the townships which are effective."





Tuerk: "Ya, that's correct. For instance, if three townships are involved in this hearing, rather than having a hearing in each of those three, it can be held centrally so it would be convenient. It would be convenient for the people that wanted to appear for the hearing ah... to be there, but it just obviates the necessity of having a hearing in each of those townships."

Houlihan: Is it limited solely to the situation where you have more than one township effected, as far as the map amendment, which is being considered? In other words, if you have a situation on a proposed map amendment, which is being considered by a County Zoning Board of Appeals, where all of the property which is the subject matter of the proposed amendment is located within one township; will you still have to hold a public hearing in the township where the property is located?"

Tuerk: "Yes."

Houlihan: "All right."

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

Mautino: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would like to address myself to a question, if I may?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Mautino: "Would a situation be such as this; if for example, in a downstate county at the County Court House, where these zoning matters are normally taken and acted upon and then ah... and then let's say they are acted upon favorably and makes a change in the zoning, does that mean that there must be another hearing held in the township that is effected in the county? For example, there was a recent law suit that was just filed, I think about a month ago, where the County Board has made a zoning change, but they did not hold a hearing in the township that was effected by the zoning change because there are two different statutes concerning the zoning process, that held at the County Court House and the other held in the township that is effected by the decision. How would that ah... be resolved?"

Tuerk: "Well, the Bill address itself to that which applies to the



township and the area which is effected and ah.... according to the present law, ah... what you just stated, I would guess that they were in error."

Mautino: "The problem that arises is that ah... if the normal place for the hearings happens to be the County Court House, and it effects another township within the county ah.... is it a matter of deleting one or the other or let's just say having it at the Court House itself and you don't have to go back to the township."

Tuerk: "Well, in the area effected, Dick and therefore it could be at the County Court House, yes."

Mautino: "O'kay. All right."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Representative Satterthwaite, pardon me."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I had asked for a Bill similar in intent to this and declined to introduce it because I learned of this Bill and its existence and decided not to have the duplicate Bill. This is a problem that has been a concern in our area. We have the County Zoning Board of Appeals going out in an evening trying to make themselves available for hearings at three or four different locations. They cannot do that effectively because people are left waiting for them to show up and so I think that it's very necessary for them to hold these joint hearings as necessary."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 116 'aye' and 18 'no' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 757."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 757, Richmond. A Bill for an Act to amend Illinois Horse Racing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Richmond."

Richmond: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill was requested by the Department of Law Enforcement and it's ah.... the purpose is to change the billing of the Horse Racing



Association for investigated services provided by the Department of Law Enforcement from monthly to an annual interval. The Bill was heard in the Executive Committee and the vote was 20 to 0. I move the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 143 'aye' and 1 'no' and the Bill having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 776."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 776, Fleck. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 778."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 778, Schisler. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill would simply allow the farmers to haul just a little bit heavier load during the harvest season and during specified periods of time and I'd ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I just wondered, since this is Bill that relates to ah... traffic on the state highways, how it happened to go to the Committee on Agriculture."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know. Any further questions? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Lechowicz: "I see where the single axle limit is raised to 22,000 pounds. What is the limit now?"

Schisler: "18,000."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."



Hudson: "What ah... Representative, what would be ah.... where are you Gale? What would ah.... have to be the effect on the road? Now as we increase the weight....."

Schisler: "Well, this is going to be for wheat from June 15 through July 31 and for soybeans and corn, September 1 through November 30. I'm sure that the distinguished gentleman knows that the roads are in the best condition at that time. Very little effect."

Hudson: "Regardless of the conditions, wouldn't they be torn up by additional weight?"

Schisler: "No, they're already packed down ah... about as much as they're going to be."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is shall..... Representative ah.... o'kay. The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Representative Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I want to explain my vote and very briefly for ah... the new Members of the Body ah.. this starts out of this House as a simple grain Bill, which is a wonderful thing, but I suggest that you watch for it in the early hours of the morning on a Concurrence Calendar. It'll probably be loaded with concrete steel and jail time."

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

Stone: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen, I ah.. I certainly hope that we don't get stampeded into passing this Bill. My father was a farmer. I was raised on a farm and my two brothers are farmers and you know, it's been my experience that a truck loaded with wheat, oats, soybeans or corn tears up a road just as much as one loaded with Representative Ewell's steel and I know that ah... farmers aren't the only ones that use those roads hauling grain and so forth. When these roads are torn up by someone else, the farmer that lives on that road has to travel on it and the rest of the year and he has to put up with the ruts and so forth that are there. I realize that this is the time of the year that it would do the least amount of damage, but in any event, a lot of



damage is done and I certainly hope that we don't pass this Bill."  
 Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, thank you Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I'd like to explain my 'yes' vote up there. Coming from the County of McClain that probably produces more corn and soybeans than any county of the state, we think that we'd like to have this Bill and I'd like to tell you why. We're going to save some fuel. If you can't vote for it for any other reason, you could vote for it for that reason because it's going to cut down on the number of trips that it's going to take that farmer to get from his farm to the grain elevator. That's all that this Bill does. You've gotta' look at the synopsis and it's absolutely correct and it says that within a radius of 25 miles ah... that the farmer can go and that's just most of them or a lot of them need to get from their farm to the elevator. We're helping the farmer save fuel and do a better job in getting his crops to the elevator and I would certainly would like to see some more green lights on there and I would be one that would be looking out for what Representative Ewell suggested might happen and ah.... I certainly would be opposed to that, but I would like to see this Bill pass."

Shea: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record."

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

Shea: "On this question there are 72 'aye' votes and 61 'nay' votes and 22 'present' votes and the gentleman from Fulton, Mr. Schisler has failed to receive a majority and is hereby declared lost.  
 Senate Bills, Third Reading. On the order of Senate Bills, Third Reading appears Senate Bill 176 that dies today if it's not heard."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bill 176. A Bill for an Act to amend the Public Community College Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Speaker. In spite of that round of applause, Senate Bill 176 is a good Bill and ah... what it does is extend for only one year the charge that.... that the high schools can levy for the tuition in the community colleges. This Bill effects



a number of school districts throughout the State of Illinois. It had been introduced as a Bill that would have extended it ah.... the charge back for an unlimited duration of time, but has been amended so that it's only for a one year extension. Part of the reason for the need for this Bill is for the litigation that has arisen because of the ah... back door referendum amendment to the Bill that was passed in the 77th General Assembly. This will allow the school districts that are effected not to take from their educational funds for the payment of these tuitions, but to continue the charge back tax levy for one more year. I urge a favorable vote for Senate Bill 176."

Shea: "The gentleman has moved for the passage of Senate Bill 176.

Is there any discussion? The gentleman from Cook, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, it happens everytime we get to Senate Bills, I'm afraid. This Bill, as the gentleman accurately said, but within inaccurate emphasize, I fear, extends for one year the levy that high schools may make that are not in junior college districts for junior college services for their constituency. Now they have been extending this levy, which is a levy of course without referendum, for more than ten years now, Mr. Speaker, for one year at a time. Now I think the time oughta come to an end and the only reason that their requiring the levy is that these people are not obeying the legislative mandate to get themselves into a junior college district. They prefer to go along and hang unto coat tails of other people in this state to send their children to either private high priced colleges or in some cases, state universities...."

Shea: "Excuse me, Mr. Walsh. Mr. Duff, on a point of order?"

Duff: "No, I just want to be recognized next, please."

Shea: "Well, I see your light flashing here. Excuse me, Mr. Walsh."

Walsh: "Ya, that was unfair of Mr. Duff, Mr. Speaker. I suspect that he's going to take a different position."

Shea: "Please, Mr. Walsh is speaking. Proceed, Sir."

Walsh: "In case you've forgotten, speaking against the Bill and for



the following reasons. Again, the people who are not in junior colleges and steadfastly refuse to get into junior college districts are feeding at the expense of the rest of us in this State because, generally, they are close to facilities where they have educational facilities where they'd rather send their children. Notably, State universities, they are sending their kids to State universities and we are sharing the expense...the expense equally. Those of us in junior college districts, including Chicago, are paying a tax levy for that service and we are also sending our kids, a few of them, to State universities. But they, not in nearly the proportion that they are in these other districts. Back to the levy, if we do not give them the authority to make this levy, they can still, and they are mandated in these high school districts, to pay the expenses of the children in their districts who want to go to junior colleges. So we're not preventing these people from going to junior colleges if they want to to obtain vocational services and others. What we're doing is we are enlisting the people in the high schools if we refuse to pass this bill, we're getting them on the side of the legislature who has said time and time again that all of the State ought to be included in junior college districts, there should be no area that is special and excluded. So I submit to you that this is a bad bill and that we ought to vote no on it."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the last Gentleman who spoke does have a way, in this instance, I think, of not correctly setting forth the facts. There is currently pending in the Illinois Appellate Court the issue as to whether or not the Constitution of Illinois was violated in giving every district in the State the right to have a referendum on whether they would have a junior college district, every district except the district that I happen to represent. Now that issue is pending before the court and the Junior College Board and the local citizens have every right to be heard. But in the meantime, there is the question of what to do about the young people from



