

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

MAY 15, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1.

DoorKeeper: "All those not entitled to the floor, will you please go to the gallery. 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'll be led in prayer this morning by Father Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Reverend Krueger: "In the Name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. In the Book of Proverbs, Chapter 16, verse 1-3. The preparations of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord. All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes; but the Lord weigheth the spirits. Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established. Let us Pray. O Heavenly Father, who hast filled the whole world with the beauty of Thy creation; Open, we beseech Thee, our eyes and our hearts to behold Thy gracious hand in all things pertaining to our living; that rejoicing in Thy whole creation, we may learn to serve Thee with gladness; that all our deliverations may be in harmony for the sake of Him by whom all things were made, Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll call for attendance. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, on the Calendar appears House Bill 2267 of which I'm the ~~chief~~ sponsor. The thrust of the Bill is that it would require all charities within the State of Illinois, that register with the Attorney General's office, to limit their administrative and overhead cost to 20% of what they collect. I think the Bill is needed, but it seems to have caused quite a controversy and what I would, at this time, like to do with leave of the House is to have this Bill taken off the Calendar and the order of Third Reading, returned to the Banks and Savings and Loan Committee and go into interim study committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? Leave. 2267 is taken from the Calendar. Committee on Assignment, is it necessary to go there or directly to Banks. Representative Porter."

Porter: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, on the ah... Calendar, the order of Second Reading, appears House Bill 148 and House Bill 156. Ah... The same ah... objections ah... in reference to those Bills as in reference



to the one that Representative Shea just mentioned have arisen and I would request leave of the House that those Bills be taken from the Calendar, returned to the Veterans Affairs ah... Registration and Regulation Committee and be placed on the interim study calendar."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has requested that House Bill 148 and 156 be removed from the call and placed in the Veterans Affairs Committee and then placed in the interim study. Does he have leave? Leave granted. The Journal will so record. The order of business postponed consideration. Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the House, I would like to take off of postponed consideration House Bill 160 for the purposes of removing ah... Amendment #4 and replacing it with Amendment, I believe it is, #7. It has been distributed. Ah... Representative Jacobs is, er... was the sponsor of Amendment #4. He and I have talked this matter over. He knows what the new Amendment is and, as I understand it, there is no objection from him or from me. We think it'll clarify and make better this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman asks leave to move the House, move the Bill back. Any objection? Leave granted. The Bill is returned to the order of Second Reading."

Borchers: "Now, I..."

O'Brien: "Amendment #7, Borchers. Amends House Bill 160 on page 1, line 23 by inserting after the period the following and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers, on the Amendment."

Borchers: "I, I'm under the impression, I thought we had to remove #4 first and table #4 instead of... We want to take off #4 and then put on #7. Isn't that the proper procedure as a matter of information? I move that ah... Amendment #4 ah... be, be taken off of House Bill 160 and tabled."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to table Amendment #4 to House Bill 160. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's tabled."

Borchers: "Now what this Amendment #7 does is, it's ah... clarifies and makes certain that the farming element is ah... protected. It says, 'However, the employer may rely upon the written guarantee



of the employing agent or labor contractor that an employee is not an illegal alien'. And no employer is guilty, under this Section, of such employers, in good faith, relies on the guarantee of the employing agent or labor contractor that the employee is not an illegal alien and such employer does not know or have reasonable cause to know that the employee is an illegal alien. You see, the people involved are going crews of migrant labor and they are brought in by a contractor ah... agent, a crew chief and that puts the whole responsibility on this crew chief that the man hiring is free of any responsibility. After all, they move from field to field. They may not stay in one place for over a week and this means that ah... the crew chief or the agent is the only soul ah... one responsible and I request the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #7 to House Bill 160. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments? Representative Rigney."

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker, ah... my light was on. I wanted to get a question in to Mr. Borchers, if I could. Ah... Are you sure, Webber, that in all cases the labor is handled in this fashion, by a crew chief. That they do not, any, approach the individual land owner, individually."

Borchers: "Ah... The, it is possible, of course, that here and there a farmer might hire a person, but that would ah... be his responsibility for the individual, but when they pass in crew, in crews and groups, as they do, why this is a majority of the type of ah... migrant labor."

Rigney: "Well, then to protect himself, unless he wanted to subject to some rather heavy fines and so forth, he's almost going to be forced to do deal with a crew chief, isn't he?"

Borchers: "Well, he's... That ah... He's ah... If he deals with a crew chief, he is thoroughly protected. I make very certain of this in this Amendment."

Rigney: "Well, I realize we've adopted the Amendment, but I think I would have had to oppose it."

Speaker Redmond: "The Bill will be placed back on postponed consideration."



Agreed Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 272, McAuliffe."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, Agreed Resolutions. Representative Madigan. Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 272 commends the family and friends of Dwayne and Rose Williams upon the celebration of their golden wedding anniversary. I move the adoption of House Resolution 272."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolutions are adopted. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Ah... Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I would like to have the record show that Representative Telcser is absent due to a serious illness in his family."

Speaker Redmond: "The record will so show. Representative Hart. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Let the record show that Representative Keller is absent due to the death of his father."

Speaker Redmond: "The record will so show. Representative Shea, are there any excused absences on the Democratic side other than Keller? I'd like your attention to the fact that for the next five minutes, permission has been granted to take some pictures in the chamber."

Shea: "Would the record show that Representative Katz is absent and his absence is excused."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection? The record will so show. The order of business, House Bills, Third Reading. Priority of call. We'll take up where we left off yesterday. That's House Bill 1162."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1162, Calvo. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo. Take it out of the record. 1287."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1287."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly. Take that out of the record. House Bill 13, Representative Deuster."

O'Brien: "House Bill 13. A Bill for an Act to amend the Boat Registration



and Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... House Bill 13 is one of a series of six Bills on the subject of Boating Safety. One of the Bills, House Bill 78, is over in the Senate and ah... 13, 14, 15 are here. Now House Bill 13 and the other Bills, respond to what almost amounts to a crisis in our State because of the serious accident ah... record we've had in the area of boating safety. There are a number of causes to the ah... boating safety accidents just in the Chain-O-Lakes last year, we had 10 drownings. The Coast Guard has had to move in and ah... they are deeply concerned about our poor record in boating safety compared to surrounding States. Now House Bill 13, the first in the series, does this. Under existing Illinois law it is, right now, unlawful to operate any water craft, any water craft without one Coast Guard approved life preserver for each person on board. And there is a fine which ranges from \$10 to \$100. There's requirement that anyone wear these and ah... some other States have adopted what is in House Bill 13, the requirement that, at least, for children, children aged 12 and under, they must, when they're on deck of water craft under way, they must wear a Coast Guard approved personal floatation device. House Bill 13 also defines, so as to bring some uniformity into the matter, a personal floatation device. Ohio and Louisiana have the same law. This is supported by the Department of Conservation, the Coast Guard and the Outboard Boating Club. I've discussed it with alot of voters. There's no problem with that I know of and I think, ah... especially in view of the fact that there are many, many accidents resulting from the fact that children, ah... children and adults too, of course, do not wear the ah... life preservers and floatation devices that are already required, under law, to be in the boat. And I might point out one thing that this is not only important for the lives of the little children, but it's important for the lives of adults because many adults ah... drown while endeavoring to save the life or locate a child who maybe under the water. That's House Bill 13. I think it is a very important step forward to help save the lives



of children who are involved in the recreational sport of boating. I'd be happy to answer any questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall House Bill 13 pass. All 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 are 102 'aye', 1 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 14."

O'Brien: "House Bill 14. A Bill for an Act to amend the Boating Registration and Safety Bill. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, this is another in the series of boating safety and education ah... bills. House Bill 14 would require that the Department of Conservation engage in a boating safety education program for young voters. Ah... They already do this and they support this Bill. Other States, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maryland and good voting States do engage in these boating safety programs. Also, it authorizes them to award safe boating certificates to young persons and that coordinates with House Bill 15 coming along. Ah... The synopsis is not entirely correct because by Amendment I took out a change in the capacity plate. There is a very important part of this Bill that I would like to direct your attention to and all who study the subject of boating accidents and the serious accidents that the Chicago area people have out in the Chain, otherwise know that the two major causes besides negligence are drinking, having too much to drink when you're out boating and speeding. We've had alot of serious accidents. So House Bill 15 extends the present implied consent law which relates to motorists on the highways to boaters. And ah... of course, it is already unlawful for anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs to operate any water craft and ah... the implied consent law, of course, simply relates to the matter of croup. And this ah... Amendment which incorporates implied consent was actually drawn by the Department of Conservation and ah... in the event someone refuses to take the breath test of the Coast Guard or the ah... local sheriff or law people



out on the waterway ah... that could result in the suspension of their privilege to operate a boat. I think this attacks a very important problem with boating safety. I'd be happy to answer any questions and I do urge your support of House Bill 14."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion. Any questions? Representative Hart."

Hart: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Hart: "Does the implied consent provision in this, ah... meet the objection of the ah... Supreme Court of Illinois to our present implied consent law as it applies to drivers of motor vehicles."

Deuster: "Believe, ah... I believe that it does, but you might want to be more specific about what the objection is. As I say, it has been ah... the State Police did go over this."

Hart: "Well the Department of Conservation doesn't know anything about the law. We've already found that out down in Fern Cliff."

Deuster: "That's right. That's why I emphasize that the Illinois State Police have looked this over and they accompanied me into Committee to answer any questions that might result. I do not believe there are Constitutional problems in connection with this implied consent."

Hart: "Well, how did this implied consent provision differ from that that's in the ah... Statutes that we passed with relationship to the drivers of automobiles?"

Deuster: "Representative Hart. I was not in the General Assembly when that was passed, but if you'd like to make a specific reference to that law, I would try and answer it ah... on the basis of this Amendment."

Hart: "Well, my point is, Representative Deuster, that the Supreme Court of Illinois has held that part of our Statutes, with relationship to implied consent, are unconstitutional and not, it's not going to be my intention to vote for another Bill to, which incorporates an unconstitutional provision into the law. So I think that maybe it's be best if you took this Bill out of the record, at this time, and checked that out so that... because I can't vote for it until I know that it ah... it does not violate the Constitution as the other Bill did."

Deuster: "Well, Representative Hart, you're always as I am and I just ask





you this. If there's some specific question you have about this, I'll endeavor to respond to it and ah... it has, it has been worked out by the ah... State Police, the Conservation people, and... and ah... myself and nobody raised the point. Now if you want to be specific, I'll respond and very happy to do so."

Hart: "Well, I don't want to take the time of the House to do that, but ah... unless you would agree to check that out before we ah... go on with this Bill, I'm going to vote 'no' on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Would the sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Duff: "Ah... Don, is there a provision in the implied, where would the test first be administered if there was to be a test given to, a breathalyser given to somebody in a boat."

Deuster: "Yes, I have it, it's found in Amendment #2 and ah... I can go into detail. 'Any person who operates a motor craft and so forth' a test ah... shall be provided within ah... 90 minutes ah... and ah..."

Duff: "On location?"

Deuster: "Ah... and they may go, I'm looking for the specific statement as to where it may be administered. Ah... this will not take effect until, oh, I believe it's July 1, '76, in order for the ah... Department of Public Health and the Department of Conservation to work out the..."

Duff: "Excuse me, Don. That's not the question. The question is where will the breathalyser test be administered?"

Deuster: "I'm, I'm looking for that, but I think it would be administered ah... the same way that they ah... are administered under the present law for motorists on the highway and ah... I have the ah... let's see. Well, it says that ah... he will complete a test as an incident and following to his lawful arrest and ah... I'm not sure that it says exactly where the test has to be administered, but it does have the provision that it, that he would submit to the test ah... in a period of 90 minutes."

Duff: "Now, Don, I'm asking the question because it's kind of important and you're not really answering it."



Deuster: "I know I'm not. I don't think it specifies that it has to be at the boat or at a police station or anywhere else."

Duff: "Yea, but that's kind of important in the consideration of, of a boating situation and as to whether somebody can board a boat and administer a test or require a boat to go into shore and if into shore, ah... then be taken, I suppose, to some location. Would it be a Coast Guard location or, I mean, it is significant in terms of the 90 minute time factor, isn't it. When you're talking about boating?"

Deuster: "Yes, and the ah... the Bill provides that ah... the peace officer shall request the person arrested to submit to an analysis and ah..."

Duff: "But the whole question I want to ask you, Don..."

Deuster: "...I'd imagine that the law enforcement ah... people would be reasonable ah..."

Duff: "Don, we'll save some time if we stay on the question. The answer is, I take it, that you don't know where the test would be administered."

Deuster: "Well, I would imagine, let me give you a factual situation. The ah... Department of Conservation Police or the Lake County Sheriff's Police are out on the Chain and..."

Duff: "But suppose they're out on Lake Michigan?"

Deuster: "Well, they're out on Lake Michigan. They would pull up next to a boat and, and ah... the the gentleman or lady who was operating the boat that they ah... wanted to ask them, they believe that they were, seemed to be intoxicated and that they wanted to ask them to submit to a breath analysis test ah... and it could be, I would imagine, administered at that point. If I were the boater, I would say, 'all right, I'm all right'."

Duff: "Well, excuse me, Representative Deuster, but, but you, you are, obviously don't know the answer to the question and we can speculate as to where it might be and, and my response to your question when you can tell me where the test will be administered will be specifically different, but let's move on to another question, if we can."

Deuster: "All right."



Duff: "Ah... an article ah... on line 31, the present law presently says that a... 'no person under 12 years of age, may operate any vessel propelled by a, ah... a motor of 10 horsepower or more unless the person is' and the present law said, 'unless the person is under the direct visual and audible supervision of the competent person', but you are saying..."

Deuster: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Would you let me finish, please?"

Deuster: "Well, that's not in this Bill."

Duff: "Well, I have the Bill in front of me. This is House Bill 14, isn't it."

Deuster: "House Bill 14 has been amended."

Duff: "Now the Bill I have in front of me on line 31 includes the lines, 'accompanied by'."

Deuster: "Yes, that has been stricken by Amendment and that is in another Bill. It's also in the same Bill Representative Griesheimer handled and it passed out. That's not in this Bill."

Duff: "So this whole Section ah..."

Deuster: "Yes, that's correct."

Duff: "It does not any longer require the child ah... under 12 to be accompanied."

Deuster: "No, Representative Duff, the Bill doesn't cover that subject at all. That subject of age limit has been amended out. That will come back in a later Bill."

Duff: "Can you refer me to the Amendment number that takes that out?"

Deuster: "I think it's Amendment #2, but I'm checking."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions?"

Duff: "Well, we're still asking..."

Deuster: "...Giving the answers."

Speaker Redmond: "Will you please bring your questions to a close."

Duff: "It's my last question and I'd like to get an answer to it."

Deuster: "Yes, the question is it was taken out by Amendment and I believe that it's Amendment #2. No, no, it's Amendment #1. I'm sorry. And Amendment #1 says on page 2, delete lines 1 through 12. That takes all that and then on, on page 1, delete lines 23 through 31. So that..."



Duff: "Well, that's not an answer because it doesn't delete line 31 and on page 1 and line 1 on page 2. And those are the lines I'm referring to."

Deuster: "Well, Representative Duff, ah... Amendment #1 deletes on page 2. Are you looking at page 2?"

Duff: "I'm looking at line 31 on page 1 which is the line I'm concerned about."

Deuster: "All right. Ah... That is deleted."

Duff: "Where?"

Deuster: "In Amendment #1 which, to which I just referred. It says on page 1, delete lines 23, you see where 23 is, through 31. That's deleted."

Duff: "Thank you."

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

VanDuynes: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

VanDuynes: "Ah... Mr. Deuster, ah... do you still have the provision in there for posting ah... in certain areas specifying no wake areas. Now, who has the authority to post things?"

Deuster: "Yes, the, the answer is, Representative VanDuynes, the Department of Conservation or, and other political subdivisions of the State may designate certain areas so there's concurrent authority to designate no wake areas."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell. Waddell."

Waddell: "Would the sponsor yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Waddell: "Representative, how many deaths have you had in the area as a direct result of the fact that we do not have this covered by law?"

Deuster: "Would you restate that question? I'll be happy to answer it. I thought I heard you, but I'm not sure."

Waddell: "How many deaths have we had as a direct result of having no laws to cover this particular facet which you attempt to do in this. How many deaths in the State of Illinois?"

Deuster: "Well, I think you're probably asking how many deaths are related to drinking ah... while boating?"

Waddell: "Drunk, while boating."



Deuster: "What, by boating?"

Waddell: "Drunk, while boating."

Deuster: "I have a newspaper article from the 'Waukegan News Sun' indicating that a number of people, Chicagoans and, as a matter of fact, a police officer, I believe from Villa Park, and a number of people ah... There were drownings and ah... severe injuries as a result of a crash and it happened to be that the gentleman who crashed into the cruiser had been bar-hopping out on the Chain and he, the last place he went was called the Last Resort. And it's a very common thing up, up there ah... and ah... the law enforcement people in this case ah... were not able to prove ah... that he was really drunk."

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

Washburn: "Ah... Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, for the purpose of an introduction, we're privileged to have with us this morning in the right hand gallery a group of students from Linden High School in Prophetstown accompanied by their teacher, Mrs. Kay Wells. Prophetstown, Linden High School is in the 37th Legislative District represented by Representatives Ebbesen, Schuneman and Mautfno. Students from Linden High School, would you stand and be recognized."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Representative Deuster, I think your answer was 17 deaths on the Chain alone. Ah... to further ah... question you on this, don't you have a companion Bill allowing police powers to those people who have to ah... follow up on this type of thing when we mandate them to ah... operate in this area and yet have not given them the adequate laws to which to operate. Is that not true?"

Deuster: "I'm not sure what your question is, but Representative Waddell, let me say this..."

Waddell: "Well, wait a while. Under complied consent, under implied consent, do you then have to take, if a person is guilty of being ah.. intoxicated or suspected of being intoxicated, do you then allow them ah... after you tell them where you're going to have the first so-called ah... test which could be right from a patrol



boat on a balloon system, they then have the right to pick the second place, but we have not given these people the right for complete ah... complete police powers to take them where the second test can be administered. Is that not correct?"

Deuster: "Representative Waddell, I believe that the law enforcement people and that would include both the Department of Conservation, ah... the local police, whoever they might be, the Fox Lake Water Patrol or the Lake County Water Patrol or the Coast Guard, they have full and broad law enforcement powers and I think they have adequate power to enforce or to utilize this evidentiary feature of the law."

Waddell: "Well, you're suspecting incorrectly."

Deuster: "And if they don't, I'd be happy ah... in the Senate or wherever to, to specify that by other legislation, but I am advised that they, that they have authority and I have worked this out carefully with them and they have not indicated to me that they haven't. I'm not a law enforcement officer, but the Coast Guard and Conservation Department Law Enforcement Division are and they have indicated they have no problem, but if they do. If you can demonstrate that, I'd be delighted to some changes in the Senate or respond any way, but I think it's adequate."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "May I speak to the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Speak."

Waddell: "This is much needed legislation. The number of deaths we're going to face because of indiscriminate use of alcohol as it's related to the boating, I think that we need this. We also need the provision whereby these people have policing powers to take where the test can be administered as it relates to the law and implied consent today. And I think that I would urge an 'aye' vote for this legislation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Mr. Speaker, I was just going to move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is are you ready for the main question. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it."



Representative Deuster, to close."

Deuster: "Well, I think the Bill is understood and maybe I'll explain my vote in order to conserve time of the House, why don't we go right to the vote and then I can explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Lucco. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I forego closing in order that we get onto the vote and I would like to explain this Bill for those who might not have been paying attention. This combines a couple of features that are very, very important in the area of boating safety. First it does direct the Department of Conservation to engage in a boating, safe boating education program ah... for young persons, young boaters and the Department of Conservation supports that. It also allows them to issue safe boating certificates and ah... and ah... then the other area of the Bill, it attacks one of the very serious problems that all law enforcement people will tell you is a critical problem. And that is excessive drinking out on our waterways and ah... when you think of the thousands and thousands of people from ah... well, even the Chicago area alone who go out boating on the Chain-O-Lakes, ah... it's very important from an evidentiary point of view to assist them in making sure that the waterways are safe ah... for, for those who are taking their children, their families out to boat. As a matter of fact, the Chain-O-Lakes is so congested and so dangerous that the people who live out there, in just one area, won't even go out on the weekend and I think ah.. this has been worked out with the Department of Conservation, the law enforcement and I would like to see some more green lights because I think this is good legislation and I urge your support of ah... this ah... safe boating Bill. This will, I'm sure, ah.. help bring to the attention of all boaters that it's a serious matter and that ah... when they go out, they can cause great harm. We've, the Coast Guard..."

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

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. May I point out to the members



that when this was heard in Committee, it received a 12 to nothing support of the Committee and this is a very needed Bill in our State. We have literally, ah... five and ten people killed a year up in Lake County on the Chain-O-Lakes which is a resort area very similar to the resort areas in southern Illinois on the newly developed lakes and reservoirs down there and this is, this Bill goes to the very heart of that problem. If we do not do something to have our Conservation Department go to work and start patrolling these areas and give them the necessary tools to enforce the laws, we're going to be in deep trouble. The whole concept of conservation is the enforcement, the whole concept of conservation is the enforcement so that these boaters are not killed and that if you get in a boat with your son or daughter or wife, you're not going to be subject to other boaters going out and running you down. Now this Bill is exceedingly important. It's early in the morning. There's still 49 people up there that have not cast their vote. I really hope that you would reconsider this as this material to the industry, the resort industry in our State in northern and in southern Illinois and it's certainly important to you and your family if you boat in this State, whether they're for fishing or whether they're for sports activities. I urge your 'aye' vote on this very important Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I ah.. want the members just to know that basically I don't oppose what ah... is going to be done with this Bill, but the sponsor of the Bill can't answer the question as to whether or not the constitutional provisions ah... problems, problems with the implied consent ah... law has been met with this Bill. I asked him to take it out of the record and find out some questions about that and some questions about what Representative Duff asked him and he refused to do that. We've spent ah... an undue amount of time on this Bill this morning because of the substantial questions about it and ah... I just would like to say to the freshmen members, especially, of this House that this practice of saying that we'll correct a Bill in the Senate is not satisfactory because when all those Amendments come back from the Senate to the





House for concurrence or otherwise, ah... you're not going to know what happened and the best place to correct the problems that are in a House Bill, is when the Bill is in the House and so I would ask that the vote be withheld from this Bill until the problems have been worked out by the means of putting it on postponed consideration. If the Bill receives 89 votes, I'm going to ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner. Representative Skinner. Equal rights."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know how many voters were on that Committee, but there's one Amendment here which I wouldn't know how to interpret if I were a boater and I've been one since about the age of 3. It says, on Amendment #1, it says for the purpose of this Section, a wake is defined as a movement of the water created by a boat under way which is sufficient to disturb a boat at rest. Now a very slight breeze could disturb a boat at rest as one who has seen sailboats in the water can figure out. And I just, I just don't know. Ah.. I haven't, I also wonder, I think the, Representative Deuster, the sponsor, has pointed out that one would have to be as drunk while driving a boat as one would have to be while driving a car ah... to be adversely affected ah... by this Bill, but, boy, I don't know. When I go out on the Lake and drive around about 5 miles an hour, I sure would like to have something in my hand besides a glass of water."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell. Caldwell. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I don't always agree with the sponsor of this Bill, but this is one time I am forced to agree very wholeheartedly with him. A case in point in explaining my vote, is one of my law partners at the age of 18 was run down on the lake by a drunken boat driver and he's still suffering and I would like very much to ask your consideration for a favorable vote and I'm sure the sponsor will give his word to the Speaker on the other side to the ah... Representative on the other side and get together and amend his Bill in the Senate so it'll be more palatable and I urge an 'aye' vote. I think



it is very necessary legislation and those of us who live in counties with lakes, know how necessary it really is."

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

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I just want ah... those who heard me asking questions not to feel that I was opposed to the Bill in the asking of them. Ah... If there was some confusion created in the minds of some members because of the answers that I got from Representative Deuster, I want everybody to know that I have satisfactorily informed myself with him and others and ah... I would not, as a result of my questions, ah... oppose this Bill. I do think ah.. we should give him the 6 more lights he needs up there."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted... Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, for the life of me I can't understand why we've spent all this time on this Bill. I think maybe the sponsor talked it to death, but we heard this Bill in Committee. It came out 12 to nothing and we started to put it on the Consent Calendar and I'm sorry it didn't get on there. I'm certain that, as Representative Deuster presented this proposal, there is a need for this legislation and I think that if something has to be done toward in the future, this is all right, but apparently this is a badly needed Bill and I don't see any reason why it shouldn't be passed with a resounding vote. These people are merely attempting to respond to a, to a, a need in the, in the lake and river areas up there in that district. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. Representative Hart."

Hart: "I ask for a verification of the affirmative vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman... Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I'm apologizing for having to do this, but I would then request a poll of the absentees first."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will call the absentees. Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Point of parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State you point."

Hirschfeld: "I look at the calendar and we have now been 45 minutes on two Bills and I'm sure you're well aware a number of Bills will



expire on the Calendar tomorrow that are May 16 and I realize you are following the correct and orderly procedure by going through the call day by day. I'm wondering, does the Speaker intend tomorrow morning, perhaps, rather than continue day by day to return to the 16th of May and get those Bills tomorrow before those Bills die."

Speaker Redmond: "It is the intention of the Chair to return to any Bill that is liable to die on its date of demise, so we'll do the best we can."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "I would suggest that the members be in their seats... so that the... we can get in the hearse."?

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will poll the absentees."

O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes, Berman, Boyle, Brandt, Calvo, Chapman, Collins, D'Arco, John Dunn, Farley, Garmisa, Giorgi, Hudson, Huff, Emil Jones."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, I thought this was a good Bill. I didn't want to take all this time of the House. Ah... Representative Hart had a question about Constitutionality. I didn't know what it was. I'd like to talk to him. I'd like to ~~take~~ it out of the record. I don't want to take all the time of the House on that."

Speaker Redmond: "According to the rules, that's prohibited. It has to go on postponed."

Deuster: "Yea, well, I think it's a good Bill. I think it ought to be supported. I thought there were the votes up there, but I I, Representative Shea had indicated to me that ah... why don't I take it out of the record and..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Why don't you put it on postponed consideration, Representative. We put it on postponed consideration. It's the same difference."

Deuster: "Well, I'll be happy to. I want to accomodate the House. We've got a lot of work to do and I'm sorry that ah... that it took all that time."



Speaker Redmond: "Postponed consideration. Representative Deuster. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, ah... I'm just compelled to think the subject is so important in my district and to the people that I know it takes time of the House, but we've spent a lot of time on a lot of other things. I'd like to go ahead with that verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed with the poll of the absentees. Well, wait a minute. Representative Deuster. It was moved to postponed consideration and the roll call has been destroyed. Why don't you put it on postponed consideration. See if you can take it. You can do that once and take it off. We have destroyed it. We have to go through another roll call."

Deuster: "It's not... Well, I think it's just possible to push the buttons again, isn't it?"

Speaker Redmond: "We can take a new roll call, if that's what you want."

Deuster: "Yes, yes, Mr. Speaker. Why don't we just take another roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. The question is... Representative Bradley. Wait a minute. Representative Bradley." Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, on a point of order. We've taken about 30 minutes with this Bill. I distinctly heard the gentleman say he didn't want to take any more time of the House and now he wants to go ahead and have another roll call and get another, then have another verification and ah... I don't think ah... And the Clerk has already ah... destroyed the first roll call. I think he's out of order to ask for this again."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative. Representative Ralph Dunn, do you desire recognition? Ralph Dunn."

Bradley: "Pardon me, Mr. Speaker. Let me ask, too, that he put it on postponed consideration once and if he does it again he can't do it according to the rules of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "He can only do it once. Representative Ralph Dunn, for what purpose do you rise?"

R. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House. Inasmuch as our galleries are pretty well filled with young people from



several different sections of the State, we have a group here from Hillsboro, from a district of Londrigan, Kane, and Jones. And a bunch from Marissa and you probably know why they're here, represented by myself and Representative Birchler and Representative Richmond. Another group from Monmouth, Illinois, at least, represented by ah... Representatives from that district, Representative Neff, McClain, er... McGrew and McMasters. I'd like to ask with leave of the House to move to the order of Second Reading for a brief consideration of the most famous Bill in the House, 1891."

Speaker Redmond: "Temporarily."

R. Dunn: "It's on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

R. Dunn: "Temporarily, just for the one Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "A point of information, Mr. Speaker. Back to the Bill sponsored by Representative Deuster, ah... if my interpretation of the rules are correct, I would suggest that he consider the fact that the Bill has been placed on postponed consideration. That under the rules, you can do that one time. That if he insists on having a roll call at the present time and does not receive sufficient votes, then the Bill is dead. Is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "I concur with the gentleman from Union. If you fail on this roll call, it's dead because it has been on postponed consideration. Representative Choate."

Choate: "I might point out to the gentleman that ah... there was no way that the ah... chief opposition from this side of the aisle, by Representative Hart, was attempting to scuttle the intent of the piece of legislation. He had serious questions about the ah... the ah... constitutionality of the legislation and wishes to try to improve it to the effect that it will be meaningful and will be admitted to the Statutes. That's all in the world he's trying to do."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative, Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Yes, I thank Representative Choate and Representative Hart and I appreciate ah... their desire to be helpful and I will,



ah... I didn't realize that the Speaker had announced it was on postponed. So if that's where it is, we'll take that. We'll leave it there and I'll discuss the constitutional problem and I appreciate your helpfulness. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave to return House Bill 1891 to the order of Second Reading. Hearing no objection, the order of Second Reading on 1891. Representative Dunn."

R. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "It has to be read, Representative Dunn."

R. Dunn: "Fine."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1891, Ralph Dunn et al. A Bill for an Act in relation to a State animal. Second Reading of the Bill. One Committee Amendment. Amendment #1 amends House Bill 1891 on page 1, line 5 by deleting and so forth."

R. Dunn: "Ah... Thank you, ah... the Amendment, the Committee Amendment corrects the spelling of the word 'dedelphis marzupial'. The Reference Bureau ah... incorrectly spelled it and this is, I ask for the adoption of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Kane, do you discuss this? No discussion. The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1891. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, McGrew. Amends House Bill 1891 on page 1 by deleting line 4 through 7 and inserting in lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn, McGrew rather, recommend me."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, Amendment #2 to House Bill 1891 is very similar to the Amendment that was proposed on the previous Bill affecting the State animal symbols. I would like, at this time, to move to strike Amendment #2 and support Amendment #3 that was introduced by Representative Kane and will do virtually the identical thing and that is to allow the students from all over the State of Illinois to vote on this particular question."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of the striking of



Amendment #2 to House Bill 1891. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Amendment #2 is tabled."

O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Kane. Amends House Bill 1891 on page 1 by deleting line 4 through 7 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1891 is a Bill that a lot of the school children around the State have become very interested in. They have ah... lobbied members of this House for particular animals and what this Amendment does is to throw the question back to the elementary and high school students in this State. It sets up an election to be conducted ah... by the Office of Education. This is similar to what has been done on, on the choice of other State birds and State plants and so forth. And what this election would do is set up a referendum of ah... about seven animals which would include the opossum, the fox, squirrel, the White-Tailed deer, the skunk, the gopher, and two other animals nominated by the Illinois State Museum. And I would move the adoption of Amendment #3, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the gentleman who just spoke to the Amendment that listed the, the, the species of animals that could be considered in a State-wide referendum for consideration would include Neil Mailer of the 'Chicago Tribune'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jones."

Jones: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I wish to join as a, as a co-sponsor of Representative Kane's ah... Amendment because I think this is a proper way to decide, to decide what the State official animal should be. You know there's a precedent for that because in 1928, the State bird which is the cardinal was so selected by the various children throughout the State in a state-wide vote on the matter. And this can be done through the cooperation of the Department of Conservation or whatever agency that would be so directed. I discussed this with Director Dean yesterday of the Department of Conservation and he agrees that ah... that this could be done and they would be willing to do it and that ah... we did have an interesting sidelight on this. You know, in 1965 there was a



proposal in that the State bird be changed to the Purple Martin and that got to be quite a public issue and ah..., but the children reminded us that they had selected the ah... cardinal in 1928 and it ought to stay that way. So I think that any new departure in, in selecting a State animal as such should be done by all, all the children in the State and on a state-wide basis rather than just on an individual basis. And we want to salute the, the young folks that are here from the 5th Grade from Hillsboro, Burbank School. They're very much interested in the White-Tailed Deer, but they support the motion to have a state-wide ah... election on the matter and I, I second Representative Kane's ah... motion for the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Well, fellow members of the House and all that sort of thing, I want to point to you when children, on their own, take initiative, they should be rewarded. I realize philosophically that maybe a state-wide referendum might be in order in some ways, but these kids have done it on their own. They did it and why in the world would you want to kill all their activity, their hopes. And I already know from the Monarch Butterfly situation that I had a whole flock of, a room full of kids waiting for the results of the vote of this House. I couldn't believe these things. What would I do, for example, what could Representative Dunn do when you have three or four hundred kids looking you right in the eye and say will you do this. You know there's no other recourse. Now you don't, we don't really have a right to kill this. We don't have a right to tear this all down because some children thought of doing something and others did not. Let's give it to them because they've gone out of their way. They've used energy. They've used ah... They've used their intelligence. They have had initiative. Why do you want to destroy that. I think it would be a wrong thing to do morally and so I would support Representative Dunn in his activities. He can't be put in the spot of having to look at all those children and say, well I failed because of the members of the legislature weren't fair. We've got to be fair about this. If someone in Chicago, for example, takes initiative, fine, but they didn't. These kids have taken the initiative and here you are getting ready to kick





him in the teeth. That's just simply not right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane to close. Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor of the Bill, not Representative Kane, but Representative Dunn ah... respond to ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

Jaffe: "Representative Dunn, you placed on our desks in the office a letter from the House of Representatives from Montgomery, Alabama in which it says, 'Congratulations on your efforts to give the opossum its worthy acclaim, etc., etc., etc.' I know that we have a Chief Executive in this State who constantly goes to Alabama for political reasons and then got this bumper sticker that says, 'opossum better than crow'. I'm wondering whether or not to arrange a deal for a trade similar to a baseball trade."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane to close."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, we're not trying to kill any initiative by this. Ah... It's not just the one school, group of school children that are ah... supporting the opossum. There are school children from all over the State that are supporting different animals and I think that it's something that they've become involved in and it's something that ah... we should let them continue to be involved in and let them make the decision and I would ah... move the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the... Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, sir. In as much as this is my Bill, could I speak on the Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "Certainly."