our district who are attending the neighboring junior college. We..a...the choice is simply to continue the charge-back in effect for a period of one year while the litigation is being heard and debated and decided, or to take it out from the high school and thus deprive high school students of the money they need for their education in order to pay for junior college education. Put that way, it is certainly a fair and reasonable...the Appellate Court and the local judge in the Circuit Court held that there was a constitutional issue raised and he, indeed, found that the Constitution had been violated. If, in fact, the Gentleman is so sure that the Constitution wasn't violated, I think he could sit back and just wait and let the Appellate Court decide that issue. In the meantime, fairness would dictate that since there is an outstanding court decision holding it to be unconstitutional that we should wait and continue the charge-back in effect for one year. And I understand that the Junior College Board has no objection to the one year continuance, that they have supported the bill because they, too, would like to have the matter decided by the courts and it is not an unlimited extension, it is an extension only for a period of one year. And since the Junior College Board people agree with it and since it is fair and eminently sound, then I really see no reason why they should put upon the high schools of our district the need to pay out of their high school funds, the money for the junior college. The charge-back is a very fair way of doing it and continuing it for a limited period of time if that is agreeable, as I understand it to be, with the Junior College Board, I would think that they would go along, as the Senate went along, and approve this bill for a one-year period. And I would urge that they have a lot of humility and fairness and let the court decide this issue and maintain the status quo for a period of one year to give the Appellate Court time to rule on this issue. Accordingly, I would urge an aye vote."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to address this bill. The tax rate





is imperative to those districts located outside of the junior college area. These school districts cannot afford to be without this tax rate. I'd like to make a point that one of the previous speakers indicated that to pass this bill would be doing a disservice to those areas in the junior college district. I would say not to pass it is to do a disservice to those areas out. For instance, there are many areas which decided to stay out of the junior college district because they were sixty miles from the closest campus. And yet, their tax rate would have been as great as those located immediately adjacent to the facilities. I would ask your support for this measure."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Moultrie, Mr. Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, a...I am sorry to have seen this bill assigned to the committee it was assigned to... assigned to. We beat this same bill, at least on five occasions during the last session of the legislature. We have already beaten it in committee, the Committee of Higher Education, one time, this time. Now when Senate Bill 1188 was passed, about eight or nine years ago, it was mandated...it was about seven years ago. The bill mandated that all of the State of Illinois be placed in a junior college district by 1970. Now each session of the legislature since 1970 has extended this period of time and if...if we keep on doing this, we'll never have all of the areas of the State of Illinois in a junior college district. Now, presently, 80 per cent of the land of the State of Illinois is in a junior college district. 90 per cent of the population of the State of Illinois is in a junior college district. And those... there are only 50 school districts in the State of Illinois that are not in a junior college district. Now, that 10 per cent of the population, the 50 school districts in the State of Illinois that are not in a junior college district, are mooching off of the rest of the people of the State of Illinois. And I think that its time that this practice comes to a halt in the State of Illinois. Now the Gentleman from Cook, a few minutes ago, stated and he stated on more than one occasion, that the Junior College



Board of the State of Illinois supports this bill. Now I'll have to tell you people, here, that if the Junior College Board of the State of Illinois supports this bill, then they certainly have changed their attitude since the early part of this session, because they testified before the Higher Education Committee against this bill. They have always been against it, and I am positive that they are still against it. I believe that if they changed their mind, I would know about it. And I don't think the Gentleman should be saying that they are for it..and...and repeat the...the statement that they are unless he is sure that they are for it. Now..."

Shea: "Would the Gentleman bring his remarks to a close?"

Stone: "Thank you very much. I think this bill is just as bad as it was last year; in fact, its worse than it was last year. Its just as bad as it was when it was heard before the Committee on Higher Education earlier this year and we should definitely defeat it."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Lawrence, Mr. Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and....this thing goin? Push it on. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have found, as a rule of thumb, that you're never wrong in community college matters if you vote against the Assistant Minority Leader. And that is certainly true, the rule is inflexible, I have never found an exception, and that is true in this particular instance. Senator Berman has an excellent bill. Let me reply to some of the things that have been said. The last speaker implied that the community colleges were opposed to this bill. Well I want to support the Representative from Glencoe in saying that I have a special concern for community colleges. And my community colleges do not object to this bill. And the reason they don't object to it is that its fair. Those of you who say that the districts that are no community college districts are moochers and free-loaders are uninformed. They pay a tuition for their students to go to community colleges in whatever amount the community colleges fix. What could be fairer than that? Now you have argued that by cutting off the right to extend this tax, you



will, in effect, force all areas to join community colleges. That has not been the experience throughout the State during the years that that policy of attrition has been in effect. Rather, the high schools merely paid their community colleges assessments from their educational funds. And they will continue to do so whether or not you pass this bill. But the difficulty with that arrangement is that it perpetuates an injustice. The injustice is that quite often a high school district has half of its school district in the community college and half out. So when the faith in the community...from the education fund, those taxpayers in the portion of the school district who are in the community college are, in effect, paying twice. If you have checked 176, you'll find that this bill specifically avoids that inequity. It says that the right to extend the tax for community college tuition will not be extended against that portion of the district already a community college. Its fair, its just, its needed, it deserves your green vote. I urge you to vote for it."

Shea: "The Gentleman from McClean, Mr. Deavers."

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

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye. Those opposed, nay. The main question shall be put. Mr. Duff, do you wish something? A point of order?"

Duff: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I asked to be recognized earlier. My light has been on since the very beginning..."

Shea: "So have a number of other members' lights. Mr. Deavers..."

Duff: "I accept your usual fair treatment, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Thank you. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Berman, to close."

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that the pros and cons of this bill have been adequately debated. I would merely point out that this is a one-year extension of this charge-back for junior colleges. There is litigation in the courts, which is pending at the present time, that if for no other reason, justifies the passage of this bill. The other reasons, and there are other reasons, have been adequately expounded and I would urge an aye vote."



Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 176 pass. I'm sorry. The question is Senate Bill 176 pass. All those in favor will vote aye; those opposed, will vote nay. The Gentle...er, the Lady from Lake, Ms. Geo-Karis, to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I fully concur with one of my colleagues on the Democrat side as to the reason why this bill is proposed. And I don't agree with it, but I'm willing to wait for the Appellate Court case decision because we have a problem in my district and so I'll vote yes."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Mr. Duff, do you want to explain your vote now? Your light's on. Have all voted who wished?"

Duff: "Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "Yes."

Duff: "You have been so manifestly fair that I will take the roll call as it stands and not object to it."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record. Mr. Duff, do you want to be recorded on this one? Record Mr. Duff as aye. On this question there are 111 ayes; 32 nays; 7 voting present, and Senate Bill 176 is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading, House Bill 779."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 779. Willer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Vital Records Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Willer, on House Bill 779."

Willer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly, this is a very simple bill. Its an administration bill."

Shea: "Ms. Willer, would you wait a minute? Could we have some order please? Proceed."

Willer: "Thank you. It really is a very simple bill. It simply provides that the State Registrar of Vital Records may designate hospital administrator as local registrars. This does exclude Cook County."

Shea: "Is there discussion? The Lady from St. Clair, Ms. Stiehl."

Stiehl: "Well Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm rather concerned about this legislation, because I think it sets a



dangerous precedent. The vital records are a part...have always, historically been a governmental function."

Shea: "Ms. Stiehl, would you excuse me for a minute? Could we have some order please? Would you proceed, Ms. Stiehl?"

Stiehl: "I think that this legislation would transfer these governmental functions to private or eleemosynary institutions, and I think this is wrong. This effects only downstate hospitals. And what about these hospital administrators? I don't think they're asking for this extra paper work. This has always been a service of government. Now who's going to pay for this added paper work under the hospitals? Is this going to be added to the patient's care? In downstate Illinois, this is normally a function of the City Clerk or the Township Clerk, and I don't see them asking to be relieved to this function. I think this is wrong to transfer this to private institutions, and I would oppose this bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from...the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "If the sponsor will yield for a question?"

Shea: "She indicates she will."

Palmer: "Mrs. Willer, what is the rationale for removing home rule units, county home rule? That applies only to the County of Cook."

Willer: "That's right."

Palmer: "Is there any threat of principle that wouldn't go through the County of Cook, to tie up with the rest of the State of Illinois?"

Willer: "Well, the reasoning for this bill in the first place was that there are a couple of counties downstate that do not have the people to register them. This is not mandated. This is merely permissive where they cannot find someone to register and this is applied to deaths and births. They felt it was more convenient in these downstate counties to let the hospital administrator be the registrar. I don't believe you're going to find any great demand on the part of hospital registrars to do this. If they are asked to do it, I gather they have agreed to do it. Cook County was eliminated because there are great number of hospitals in Cook County, as you know, there's no need for this thing in Cook



County, and they felt that in the event that someone did decide to designate a hospital registrar, it could become very expensive, so they excluded Cook County because of the dozens and dozens of hospitals. This is only for a couple of counties downstate I was told."

Palmer: "Well the converse principle might be true, too, that the County Clerks downstate have adequate resources and ability and capabilities of taking care of this matter. Would they not?"

Willer: "Mr. Palmer, I was told that in a couple of counties they do not."

Palmer: "Well, two counties out of a one hundred and two is not very much."