Dunn: "I would like to and I'd like to say that ah... this was originated in Marisa in February the 3rd and, and they have written schools all over the country. They worked hard on it and they say in their literature, we admit that the opossum is not the most lovable animal in the world and we admit it's not the most beautiful. Representative Aaron Jaffe has a opossum in his possession, I think, right now. He was up, upstaged by a opossum. Would you show the opossum. Don't lose it, for goodness sakes' because the Director of Conservation will get you. They asked..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jaffe."



Jaffe: "Ah... Representative Duff, Dunn, I just wanted to tell you one thing. First the opossum bit me and then he wet in my hand."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the gentleman order. We have to hear these priceless words."

Jaffe: "Representative Dunn, I want you to know that first the opossum bit me and then he wet in my hand. So I gave him back."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank, thank you, sir. I don't want to take a lot of time of the House, but I want to say for one thing, I think, that everyone ought to be interested in. The Governor had an opossum on his shoulder a few weeks ago. He's been to Alabama. The legislature from Alabama has an opossum ah... grower and an opossum breeder as one of the Representatives that wrote me. You have a copy of the letter. I would like to say that if we put this Bill on the Governor's desk, he put an opossum on his shoulder, let's put an opossum Bill on his desk and if he doesn't sign it, then I will support a Resolution. But I don't think we need a Bill to have a state-wide referendum of school kids. All we need is a Resolution and I don't think the Amendment's really germane to my Bill and I'd urge its defeat."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McCourt."

McCourt: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask the sponsor of this Amendment why it discriminates against children in private ah... schools. The only ones that are able to vote in this election would be those attending elementary and secondary schools that are public."

Kane: "That's the way the Amendment was drafted. If ah... you want to have it with the schools, er... with the private school children, too, I'm sure that if the Amendment is adopted, the Representative Dunn might agree to put private schools in, also."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

Stone: "I have a parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. I have a parliamentary inquiry, sir. Is this what is meant when they say, fiddling while Rome burned?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know. We've passed one Bill today in an hour."

Stone: "Well, that's pretty good and I know this one's important, but ah... my parliamentary inquiry is, is this what is meant when you say, fiddling while Rome burned?"



Speaker Redmond: "With leave, with leave of the House, I'll have the guest parliamentarian give me the advice on that one."

Stone: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "She says 'no'. Representative VonBoeckman. Representative VonBoeckman. VonBoeckman. Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I rise for the purpose of an announcement. We have 13 students from the Advanced Civics Class of East Peoria Community High School along with the teacher, William Gettman and Student Counsellor, Ms. Jean Kropenstien. They're here to present the Governor their findings and recommendations on the duplicate lock project that is being proposed by the Corp of Engineers. East Peoria is in the 45th Legislative District served by Representative James VonBoeckman, Representative Richard Luft, and Representative Donald Anderson. I don't have to ask them to stand because they already standing in the balcony on the Republican side and we wish we would acknowledge them, though."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VonBoeckman."

VonBoeckman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I just wanted to say a few things about ah... East Peoria High School and their ah... teacher, Bill Gettman, who is ah... in the Advanced Civics Section. They have done a tremendous study on the deep water-way channels ah... It is proposed by the Corp of Engineers and I want to compliment them on, on their findings because I think ah... they have to get to the root of a problem that exists in Illinois and ah... I just wanted to say that ah... I hope that we, in the General Assembly, will have the opportunity in the near future to examine their findings. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to take this opportunity to ah... to ah... have some people introduced here from the Monmouth, Willmette Elementary School. There's approximately 62 pupils in this class represented by McMasters, McGrew and myself and ah... the teachers are Frances Kelly and ah... Arlene Bryant and they're sitting over here on the ah... east balcony, on the Democratic side."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, with all the discussion we've had about the opossum, I think we might end up needing a posse for the opossum and I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady 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 Amendment #3 to House Bill 1891 be adopted. All in favor vote 'aye'. All opposed vote 'no'. Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "While we're waiting for the tabulation, Mr. Speaker, I've got another announcement. We have with us the 5th Grade Class from Burbank School in Hillsboro, Illinois and they're here interested in the State animal Bill and they've done alot of research on it. The district is the 50th Representative District. Represented by Representative Londrigan, Jones, and Kane. And they're in the balconay right above the Speaker and I wish they would stand so we could acknowledge them."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stiehl. The lady from Sinclair, Representative Stiehl."

C.M. Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to explain my vote. Now I feel that the sponsor of this Bill should, the right to have his Bill heard on Third Reading in the condition that he would like to see it in. These students have gone throughout the entire State. They've obtained over 30,000 signatures and I think they're to be commended for their effort in State government. Now I think it would be a good idea to pass this Bill in the way the sponsor wants it and to let the Governor decide this. If they want to have a referendum on the State animal, then let's do this by Resolution, but not by this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Well, Mr. Speaker and fellow members of the House, first, as a matter of precaution, I hope that Representative Jaffe, who is a city boy, will realize that he, people like us, like myself and others here would have found out if that opossum was house trained before we picked him up. That's number one."



Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Borchers: "Ah..."

Stone: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, as I understand it, we're merely voting on a point as to whether or not the main question shall be put and the..."

Speaker Redmond: "No, the adoption of the Amendment."

Stone: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "The main question carried and we're now on the adoption of Amendment #2."

Stone: "All right, then let's get on. We have ah... over 80 votes for the adoption of it. Let's ah... get on with the next Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the motion be adopted. Have all voted who wished? Representative McMasters, for what purpose do you rise?"

McMasters: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

McMasters: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I fully realize that these school children who are supporting the opossum for the animal have done alot of work on this. Let me point out, we have many schools in the State of Illinois. This morning, I had a letter from the 5th graders of Bushnell School, which is in my district. All of those children signed a letter asking that we have a referendum to choose a State animal. I certainly feel that to satisfy the wishes of all children in the State, that we should put this Amendment on. Otherwise, if we do not, then the Bill passes and becomes law in its present form, we will the opossum as the State animal and the other children will have no opportunity whatsoever to have a voice in this selection. I urge the adoption of this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there 83 'aye', 56 'nay' and the Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Palmer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentleman of the House, Amendment #4 designates the white-tailed deer which is native to Illinois as the



official State animal. The Department of Conservation has some very interesting monographs and papers relative to these animals which I think that ah... the members of the House and perhaps the school children should examine. And so far as the opossum is concerned, it's one of the most stupid animals in existence and I don't, I don't know why anyone would want to make the opossum as the State animal that so they could say that the State of Illinois, symbolic of the State of Illinois so that they could that the State is stupid or make a raccoon the State animal and then come across the connotation that Illinois is a thief, but the white-tailed deer, of course, is one of the most graceful animals in existence. But beyond that, I do believe in democracy spelled with a small 'd' and I'm most willing to let the school children of this State determine what animal they want and for that reason, I will table Amendment #4 in favor of Amendment #3."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

R. Dunn: "Mr. Speaker, I asked for the floor a time or two and to speak on explanation of vote, but since you didn't recognize me and since there were several other people here wanting to be recognized and you didn't pay any attention to them and since it looks like the Bill is now in the shape that I don't want, I don't want to waste the time of the House any longer. I see there's Amendments here to make the Playboy bunny a, one of the animals and you, and ah... I don't know what others, the raccoon, which has serious racial ah... connotation to me. So I'm going to ask, at this time, and the Marissa kids are here now and they support me fully, I'm going to ask that my Bill be tabled. I, I don't want a Bill that's got this on it."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing no objections, House..."

R. Dunn: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bill 1891 will be tabled. I'd like to make an announcement and call the members attention to the fact that we have completed exactly one Bill today in an hour and ten minutes. And we have about 913 Bills on the Calendar. I have discussed the



question of changing the deadlines with the members of the leadership, Republican and Democrat in the Senate and they advise me that there is no possibility of getting a two-thirds vote in the Senate. So it would seem to me that anybody that has anything on our Calendar who is interested in moving it along and passing it to the Senate and ultimately having it declared law, should consider that when we're conducting our deliberations here. We've conducted one Bill in an hour and ten minutes and there's 913 Bills. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Ah... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I, I ah... want to offer my apologies to Mr. Neil Mailer. It was not he that ah... made the certainly ungracious remark. That was ah... everybody's friend, Michael Killian. So, Neil if you can hear me, accept my sincere apologies. I don't know I had your mind ah... name on my mind, but it wasn't because of that. It was ah... Mr. Killian. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevehich."

Matijevehich: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'm going to make a motion now that from now until May 23rd, we suspend the provision of the rule that calls for explanation of vote. Now, we've done it in Committee. It's worked out well. I think we abuse it and I, I make that motion now. I realize that some have feelings about that, but I think that the good outweighs the bad considering that the crunch we're in. And I now make that move, er... motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, ah... I respect the gentleman ah..., but I oppose this motion for two reasons. The first being that it will not save time of the House because members will then address themselves to the question on debate which even takes longer. Secondly, this is a deliberative body. When you foreclose ah... the right of a member to express himself on a Bill, you rob us of that ah... deliberative quality and, therefore, notwithstanding ah... the spirit in which I know the gentleman offered the motion, I would have to resist it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington."



Washington: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I concur in part with Mr. Matijevich's suggestion. The question is does this Body want to discipline itself and cut down some of the debate. However, I would suggest to Mr. Matijevich that he amend his motion to state that only one proponent and one opponent could explain their vote. I think that would be more in keeping with the well-rounded debate, but I support your concept."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I will take up that suggestion and so amend it. I think that we all recognize that there are times when it, there is a good purpose for the explanation of vote where it can sway the defeat or passage of a Bill. Ah... But, but I think that ah... the suggestion of Representative Washington is a good one. That we amend it to allow a proponent, that being the sponsor, and one opponent. The explanation of vote and limit it at that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of an introduction. In the back balcony, we have Odell 5th graders who are here today with their instructors, Mrs. Louis Mashing and Clyde Frances. Ah... They are represented in the Illinois House of Representatives very capably by Representative Joe Fennessey, Representative Tom Ewing, and Representative John Grotberg. If they would rise, please."

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

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor of the motion ah... yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Matijevich: "I will. In fact, I'll further amend my, my motion to include that from now until May 23rd that there be no introductions from the floor of the House of anybody."

Madison: "That, that was not my question, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Go ahead and shoot."

Madison: "One of the problems that we've had here is for some reason members who wanted to ask questions or, or speak in favor of or against Bills are not recognized by the, by the Chair because somebody, I would say prematurely, gets up and moves the previous





questions. Would you be willing to amend your motion to preclude anybody from making a motion to ah... to, to ah... move the previous question?"

Matijevich: "No, Representative Madison. We operate under the rules and when you say precluded ah... it takes an extraordinary majority as you know ah... to move the previous question. So I, I think that we operate under those rules properly. Now I, I can compromise and I think we're all interested in the same thing. We don't want to preclude anybody from ah... speaking their mind on issues, but we know that we can go too far. I think..."

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

Simms: "I rise on a point of order. We're discussing a motion, to my understanding, is not in writing, that has not been filed with the Clerk and I suggest that this be done in writing and be properly filed and be placed on the Calendar, but this discussion is not in order and ah... it, at this time, is taking up and wasting the time of the House."

Matijevich: "Well, there had been no request to put it in writing. I'll so do it. All right, it'll be in writing."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, I just certainly hate to take the time of the House for this question, but there are a few rumors floating around and could you confirm, are we going to be here Saturday and Sunday?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, we certainly will be here Saturday. Now we have made a, a computer runoff of all of the Bills that did not receive any negative votes in Committee and also a runoff of those who, that did not receive a negative but had some votes 'present'. In the first category, there are 440 Bills on which there were no negative Committee votes. The second category, I think it's 119, on which there were no negative votes, but were 'present' votes. We have compiled those lists and both the Republican leadership and the Democratic leadership have appointed Committees to go over those Bills and select those which might possibly be put on some kind of a, of a preferred list. Then when that list is put together, we're going to have a printout and furnish each member a number and the analysis of the Bills for their consideration."



And if after these two procedures are done, if there's any way of making any dent in the, in the number of Bills that is hoped that we can do that Saturday and that we won't have to do it on Sunday. Now it's pretty obvious from the number of Bills that we have, that if the members are going to be given opportunity at all to have the Bills considered by this Body for passage, that it's absolutely necessary that we work not only Saturday, also Sunday. And it would appear to me that evening sessions next week are in order. However, if we are able to do anything with this procedure, then it's, it's conceivable and it is the intention of the Chair that when we adjourn Friday, that we will not return until the following Tuesday. In other words, have a three day weekend. Now that's the intention and it's entirely up to the members as to whether this procedure works. We've done it in the past to some degree, maybe not quite as extensively as we're going to do it now, but every member will have a list, a regular computer printout, showing what the Bills are that the leadership has indicated in their judgement would be on such a list. Now as far as today is concerned, it's my intention to adjourn for lunch at about a quarter to one and to be back at one thirty, to break this evening for dinner and then to return and work as late as tonight as we have any members here. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would request of the Chair ah... 45 minutes for the purpose of a Republican conference in Room 118."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, could that Republican conference be held during our lunch period?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, the gentleman has asked that a conference be held now in 118. What time would you be back, Representative Washburn?"

Washburn: "We'd do our best to be back here at ah... ah... 12:40."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, why don't we make your conference for an hour and then the Deomocrats will eat."

Washburn: "That's fine with me and maybe we'll have an opportunity to eat, too. So, the Republicans will convene immediately in Room 118 ah... for the purpose of a conference."



Speaker Redmond: "That's now, Representative Washburn?"

Washburn: "Yes, immediately."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, Republican conference. Return back at 1 o'clock. The House stands in recess until 1 o'clock. The House will be in order and the members please be in their seats. The Chair welcomes Representative Friedrich. Committee Reports."

O'Brien: "Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II to which House Bill 451, 734, 2241 were referred and 2, 2970 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 260 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Well, we could refrain from reading the Committee Reports on Senate Bills until we have a chance to talk about it."

Speaker Redmond: "That doesn't seem to be any problem."

Washburn: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Messages on the House Bills."

O'Brien: "Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II to which House Bills 735, 738, 1979, 243... 63, 2463 were referred; reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation the amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Mrs. Chapman, from Human Resources to which House Resolution 229 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation the Resolution be adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Ah... Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I misunderstood the Clerk. I thought he was reading messages from the Senate. On Senate Bills that were coming over here from the Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Washburn: "He's reading our own Committee Reports. All right, but you will hold any messages from the Senate on ah... ah... Senate Bills coming over here."

Speaker Redmond: "Not for ever and ever, but..."

Washburn: "Until we concur."



Speaker Redmond: "To give you a chance for a caucus. Committee Reports. Further Committee Reports."

Washburn: "As long as you suggested you said forever and ever, maybe we won't be able to get a chance to confer and they will be held there forever and ever on your table."

O'Brien: "Mr. Yourell, from the Committee on County and Townships to which Senate Bill 66 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mrs. Chapman, from the Committee on Human Resources to which Senate Bill 388 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. McPartlin, from the Committee on Public Utilities to which Senate Bills 361, 363 and 365 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills to pass. Consent. Calendar. Mr. McLendon, from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which Senate Bills 259, 261, 262, and 304 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass and re-referred to the Committee on Assignment of Bills. Mr. McLendon from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which Senate Bills 504, 533, 536."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "I'd like to inquire of the Chair ah... if I may, as to the status of Senate Bills coming out of Committee. If they are not read, do they stay in Committee? If the report is not read, what is the status of those Senate Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "We have to read them within a 10 day period."

Totten: "What happens if we don't read them in a 10 day period?"

Speaker Redmond: "We will read them."

Totten: "Well."

Speaker Redmond: "The rules say, why we're going to obey the rules. 'Shall' is mandatory and not directive."

Totten: "Are they in our House rules?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Totten: "Well, then I object strenuously to us reading Senate Bills. With the quagmire we are in with our own House Bills, it's our own House members who are being hurt by the Joint Rules. Now we are in the process of taking Senate Bills out of Committee, putting



them on Second Reading when we have got ah... 900 House Bills yet to ah... ah... be heard and if we have to suspend the rules to hold these, ah... then I would like to move that we suspend the appropriate rule so that these Senate Bills are not read and put on Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm confused by what the gentleman wants to do. The Committees have heard the Bills, put them on the Calendar. Nobody's calling Senate Bills on Second Reading. We're going to try to move House Bills."

Totten: "Well, then let's go to House Bills. If we move these..."

Shea: "All those are, are Committee Reports."

Totten: "If they are not read within 10 days, do those Senate Bills die?"

Shea: "I don't know what the status is, but we have an order of business called Committee Reports and on the order of business, we read Committee Reports."

Totten: "Well, then let me inquire as I did originally. If we do not read those Senate Bills within, what'll happen to them?"

Speaker Redmond: "We're going to read them."

Totten: "Well, can I... can I have an answer to my question, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "There's no provision... Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Representative Totten, today we had Executive Committee and one of your Resolutions was in that Committee and I've got to bring out a report and on that report I'm also going to have Senate Bills. Now if, if we follow your dictates, we're not going to have Committee Reports and all we're trying to do, I think, is just ah... run the business of the House orderly and send out Committee Reports as they should be."

Totten: "Well, I understand that, but I'm concerned with us reading Senate Bills and I'd wonder what the answer to my question is if we do not read Senate Bills. What happens to them?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, might I just suggest that the Speaker and the leadership on both sides of aisle get together at some point to iron out some of these problems so we do not take up the time of



the floor in the debate on all these parliamentary moves and motions and let's get on with the business."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, there isn't any provisions. Since I've been here, I've never seen any effort made to prevent reading Committee Reports and it's the ruling of the Chair that we will proceed with the reading of the Committee Reports. I would like to call the attention of the people that are objecting that when they ultimately land on the Calendar, the 30 day period begins to run and what you would be doing, in effect, is giving the Senate Bills ten or fifteen days more to be heard rather than be bound by the 30 days. Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

O'Brien: "Mr. McLendon from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which Senate Bills 504, 533, 536, 537 and 538 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass and be placed on the Consent Calendar. Mr. McLendon from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which Senate Bills 103, 279 and 305 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. McLendon from the Committee on Personnel and Pensions to which Senate Bill 236 was referred; reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation that the amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass. Consent Calendar. Mr. Fary from the Committee on Labor and Commerce to which Senate Bills 416 and 432 were referred; reported the same back with amendments thereto with the recommendation the amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended do pass. Mr. Fary from the Committee on Labor and Commerce to which Senate Bill 390 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass. Mr. Fary from the Committee on Labor and Commerce to which Senate Bill 434 was referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bill do pass and be re-referred to the Committee on Assignment of Bills. Mr. Schisler from the Committee on Agriculture to which Senate Bill 281, 421 and 467 were referred; reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 270, Meyer. House Resolution 273, Griesheimer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."



Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, House Resolution 270 resolves that the Indiana Dunes National Lake Shore Park be expanded to the maximum extent possible and resolves further that a copy of this Resolution shall be sent to the members of the Congressional delegation from the State of Illinois. House Resolution 273 ah... commends President Ford for the ah... for his handling of the recent event in Cambodia. I move the adoption of Resolutions 270 and 273."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendments... of ah... Resolution 270 and 273. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, yesterday I introduced a Committee Resolution, Resolution 269 and with it I had a written motion. It's already been heard by the Committee and offered as a Committee Resolution. It relates to the matter of forming a, a subcommittee of the Executive Committee ah... to work with the Department of ah... Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities to try to implement the Alcohol, Alcohol Treatment Act and I waited to introduce it until we did pass that extension Bill and now I'd like to move to suspend ah... House rule 41 for the immediate consideration and adoption of, of House Resolution 269."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you hold that a moment. Representative Matijeich. I've been advised that it's on further Resolutions."

Matijeich: "Ah, all right. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Further Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 269, Executive Committee. House Resolution 271, Porter."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Now I would ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration. I, I spoke yesterday with ah... Representative Walsh. I couldn't find Representative Washburn. I talked with Representative Walsh and Representative Telcser and the Committee ah... spokesman, Representative Lauer, and they've cleared that. So it's been cleared on both sides of the aisle in regards to this ah... Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."



Washburn: "I wasn't paying any attention. What is the Resolution?"

Matijeich: "It's a Resolution forming a subcommittee of the Executive Committee to try to get the Department of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities off their duff with regards to ah... implementing the Alcoholism Treatment Act. It's a Committee Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the suspension of the rules for immediate consideration, to permit the immediate consideration of Resolution 269. Does he have leave? All... Reepresentative Gaines."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering why that matter was in Executive Committee and is not in the Human Resources subcommittee on Mental Health. We've been trying to get the Department of Mental Health to appear before our subcommittee on Mental Health. And I'm wondering why, if you can't be joined in on that."

Matijeich: "I'd be happy to have you, ah... the whole Committee on Human Resources to join the co-sponsor. There are other members that asked to be included as co-sponsors. Representative Duff, for example, last night at the Agriculture barbeque, I think it was or somewhere."

Gaines: "Yea, I think I would like to be that and I think that our subcommittee on Mental Health should... We've been trying to get them before our subcommittee and they won't come before us, either. So, I think we ought to be joined in on it."

Matijeich: "Well, we'd be happy to have you join in."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the suspension of the rules. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Now, I move for the adoption of House Resolution 269."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of House Resolution 269. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Honest to God, how can you suspend the rules without a vote?"

Speaker Redmond: "There was no objection."

Skinner: "Well, my... Well, I thought Representative Totten was speaking loud enough for you to be able to hear."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved... There were no objections to the suspending of the rules and the vote carried. Now the question





is on the adoption of the Resolution. Representative Matijevecich."

Matijevecich: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think I explained the Resolution. It's been ah... it's a Committee recommendation of the Executive Committee ah... resolved that a subcommittee of the Executive Committee ah... directed to establish from its members a subcommittee for the purpose of studying the important problem of the extension of the date relating to the division of alcoholism, that ah... the Department of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities can give consideration ah... to utilize demonstration projects to assist the subcommittee in assessing program designs as relating to the Alcoholism Treatment Act and that the subcommittee report its findings no later than November 15, ah... in a report to the General Assembly. I move for the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Resolution, House Resolution 269. All in favor of the adoption indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Ah... I want to know if Representative Matijevecich could, really I would like to have him include that as a joint meeting with the subcommittee on mental health. Human Resources, our subcommittee on mental health in Human Resources ought to be in on that because we're given the oversight of that Committee, of that Department. And I think that that's, you know, duplicating or overlapping our, our responsibilities."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevecich."

Matijevecich: "I think there's enough latitude in the Resolution where we, we have the, we are allowed to ah... to place on the subcommittee in addition to the members of the Executive Committee other citizens. Those other citizens could include members of your subcommittee, Representative Gaines, and I'd be happy to do that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ah... suggest to Representative Gaines that ah... Representative Matijevecich would be too modest to say that ah... five years ago he started the fight to accomplish this goal and ah... it is entirely fitting



that this Resolution should now happily before, be before the Committee of which he is Chairman and since he has made the offer to include your subcommittee ah... I would suggest that we should all support him. He was one of the most active over the last five years in the subcommittee that created the legislation which is not being implemented. Ah... And with the invitation extended to you, it would seem to me that we should all be 100% in support of him."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I just wonder if Representative Matijevich would just hold it for ah... You know, could you take that one of the record and..."

Speaker Redmond: "It's already been adopted, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Watch your language, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Didn't hear you, Representative Skinner."

Grotberg: "As Minority spokesman for the Human Resources Committee deeply involved in all things, I was on another matter when you were passing this, John. If there's any parliamentary way, take it from the record 'cause we didn't have 107 votes. Reconsider the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "It's already been adopted, Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "It's been adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Grotberg: "Can we talk..."

Skinner: "I assume that it's been unanimously adopted. I move to reconsider. By God, we're going to be able to talk about this thing, this subject which ought to be in Human Resources, that's the subject area and when my seatmate is trying to get recognition and doesn't get recognition because your left arm is on his light which is no fault of your own. It's the fault of the way that thing works. It seems to me we ought to discuss this matter. It really does."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, as a point of clarification. I would like to ask Representative Skinner and Gaines and Grotberg if they would take a moment to talk to us and by way of explanation of that, let me say that ah... some five years ago that Bill as a Resolution was put before the Executive Committee. Three years ago because it



decriminalized alcoholism, it was put before the Judiciary Committee. Ah... This year, the Assignment of Bills has made a determination which perhaps could be questioned, but perhaps couldn't be. And what, if we're looking for a, a happy resolution of important problems, let's ah... talk on the side and not on the microphones."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I think a relatively good point was made by Representative Gaines. And that was that this should be a joint subcommittee. Now that commitment has been made, but we would feel one heck of a lot safer if that commitment were on the Resolution and there's no hangup whatsoever if that is put on the Resolution."

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

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, ah... ladies and gentlemen of the House, of course, I have a point of order. We've already adopted the Resolution, but let me tell those members who are leary about what I am doing and ah... I'll try to be modest as, as Brian Duff has said, but I started this matter three sessions ago and there's nobody who has a deeper interest in this whole subject matter. And the latitude of the Resolution would allow the Executive Committee to choose various citizens. Now I made the commitment those citizens will be members of the Human Resources Committee. The Chairman, Chairperson is sitting right next to me. If you don't believe me, Cal Skinner, she does. Don't worry about it. It'll be done."

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

Getty: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to move to table ah... House Bills 397 and 398. I want to ah... make it clear in the record that ah... both of these Bills were sponsored. Ah... I sponsored for the the joint Illinois State Bar, the Chicago Bar Association Program. Ah... I have been advised by the Bar Associations that they now are moving in another direction and ah... in view of that, I move to table both of these Bills and I want to make it clear that I've spoken with Representative Tipsword, who is a joint ah... sponsor of this Bill and he is in accord with my position."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? The Bill numbers are



397, 398. Hearing no objections, the Bills will be tabled. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading there are a number of Bills which will expire tomorrow and the Chair has been requested to call three of these Bills to be returned to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of amending them and then moving them so they will not die tomorrow. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that if you're calling Bills to be taken to Second Reading for the purpose of amendment, that you ought to also call the other Bills that will expire tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "I'm going to call all of them."

Walsh: "Oh, thank you. Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Particularly the request was made so they wouldn't be precluded on an amendment if they needed, but I'm going to call them all. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bill 145. Representative Hudson. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, was there any reason you skipped over 22 ah...?"

Speaker Redmond: "It's not on the priority call here."

Deuster: "Well, I guess it is on mine. I thought it was. House Bill 22, 16 May. Oh, I... Third Reading, May 15."

Speaker Redmond: "It's not on my list."

Deuster: "Well, I have a list in front of me. It says House Calendar, priority call, May 15, 1975. That's the date. House Bill, Calendar order, Third Reading. Oh, I'm... Well, it says..."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, we'll call 22 then. It's today's. It wasn't on yesterday's. I don't know. 22. It doesn't appear to be on the Calendar. Where in the world is your Bill? Oh, that's on postponed consideration. We're not on that order right now."

Deuster: "Okay, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "145. Representative Hudson. Oh, Macdonald. The Calendar is wrong again. Read the Bill, 145."

O'Brien: "House Bill 145, Hudson. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 145 was introduced by our late and greatly esteemed colleague, Bob Juckett. Bob had a continuing interest in encouraging



maximum voter participation and the Bill addresses itself to a problem that is of significant importance to both political parties. That of absentee voting. House Bill 145 would allow absentee voting in person the day before an election. The current cutoff time is three days before an election or Saturday, noon before Tuesday elections. At every election, there are a number of voters who must forfeit their votes because of unexpected business trips. Many of these people are not told of the need to be away until Monday morning before the Tuesday of the election. For them, it is now too late to vote as an absentee. Ballots voted at the office of the County Clerk or Election Commission, the day before the election should have no more difficulty reaching their appropriate polling places than those ballots that are mailed. They could be delivered in much the same way and are routinely delivered. I think that there would be no problem with this and in the interest of doing everything possible to encourage voter participation, I solicit your support of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Berman: "Virginia, what's the position of the County Clerk of Cook County on this Bill?"

Macdonald: "I'm not sure what his position is. They did not oppose the Bill."

Berman: "Well, the reason I asked is because in Chicago and in Cook because of the volume of work, they take the binders and they send them out to the ah... precincts several days ahead. I'm not sure that ah... allowing people to vote the day before will allow them to ah... still do the job that they have to do."

Macdonald: "Well, the absentee ah... ballots that are sent in, I think, are in much the same position and I believe that if, if stations or deputized centers in these various outlying areas that are not near the County Clerk's office could be used. I think that there would probably be no problem."

Berman: "Well, no. The difference between the absentees and this is that there's a deadline for getting an absentee ballot where they



check your signature against the ah... voter's card while that voter's card is still there. All right, I have no... I have no problem with this."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? 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. On this question there are 124 'aye', 2 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 154, Ron Hoffman."

O'Brien: "House Bill 154. A Bill for an Act to amend the Park District Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman. Representative Hoffman, Ron."

R. Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 154 amends the Park District Code. It changes term of the Park District Commissioners from six to four years. It includes provisions for transition. This has been amended to make it permissive and it can be in one of two ways. One by referendum and one by board ordinance. This Bill was originally drafted and introduced by the late Representative Juckett and I'm handling it on his behalf. I would solicit an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All 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 130 'aye', no 'nay' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 165."

O'Brien: "House Bill 165. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this Bill rescinds for, until July, 1977 the provision that a village has to have 400 population to incorporate. It came out of the Committee, 18 to nothing. It was ah... introduced at the request of a little community in my district, but I find there are a few others ah... This little community of Damensville is going to get a mine employing 600 people. It's also located at the exit of an interstate,



and they badly need to incorporate in order to do this. The Municipal League has had no objection to it and I'd certainly appreciate your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall... Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Yes, one quick question. The Digest is correct in that it only affects municipalities under 150,000, is that ah... er..., I'm sorry. I mean counties of less than 150,000, is that correct?"

Friedrich: "That's correct."

Speaker Redmond: "The questions is shall this Bill pass. All those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk... Tipsword 'aye'. The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 120 'aye', 1 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 216. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I talked with Minority Leader Washburn on that Resolution we had and I wonder if I'd have leave of the House to go back to the order of Resolutions. There's a simple thing we can do to solve it for everybody. Ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Leave. Is leave granted?"

Matijevich: "Now I'd like to ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "The order of Resolutions. Proceed."

Matijevich: "On the... House Resolution 269, I'd like to have leave of the House to ah... move to ah... reconsider the vote by which it was adopted. Ah... And I'd like to have leave for that."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Leave granted."

Matijevich: "Now if I could have leave to amend it on the faith and I'll give the Clerk the ah... change. In the fourth paragraph, it reads 'Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly, the State of Illinois, that the Executive and Human Resources Committees of the House of Representatives are directed to establish permanent members of sub-committees'."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of the Amendment on its faith. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Now it's amended. Now the gentleman has moved the adoption of the Resolution as amended. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The



'ayes' have it. Resolution's adopted. House Bill 216."

O'Brien: "House Bill 216, Palmer. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act providing for distribution of township funds. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 216 is jointly sponsored by myself and Representative Yourell and what it does is increases the amount of money that the township can give to, to and on behalf and for senior citizen organizations. Presently, the amount is \$10,000. This Bill increases it to \$25,000."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? 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? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 130 'aye', no 'nay' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 240."

O'Brien: "House Bill 240, Rayson. A Bill for an Act to grant public employees the right to organize and bargain collectively. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Ah... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah... Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill to ah... create the Illinois Public Employment Relations Act. I just have before me an Amendment to be introduced with regard to ah... putting further Amendment on this to satisfy various components of labor, but I don't think I will. I don't want to take more time of the House. I want to move with this Bill. Ah... This Bill is ah... a modest approach to this very important subject. Subject matter which we hope to pass in this Illinois General Assembly this session and the question is will we, not whether or not we'll pass, but what kind of Bill might we pass. Now ah... this Bill got out of Committee by a vote of 11 to 2. Um... But since that time, many people have come to me like the Illinois Association of School Boards and said there's some things in here we don't like. We'd like you to do this. Architects said there's things affecting us we'd like you to ah... Teachers unions say there's six things wrong with the Bill and they ought to be corrected. Ah... I talked to AFL-CIO.