Willer: "Well, its merely permissive, it doesn't mandate they don't have to do this."

Shea: "Will the Gentleman bring his remarks to a close?"

Palmer: "I have another question or two, or remarks, Mr. Speaker. The problem in this that we get into with these home rule amendments is that we're doing exactly what we shouldn't do in the State of Illinois, and that's making two Illinois. One, the County of Cook, and one, the rest of the State. As long as I've been here, we've tried to fight against this type of thing feeling that 11,000,000 people should be pretty well governed by the laws that effect everyone, and this bill, apparently, is one more step in twenty-five years, I'm certain, will be two separate distinct parts of Illinois."

Shea: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I wonder if this very simple bill is being misunderstood. It does not require a hospital administrator to be a local registrar, it merely makes him eligible to be a registrar. There were not opponents, as I recall, to this bill when it was heard in the Human Resources Committee and on a do pass motion, there were 16 ayes and no nays. I believe this is a simple bill, its a permissive bill, and it seems to me that we should speedily approve it and move on to our business."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers."



Borchers: "I was curious, I've never heard of a county where a County Clerk didn't record the births and the deaths. I'm curious what counties they could be? This is just an ordinary procedure of government."

Willer: "Mr. Borchers, I apologize, I was given the names of the counties and I must confess, I did not write them down and I forget them, but the administration asked me to sponsor this and said that they were having difficulty in a couple of downstate counties."

Borchers: "Well, I have one small county, Shelby County's not a large county, and they have the County Clerk, and there are births for many, many generations have been recorded, and all deaths. I can't imagine a county being in this sort of a fix."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, its now thirteen minutes to ten, I move the previous question."

Shea: "The question is shall the main question be put. All those in favor will say aye; those opposed, will say nay. In the opinion of the Chair, it does not carry the requisite two-thirds vote, and we will return to the question. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Peters."

Peters: "Representative Willer...a...Mr...will you yield to a question, please? Representative, when you say this is permissive in terms of downstate, you mean it as permissive on the part of the Department of Public Health to designate a hospital in a given county to be the keeper of the vital statistics?"

Willer: "Yes, that is right."

Peters: "Now, if I happen to live downstate and wanted to get a hold of a birth certificate, or if I happened to need a birth certificate for a relative of mine who is downstate in a county, rather than going to the County Clerk's office, as I might now, I would first have to determine what hospital that individual was born in, in the event that two or three hospitals in the county, or every hospital in the county would be designated as the keepers."

Willer: "I don't follow, I'm sorry."

Peters: "Assuming that we have a small county downstate that has



three hospitals and all three hospitals are designated as the keeper of the vital statistics, if I was interested in getting a copy of the birth certificate of my cousin, who lives in one of those counties, rather than going to the County Clerk, which I would do now, I would have to go to one of those three hospitals."

Willer: "Well only one would be designated in the county, yes."

Peters: "Well, assuming all three are designated?"

Willer: "Well, its my understanding only one would be."

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

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the sponsor."

Shea: "She indicates she'll yield."

Beaupre: "Under the Vital Records Act, do the deputy registrars actually keep the records, are they the custodian of the records? The reason I asked that question, it is my..."

Shea: "Mr. Beaupre, would you wait a minute, please? Could we have some order please? Proceed, Mr. Beaupre."

Beaupre: "The reason I asked the question is because a number of questions have arisen, here, which would tend to indicate that we, by passing this Act, we would create some degree of difficulty in finding those records certified by the hospital administrator. My understanding of the Act is that the deputy registrars are not the custodians of the Act, that they Act provides for someone to certify those records, and that those records are then sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics on the State level. So what we're really talking about, it seems to me, is...is giving someone on the local level in a local hospital authority to certify those records. If you'll look at the bill, you'll see in the Act that there are a number of people who are now certified, or who are now given authority to certify those records. They include health officers, a...in Section 3 of the Act, a road district clerk, I'm not even sure what that is. It seems to me that all we're doing is granting authority for a local hospital administrator to certify the records to the State, and it seems to me, under those circumstances, that we're talking about a valid proposition."





Shea: "The Gentleman from Winnebago, the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Simms."

Simms: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise on this bill. I have mixed emotions about it. A registrar has more than just recording birth and death certificates. They also issue burial permits, exhumation permits. They also deal with the County Coroner and with law enforcement officials. And it always has been a precedent that because of this situation and the nature of the importance, that some public official that is reasonable, at least to a governmental agency, has these responsibilities. I am concerned that maybe, downstate, there are individuals that should be given additional authority to act as registrar. But I think as important a job as this is, this thing with the vital statistics, with death certificates and burial permits, it should be an individual that is a governmental official, and not some public hospital administrator. And I'd have no objection if this were a public hospital and the individual was responsible to the county board, or to some elected official. But in the present form, I think the bill is unacceptable, I think its going to create a great deal of chaos and problems. It goes beyond just recording births and deaths certificates, its an entire different field, and I think this bill needs a great deal more study until the time that, perhaps, it can be rectified, I think it would be imprudent to pass this bill."

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

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I was at one time a legal advisor to the Department of Public Health. They have problems in this area in getting local people in sparsely populated areas to do a good job. They are unable to find people. If you would read the bill, you would see that they have all kinds of classifications now, such as road district clerks, a local health officer, all this is doing. Its a simple, simple bill; its adding one more category, an obvious category of a well educated people in this local area that can do the job. Now let's move on and get this good bill through."



Willer: "Mr. Speaker."

Shea: "The Lady from Cook, Ms. Willer."

Willer: "I would like to request to take this very simple bill out of the record."

Shea: "I don't think you can request to take it out of the record, you can put it on....leave to take it out of the record?"

Willer: "Postponed consideration."

Shea: "You've made the request to take it out of the record. I haven't heard any objection. Hearing no objection, the bill is out of the record. House Bill 787."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 787. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act authorizing townships to acquire and maintain lands for park purposes. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Lady from DuPage, Ms. Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 787 is a very simple bill, and I hope non-controversial. It merely increases the amount of acres that downstate township supervisors may purchase to set aside for open space from ten acres to fifty acres. This is very important to the urban counties, Cook County is exempted. I repeat, Cook County is exempted. But in the rapidly growing counties, such as DuPage, and Lake, and Kane, Will, and McHenry, this is a very important power for the township to have. I would be happy to answer any questions and I would urge a favorable vote."

Shea: "The question is....the question is shall House Bill 787 pass.

All those in favor will vote aye; those opposed will vote nay.

Shea, aye. Have all voted who wished? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Hanahan, to explain his vote."

Hanahan: "I'd like to vote aye for this bill and I think its probably a good bill, but one thing I didn't know, is the township going...is the township now going to have condemnation rights under this bill? In a way of explanation, I wish the Lady would answer that."

Shea: "The Lady from DuPage, Ms. Dyer."

Dyer: "The language of the bill very clearly says 'by purchase only and



by not...not by condemnation'."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Mr.

Palmer to explain his vote. I'm sorry sir, I had a calendar over that light."

Palmer: "Well Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to explain my vote, I think when the legislature of this State starts to giving to, at least the suburbanites in Cook County, the same opportunity as given to the downstate people, then we...I, for one, will start voting pass. I'm in favor of the concept, I see no reason why the people of Cook County are not given the same opportunity. It seems that we are third-class citizens."

Shea: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there are 135 aye votes; 11 nay votes, 10 voting present. House Bill 787 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared lost...a...passed, I'm sorry, passed. House Bill 796."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 796. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of an Act in relation to communicable disease reports. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Holewinski."

Holewinski: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 796 was put in at the request of the Department of Public Health to alleviate a problem that they've been having. As everyone, I'm sure, is aware venereal disease is an extremely contagious disease. It is a large problem in our country today. The most effective tool in controlling this disease is...is...is the interviewing...is the interviewing of infected individuals and their cooperation. In order to obtain cooperation, the Department must be able to guaranty confidentiality and this bill ...this bill provides that the identity of individuals contained in such reports will be confidential and not subpoenaed in courts of law. This will was recommended do pass, 20 to nothing, in the Human Resources Committee, and I would ask for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The Lady from Lake, Ms. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Will the sponsor yield to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."

Geo-Karis: "Mike, I can't quite make out the synopsis. I...a...I'm not trying to be facetious, but do I understand, for example, that you are saying that a doctor, for example, might discover that an individual has a certain venereal disease and cannot mention his name in order to stop an epidemic?"

Holewinski: "No, no, that's quite contrary to what the intent of the bill is. The bill provides that those reports submitted to the Department of Public Health are confidential. This is to encourage reporting. Right now, its estimated that less than one-third of cases that are reported to doctors are eventually reported to a health agency."

Geo-Karis: "In other words, your bill simply says the report will be confidential, held confidential by the Department."

Holewinski: "That's correct."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make this almost a general public information announcement in support of this bill. On my way down to Springfield, just after I turned into the town, today, the local radio station announced that last year, the total number of cases of reported syphilis in Springfield, were 22, this year at this time already, its up to 200 and some cases, and they consider it in epidemic form. So for all of you who may be involved here I would urge you to consider this bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Holewinski, to close."

Holewinski: "Mr. Speaker, I think enough has been said and I would just ask for a favorable vote."