They say we're going with House Bill 1. That's the only thing there is around here and I'm suggesting that we got more than that and this is an alternative that we ought to give good credence to. Just briefly I'd like to suggest what the Bill does. It sets up the various kinds of definitions. It sets up the Illinois Public Employment Board consisting of three members and it allows public employees the right to self-organize, to form or join a system in employee union, to bargain collectively and sets up who may be certified in a democratic way and the Board determines whether or not a particular unit is appropriate for purpose of collective bargaining. And a public employer may voluntarily recognize an employee representative for such purposes and shall register its recognition with the Board. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. And it sets forth that petitions questioning elections may be filed with the Board and upon appropriate democratic procedures, elections for certification may be entered and ah... It sets forth many criteria in the area of the right to strike and it sets forth that certain kinds of ah... It sets forth fact-finding panels and it sets forth mediation procedures and the Board may, after fact-find, allow it if both parties agree, the Board establishes rules and regulations regarding these kinds of procedures. It says that police, firefighters, prison guards, other security personnel, central court personnel as determined by the Board after consultation with judicial authorities shall not strike if a clear and present danger or threat to the public health or safety exists. These and many other criteria are set forth in this Bill. Now I can talk at length on this Bill. I'd just like to say this that ah... we've tried hard. As a matter of fact, I've been working on this Bill for the last three years. We tried hard to get all segments of, of the public interest to put in their input in this kind of legislation knowing that if House Bill 1 is not passed, this might be the kind of moderating vehicle that must be passed in this session and that since the labor union people seemingly suggested that they want to go all or none that we, therefore, decided not to put on their Amendment. I will say this, that ah... earlier in the session, the people from the union thought that they would all go with the Governor's Bill. Everybody would get on with the Governor's Bill and when the Governor's people conferred with me, they said that this



Bill is very similar to the kind of proposal that they had in mind and somewhere along the line, these forces chose not to ah... join in the Governor's Bill. It got unceremoniously dumped in Committee. So we're here with this only viable alternative to collective bargaining for public employees in all respects. And I do, I will entertain any questions and I would hope that we could get a favorable vote and move this out, to have it a viable option if House Bill 1 doesn't fail and in closing, I've always supported House Bill 1 and Representative Tom Hanahan and I hope that his Bill becomes law, but short of that, I think that this can serve the best interest of the State of Illinois in this kind of legislative endeavor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz, state your point."

Lechowicz: "My point of order, Mr. Speaker. Excuse me, Adeline. Is that House Bill 240 is a substantive Bill. House Bill 241 is the appropriation of \$250,000 for this Board. It has been posted three times in the Appropriations Committee and not one time has the sponsor, he was there one day, I believe, but then he had, was called to another meeting; but since that time has appeared on behalf of House Bill 241. Ah... Mr. Speaker, my point is that since 241 is still in the Appropriations Committee, is it in order to hear House Bill 240 at this time?"

Speaker Redmond: "I would think it is, yes."

Lechowicz: "Well, then, at the appropriate time I'll have to speak against the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis, proceed."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would like to direct a question, if I may, to the sponsor. Ah... Mr. Sponsor, under your Bill, I understand that strikes by policemen and firemen are prohibited, is that right?"

Rayson: "Virtually."

Geo-Karis: "Well, they're not really prohibited then, are they?"

Rayson: "Well, virtually prohibited."

Geo-Karis: "When you say 'virtually', what do you mean?"

Rayson: "It says, 'they shall not strike if a clear and present danger



or threat to the public health or safety exists'."

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

Totten: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker. Ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Totten: "Representative Lechowicz has brought up something. On our Calendar, we have a list of some 25 Bills that are being held waiting their Appropriation Bill and it seems that this House Bill 240 is in the same situation."

Speaker Redmond: "That was not included in the motion on the agreement when we discussed those other ones, Representative Totten. Proceed, Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "But when you say 'virtually', you're really saying to us that there is the possibility they can strike legitimately under this Bill. Now, I would like to address myself to this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this is a better Bill than House Bill 1, but it's still just as bad because it does allow strikes by very critical public employees and I submit that in line with the Supreme Court decision of the United States, public personnel should not be allowed to strike because they're paid by taxpayers money, not like corporate stockholders. The taxpayer still has to pay taxes, whether they like the services or not and, therefore, I speak against the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I request from the Chair a ruling as to the number of votes which will be required for passage of this Bill. My reading of the Bill clearly indicates that this Bill is similar to House Bill 1 in the regard that it would pre-empt the power of the authority granted to home rule units under the 1970 Illinois Constitution. As you will recall, the ah... wise Speaker at that particular time ruled that it would require 107 votes for passage and I would request a ruling from the Chair as to the number of votes required for the passage of House Bill 240."

Speaker Redmond: "107 in order to apply to home rule units. If it receives 89, it will not apply to home rule units. Representative Walsh."



Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I want to register my opposition to that ruling.

We have one piece of legislation here. There could be one vote to determine whether or not it passes. If you rule that it takes 107 votes, then it applies to home rule units. If it does not receive 107 votes, then the gentleman may take the Bill back to Second Reading and remove the provision in the Bill that makes it apply to home rule units. So I object, and object strenuously to that ruling."

Speaker Redmond: "The ruling stands, Representative Walsh. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, I submit, I submit, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, when you have a criteria of one type of vote, 107 on a Bill that doesn't say anything about eliminating home rule and then you say we can 89, it'll pass. It'll affect other municipalities. I submit we are discriminating against the other municipalities and we are in violation of the due process clause of both the United States Constitution 14th Amendment and the Constitution of the Illinois, the Illinois Constitution Amendment of the same subject. I submit it should be 107 or none. If it doesn't get 107, the Bill fails. I submit and I appeal to the Chair. I appeal the ruling of the Chair as much as I regret to do it."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady has appealed the ruling of the Chair. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, this same ruling has been made before. It was made when the former Speaker of the House was here. One of the Assistant Minority Leaders from the Chair ruled that way and I'd like to read the transcript from last year if I might. I refer people to the transcript of testimony before this House on June 19, 1972, in the 152nd Legislative Day when Mr. Speaker Blair was then there and we were referring to House Bill 4680 which was a Bill for putting the explicit purpose of putting a freeze on real estate taxes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "On a point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Madison: "It is my understanding and I'd like the Chair to correct me if I'm wrong. It's my understanding that appeals of the ruling of the Chair



is not debatable."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I don't want to debate it, but I just want to show that this, this same ruling was made from this session, was appealed and lost on two occasions and that it, the people that are making that motion now where the ones that started the precedent. That's all."

Speaker Redmond: "I'm trying to find the rules. Don't tell me much. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, I, too, am objecting to the distinguished Majority Leader quoting from there because there was another ruling in the same session on House Bill 3 which is now known as House Bill 1 and the Speaker at that time ruled 107 votes or none. Therefore, two wrongs don't make a right."

Speaker Redmond: "It appears... The ruling of the Chair has been appealed and the question is shall, shall the Chair be overruled. It takes 89 votes. All in favor of overruling the Chair vote 'yes'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am reluctant always to appeal the ruling of the Chair or to overrule the Chair, but I would point out to the respective Majority Leader that, in spite of the fact that some people did take that position two years ago, if he will read that transcript on those two Bills, he will discover that I objected strenuously to the Republican Leadership making this opinion and I still object to it and have objected to it earlier this year. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker, I do not like ever to ah... vote to ah... overrule the ah... Chair, but to be consistent having done it ah... objected to my own party and still feeling the ruling is wrong, I have to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 59 'yes', 82 'no'. The ruling is sustained. To answer Representative Madison, according to Robert's Rules of Order this is a debatable motion. Any further discussion on the passage? Representative Palmer."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Palmer: "The question is whether or not Federal employees are given



by Congress the right to strike in any form, in any way."

Rayson: "Ah... No."

Palmer: "Then, why should the State of Illinois have ah... give the right to strike in any way in the public sector."

Rayson: "Well, I wanted to elaborate on Representative Geo-Karis. We delineate a considerable amount of public employees really, in fact, don't have the right to strike, but we couch it in language that would make it constitutional and still possibly leave the door open for, for non... kind of public grievances for which, you know, the right to strike might, might be a constitutional benefit. And only in those areas is the door left open. In other words, when I said virtually, ah... I meant..."

Palmer: "What about school children or teachers?"

Rayson: "Well, they have the right to strike here, but it's subject to quick court injunction before the criteria set forth on the limitation of that right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Hudson: "Representative Rayson, as I read the Bill this Bill is, as well as H.B. 1 would ah... permit or allows for union membership as a condition of employment. Is this true?"

Rayson: "No."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions?"

Hudson: "Well, that's not the way I read it. Does it ah... allow for the union, whatever it may be, to be the exclusive bargaining agent?"

Rayson: "No, it doesn't. It carefully sets forth the right of the employee not to join the union, but it does add the proviso that if the er... non-union member were to obtain benefits due to the collective bargaining thing, then he would have to pay his dues in the same manner as union members and that whatever administration of this area can be affected the rule of the Board. So it's a compromise, Representative Hudson, and it's one of the areas which we're trying to be evenhanded to get a moderate Bill that the majority of the people can support."

Hudson: "Well, I was just reading under Section 6 and it seemed to me



that it said, 'except where the agreement is that union membership be a condition of employment'. Under those circumstances, it becomes a condition of employment. Maybe I'm reading the Section wrong."

Rayson: "It becomes a condition of employment for purpose of paying dues only under these criteria, but not membership. He couldn't be compelled to be a member of the union if he, in fact, did not want to."

Hudson: "But he has to pay dues or, at least, a comparable in lieu of dues, is that right?"

Rayson: "Yes, if there's benefit that accrues to him and this, this would be administered by Board."

Hudson: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I attempted to amend this Bill on Second Reading. I was unsuccessful, unfortunately because I think the Amendment proposed would have improved this Bill tremendously. About the kindest thing I can say about this Bill is that it is better than House Bill 1, but I still don't think it's a good Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Would the sponsor yield for just one quick question. I'm advised that the Illinois Federation of Teachers opposes this Bill and I'm wondering if you could explain why."

Rayson: "Yes because, as I said earlier, there's about six things that they say is wrong with the Bill because it doesn't serve their, their self-serving needs. Now that's why we've tried to do this in an even-handed way. And that's why I have a labor Amendment right here and I'm not going to, you know, put it on at this late date and I suggest that if we really want collective bargaining in Illinois that we, we surely should countenance this Bill. I have letters from people ah... in unions that say please don't continue with this Bill. I, I'm wondering if people, you know, don't want to go to the Senate and look at it. Ah... I don't think in this very important subject we should have one Bill, that's all and I suggest that this is a reasonable alternative and hopefully that you might see that to



keep it alive for purposes of ah... option down the pike."

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

Grotberg: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'd like to address the Bill for just a moment."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Grotberg: "The State of Illinois is almost in unmanagable proportions now with its more than 150,000 employees. They are making an equal wage rate to comparable field in private enterprise throughout this State. Last night I listened to the honorable Abraham Beam, the Mayor of New York, with tears in his eyes screaming to Uncle Sam for a billion-and-a-half dollar advance so that they can meet the payrolls of the City of New York in that great State that has public employee bargaining. I maintain until the day comes, that the elected Representatives of the people don't have the final judgement on what gets spent and what gets saved in the State of Illinois that we will all be in trouble should we ease up on that and that the bureaucracy will then be in charge through their lobby, through their strikes and there will be no need for elected Representatives of people any longer in this function. I want them all, the good employees of this State, to be duly paid and duly recognized for their effort, but to pre-empt and set up another form of government wherein the one out of five people that work for governments-state, national and local in the United States now form the biggest lobby of any lobby in the world and their pressures are being felt at every level soon to disarm the elected Representatives of the people through their constant thrust and threats of this continuous of service and I object to this Bill and would encourage as many 'no' votes as possible."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, not with too great a reluctance do I oppose House Bill 240 because, as the sponsor well knows, my interest in collective bargaining just didn't start three years ago. The reasons why I oppose House Bill 240 are contained in an 8 page letter here on the dissertation of what the Bill does, but putting it very bluntly and putting it very easily so that everyone understands why I oppose it, in a one sentence statement is that





House Bill 240 would be the closest thing to passing an anti-union collective bargaining Bill similar to the N.L.R.B. Taft-Hartley Act that we come to in Illinois. This is not a new bill. This is an old Bill. It used to be the Scariano Bill. It was no good when Representative Scariano, a very honorable member who served in the House, handled it. It was no good then. It was rejected time after time in, even though Representative Rayson may vote for House Bill 1, I cannot in good conscience sell down the river all those public employees for some hope under House Bill 240 that it may be amended. This Bill was introduced February 4th. It had all the opportunity to be amended many, many days in this House and it wasn't to conform with the wishes that the trade union had requested of it. It was gotten out of Committee with the promise that it would only be moved with if and when House Bill 1 was defeated. I think that it deserves a quiet burial. We've had a lot of discussion on it. If people want to debate the merits and take the time of the House, I don't think we have the time at this late date, but there's a lot of reasons why we oppose House Bill 240."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stubblefield."

Stubblefield: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, as a member of the Majority Party from the Labor Committee I think a couple of things ought to be said. The sponsor of the Bill has indicated that there were only 2 dissenting votes in Committee, but I'd like to assure you that I voted do pass on that Bill with the understanding that it would be held until Amendments were made that were acceptable to organized labor. Organized labor was there in force as witnesses in opposition to the Bill. Ah... The sponsor knew quite well what their objections were. He knew the commitment that he was making to amend the Bill to meet their requirements and I regret very much to hear him say that he is holding that Amendment and not attaching it to the Bill and I think that releases me from my support and I urge that the bill be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "Mr. Speaker, 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 signify



by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Representative Rayson to close."

Rayson: "Well, Mr. Speaker and members and to the last two speakers specifically, let me say this. Right here on my desk is that labor Amendment. After four weeks of hard travail, we sort ah... sort of broke this out of them and ah... it covers what Representative Hanahan said where these objections to labor, but they said they still will not support the Bill. Representative Hanahan says he will not support the Bill. Ah... The others say it's House Bill 1 or nothing. Now if we're going to let the unions run the legislature, it's okay by me. All I'm saying is that we have a good, fair, level-headed approach to collective bargaining here and I felt, I as Representative Stubblefield suggested, I felt that I've lived up to my commitment all the way and that once I did have this Amendment they would still continue not to support the Bill. I don't think I need to offer it at this time and I would rather just keep it in this state to give us the kind of option that I feel that our legislative wisdom might accept and move it along to the Senate and I would ah... ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. 107 to apply to home rule communities against 89 to apply to other communities. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Can you tell me if it only gets 10 votes to what communities it applies to?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think it's Palatine or Mt. Prospect or Arlington Heights or one of those up there. On this question... Take the roll call. On this question there's 10 'yes', 127 'no'. The Bill fails to receive Constitutional majority. It is hereby declared lost and we have a new worlds champion. Representative Rayson. 245."

O'Brien: "House Bill 245, Rayson. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to revise the law in relation to divorce. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Mr. Speaker, I told my friends not to vote for that Bill. I didn't want their flags disturbed on their ah... labor voting rackets, but that might have picked up only a couple of more votes. But, anyway, I do feel I should spend a few moments on this Bill. I think



it's important that we ventilate the subject rather soberly on no-fault divorce. This Bill says this, 'in any action for divorce on the ground of irreconcilable differences, commencing on or after the effective date of this Amendatory Act of 1975, providing such ground the fault of either party to the action is not a bar to the action, nor is it any basis for the refusal of divorce and where divorce is granted on this ground, the finding of fault may not be entered in such a judication. Where the court grants a divorce for a cause of irreconcilable differences and no finding of fault is entered in his judgement of divorce in the cause, all rights of the parties out of the marriage relationship shall be adjudicated on equitable grounds only without regard to the fault of either party in bringing about the breakdown of the marriage as a result of their irreconcilable differences.' Now I might say Representative LaFluer and a host of co-sponsors joined with his Bill to this Bill so that we could discuss this soberly on the House floor. Now I don't expect we're going to pass it, but I feel that one of my roles in this Illinois General Assembly is to be the preacher, sir, to change and that sooner or later we're going to pass it. We have 34 states, 34 states who have some form of a modified no-fault divorce law that adds 'irreconcilable differences' as a ground, in addition to 'fault.' And that that's why we've got to discuss this subject now because we're in the throws of starting very carefully various ah... acts pertaining to Illinois domestic relations on all fronts, annulments, separate maintenance, divorce and marriage and that each of these kinds of approaches there is the concept of no-fault divorce. Now as each of you know, there are 11 grounds for divorce and out of these 11 grounds if one gets a divorce, it must find, for example, that the guy who is the defendant in most of the cases is a no-good drunk for more than two weeks er, er... at least twice a week for more than two weeks or that he had deserted his spouse, never intended to come back, or that he's a no good adulterer, or that he is a wife-beater or he's impotent. You name it, this has to be it and then it shows that the plaintiff, mostly the wife, is 'Simon Pure.' She defining that she's beautiful and affectionate and faithful at all times and all costs. We're merely saying that it's about



time in Illinois that we have an honest hearing on an honest ground because all of the 11 grounds punish you. How do they punish you? By keeping the marriage going. For example, if somebody says the defendant is guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty and you cross complain and say yes that may be true but he's an adulterer. Then the court says the doctrine of recrimination applies. Nobody gets a divorce. You stayed married. That's your penalty. Now each of these 11 grounds we have now are really symptoms. Symptoms, if you will, of a divorce. None of them go to the heart of an eroded kind of marriage situation. Bear in mind that in the last session of the legislature we passed a law that said in default divorces, you need not have cooperative witnesses to establish the prima facie case. In other words, all we need is a plaintiff and bear in mind, out of some 40,000 divorces in Cook County and God knows how many downstate, 98% of these divorces are based on defaults. So we have in 98% of the cases the plaintiff who has to, per force, has to lie a little bit, ah... just a little bit or a lot more depending on how they get the judge tipped for the divorce. This is the state of the divorce law in Illinois. It's hypocrisy at best. It's mendacious at worst. Both kinds of things really flout what law is all about and due process. Now a lot of the areas the lawyer works in, he does all sorts of machinations to get that nice property settlement because that's what you offer the client. You really make a deal to get the divorce, but you try to get your best deal for settlement. Now let me just say in closing why present law is totally inadequate to meet the needs of, of a modern society. First, it's an attempt to legislate morality. In fact, in the old days the families, the bullwork, but it's a really... You know, it's not moral because it punishes you for continuing to live together because, you know, you're totally eroded. Another point, existing law actually encourages divorce. Yes, it does. They crop up a phony reason and that's what gets done because the people want a divorce. Do you know that the ah... no-fault divorce act in California has caused a lessening of divorce and a greater area of marriage reconciliation and bear in mind this idea of finding a fault is very degrading to Illinois jurisprudence and fault is a very much of an artificial issue.



Now just, just one other thing that present divorce laws when a, when a spouse varies from the beautiful routine of the great institution of marriage, they have to conceal their act because their lawyers will suggest if you do you're gonna' come one, under one of these 11 grounds. So we're saying to you that equity is what's important in divorce. The incidents of divorce, the child support, the alimony, the property settlements. All of these important characteristics of a property settlement must be the main thing in a divorce. When life between two parties is eroded, the State should not sanction their punishment by continuing to be married. I'm suggesting we should debate this issue. If you say we're not going to pass it, well we're going to pass that Illinois Domestic Relations Act someday. So I, for one, say now is the time. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, ah... all of a certain he realized that a topic of no-fault divorce is one of a very serious nature and Representative Washington who Chairs the Judiciary I Committee recognizing this established a subcommittee into which we put all of the ah... no-fault ah... divorce Bills or any Bill such as this ah... that reflects on that subject. Now unfortunately, this Bill did get out of the ~~Committee~~ prior to the time that Representative Washington established a subcommittee. We have asked Representative Rayson to put this Bill into the study committee along with the rest of the Bills so that we can come out, if we are going to come out, with a no-fault Bill which will be a compromise between all the Bills and, incidentally, Representative Rayson has a, a comprehensive no-fault Bill in that particular subcommittee and I would say to the members of this House that we ought not to spend a lot of time on this. This subcommittee is not going to bury the subject of no-fault. We're going to work on it this summer and we are to report out by no later than September 30 and I assure you, as Chairman of that subcommittee, that we will report out by then and definitely we should not be taking a position on this type of a Bill at this time. And even the sponsor himself says that he doesn't expect it to pass. So all we're doing is



taking more time of the House. Let's defeat this Bill and let this subcommittee have a chance to work on no-fault and come up with a decent Bill and I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman in his presentation said twice that this Bill would not pass and on that basis, 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'. Unable to determine. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Take the record. On this question there's 129 'ayes', 12 'nos', 3 'present'. The motion is adopted. Representative Rayson to close."

Rayson: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield my time to my chief co-sponsor, the distinguished Representative Greiman who, I'm sure, can articulate some words of wisdom before we vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I merely wanted to respond to ah... Representative Sangmeister who is the Chairman of the subcommittee. Unfortunately, and I'm not suggesting that the subcommittees activities are anything but sincere, but unfortunately the subcommittee is working on a comprehensive Bill regarding domestic relations in matrimonial law and I am very fearful that the subject of no-fault will get somehow lost in the Bills that are ah..., that are presently which really want to control the whole area. For example, one of the Bills ah... put forward by the Illinois State Bar Association changes the law with respect to who may marry and allows first cousins to marry. There are very serious question and serious arguments about that as to propriety. What you will have then is the issue of no-fault perhaps being beaten down on a question of what's incestuous. Now this is an unfortunate situation and the only way that we can possibly really address this problem is to individually ah... look at the notion of no-fault. 34 States have no-fault. I, I defy any lawyer in this room who has ever handled a divorce case not to admit that perhaps he's suborn perjury. Now lawyers in this State, because of our divorce laws, are felons. They



commit felonies. They suborn perjury. There is only one way to stop that, only one way to make, bring sensibility and sensitivity to domestic relations and that's to vote 'aye' on this Bill at this time, not next fall or next term or next session, but right now. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Representative Hart, to explain his vote."

Hart: "Ah... Just very briefly, ah... ladies and gentlemen of the House, Mr. Speaker, the sponsor of this Bill said that the present law encourages a divorce. It's my opinion that no-fault divorce does more to encourage divorces than anything that could be done and statistics have shown that in states which have adopted no-fault divorce that the incidents of divorce from older people who've been married a long time rises dramatically and I think ah... at this time or at any time during legislative session, we ought to go very slow on a Bill of this nature."

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

Rayson: "Mr. Speaker, a question. Since we all believe in cumulative voting, can I ask leave to accumulate my votes from the last two Bills and apply them on the next one?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Well Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to let everybody know that I don't want to explain my vote on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 29 'yes', 104 'no' and the Bill having failed to receive Constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. 316."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would you direct the doorkeeper to remove all unauthorized personnel from the floor and in particular the unauthorized personnel from the Department of Transportation."

Speaker Redmond: "Doorkeeper, all unauthorized persons leave the floor including those unauthorized from the Department of Transportation."



Representative Madigan, assist the doorkeeper in identification.

Representative McClain."

McClain : "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wish Representative Madigan would just start asking them to... I've got their appropriation. I'd appreciate if he'd start directing them to talk to me. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Are you ready on 316, Mr. Speaker? Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 316 concerns itself with the 20 year old policeman carrying a weapon. Now in the previous laws that we passed here, we provided that non-home rule municipalities may appoint a 20 year old provided he has had two years of law enforcement studies at an accredited college or university. He is prohibited, however, by Statute from making an arrest or wearing a gun until he's 21 years of age. This prohibition is peculiar in that the Criminal Code gives the authority to citizens to make an arrest when the citizen has reason to believe that offense other than an ordinance violation has occurred. No age limit is specified and serving one to date that is 18 years of age, if he is a citizen, can make such an arrest. It further provides that if a citizen is of the age of 18 or older, he may be commanded by a peace officer to assist in making an arrest. Not only that, but he may use the same force that a peace officer has in making the arrest which includes the use of a gun. And for, presently, a 20 year old member of a police department has only the right to make a citizens arrest or, unless he is commanded by an older ah... peace officer and assist, in assisting in making an arrest in which latter case, he can only use ah... only in those instances he can use the weapon. So then to correct this incongruity what the Bill... House Bill 316 moves that restriction and allows the 20-year-old to ah... make an arrest an also carry a gun. It's especially relevant today ah... when in many instances they have to go on patrol and so forth. A 20 year old police officer, if he has no one else around him, may be practically defenseless in a lot of cases, in a lot of instances. Therefore, I believe that ah... this Bill merits you favorable consideration and I would so ask you to vote."





Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? The question is shall House Bill 316 pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'. Have all... Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 129 'aye', 5 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 367."

Selcke: "House Bill 367. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to alcoholic liquors. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 367 will remove the outdated and prohibition subsequent law that per... that prohibited public officials from holding liquor licence. This Bill has been long overdue in coming. It has been amended to make certain that anyone that has a right to issue liquor licences still may not hold public office and hold a liquor licence as well as to delete the law enforcing officials which Cook County asked me to put in the Bill. I don't know of any opposition to the Bill and I would appreciate a favorable roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Mahar."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mahar: "Ah... Representative Hirschfeld, will this allow the Mayor to give his wife a liquor licence?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, you cannot... The answer to that, of course, is 'yes'."

Mahar: "Will this allow the Commissioners to ah... have a liquor licence."

Hirschfeld: "Not if they are in a position of passing upon a liquor licence themselves. If they are ah... if they are a member the Liquor Control Commission, they may not have liquor licenses."

Mahar: "Well, in a municipality the soul authority for liquor rests with the Mayor or village President, does it not?"

Hirschfeld: "In that case, the mayor or the village President may not have a liquor licence. I know what you're trying to get at, Representative, but it's impossible to eliminate all kinds of relatives. You wouldn't know where to draw the line. I mean, where



would you draw the line. If you can't include the wife, would you include the first cousin. If you can't include the first cousin, would you include the uncle; and I think this Bill does as good a job as can be done in deleting a very outmoded concept."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

Mahar: "I'd like to speak to the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Mahar: "I think that the answer to the Representatives question is you just don't pass the Bill. It seems to me that when you have a city council who has the right to, in a four member, in a four member council the right to create license and to stop licenses and the members of the commissions or the board of trustees can hold licenses, they can create licenses for themselves or they can deny a license and when they have the control over them like they do, ah... it becomes very, very difficult in a time of ethics and we're talking about ethics in government and that sort of thing, it seems to me it puts the Mayor and the Board of Trustees in a very bad position. When they have the opportunity to grant licenses or to restrict licenses and while ah... we say that the gas station owner can be ah... the mayor or the banker can be the mayor or the real estate board man, they can't control their own licensing in the community, but they can control liquor licenses. I think this is a bad Bill and should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, because a like Bill, exactly alike, passed Saturday, 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 House Bill 367 pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Lucco 'aye'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 99 'ayes', 41 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 372, Hirschfeld."

Selcke: "House Bill 372. Ah... A Bill for an Act to repeal Sections,



er... Section 3.5. An Act in relation to county zoning. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill passed Counties and Townships 8 to nothing. It does nothing more but repeal the provision that limits the amount what county boards may authorize for per diem compensation and travel expenses and I'd appreciate a favorable roll call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The questions is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Yea... Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 145 'aye', 5 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 375. Read the Bill."

Selcke: "Give me the Bill. Ah... House Bill 375. A Bill for an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, '63. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stearney."

Stearney: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill provides for reimbursement to the county furnishing public defender services to an indigent defendant from ah... such defendants bail bond posted through the case through an assessment for such purposes which are levied on, against his bond by the court. This Bill ah... passed in Counties and Townships Committee by a vote of 16 to 2. I know of no opposition and I ask for the favorable support of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the gentleman yield to a couple questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

McClain: "Ah... Representative Stearney, what would the cost be to the State? Would you have any idea?"

Stearney: "No cost. It's a revenue measure for the County. It costs the counties of the State nothing."

McClain: "Okay, that's great. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is shall this Bill pass? All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. 376."



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wait a minute. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 128 'aye', 7 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Show Representative Geo-Karis votes 'aye'."

Selcke: "House Bill..."

Speaker Redmond: "Did you get Representative Geo-Karis 'aye'? She's back there with Representative Madigan."

Selcke: "House Bill 376. A Bill for an Act to amend the of Criminal Procedure, 1963. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jane Barnes. 'aye'. Read the Bill."

Selcke: "I already read it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stearney."

Stearney: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill makes it a Class IV felony for any individual grand juror or officer of the court to disclose matters which occurred before the grand jury other than to his attorney and strikes the position and the Amendment #1 ah... simply ah... retains the present provision of the law which makes it a contempt of court citation and I ask for a favorable vote on that."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The questions is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Geo-Karis is still out of her seat, but she votes 'aye'. Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 135 'aye', 2 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, for purposes of an announcement, seated in the gallery on the Democratic side of the aisle is the Deocratic Committeeman of Rich Township in Cook County, Mr. Tony Kominski. Tony, stand up and take a bow."

Speaker Redmond: "378."

Selcke: "House Bill 378, Berman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, I've got a bad throat today. I hope you can hear me. House Bill



378 is, is a Bill that corrects an inequity that has taken ah... We introduced this four years ago and I hope that this will be the year that we pass it out of both Houses. We passed it out of the House in both previous sessions of the General Assembly. It provides for the rotation of candidates in the primary elections for the House of Representatives where there are more, more than the number of candidates that can be put on a single line on the voting machine. This Bill applies only to the mechanical voting machines not to ah... votematics or the paper ballots ah... district. It applies primarily to Chicago and I'm advised to one or two downstate counties ah... and to, and to Cook County and it would ah... set up with an Amendment placed on it ah... by Representative Peters yesterday a procedure where the election, re-election of in the primaries of everyone of us here will not be determined necessarily by the draw of the straw, but fairness will be injected into the procedure through a rotation system. I'll be glad to answer any questions and I solicit your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Friedland: "Representative Berman, would, would this apply in suburban Cook County?"

Berman: "Yes."

Friedland: "What would you do in the case of a district that overlaps suburban Cook County and other downstate counties. In other words, the candidates would be rotated in suburban Cook only and not in Lake, DuPage, Kane or Will?"

Berman: "Well, what we have done in order to make it operable, Jack, is to vest the procedures for rotation into the ah... County Clerk and in that situation ah... if were applicable, the County Clerk of Cook would rotate you and it would be determined by the County Clerks of these other areas if they also have the same kind of ah... voting machines. If they don't, they won't rotate you."

Friedland: "The other ah... collar counties, I believe, do not have that..."

Berman: "I can't, I can't hear you, Jack."



Friedland: "Mr. Berman, the collar counties do not have that type of voting device. They have the ah... votamatic, punch, punching device."

Berman: "It won't affect them. You only rotate in Cook."

Friedland: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think this is a very important Bill and I think it's been too long in coming. I don't think any one of us who campaigned for months and spend a sizable amount of money want to allow our elections to be determined by luck of the draw. We would all like to be elected fairly and equitably by all the members of the electorate and I think by voting green we will ensure that. None of us should have our elections determined by a gamble, by a throw of the dice or luck of the draw and if you believe in that and the fair electoral process will vote green on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I wasn't sure I heard the comments of the sponsor. I just, I intend to agree with him, but I wasn't sure... This does not affect votematic?"

Berman: "No, it does not."

Schraeder: "I wish it did."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stiehl, the lady from St. Clair."

C. M. Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

C. M. Stiehl: "Representative Berman, what does this do in downstate counties, say Madison County or St. Clair County that have voting machines and maybe four legislative districts within their counties. Now I realize that they have difficulty now in dividing all these legislative districts within the county, the ballots and all. Now what kind of... Will this create more confusion for the County Clerk when they have to rotate this by precinct with the county within the four different districts?"

Berman: "I'm not sure, I'm not sure that I understand the question, but the Bill ah... I presume... It's my understanding that you have the



same kind of ah... mechanical machines that we have in Cook?"

C. M. Stiehl: "Right."

Berman: "All right, under that presumption then the Bill would come into play. It's determined on a district to district basis and the Bill comes into play only when you have more candidates filing in the primary than can be fitted on a single line or column on the machine. Now ah... that will depend upon ah... the situation in each particular district."

C. M. Stiehl: "I see, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Houlihan."

J. M. Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think this is a good Bill, but ah... my, my legal adviser brought to my attention a problem possible and I'd just like to raise it for you, Art. Maybe you could deal with it in the Senate. Does the County Clerk ah... chose those precincts by lot or is there any procedure set out as to how the precincts should be chosen? I think we ought to make sure that it's in a way that would not be arbitrary so that it's done fairly so there couldn't be a selection that would be adverse to one candidate or another in the selection of precincts for the rotation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Ah... It's strictly by number and if I'm, if I'm in the first slot in Precinct 1, then Precinct 2 I'll be in 2, in Precinct 3 I'll be in third, etc. Ah... That's, that's set forth in the ah... They've got to start it from the certification from the Secretary of State."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 140 'aye', 10 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, for purposes of an announcement, seated in the gallery behind the Chamber are a group of students from the Washington School in the, which is part of the East Main Public District 63 in Cook County. They're with their principal, Mr. Milo Hielman,



and they're from the district represented by Representatives Jaffe, Carroll and Schlickman. Would they stand and take a bow."