Shea: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of House Bill 796. All those in favor will say aye; all those opposed will say nay....a... vote nay. Have all voted who wished? On this question...take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 149 ayes...on this question there are 149 ayes, no nays, no present. House Bill 796, having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. On the order of House Bills' Third Reading appears House



Bill 838."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 838. McGrew. A Bill for an Act to amend sections of the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 838 in the simplest terms, requires the County Clerk to...a..advertise for bids and for supplies for elections. Very simple in context and it simply would bring it in to the normal practice for State purchasing. I move its adoption."

Shea: "Is there any discussion? The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, while the concept of this bill is extremely good, if I...I would just like to point out that any agency unit of government purchasing even...a...the pencils that they use in elections. In our case, it might be 500 pencils, you got to get a competitive bid. On scrap paper, you've got to get a competitive bid. This would be exorbitantly costly. Its just not feasible to go to this extreme, we should have had an amendment limiting it to a shorter, a higher number of purchases. I just think this is unworkable and its very very costly and I think the bill should be defeated without any amendment."

McGrew: "That amendment is on the bill. It limits it to \$500 sir."

Schraeder: "How much?"

McGrew: "\$500."

Schraeder: "Okay. I take it all back."

McGrew: "Thank you."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Schraeder...er...from Peoria retracts all his statements. The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm sorry, but I can't take it all back, I've checked with my County Clerk back home, I've checked with him since the amendment was put on, and he advises me that this is a highly specialized area of printing. He doesn't have a large number of people who are qualified to print election materials. And not only that,



the time is short and we don't have time to put out competitive bids and he feels ah.... and I respect his judgement, that this is a Bill which will hamper things ah... rather than develop progress. There just are not enough people qualified enough to print these highly technical election supplies so ah... I think this is a bad Bill and ought to be defeated."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Miller."

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

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Miller: "What is the present township limit for going out and getting bids ah... other than election materials?"

McGrew: "The County Clerk does not have any limit whatsoever on purchasing election equipment and this is especially important when we get the voting machines."

Miller: "How about townships and municipalities?"

McGrew: "I believe it's up to \$1500."

Miller: "What is the purpose then for the \$500 limit for this commodity?"

McGrew: "That was the result of staff discussion in both the House ah.... excuse me; in both the Republican and the Democratic staff members that suggested we do this to stop chain bidding. In other words, you bid \$500 four times or something like that. You bid for each machine or ah... whatnot."

Miller: "Then does it apply to Cook County?"

McGrew: "It applies to 102."

Miller: "Thank you. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would oppose the Bill. I am listed as a Co-Sponsor. I don't believe the \$500 limit is a practical limit in light of the fact that municipalities and townships and counties can go out today and buy other commodities for under \$1500 without competitive bidding and I don't know why we need a limit for election supplies. I think that it will create more of a problem than a solution to the problem."

Shea: "The gentleman from DuPage, Mr. LaFleur."



LaFleur: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

LaFleur: "Most of the purchases of election supplies are done because the capabilities of the people they're buying from, in both supply and demands of the election, and supplying them as a time that they would be useful in the election. Is there anything in this Bill that would put any guidelines or burdens upon a supplier supplying the materials before the time of the election? Would there be any penalties prescribed if a successful bidder could not perform?"

McGrew: "No."

LaFleur: "How would the election be held then if a successful bidder would not supply the proper equipment.... the proper printed materials at the time of the election? How would an election be held?"

McGrew: "It would be held the same way that it would be without this legislation and that would be, I suppose, ah... everyone would write it in."

LaFleur: "With this legislation it would prevent him from buying the material except by bid, wouldn't it?"

McGrew: "It it were over \$500, yes."

LaFleur: "And if a bidder failed to perform then he could not hold the election."

McGrew: "As long as it was within ah... it it was within a few days of an election.... if they are up to the last three days, on page 1, line 24.... wait a minute.... that's not correct."

Shea: "Mr. LaFleur, would you bring your remarks to a close?"

LaFleur: "I ah.. had asked a question, Mr. Speaker."

Shea: I know, but ah....."

LaFleur: "I would think that perhaps the Sponsor of this Bill would somehow hold a County Clerk harmless in case that the supplies so bid and so ordered, under a new state law, would hold a County Clerk harmless or else they would prescribe some penalty whereby you could be assured that if you're dealing with a low bidder, that these supplies would be delivered on time and that the quality of them would be such that they would be error free so that an election



could be held. I would hope ah.... and I would certainly support this is I could see that in dealing with a low bidder, you're going to be assured that you are going to get the supplies needed to run an election."

McGrew: "Representative LaFleur, that frankly ah... is another ah.... another question and another problem that this Bill does not address itself to. However, I would be more than happy to accept an amendment to that effect ah.... you know, ah... at this point and the expiration of the Bill, I would prefer doing it in the Senate, but I would concur with your remarks."

LaFleur: "Would you take it out of the record so that we could work on an amendment?"

McGrew: "The problem is that we don't have time, do we? O'okay."

Shea: "The gentleman has asked leave to take it out of the record. Leave granted. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 874."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 874. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act relating to payroll deductions for medical service plans. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "Is the Majority Whip, Mr. Bradley on the floor? Take it out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 893."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 893...."

Shea: "The gentleman from Knox, Mr. McGrew."

Jack O'Brien: "A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Purchasing Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

McGrew: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have before you a Bill that I think is of extreme importance today. Most especially should any of the Governor's ah.... accelerated Bond Program pass, ah... this would indeed make sure that the jobs are retain in Illinois. What this Bill does is it gives a 3% advantage to the in-state bidder for any competitive bidding in the State of Illinois. It has a maximum of \$100,000 difference so that if case of multi-million dollar contract, it could not become a major rip-off. I move for it's adoption."





Shea: "Is there any question? The gentleman moves for the adoption of House Bill 893. All those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed 'nay'. The question is shall House Bill 893 pass. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question..... Madison, 'aye'. On this question there are 105 'aye' votes and 18 'nay' votes and 10 voting 'present' and House Bill 893 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Jaffe, 'aye'. Geo-Karis, 'aye'. Yourell, 'aye'. On the order of Third Reading..... House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 901."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 901, Brinkmeier. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the state finance of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Brinkmeier: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, last year as some of you will recall, we passed legislation that requires that the double payment be made to our schools in June. Now what this Bill would do ah... it would require that the double payment would be made in April, rather than in June. At least the one half of the school districts in the state are forced each year to issue anticipation warrants and for those that have to do this, ah.. this Bill would be of substantial savings to them. Now this Bill came out of Committee with a 20 to 0 record and I would solicit your support."

Shea: "Is there discussion? The question is shall House Bill 901 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this.... Geo-Karis, 'aye'. On this question there are 138 'aye' votes and no 'nay' votes and 1 voting 'present' and House Bill 901 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Schneider, 'aye'. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 932."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 932, Beatty. A Bill for an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Workmen's Occupational Disease Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Beatty."

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this is an



amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Workmen's Occupational Disease Act. It puts a franchise ah... or actually under the Act, so that what it provides is that if an employee is injured there is a guarantee that the employee will be able to be paid under the Workmen's Compensation or Unemployment Compensation Act, if he meets all of the other requirements. It's a working man's Bill and I move for an 'aye' vote."

Shea: "Is there any questions? The question is shall House Bill 932 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those..... the gentleman from Grundy, Mr. Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think, Mr. Speaker, that you'll find that House Bill 932 is incorrectly listed on the Priority Call. I believe on the Calendar it's ah... May 23rd or something like that. Would you check and see which is correct?"

Shea: "On the Calendar it's listed on the 23rd and on my sheet it's listed on the 16th. Is there objection to having it heard now?"

Washburn: "Ya."

Shea: "Take it out of the record. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading is House Bill 936."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 936, Griesheimer. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill that merely provides the statutory ah... authority for the State Board of Education to acquire liability insurance. A similar provision was previously in the law for the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This protects them from any liability suits ah... in case they may be brought; whether they be because of civil rights or other matters. We're extending this same protection to the new State Board of Education. It should be a matter of procedure ah... just to give them this protection."

Shea: "Is there discussion? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Palmer."

Palmer: "If the Sponsor would yield for a question?"

Shea: "He indicates he will."



Palmer: "What about willful acts by a ah... teacher or a principal? Are they covered? Intentional ah.... willfully intentional, not negligence?"

Griesheimer: "Well, keep in mind that this is for the State Board of Education and not for local boards of education and ah... it gives the State Board of Education to acquire the insurance. It's my understanding that this has no bearing upon the teachers at a local level."

Palmer: "All right. Thank you."

Shea: "Is there any further discussion? The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi, do you want to talk on this Bill? Your lights on."

Giorgi: "Wrong light."

Shea: "Wrong light. The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Will the gentleman yield?"

Shea: "He indicates that he will."

Matijevich: "Representative Griesheimer, there's a word on line 16 that's gotta' be changed and ah... if you're successful here, it oughta' be done in the Senate. You have, 'when damages are sought for neglect.' I think that you mean negligence."

Griesheimer: "Well, we can change that, if it's unclear to you, but generally neglect and negligence, in the law, have a fairly common understanding ah... an act of neglect, an act of negligence ah... are almost synonymous. Not all the time, I'm sure, but I don't think it'll have a major significance here. If you wish, I can certainly make arrangements to have that taken care of."

Matijevich: "Be my guest."

Shea: "Is there further discussion? The gentleman from Lake, Mr. Griesheimer moves to have House Bill 936 pass. The question is shall House Bill 936 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 156 'aye' votes and no 'nay' votes and one voting 'present' and House Bill 936 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Washburn, would you come up here for a minute, please? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz for an announcement."



Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That's not necessary. I'm going to post that Bill for Saturday."

Shea: "I'm sorry, what did you say? Were you going to make an announcement on House Bill 2559, Mr. Meyer's Bill?"

Lechowicz: "No, actually ah... there was some objection raised to that Bill. I'm going to post it for Saturday."

Shea: "All right. The gentleman from LaSalle, Mr. Fennessey for an announcement."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to ask leave to suspend the rule on posting so that two Sub-Committees on Elections Contests ah... may post ah... a notice of a meeting for Friday evening. I discussed this with both sides of the aisle and ah... the Leadership on both sides of the aisle and there's no objection."

Shea: "You wish to have a meeting Friday here, is that it?"

Fennessey: "Yes."

Shea: "And post it today?"

Fennessey: "All right. That requires a 107 votes. All those ah... to adopt the gentleman's motion will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. It takes 107 votes. Have all voted who wish? On this question there are 136 ah... take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 138 'aye' and no 'nay' and no 'present' and ..... Mr. Clerk, on House Bill 932 ah... you checked the records and it is supposed to be heard on the 16th. I've discussed it with the Minority Leader. We will go ahead and hear it today. So Mr. Beatty, we'll go back to you on House Bill 932, Sir. The Bill has been read a third time and I think that you've explained the Bill ah... is that right, Sir?"

Beatty: "Let me say one sentence about this. Now this Bill for a working man is the second most important thing for him. One is that he gets paid if he does the job and the second thing is, if he gets hurt at work, he should get compensated for it and that's what this provides. It puts some responsibility and....."

Shea: "Mr. Taylor, do you wish to talk on this Bill?"

Taylor: "It's a parliamentary inquiry."

Shea: "Yes, Sir."



Taylor: "On House Bill 2559 that was asked leave to be heard Saturday..."

Shea: "No, Sir, he doesn't need leave. He hasn't asked for that yet.

He said that he was going to post it.... I don't understand, but it hasn't been posted yet, is that right, Mr. Lechowicz?"

Taylor: "Well, doesn't it take six days.... six and one half days to...."

Shea: "Six a half days."

Taylor: "Very good. Thank you."

Shea: "The question is shall House Bill 932 pass. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? On this question.... take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 135 'aye' votes and 4 'nay' votes and 6 voting 'present' and ah.... Deavers, 'aye'. House Bill 932 having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Meyer."

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker, I've got a point of parliamentary inquiry that ah.... I'd ah... spoken earlier to you last week and to Representative Lechowicz last week and Representative Hanahan ah.... my Bill, House Bill 2559 ended up on Third Reading in this House from the Assignment Committee. Through some error of computer ah... it never went through Appropriations Committee. I spoke to you and Representative Lechowicz last week and I thought that we had an agreement that this Bill would be assigned to Appropriations Committee and I spoke to you and ah.... you and I and Mr. Lechowicz spoke and ah... at that time, I was told that that Bill would have been posted last week. Through some error ah... I don't know, it has not been posted and at this time I would like to suspend the appropriate posting rule and ah.... which would permit House Bill 2559, which has been on Third Reading in this House, to be heard this coming Friday in the Appropriations I Committee."

Shea: "Does the gentleman have leave? The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I object."

Shea: "Well, then it takes 107 votes."

Meyer: "I urge your favorable Roll Call, Mr. Speaker."



Shea: "The question is ah..... ah.... I'm a little confused here, Mr. Meyer. I thought something else was going to happen here. The question is; what date do you want to post it for?"

Meyer: "Point of parliamentary inquiry. I am now told that it is already posted for Saturday and that this posting is valid."

Shea: "To the gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz. Is that so, Sir?"

Lechowicz: "It sure is."

Meyer: "I withdraw my motion."

Shea: "The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker, I just talked to the Chairman of the Appropriations I and he told me he's just talked with you and the Bill had not been posted at that time and that he was going to post it for the Saturday's meeting and that is not six and one half days."

Shea: "I'm sorry, Mr. Taylor..... that's not what.... Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "It was posted today ah... within the requirements."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Taylor, might I suggest that you look at the official notice ah... we're not taking any action on this floor tonight with regards to that Bill. Why don't you look at it and if it's not posted correctly, you can raise that point on the floor, Sir. The gentleman from Madison, Mr. Calvo, wishes to take a Bill back from Second Reading ah.... or from Third Reading to Second Reading and leave it on the order of Second Reading. Does he have leave on House Bill 1069 to take it out of order? Call House Bill 1069, Mr. Clerk."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 1069, Calvo. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Shea: "The gentleman from Madison asks leave to return this Bill to the order of Second Reading. Is there objection? Hearing none, the Bill is returned to the order of Second Reading. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, are announcements in order?"

Shea: "Yes, Sir."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it should be.... everyone should be reminded the Revenue Committee is meeting tomorrow morning at 8:00 am. in Room 118. However, because of the priority



of the House Joint Resolution regarding the Constitutional Amendments no Senate Bills will be heard tomorrow. Any Sponsors of Senate Bills do not have to appear tomorrow. However, those who have Constitutional Amendments, we will attempt to get rid of most of them except for those that have to be postponed. We have quite a few Constitutional Amendments ah... Resolutions so please be there early so that we can attend to them and see how many we can dispose of tomorrow. Thank you."

Shea: "Resolutions. The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi on the Agreed Resolutions."

Jack O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution #49, Grotberg. House Resolution #261, Terzich. House Resolution #262, J. David Jones. House Resolution #263, Williams."

Shea: "The gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Grotberg wants an Illinois Township Day. Terzich is honoring Emil Biasco of Chicago on his 40 years of married life. David Jones is honoring Donald Rahn for his love of music and Representative Williams is honoring Bryan Gottmann for his Eagle Scout tenure. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Shea: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye' and those opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the resolutions are adopted. Further resolutions?"

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 264, Lundy."

Shea: "Committee on Assignments. The gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan."

Madigan: "The House will now recess for five minutes and then we will adjourn until 10:30 tomorrow morning, I so move."

Shea: "You've heard the gentleman's motion. All in favor say 'aye' and all those opposed say 'nay' and the 'ayes' have it and the motion is carried."

Jack O'Brien: "Senate Bills, First Reading. Senate Bill 173, Marovitz. A Bill for an Act to revise the law regarding an increase in penalties for persons who promote or patronize exhibitions of biting between animals. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 204, Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Title and Registration Law. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 229, Rigney. A Bill



for an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 241, Kornowicz. A Bill for an Act in relation to the transportation of law enforcement officers by the Metropolitan Transit Authority. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 246, VonBoeckman. A Bill for an Act creating the Creve Coeur Tricentennial Commission. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 254, Matijevich. A Bill for an Act to amend the Medical Services Plan Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 266, Porter. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 290, Kozubowski. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the Judicial Inquiry Board. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 295, Kornowicz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 296, Kornowicz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 301, Totten. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Housing Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 306, Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 310, Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend the Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 315, Richmond. A Bill for an Act to except from the United States certain cutication over the crab orchard national wildlife refuge. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 316, Richmond. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Aeronautics Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 320, Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to meetings. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 325, Keller. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to oil, coal and other surface and underground resources. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 327, Tipsword. A Bill for an Act to amend the Unemployment Compensation Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 342, Taylor. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Institute of Environmental Equality. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 343, Taylor. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Commissioner of the Savings and Loans. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 344, Taylor. A Bill





for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Commissioner of Banks and Trust Companies. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 345, Taylor. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Pollution Control Board. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 350, Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Impounding and Disposition of the Stray Animal Act. First Reading of the Bill. Committee Reports. Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which House Bills 899 and 1358 were referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which House Bills 1522, 1717, 2013, 2449 and 2479 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which Senate Bills 292 and 455 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which Senate Bill 516 was referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mr. Lechowicz, from the Committee on Appropriations I, to which House Bill 1415 was referred, recommended the Bill be assigned to the Interim Study Calendar. Mr. Lechowicz, from the Committee on Appropriations I, to which House Bills, 836, 2790, 2985 and 2987 were referred, reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mr. Lechowicz, from the Committee on Appropriations I, to which House Bills, 1086 and 2998 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bills do pass. Mr. Lechowicz, from the Committee on Appropriations I, to which Senate Bill 420 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation the Bill do pass. No further Committee Reports."

Shea: "Senate Bills, Second. Have you read them already, Mr. Clerk? Having no further business the House now stands adjourned until 10:30 am. tomorrow morning. All in favor say 'aye', opposed."