Speaker Redmond: "382, Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, as this... I apologize for interfering, but I would like to ask leave of the House to ah... on House Bill 375 which we just passed out a few moments ago to change my vote from 'aye' to 'no'. It will not have any affect on the outcome."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman have leave? The Journal will so show."

Selcke: "House Bill 392. An Act concerning the admisability of evidence in prosecutions relating to rape. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill was introduced two years ago before the Rape Study Commission came in with their series of Bills which I think are excellent and which I fully supported and voted for in this House. I have spoken to Representative Jaffe about my Bill earlier and I was not going to carry the Bill, but a number of lawyers have raised serious questions about the constitutionality of, at least, one aspect of the Rape Study Commission's series of Bills. Namely, the fact that the defense is not permitted any opportunity to make an offer of proof, at least in the judges chambers to determine the relevancy of testimony that might go to the question of consent of the victim. Now I'm in full support of Representative Jaffe's Bills. I hope they are signed into law by the Governor and are ah... held to be constitutional, but because the constitutional issue has been raised I have amended this Bill to provide for that offer of proof and I believe we should have this Bill passed by the House and Senate as a backup Bill in case the Constitutional question is raised ah... at some time and, therefore, I would appreciate a favorable roll call on this particular Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker ah... and ladies and gentlemen of the House, the main sponsor of the rape Bills was Representative Jaffe and I wonder if I could ask Representative Hirschfeld to take it out of the record until we communicate with Representative Jaffe on it."





Speaker Redmond: "What is your response, sir?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I spoke to Representative Jaffe in the Committee about this. He knows what's happening. I'm not trying to run anything past him and if he's got any problems about it... I think we've got to keep moving and I'll be very happy to hold the Bill in the Senate and Senator Weaver will be the sponsor and I know he will, too."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All 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 questions there's 127 'aye', 3 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 489."

Selcke: "Ah... House Bill 489. A Bill for an Act relating to right of teachers and other educational workers to join unions. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich. Wait a minute now. Am I wrong on that? I guess I'm wrong, for the first time. Representative Kelly. Kelly."

Kelly: "Thank you ah..., Mr. Speaker, members of the House. House Bill 489 is a Bill which would provide for ah... the right of teachers to unionize and also to ah... bargain collectively in the State of Illinois. As you know that most of our neighboring states have already established ah... Statutes for collective bargaining and I feel the time has come for Illinois to also join the ranks. This particular Bill ah... does, however, have a provision where binding arbitration would be included in the courts and this gives problems to the school board and to the administrators. However, under the binding arbitration position, it would only be if the school boards and administrators wish is that it would ah... happen. In other words, it does say 'may' which would mean that it would be probably of all the Bills that will coming up in collective bargaining, this should be the one that would be most acceptable to both the teachers and to the school administrators. Ah... Representative Hanahan, who has joined me on this Bill and who is the chief sponsor, had this Bill up last year and, and ah... it did not get passed through the House and through the Senate. I'm sorry, it passed



the House, but it didn't get through in the Senate. However, I do feel this is an excellent Bill. Ah... I think the endorsement I received from the Illinois Federation of Teachers, Mr. Oscar Wilde in concluding his remarks in his letter stated, 'the strongest argument for House Bill 489 is that it would not dictate any procedures and would not give power to outside agencies that could infringe upon powers of local boards, and institutions'. I'd ask ah... for your ah... support and I'd be happy to answer any questions ah... that might be raised on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "A couple questions for the sponsor."

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

Leinenweber: "Representative Kelly, is it possible if we pass House Bill 489 that the Supreme Court decision stating that public employees do not currently have the right to strike, would that be an effective reverse for school teachers?"

Kelly: "Well, you know House Bill 1 has passed through the chamber earlier..."

Leinenweber: "I understand that, but I'm asking about House Bill 489. Assume House Bill 1 doesn't pass, er... somewhere along the line..."

Kelly: "I don't feel it's in the same area. I don't feel it would be different and would be considered in different context and I don't think it'd unconstitutional, no. That's my personal..."

Leinenweber: "Are you telling me that the court decisions that are currently, that was handed down by the Supreme Court recently holding that public employees do not have the right to strike would continue in full force in effect if we pass House Bill 489?"

Kelly: "Yea, I don't feel that this would be ah..., would affect House Bill 489."

Leinenweber: "No, that wasn't the question. If, if your answer is that it would not ah... permit strikes, then how did you get the co-sponsorship that you have."

Speaker Redmond: "I think that question is out of order."

Leinenweber: "Secondly, Representative Kelly, if we pass House Bill 489, would it be possible for a ah... employee organization, teachers' unions to negotiate with a Board of Education union shop provision?"



Kelly: "The, all provisions covered under this Bill would be permitted provided that it met with the approval of the teachers and the school board administrators in school boards. Ah... It would be covered and it would be ah... included. Anything that they were willing to negotiate would be negotiated. They're all negotiable."

Leinenweber: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, House Bill 489 is a Bill that in labor language we would call unlimited scope of bargaining type of legislation. It in no way impedes anyone to do anything. It allows the Harrington decision that allowed the city of Chicago, the Chicago Board of Education and the Chicago Teachers Union that the judges decision called upon them that they allowed to, to negotiate a contract. This, in effect, House Bill 489 would allow, not by judicial determination, but by legislative determination that school boards and unions or organizations or associations or what have you may negotiate with boards of education. The questions of Representative Leinenweber ah... about strikes and all the rest I might point out are not addressed to in the Bill because this is what we call a scope of bargaining Bill, not a prohibition or a right to strike Bill, not to determine by statutory bounds all the provisions of bargaining, but just strictly to ratify what the courts have already held in Illinois. The Harrington decision that school boards may negotiate. Sometimes school board members hesitate to negotiate because they cannot find in the Statutes of Illinois the allowance to negotiate. This would allow them and in no way would bind them to doing anything that they possibly could do right today without the law, but it's a good step towards at least coming to the determination that collective bargaining is not all bad. It's not something that somebody else should do or it's not something that we should all be against. It's just an allowance to set down in the law this type of ah... arrangement where you may negotiate about anything concerning your employment with a board of education. I think it's a good Bill. It passed very heavily last session and lost in the Senate, but it should be adopted even with House Bill 1 being in the Senate. This Bill would just



reaffirm a court decision. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I attempted to put on Second Reading two Amendments. Each of which would have provided for binding arbitration and collective bargaining, but no strikes. What this Bill does and even though it looks innocuous it gives the right to strike to the teachers because I quote from the Bill in line 14. It... And I... From 12 to 14. 'No person or organization shall interfere with the right of teachers and other employees of public educational institutions and agencies to engage to lawful activities of unions or other associations of employ'. Consequently, what this Bill is, it looks innocuous. It doesn't just provide for membership in the unions. It gives the right to strike that the Supreme Court of Illinois has denied. Now, if this Bill is passed, it gives the right to strike to public employees. In as much as public employees are paid by tax money and they cannot chose to stop paying taxes and in as much as the children would be out in the streets and the public employees would be striking, would not be getting paid and the families would be mad. I submit this is a very bad Bill because it would deprive the children of an education and the teachers of their regular pay which they could negotiate if it was binding arbitration. I submit this is a very bad Bill and it's done to obverse and subvert the Supreme Court decisions of both Illinois and the United States in avoiding strikes by public employees."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the sponsor would yield to a couple questions?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Schraeder: "Representative Kelly, under the Digest it says that there's binding arbitration. Is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Well in the synopsis book it does say ah... that it provides for binding arbitration. However, in the Bill it says, 'may provide for final and binding arbitration'. This is with the consent of all parties involved. So it's ah... much more permissive in nature



than what you just stated."

Schraeder: "If the negotiating party, in this case the school board, agrees to binding arbitration and the arbitration board awards ah... increases over and above what is ah... statutory mandated, is that binding arbitration, in effect even though the statutory limitation had already been reached?"

Kelly: "Yes, as long as both parties agree to ah... to ah... extend on into that area, I would say ah... it would."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, on the subject please. Speaker, the question apparently ah... that I raised indicates that if the school board or a school board authority agrees to binding arbitration or regardless if it does go to binding arbitration, it would allow the, the arbitrator to make the decision to allow or force the school board to go over their bonding power even if their limit is already reached. I think this sets a bad precedent. If the school authority is already at their bonding limit, binding arbitration should prevent going over that limit and without an amendment ah... stopping that procedure I'd have to vote 'no' and ask all the other members that... We do this because ah... we have to have these referendums mandated now and I think we can give that to an individual arbitrator to voluntarily take that right away from the citizens to a referendum. I say this provision would have to be changed before I could support it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask one question."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Tuerk: "What new dimension does this actually provide to the present relationship between teachers and public administrators?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "I would say, if anything, this is probably ah... one of the best of factors is that we have right now teachers striking. We have collective bargaining right now. If anything, I think it, it ah... actually makes it law."

Tuerk: "Well, that's why I asked the question. What new dimension and ah... does it offer. I mean, they have the right now to bargain."

Kelly: "They do, however, it isn't in the State Statutes and it should



be certainly spelled out ah... so that it is ah... part of the State laws. I, I, I think if you're going to have some ah... form of law being, you know, taken in hand, I think it should be on the State Statutes and I think a lot of people agree with me."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

E.M. Barnes: "Mr. Speaker, would the sponsor yield to a question, please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

E.M. Barnes: "Yes, Representative Kelly, I'm reading from the Digest and I'm trying to get this clear in my mind. Would there, enactment of this particular Bill prescribe that with a majority vote of a group of teachers that all teachers that come within that school district or within that particular group would have to join in this particular ah... bargaining unit?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Under House Bill 489, the teachers would have the right to join together ah... to unionize and ah... they would be ah... the right to unionize. Any members that want to join in this union, they'd be, they'd be in the union."

E.M. Barnes: "Yes, but that's not the answer to the question. As you well know, the teachers are unionized now in parts of the State and they are unionized, for instance, in the city of Chicago, but all teachers are not mandated to join that collective bargaining unit. Now there's a difference. When I, the questions that I propound to you is if there is a majority vote of a particular bargaining group of school, of school districts, would all teachers in that particular bargaining group be mandated to join that bargaining group. This is what I'm saying. Right now that's not the case."

Kelly: "Yea, the law itself wouldn't mandate that they have to join, but it would give them the right to if they want. But it wouldn't mandate that each individual would have to."

E.M. Barnes: "So what you're saying, in effect, that this is not the type of collective bargaining Bill. This Act, the Act that you are creating which would, in effect, ah... which is common would, in effect, be closed shop. In other words, one of the prerequisites to employment after a certain period of time would prescribe that



you have to belong to that bargaining agent, the bargaining group."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Pardon me, Representative Barnes."

E.M. Barnes: "The answer to my question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly, would you respond to Representative Barnes' question?"

Kelly: "Maybe my answer won't be 100% what you're asking for, but I think you wanted to know, in effect, whether or not this would mandate that each and every individual teacher would have to join the union, is that right. No, they wouldn't have to."

E.M. Barnes: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

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

Kelly: "Yes."

Hudson: "Thank you, ah... Dick. Somewhat as a followup to Representative Barnes' line of inquiry, I would ask you this. As the teachers are ah... permitted to form, join, and assist union, etc. as they do this, are they not bound by the agreement that they enter into with the union at the time?"

Kelly: "Everything on this Bill is negotiable, completely. There's nothing that's ah... mandated."

Hudson: "If they enter into an agreement, aren't they obligated to abide by the terms of the agreement."

Kelly: "Oh, yea, certainly. If you enter into the agreement, ah... they would be bound by the terms of the agreement."

Hudson: "Could one of the terms of the agreement be that you must be a member of the union as a condition of employment. Is that not possible?"

Kelly: "No."

Hudson: "Why not?"

Kelly: "Because it's not spelled out. That's why."

Hudson: "Well, if it isn't spelled out, does that make it impossible?"

Kelly: "Throughout the entire Bill, the 'may' is in there which makes it permissive. This is one of the easiest ah... most accessible Bills we have."



Hudson: "I realize that, Dick, and I know it's permissive, but when it is permissive then something can be done or it can't be done. And all I'm trying to find out is could this be done? And you say 'no', but I don't ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Doesn't sound like a question to me, Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "I'm sorry, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Bring your questions to a close."

Hudson: "Is there a provision, could there be a provisions for the unions to be the exclusive bargaining agent?"

Kelly: "No."

Hudson: "Well, I'm suprised, Dick, at this and I'm suprised at Representative Hanahan ever consenting to put his name on such a lousy labor Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't think that's a question either, Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Trouble, I'm in trouble this afternoon, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative..."

Hudson: "Well, thank you, Mr. ah... Kelly. You have not answered my question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, I've, I've read this Bill several times during the questions and it seems if you would read the Bill, the questions would be answered and on the basis of that 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 signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The question is shall House Bill... Representative Kelly to close."

Kelly: "No, I'd just like to make a short statement and ask for your support. This is a practice that's going on. I certainly ah... think it should be part of the State Statutes and I ask those of you that believe in this to give me ah... support."

Speaker Redmond: "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? Clerk will take the record. On this question





there's 115 'aye', 28 'no'. Representative Ewell 'aye', Caldwell 'aye'. On this question 117 'aye', 28 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Washburn, for what purpose do you rise?"

Washburn: "For the purpose of an introduction, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Washburn: "We have in the gallery to our left the students from Central Junior High School in Zion, Illinois with their Assistant Principal, Jim Taylor and John Keller, Carolyn Keller and Don Orr. The Central Junior High School is located in 31st Legislative District represented by Representatives Geo-Karis, Matijevich, and Griesheimer. Students from Central Junior High, would you stand and be recognized? And also, Mr. Speaker, while I have the floor it's a distinct pleasure to introduce one of our former colleagues who is in the Speaker's gallery, Bob Day, former Representative Day."

Speaker Redmond: "Order of bussiness, messages from the Senate."

Selcke: "Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives, the Senate has concurred with the House in passage of the Bills of the following titles. House Bill 1768. Passed the Senate, May 15, 1975. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 522."

Selcke: "House Bill 522..."

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

Friedrich: "Would you object if I took 524 first, please? It's right the next Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Leave, proceed with 524."

Selcke: "House Bill 524, Friedrich. An Act relating to the composition election of county boards of certain counties. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this changes the method of filling vacancies on the county board. At the present



time a vacancy is filled by the county board itself. Ah... This merely sets up the same provisions we have for members of the legislator, legislature and provides that any vacancy on the county board be filled by the ah... election district committeeman in the district from which he was elected. This assures continuity in the party ah... from which the person was elected. As this was brought about basically because of a situation which exists in Clinton County, also it certainly is needed in other places where they had a 13 man board ah... with a Republican majority. One Republican resigned leaving it 6 to 6 and the vacancy hasn't been filled for now for some four months. I think the reason is obvious. Whoever fills the vacancy would have the majority. This would merely mean that ah... Let's take a county that's predominantly Republican. Ah... One area of the county ah... could be Democrat and have a Democrat county board member. If that person should die or hit a bridge or something, then the vacancy would be filled by another Democrat. This would be true in a Democrat county where there were Republican areas which had Republican representation. I think it's fair. It's the same system we use for filling vacancies in this House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Grotberg."

Grotberg: "Will the sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Grotberg: "Ah... Representative Friedrich, ah... I have had a lot of mail in support of this good Bill, but the one asked is what is the effective date of the Bill?"

Friedrich: "I presume when it's time. It couldn't be retroactive. Is that what you're asking? I assume it'll become effective when it passes both houses and is signed by the Governor."

Grotberg: "Is that what it says? Is it effective, is there a date certain or is it effective when it becomes law?"

Friedrich: "When it becomes law, as far as I know."

Grotberg: "That is in the Bill? That's the way it reads?"

Friedrich: "I'll have to look at it."

Grotberg: "Okay, then my next question is, if that's the effective date, what is the latest that it can become law?"



Friedrich: "Well, I suppose it'll be 60 days after it reaches the, as passed by both houses."

Grotberg: "60 or 90?"

Friedrich: "60 days, I believe."

Grotberg: "Those are the questions that are being asked by ah... several that I've got, I'm on the County Problems Commission and they're totally in support of this Bill. They've had a simple question, when it becomes effective. And that doesn't mean they don't like the Bill. They just want to know."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative..."