INDEX  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
MAY 12, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
4		O'Brien	H.B. 1317
4		Shea	Amend #1
4		Laurino	
4		Shea	Amend adopted
4		O'Brien	Amend#2
5		Laurino	
5		Shea	Amend adopted
5		Jack O'Brien	Amend#3
5		Shea	
5		Laurino	Amend#3
5		Shea	Amend adopted
5		Totten	Fiscal note filed?
5		Shea	
5		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1928
5		Shea	
6		Lundy	Amend#1
6		Shea	Amend adopted
6		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2406
6		Shea	3rd Reading
6		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2832
7		Shea	Any amendments
7		Berman	Amend #1
7		Shea	Amend adopted
7		Jack O'Brien	Amend#2
7		Berman	
7		Shea	Amend adopted
7		Jack O'Brien	Amend#3
7		Berman	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
1	11:58	Redmond	Called House to order
1	11:58	Jack O'Brien	Prayer
1		Redmond	House stand in recess til 4:00 p.m.
1		Redmond	Called House to order
1		Rev. Krueger	Prayer
1		Redmond	Roll call for attendance
1		Geo-Karis	Welcomes legislative aide
2		Redmond	Welcomes Rep. Kucharski
2		Jack O'Brien	Message from Senate
2		Redmond	Senate Bills First Reading
2		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 955
3		Redmond	Representative Hart?
3		Hart	Comments on H.B. 955
3		Redmond	Took bill off Consent Cal.
3		Hart	
3		Jack O'Brien	Amend.#1 adopted prev.
3		Hart	
3		Jack O'Brien	Amend#2
3		Hart	
3		Redmond	Moves for adoption H.B. 955
3		Redmond	H.B. 956
3		Jack O'Brien	Amend#2
3		Choate	Amend#2
3		Redmond	3rd Reading
4		Redmond ) Jack O'Brien )	H.B. 555

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
7		Shea	Amend adopted
8		Jack O'Brien	Amend#4
8		Berman	
8		Shea	Amend adopted
8		Jack O'Brien	Amend#5
8		Berman	
8		Shea	Amend Adopted
8		Shea	Floor amend #6
8		Berman	
8		Shea	Floor amend adopted
9		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1636
9		Totten	Comment on amend#1
9		Shea	Amend adopted
9		O'Brien	H.B. 1128
10		Shea	Fiscal note?
10		Keller	No.
10		Shea	Held on 2nd Rdg for fiscal n
10		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1843
10		Shea-Coffey	Amend#3
10		Coffey	Leave to re-consider
10		Shea	Discussion?
11		Hart	Oppose
11		Shea	
12		Schlickman	Support
12		Shea	
12		Lucco	Oppose
12		Shea	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
12		Hudson	Yield?
13		Hudson, Coffey, Shea	Discussion
15'		Lauer	Yield?
15		Lauer, Shea, Coffey,	Discussion
16		Coffey	To close
16		Shea	Amend#3
16		Coffey	Explained vote
16		Shea	Amend fails
17		Shea	Wants list of bills returned to 2nd Reading
17		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2150
17		Shea	Take bill out of record
17		Jack O'Brien	1013, H.B.
17		Shea	Take bill out of record
17		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1487
17		Shea	Take bill out of record
17		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1955
17		Shea	Take bill out of record
17		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2097
17		Shea	Any amendments?
17		Jack O'Brien	None.
17		Shea	H.B. 2098 3rd Reading.
17		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2098
17		Shea	Hold on Second Reading
18		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2422 2nd Reading
18.		Shea	
18		Jack O'Brien	Amend#1
18		Shea	Take bill out of record

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
18		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 2692 2nd Reading
18		Shea	Take bill from record.
18		Shea	H.B. 450 Take from record
18		Shea	H.B.732 Take from record.
18		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 745
19		Shea	Any amendments?
19		Kozubowski	Requests Clerk read amendment
19		Jack O'Brien	read the amend #1
19		Shea	
19		Schlickman	
19		Shea	
19		Schlickman	Thank you.
19		Shea	Amend# 1 adopted
19		Jack O'Brien	
19		Shea	Go to Third Reading
19	5:12	Jack O'Brien	H.B. 957
20		Shea	
20	5:13	Winchester	Amend# 1
20	5:14	Shea	Amend adopted
20		Jack O'Brien	Amend# 2
20		Shea-Winchester	
21	5:15	McClain	Questions amendment
21	5:16	Beaupre	
22	5:19	Shea	Amend#2 adopted
23	5:21	Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1133, 1 Comm Amend.
23	5:21	Duff-Shea	Discussion
24	5:22	Rayson	H.B. 1133 Comm Amend #1
24		Palmer-Shea	

Digest indicates fiscal note  
not been received. Held on 2nd Reading

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
25	5:26	Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1134 Read prev. & held for fiscal note
25		Shea	Third Reading
25		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1135
25		Shea	Held for fiscal note
26		Jack O'Brien	H.B. 1798 2nd Reading
26		Ebbesen	Amend #1
26		Shea	moved to table
26		O'Brien	Amend#2
26		Shea	
27	5:30	Ebbeson	Amend#2
27		Shea	Amend adopted, 3rd Reading
27		O'Brien	H.B. 1907
28		Shea	Take bill out of record
28		O'Brien	H.B. 2010
28	5:34	Shea	2nd Reading
28		Washington	Amend# 1
28		Shea	Amend#1 Fiscal note has been filed
29		Shea	Third Reading
29	5:37	O'Brien	H.B. 2404
29		Giorgi	
30		Tipsword	
30		Shea	Amend# 1 thru 7 adopted prev
30		O'Brien	Amend#8
30		Shea	Table Amend#8
30		O'Brien	Amend #9
30		Shea	Amend adopted
30		O'Brien	Amend# 10



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
31		Hart	Table this amendment?
31	5:40	Shea	Tabled
31		O'Brien	Amend#11
31		Hart	
31		Shea	Amend adopted
31		O'Brien	Amend#12
31	5:42	Tipsword	Amend#12
32		Shea	Amend adopted
32	5:43	Shea	Amends #1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11, 12 adopted. #8,10, tabled.
32		O'Brien	H.B. 2415
32	5:45	Shea	Amend#1 adopted
33		Fary	Hold on 2nd Reading ?
33		Shea	Held on 2nd Reading
34		O'Brien	H.B. 2762
33	5:47	Shea	Held on 2nd Reading for fiscal note
33		Shea	Who requested fiscal note?
34	5:48	O'Brien	H.B. 2786
34		Shea	
34	5:49	Cunningham	
34		Shea	Third Reading
34		O'Brien	H.B. 2892 2nd Reading
34	5:50	Berman	Amend# 1
35		Leinenweber-Berman	Questions.
36	5:57	Shea	Amend adopted
36		O'Brien	Bill held on 2nd Reading at request of sponsor
36	5:58	O'Brien	H.B. 2228

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
37	5:59	Shea	Skinner has now arrived
37		O'Brien	H.B. 1091
37		Shea	Read a second time
37	6:00	Kozubowski	
37		Shea	Amend#1
37	6:01	Leinenweber	Sponsor explain?
37		Leinenweber-Kozubowski	Discussion
38	6:03	Shea	Take out of record
38		O'Brien	H.B. 1596
38	6:07	Shea	Take out of record
39		O'Brien	H.B. 2193
39		Shea	Set the record straight
39		Downs	Explains amend#1 & asks ques.
39		Shea	
39		Downs	Asks questions
39		Shea	Yields
39		Downs	Objection
39		Shea	
39		Simms	Explains the amendment
40		Downs	
40		Shea	
40		Downs	
40		Shea	Amend#1 Tabled, Fiscal note Filed
40		O'Brien	
40		Shea	Go to Third Reading
40			H.B. 2246 Taken off record

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
40			H.B. 2265 Taken off record
40			H.B.2265 Taken off record
40			H.B.2276 Taken off record
40			H.B.2573 Taken off record
40			H.B.2697 Taken off record
40			H.B.2809 Taken off record
40			H.B.895 Taken off record
40		Shea	H.B.1543
40		O'Brien	H.B.1543-2nd Reading, no Committee Amends.
40		Shea	
41		O'Brien	No floor amendments
41		Shea	Go to Third Reading
41		O'Brien	H.B.1820-2nd Reading, 1 Committee Amendment
41		Shea	
41		Rayson	H.B.1820 Amend# 1
41		Shea	Amend# 1
41		Palmer	Question
41		Rayson	Answered
41		Palmer	Discussion
41		Rayson	
42		Palmer	
42		Rayson	
42		Palmer	
42		Shea	Amend#1 , Order Please?
42		Madigan	Question
42		Shea	Yields
42		Madigan	Question

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
42		Shea	Yields
42		Madigan	Question
42		Rayson	
42		Madigan	
42		Rayson	
42		Madigan	
42		Shea	Amend#1 adopted, held on 2nd
42		Shea	H.B.1965 Take off record
42		Shea	H.B.1975
42		O'Brien	H.B.1975 2nd Reading
42		Shea	Third Reading H.B. 2000
43		O'Brien	H.B.2000 2nd Reading, 1 Committee Amendment
43		Shea	H.B.2000
43		Hart	H.B.2000 Explains Amend#1
43		Shea	Amend# 1 adopted
43		O'Brien	
43		Shea	Go to Third Reading
43		McCourt	Adopt Amend #1 H.B. 2147
43		O'Brien	H.B.2147 - 1 Committee Amend.
43		Shea	
43		McCourt	Explains Amend #1
43		Shea	Amend# 1 adopted
44		O'Brien	
44		Shea	H.B.2147 Go to Third Reading
44		Maragos	Motion
44		Shea	
44		Maragos	Move for leave to re-refer certain bills to Rev. Comm.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
45		Shea	
45		Maragos	
45		Shea	Any objection?
45		Skinner	Question?
45		Maragos	Discussion
45		Shea	Out of order-re-referred
45		Redmond	H.B.46
45		O'Brien	Third Reading H.B. 46
45		Redmond	H.B. 46
45		Washington	Explains bill, fiscal note
46		Redmond	
46		Shea-Washington	Discussion on bill
46		Speaker	
46		Leinenweber	Question
46		Speaker	Proceed
46		Leinenweber	Question asked
46		Washington	Answer & Discussion
46		Speaker Redmond	
46		Fred Selcke	H.B. 145
46		Redmond	Took off the record
46		Redmond	H.B. 154
46		Fred Selcke	Took off the record
46		Redmond	H.B. 165
46		Fred Selcke	Took off the record
46		Redmond	H.B. 214
46		Fred Selcke	Third Reading
46		Palmer	Explains the bill

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
49		Redmond	H.B.214
49		Yourell	Question
49		Palmer	Proceed
49		Yourell-Palmer	Question-discussion
51		Shea	Yield?
52		Shea-Palmer	Discussion
53		Speaker	
53		Bluthardt	Discussion
53		Bradley	H.B.214 Discussion
54		Speaker	Yields
54		Bradley-Palmer	H.B.214 Discussion
54		Speaker	
54		Mudd	Question
54		Speaker	Indicates he will
54		Mudd	Question
54		Palmer	Discussion
55		Speaker Redmond	
55		LaFleur	Moved previous question
56		Redmond	So moved, vote on question
56		Palmer	Palmer to close
56		Redmond	Bill failed-declared lost
57	6:49	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 405
57		Selcke	H.B. 405 Third Reading
57		Redmond	
57		Bluthardt	H.B. 405, Sponsor
57		Redmond	Passed H.B. 405
57		Selcke	H.B. 518 Third Reading
57		Speaker	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
57	6:50	Lundy	Move to table
58		Redmond	H.B. 525
58		Mugalian	Sponsor
59		Redmond	
59		Geo-Karis &	Yield?
59		Mugalian - Redmond	Discussion
59		Hart-Mugalian	Discussion
59		Redmond	
60		Houlihan - Mugalian	Yield
61		Duff	Yield
61	6:58	Duff-Mugalian	Discussion
61		Redmond	
62		Schuneman	Yield
62		Mugalian	
63		Schlickman	Address the Bill
63		Redmond	
63		Dunn, R.	Yield
63		Mugalian	
64		Redmond	
64		Friedland	Moves Previous Question
64		Redmond	Moved the Previous Question
64		Selcke	H.B 603 Third Reading
65	7:09	Maragos	H.B 603
65		Speaker	Bill passed
65	7:10	Selcke	H.B. 624
65		Speaker	
65	7:11	Hanahan	Sponsor
65		Redmond	
65		Bradley-Hanahan	Yield?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
66	7:12	Giorgi-Hanahan	Discussion
66		Redmond	
66		Palmer-Hanahan	Discussion
67		Hanahan-Redmond	Discussion
67		Hanahan-Lauer	Discussion
68		Simms-Hanahan	Question-discussion
68		Caldwell	Yield
69		Redmond	
69		Flinn-Hanahan	Yield
69		Speaker	H.B. 624 Passed
69		Selcke	H.B. 644
70	7:20	Speaker Redmond	
70		Kosinski-Greisheimer	Question-discussion
71		Redmond	
71		Houlihan, D.- Greisheimer	Question-discussion
73	7:23	Speaker Redmond	
73		Lechowicz	H.B. 644
74		Speaker Redmond	
74		Kempiners	H.B. 644
75		Speaker Redmond	
75		Marovitz	H.B. 644
75		Speaker Redmond	
75		Deuster	H.B 644
76		Speaker Redmond	
76		Downs	Opposed the Bill
76		Speaker Redmond	
76		Schlickman	Moves previous question
76		Speaker Redmond	



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
76		Griesheimer	To Close
77		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 644 Vote
77		Davis	Opposes bill
77		Speaker Redmond	
77		Borchers	Supports Bill
78		Speaker Redmond	
78		Hill	Opposes Bill
78		Speaker Redmond	
78		Porter	Yields to Greisheimer
78		Speaker Redmond	
78		Matijevich	Rules
79		Speaker Redmond	Postpone consideration
79		Selcke	H.B. 648 Third Reading
79		Yourell	H. B. 648 explains vote
79		Speaker Redmond	
79		Palmer	Question.
79		Yourell	
79		Palmer	
79		Yourell	
79		Palmer	
79		Yourell	
79		Palmer	
79		Yourell	
79		Palmer	
79		Yourell	Discussion continued
0		Redmond	
0		Mahar	Question
0		Yourell	Yields

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
80		Mahar-Yourell	Discussion
80		Redmond	Recog.
80		Stone	Moves previous question
80		Redmond	
80		McMaster	H.B. 648
80		Speaker Redmond	
80		McMaster:	
81		Redmond	Motion lost
81		McMaster	Question
81		Speaker	Yields
81		McMaster	Question
81		Yourell-McMaster	Discussion
81		Redmond	Vote-bill passed
82		Selcke	H.B. 650 Took off record
82		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 651
82		Selcke	Third Reading
82		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 651
82		Caldwell	explains bill- sponsor
82		Redmond	
82		Caldwell	
82		Redmond	
82		Caldwell	
82		Redmond	Took off the record
82		Selcke	H.B. 665 Third Reading
82		Redmond	H. B. 665
82		Hart	H. B. 665
83		Redmond	H. B. 665 recogn. of rep.
83		Mugalian	Question
83		Redmond	Yields

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
83		Mugalian	Question
83		Hart	Discussion
83		Mugalian	H. B. 665
83		Hart	H. B. 665
83		Mugalian	H. B. 665
83		Hart	H. B. 665
83		Redmond	Recog of Rep
83		Geo-Karis	Question
84		Redmond	Yields
84		Geo-Karis	Question
84		Hart	
84		Geo-Karis	Speaks in favor
84		Redmond	
84		Palmer	H. B. 665 couple of questns.
84		Hart	Discussion
84		Palmer	Discussion cont
86		Satterthwaite	H. B. 665. Question?
86		Speaker Redmond	
86		Satterthwaite	questions
86		Hart	Discussion
86		Satterthwaite	
86		Hart	
86		Satterthwaite	
86		Redmond	Recog of Rep
86		Schlickman	Question?
86		Redmond	Yields
86		Schlickman	Question
86		Hart	Discussion and Answer
87		Schlickman-Hart	Discussion

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
87		Schlickman	May I speak on bill?
87		Redmond	Proceed
88		Schlickman	Supports bill
88		Redmond	Recog of Rep
88		Van Duyne	Questions sponsor
88		Hart	Discussion
88		Van Duyne	
89		Hart	
89		Speaker Redmond	Recog of Rep
89		Ebbesen	Question
89		Redmond	
89		Stone	Parliamentary inquiry
89		Speaker Redmond	
90		Stone	Too much disc. on these bill
90		Speaker Redmond	
90		Ebbeson	Moves Previous question on H. B. 665
90		Redmond	Motion passed.
90		Hart	To close
91		Redmond	Vote
91		Hart	Explains vote
91		Redmond	Recog of Rep
91		Ebbeson	Explains vote
92		Redmond	Take the record-bill passed
92		Selcke	Third Reading H.B. 681
92		Redmond	Comments by speaker
92		Ewell	Explains Bill
92		Redmond	Take the record-bill passed
92		Selcke	H.B. 709 Third Reading

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
92		Redmond	Any more coffee?
92		Selcke	H.B. 709 Take out of record
92		Redmond	H.B. 717
92		Selcke	H.B. 717 Third Reading
92		Redmond	Recog of Rep
92		Lundy	Explains bill-Sponsor
93		Redmond	Recog of Rep
93		Matijeovich	H.B. 717 Question?
93		Redmond	Yields
93		Matijeovich	Question.
93		Redmond	Recog of Rep
93		Boyle	Fiscal note filed?
93		Redmond	Recog of Rep
93		Lundy	No appropriation
93		Boyle	How is it funded?
93		Redmond	
95		Lundy	Discussion
95		Boyle	
95		Lundy	Opposed to bill
95		Redmond	
95		Schlickman	H.B. 717 Question
95		Redmond	Yields
95		Schlickman	Question
95		Lundy	Discussion on bill
96		Schlickman	
96		Lundy	H.B. 717
96		Schlickman	
96		Lundy	
96		Schlickman	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
96		Lundy	
96		Schlickman	May I speak?
96		Redmond	H.B. 717 Proceed
96		Schlickman	Speaks on bill
97		Redmond	Recog of Rep
97		Caldwell	H.B. 717 Question?
97		Speaker	Recog of Rep
97		Lundy	Two responses to Caldwell
98		Caldwell	May I speak?
98		Speaker	Proceed
98		Caldwell	Speaks on bill
99		Speaker	Vote on H.B. 717
99	8:32	Meyer	Move previous question
99		Redmond	Ayes have it
99		Lundy	To Close
99		Redmond	
99		Lucco	
100		Redmond	Recog of Rep
100		Telscer	H.B. 717
100		Speaker	Bill lost
100		Selcke	H.B. 709
100		Redmond	
100		Giorgi	Third Reading
101		Redmond	H.B. 709 Passed
101		Selcke	H.B. 733
101		Speaker	
101		Mahar	
101	8:38	Redmond	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
101		Mahar	Amend#1
101		Redmond	
102		Maragos-Mahar	Discussion, Yield?
102		Redmond	
102	8:42	Schlickman	
102		Redmond	Amend#1 H. B. 733 adopted
102		Maher	
103	8:43	Speaker Redmond	
103	8:43	Deuster	
103		Maher	
103	8:44	Speaker Redmond	
104		Selcke	H.B. 988
104		Speaker Redmond	Leave to return to 2nd for for amendment
104	8:45	Walsh	
104		Speaker Redmond	
104		Mudd	H.B. 988 Table Amend#1, put on 2nd Reading
104		Speaker Redmond	
104		Hart	Table Amend
104		Redmond	Tabled, Third Reading
104	8:46	Coffey	
105		Speaker Redmond	
105	8:47	Boyle	
105		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 1843 2nd Reading
105		Coffey	H.B. 1843
105		Redmond	
105		Selcke	Amend #4
105		Redmond	Amend. adopted, Third Reading

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
INDEX INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
106	8:48	Coffey,	H.B. 1843 2nd Reading amdn#4
106		Redmond	
106		Selcke	Amend#4
106		Redmond	Amend adopted
106		Washington	H.B. 1034
106		Redmond	H.B. 1111 leave to return to 2nd Reading
106	8:50	Deuster	
106		Redmond-Washburn	Discussion
107		Redmond	H.B. 45
107		Washington	
107		Redmond	
107	8:54	Lucco	Question
107		Redmond	
108		Brinkmeier	
108		Washington	
108		Redmond	
108	8:55	Taylor-Washington	Discussion
108		Schlickman-Washington	Discussion - Yield?
109		Redmond	
109		Simms	H.B. 45
110		Redmond	
110	9:00	Mudd	
111		Redmond	
111		Friedland	Moves previous question
111		Redmond	Ayes have it
111		Redmond	H.B. 45 Passed
111		Selcke	H.B. 754
111		Tuerk	Third Reading -- Sponsor
111		Redmond	Recog of Rep



## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
111	9:05	Hill - Tuerk	Discussion
112		Redmond	
112		Houlihan, D. - Tuerk	Discussion
113		Redmond	
113		Mautino	Address the question.
113	9:12	Tuerk	
114		Redmond	H.B. 754
114		Saterwaite	
114	9:13	Redmond	H.B. 754 Passed
114		O'Brien	Third Reading H.B. 757
114		Redmond	
114		Richmond	Sponsor
115		Redmond	
115		O'Brien	H.B. 778 Third Reading
115		Schisler	Sponsor
115		Redmond	
115		Lundy	Question
115		Redmond	
115		Lechowicz	
115		Redmond	
115		Hudson-Schisler	Discussion
116		Redmond	
116		Ewell	Explains vote
116		Redmond	
116		Stone	
117		Bradley	Yes
117		Shea	Take the record H.B. 778 Lost
117	9:21	O'Brien	S.B. 176 Third Reading
117		Shea-Berman	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
118	9:22	Shea	
118	9:23	Walsh	
118		Shea	
118	9:25	Duff	
118		Shea	
118	9:25	Walsh	Oppose
119	9:27	Shea	
119	9:27	Katz	
120		Shea	
120	9:29	Ewing	
121		Shea	
121	9:30	Stone	
122	9:33	Shea	
122		Stone	Bad bill
		Redmond	
122	9:33	Cunningham	
123		Deavers	
123		Shea	
123		Berman	
124		Shea	
124		Geo-Karis	S.B. 176
124		Shea	
124		Duff-Shea	S.B. 176 Passed
124		Willer	
124		Shea	
124		Stiehl	Oppose
125		Shea	
125		Palmer	Yield
125		Palmer-Willer-Shea	Discussion

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
126	9:44	Palmer	
126		Shea	H.B. 779
126		Chapman	
126		Shea	
127	9:45	Borchers	
127		Shea	
127		Kosinski	Move previous question
127		Shea	Return to question
127		Peters	Yield
127	9:47	Willer	
128		Shea	
128		Beaupre-Willer	Yield-Discussion
128		Shea	
129	9:50	Simms	
129		Shea	
129	9:52	Londrigan	
130		Shea	
130	9:53	Willer	Out of record
130		Shea	Leave
130	9:53	O'Brien	H.B. 787
130		Shea	
130		Dyer	Sponsor
130		Shea	H.B. 787 Third Reading
130		Hanahan-Dyer	Discussion
131	9:55	Shea	
131		Palmer	Explains vote
131	9:56	Shea	H.B. 787 Passed
131		O'Brien	H.B. 796 Third Reading

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
131		Shea	
131	9:58	Holewinski-Shea-Geo-Karis	
131		Shea	
132		Greisheimer	
132		Shea	
132	10:00	Holewinski	
132		Shea	H.B. 796 Passed
133		O'Brien	Third Reading H.B. 838
133		Shea	
133		McGrew	Explains bill - Sponsor
133		Shea	Recog of Rep
133		Schraeder	Discussion on bill
133		McGrew	Discussion H.B. 838
133		Shea	
133		Dunn	Speaks on bill
134		Shea	
134		Miller	Question
134		Shea	Yields
134		Miller	Question asked
134		McGrew	Answer and Discussion
134		Miller	
134		McGrew	
134		Miller	
134		McGrew	
134		Miller	Opposes bill
134		Shea	
134		LaFleur	Question
135		Shea	Indicates he will
135		LaFleur	Question

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
135		McGrew	Discussion
135		LaFleur	
135		McGrew	
135		LaFleur	
135		McGrew	Discussion
135		LaFleur	
135		McGrew	
135		Shea	Bring remarks to close
135		LaFleur	Waiting for answer
135		Shea	"I know"
135		LaFleur	Discussion
136		McGrew	In response to discussion
136		LaFleur	
136		McGrew	Leave to take out of record
136		Shea	leave granted
136		O'Brien	Third Reading H.B. 874
136		Shea	Take out of record H.B. 874
136		O'Brien	Third Reading H.B. 893
136		McGrew	Explains the bill - Sponsor
137		Shea	Vote-take the record-Passed
137		O'Brien	Third Reading H.B. 901
137		Brinkmeier	Explains the bill - sponsor
137		Shea	Vote-Take the record-Passed
137		O'Brien	H.B. 932
137		Shea	
137		Beatty	H.B. 932 Explains the bill-Sponsor
138		Shea	Vote
138		Washburn	H.B. 932 Point of order

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
138		Shea	H.B. 932 Took off the record
138		O'Brien	H.B. 936 Third Reading
138		Shea	
138		Greisheimer	Explains the bill-sponsor
138		Shea	
138		Palmer	Question
138		Shea	Yields
139		Palmer	Question
139		Greisheimer	Answer and discussion
139		Palmer	Thank you
139		Shea	
139		Matijevich	Question
139		Shea	Yields
139		Matijevich	Question
139		Greisheimer	Discussion and answer
139		Matijevich	"Be my guest"
139		Shea	Vote-Take the record-Passed
140		Lechowicz	Announcement
140		Shea	Discussion on announcement
140		Lechowicz	
140		Shea	
140		Fennessey	Asks leave to suspend rules on posting
140		Shea	Discussion on above
140		Fennessey	
140		Shea	
140		Fennessey	
140		Shea	requires 107 votes-motion psd
140		Beatty	re-explains bill

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
140		Shea	H.B. 932
140		Taylor	Parliamentary inquiry
141		Shea	Recog of Rep
141		Shea	H.B. 932 take vote- Passed
141		Meyer	Mr. Speaker
141		Shea	Recog of Rep
141		Meyer	Parliamentary inquiry on on H.B. 2599
141		Shea	
141		Taylor	Objection
141		Shea	
141		Meyer	Urge favorable roll call
142		Shea	
142		Meyer	Withdraws motion
142		Shea	
142		Taylor	
142		Shea	
142		Lechówicz	Posted today
142		Shea	
142		O'Brien	H.B. 1069 Third Reading
142		Shea	Leave to return to 2nd Rdng.
142		Maragos	Announcement of Comm. Meeting
143		Shea	Resolutions-Agreed
143		O'Brien	HJR#49,261,262,263
143		Shea	
143		Giorgi	Explains resolution-moves to adopt
143		Shea	Vote-Resolutions adopt
143		O'Brien	H.B. 264 Lundy
143		Shea	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION INDEX

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
143		Madigan	move to recess for 5 minutes and then adjourn
143		Shea	Motion carried
143		O'Brien	Senate bills First Reading
143		O'Brien	Committee Reports
145		Shea	House adjourned