Friedrich: "As far as I know it would be 60 days. That's the provision for the Governor signing a Bill."

Grotberg: "Okay, so it could be as late as September 1st, is that right?"

Friedrich: "Yea, that's right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur."

LaFleur: "Would the sponsor yield to a question, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

LaFleur: "Ah... Representative Friedrich, in DuPage County we have a case where County Board Chairman is not a member of the board. He is elected at-large. What would happen in the case of the resignation or ah... the removal of the ah... County Board Chairman."

Friedrich: "I hadn't anticipated that."

LaFleur: "This seems to be a much more important question than a mere board member ah... "

Friedrich: "Yes, down in the smaller counties, the County Board Chairman is elected by the members themselves as you know."

LaFleur: "Yea, we do not do this. So it would be an important question to us and to vote on it as to how the County Board Chairman was selected if, for some reason, he was unable to serve and there was a need for appointment."

Friedrich: "Well, the only thing I can tell you at this point since we're down to the last day here, I would be glad to ah... 'amendopt' your county if that would be any help to you."

LaFleur: "Amending... wouldn't be the solution... Addressing the problem of the County Board Chairman in counties where the County Board Chairman is elected at-large. There the board members are



elected by districts and not at large, er... by townships and so ah... the, the uniqueness of the problem..."

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

Stone: "A point of order, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Stone: "This ah... This is discourse again and not, and not discussion of the Bill, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "I think you're correct. Any further questions? Representative Palmer. Ready for the question? This question... The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. All voted who wished? All voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question, 124 'aye', 12 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 522. Merlo 'aye'."

Selcke: "ah... House Bill 522. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Walsh: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, it's my pleasure to introduce the class from the Mahalia Jackson Upper Grade Center. They're seated on the Republic side, fittingly. Miss Long, their teacher, is with them and they represent, are represented by Representatives Gaines, Barnes, and Ewell from the 29th District."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich. Is that House Bill 522? Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "House Bill 522, please."

Speaker Redmond: "It's been read."

Friedrich: "Okay, I'm sorry. When we had the Constitutional Convention, there were those people who said let's take education out of politics and they insisted that the Constitution provide for the appointment of the State Superintendent. They would not make the decision which we tried to have made that the State Board that appointed the State Superintendent, at least, be elected. It was left, as you know, the Constitution provides that the State Board shall be selected according to law. Well, in my opinion, the legislature made a mistake in leaving this very important ah... office up to appointment by the Governor. And let me tell you my reasoning



on this and I'll try to make it brief. There are more people engaged in public education in the State of Illinois than any other single thing. About two-thirds of your real estate taxes and about 30% of your State taxes go for public education. We have now got ourselves into the box under the guise of taking it out of politics to where the average citizen has nothing at all to say about public education and yet here we are, the State Board and the State Superintendent, are telling you what the textbooks will be, what the curriculum will be, what the size of the classrooms are, and everything about it and all you have left to do as a private citizen is determine where the money is going to come from. I think it's important. I'm basically opposed to government by appointment and certainly in this very important area of public education. Illinois has been a leader in public education all through the years and I think it's, our educational system has produced some the finest people in, and some of the greatest contributors to America in this country. I think we're on the way down when we go into education and government by appointment. I think it's very simple. This Bill merely provides under, it sets up a system where they will be elected on a one-man, one-vote system where there'll be 12 elected in each of two Congressional Districts and it provides for the change at the end of the bicentennial period and provides that the Chairman be elected at-large. This is putting public education back in the hands of the people and I think that's a thorough explanation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'll be quite frank with you. I haven't looked at the complete language of Representative Friedrich's Bill, but I want to tell you one that it couldn't be any worse than what we're serving under at the present time regardless of the language. If the members who have served in previous terms will remember, I, I had a Bill in to elect these same people two years ago and through the medium of thinking that the entire State would be fairly treated as far as the appointment process is concerned, I decided to agree with them and go with the appointment process. Well let me tell you one thing, the State of Illinois as a whole is not being adequately and fairly treated because all of



southern Illinois where a large segment of the population exists does not have a single representative of any shape, form, or description on this board. Now I'm saying to you that one of the fairest things that anybody could have is to let the people say who would serve on a board of this magnitude and guide the future deliberations of their children and I'm going to support this legislation."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, as the chief sponsor of House Bill 661 which we passed in 1973 I rise in opposition to this Bill. The decision to which Representative Friedrich addresses himself to was made in 1973. We thoroughly debated this issue at that time. This ah... Board has been in operation ah... less than a year. It's ah... unreasonable, unfair, I believe, on the part of the General Assembly ah... to play flip, flop the mop ah... this quickly. I ah... If there ah... If after a reasonable length of time ah... we come to the conclusion that ah... we would have been better off doing it some other way, then I think that's a fair and just consideration. But let none of us forget that the ultimate and the highest school board in the State of Illinois is right here. The General Assembly of the State of Illinois is the ultimate arbiter of all major decisions that ah... affect and affect people of the State of Illinois ~~in all~~ areas and it would be foolish of us to take that responsibility and give it to another elected body. We are the elected Representatives of the people. We react to them and we should be the sole arbiters of that ah... request and responsibility from our constituents. I say vote 'no' on this Bill. Leave the State Board where it is. It should be an appointed board. We made that decision last session. It would be foolhardy, indeed, I think, for us ah... to make a change at, at this time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I rise to support this piece of legislation. I think one of the problems we've had in State government is we've had too many appointed people and not enough elected people trying to run this government and I think this is a good Bill and should be supported."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I hope that you will vote 'no' on this proposal before us now. The point which I'm going to restate, made by Representative Hoffman, is the one I think we're missing and that's that we have an elected school board now. It is the Illinois General Assembly and for all practical purposes, all the decision-making lies with the Illinois General Assembly on school matters and that's where it should be. Let's keep it with the Illinois General Assembly by having an appointed State School Board to carry out the policies which the elected General Assembly provides for in the Statutes. Please vote 'no' on this measure."

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

Brinkmeier: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and members of the House. Those of you that were down here two years ago will recall that I did have a Bill which provided for an elected State Board of Education. I think it was right then and it's right today. The only thing wrong, we are being a little bit maybe premature here. We're not really giving the, the present board an opportunity to function. I will concede that much, but the concept of electing our State Board of Education is just as good today as it has always been and I would remind you again of what the sponsor has said that roughly two-thirds of your local taxes or roughly a third of your State tax money goes for public education and something that important, I believe, the people should have a right to select those people who are going to determine the policies of education in the State of Illinois and I certainly hope you'll vote green."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon."

Leon: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, one of the great shortcomings of the Illinois Constitutional Convention which I and Dwight Friedrich served on was not in not providing for the election of a School Board. We thought that the School Committee would make those provisions. We, in our generosity, left it up to this General Assembly and succeeding General Assembly to provide a means of selecting or electing the State Board of Education. I fully believe that we were negligent in Con. Con. in not seeing to it that the School Board was elected and I certainly am in favor



of this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington. Harold Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, will the sponsor yield to one question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Washington: "Mr. Friedrich, I noticed that you lumped the Congressional Districts in categories of two or paired them and in each of the two districts there will be one member of the board elected. Is correct?"

Friedrich: "That's true."

Washington: "What was the basis for your lumping various Congressional Districts together?"

Friedrich: "I had no basis except that they were contiguous and I have no pride of authorship in that. If there's some better grouping, I have no objection."

Washington: "Then, may I address myself to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Washington: "I think the sponsor of this Bill, then based on his answer, has inadvertently, hasinadvertently been the victim of what, on the face, Mr. Speaker, is blatant racism. I repeat, blatant racism. Now I'm not necessarily opposed to elected school boards... I'm not opposed to that necessarily, nor do I take issue with the Representative Choate who says that his district or the region from which he comes should have someone from that region on the board. I can understand that, but if you're going to start electing people to the board, then it seems to me that you've got to district those things in such a way that all economic, ethnic and other groups are fairly represented. This seems to me to have been deliberately devised to prevent the election to that board of a black member. Now Mr. Friedrich says he didn't draft this. I accept his word for it and I think I underline the word 'inadvertent', but it's there. It's blatant, and it disturbs me. If we're going to have elected board members, let's sit down and look at the map. Maybe someone did. Let's sit down and look at the map in terms of fairness. Let's not just vote this out because it means that the electoral is getting a chance to sit on that board or make their desires known on that board, but make certain that the people sit on that, who sit





on that board are a true, honest cross section of the people and the interests in this State. That's all I'm saying. This Bill doesn't do that. I repeat, I see here blatant racism and I personally feel that if this Bill is not voted out, it will do a disservice to a large group of people whom I represent. I'm not opposed to the concept of an election, but I would suggest if you're going to go this route take this Bill back to Second and put some serious honest, non-discriminatory sort in how you're going to draft these districts. And I should say, if he goes with this Bill, I would appreciate it if you'd vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland."

Friedland: "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 signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Friedrich to close."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I want to assure Representative Washington that there was certainly no intent on my part to ah... make these districts such as they racial at all. In fact, I took it down to the Reference Bureau and I doubt if the guy that drew it knew that he was creating a problem like that. I will assure him, though, if this Bill gets out of here that I will work with him ah... on rearranging these districts to see if some equity can be had. I doubt that you can ever get complete equity. Now, in support of the Bill, let me tell you this. A system was set up for the Governor to make these appointments. The truth is, he hasn't made them. He hasn't made all of them yet and he's had two years to do it. Now if you don't know that, you just haven't been watching. And the other thing you should know, of course, is that this board in their wisdom, couldn't find one man in the State of Illinois to run the State school system. We had to go clear to the State of Massachusetts to get one. I don't know this man and I'm sure he's well qualified, but you know what he did the first day he was in office? He came down to Raccoon School out in the little country area, east of me, and rode the school bus because he wanted to see what happens in Illinois. Now



this shows you what kind of people you get on the State School Board when they're appointed and someone said this body is the State School Board. I want to ask you where do you go if you've got a problem with schools. Do you go to your, your own Representative? Do you talk to yourself or who do you talk to? But if you want to find somebody that's some authority, you've got to go to the State School Board and, frankly, I don't have anyone in my area that's on that board and I think that this, under this system every area of the State will have representation. I think public education is a peoples business. The people have devoted a lot of time and money to it and they should have something to say about it. I would appreciate your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Byers."

Byers: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, in explaining my vote ah... I'm going to vote 'no' on this. I feel ah... that the ah... State School Board just got started and I think we should give them a chance and secondly, ah... the sponsor of this Bill has a, there's a board member that lives in his district. The 55th Legislative District in Collinsville. So he's ah... pretty well represented on it, I believe. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

E. M. Barnes: "Thank you very much. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I want to make something very clear here. I'm not necessarily opposed to Representative Friedrich's Bill and I'm not opposed to the ah... schools, the State School, State School Board being elected. As a matter of fact, I think I opposed it being changing to appointed system back in 1973, but I want you to take a look at that Bill. On that State School Board now, we have approximately three minority members on that board. You take a look at the makeup of those districts and that will be absolutely impossible as, as it is in that Bill. Now I feel that if we're going to do this and we're going encourage people to be involved in political system and have some word, some words about the, the people in their, in their district as it relates to their problems to lump in District Two which I live in with District Three is simply not being,



being just to that particular cause. I think this Bill should be held. It should be worked on. I will not say I will not support the concept. I will, but whenever you take the whole south side of the City of Chicago where the majority of the people are black and lump them in with the suburban areas down, further downstate areas in three and then talk about you're going to have a representative board who are you trying to kid. You're not kidding me and you're not kidding the people of the district I represent. I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Members of the House, ah... this Bill did not go to the Education Committee and I have no grief with that except that a lot of the members who were there prior to your and my arrival had had a working knowledge of the educational system as it was structured in Illinois and many of them were strong advocates to change. I would just suggest, on my own observation, that we're not talking about political equity. We're talking more to the point of educational equity. That problem is not resolved as readily and easily as we wish it could be. We wish funding to be equitably distributed on every single basis ah... to its absolute perfection. We wish that every child in Illinois had absolute educational parity with his neighbor. Ah... We wish that everything could, indeed, be perfect, but that's not true and I'm not so convinced that in the years that the ah... position was an elected position where there's a superintendent or ah... as in this Bill, a proposed elected Board, that it's going to change. I think we've got to give as many members have already said, an opportunity for this Board to function. I have seen ah... in Dr. Cronin on his behalf, a man who had travelled the State of Illinois probably more respectfully, more thoroughly, more professionally than any political candidate could do. He's honest. He's direct about the educational needs. I don't care if he's from Massachusetts, but I think what you ought to take a look at is that the board is ah... working in conjunction with him. The staff that meets with our Committee and with you as members is highly professional. There's Bills pending in this House to



even make it less political by separating it from the Executive Branch and making it totally and truly a State Board of Education. I hope we bury the Bill. I hope it's the last time we see it and I suggest a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Molloy. You desire recognition. Have all voted who wished? Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I think a good many of us in this body repeatedly state that the people of the State of Illinois should have more of a voice in our State government. Our educational system is perhaps the greatest industry in the State of Illinois and this is our opportunity for us to give them a voice and a little bit of authority in the expenditure of our money by electing a school board. Ah... For far too long, our ballots have shortened and shortened and shortened. The trends been in the wrong direction and with the passage of a piece of legislation such as this we can begin to move the pendulum in the proper direction. I would ask for an 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Speaker and members of the House, I heard Representative Friedrich when he said that he would work with any member to try to get this Bill straightened out. Now I'm one who's willing to give him the chance because the man who has been making all of the appointments I thought I trust him as some of the members do, the appointments that have been made in past has been proven to be those type of appointments and I was just giving you Sovietism. So, therefore, I vote 'yes'."

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

Duff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I do, I do have to differ ah... with some of the comments that have been made in favor of this Bill. Even if you are in favor of an elected process, you ought to take an awful hard look at the elected process which is proposed here. Ah... You've already heard from members of minority groups as to the ah... effect that's going to have on their ability to participate on the State School Board. I would also suggest to you that when we have a legislature which is



manifestly willing to reapportion a Congress in the middle of the decennial census and then you want to propose districts throughout the State related to our school board ah... on decennial ah... census date, you are confronting yourself in future years with the very same sort of political gerrymandering ah... related to your school that can take place as related to your Congressional districts. I do sympathize very much with the purpose and intent of the sponsor in this Bill..."

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

Shea: "I think, Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The man's talking about gerrymandering. He's talking about Congressional districts. You ought to look to see where the map was made. In a Federal District Court. Taken away from this legislative body and made by judges."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff, proceed."

Duff: "I'm sorry the respected Majority Leader felt necessary to interrupt me. I feel my comments related to reapportionment and school districts are germane. I think that everybody here ought to take, to take a look at this map in terms of the political possibilities by this particular method whether you are in favor of an elected process or not."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk... Representative Lundy, for what purpose do you rise."

Lundy: "Thank you, thank you, Mr. Speaker and members of the House. At the appropriate time, I'll ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania."

Catania: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I did want to speak on this Bill and explain my vote. This map certainly was not made in a Federal District Court and I'm sure that it would have to be challenged in a Federal District Court because it does not give adequate representation to minorities. Now I happen to represent a district that's 90% black. My district represents me, I would hope, even though I'm white because they happen to think that I do a good job representing them, but I think that freedom has to be extended to all black people particularly in the city of Chicago. This blatantly leaves black



people out of the voting process in the way these Congressional Districts are paired and I ask for opposition to this Bill. If the sponsor wants to work honestly with minority people, he can put it on postponed and take it back to Second and re-arrange those pairs. Please vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dyer."

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I would just like to point out one thing that, that I don't think was mentioned by any of, of the speakers during debate and that is ah... if I read this Bill correctly ah... there is no salary connected with this position, just ah... reimbursement for expenses. Now you stop and think, we have all run for elective office in this district. The districts we have run in are not as large as these districts proposed in this Bill. It costs a lot of money to run for office in a district that size. I submit to you that the average lay public spirited citizen who's interested in education ah... and would accept an appointment to this kind of board will not have the financial backing perhaps to run for election. What you're going to get on this board, if this Bill passes and is signed into law, you're going to get special interest groups, special interest groups with a special axe to grind running your public schools. I think you ought to just stop and maybe pull off about 5 votes. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think this debate has been healthy. I think that it has brought out one ah... very coherent fact. The, the, the posture that this Bill has presented to us, regardless of the motivation, is wrong and this is all that we're addressing ourselves to now. I think that we've had an opportunity to ask the sponsor to hold the Bill, to take it back and let, restudy it so that some other people who have interests can have some input and if he's unwilling to do that, I think this Bill ought to be defeated."

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

Friedrich: "Just to explain my vote. I'd like to tell you that the University of Illinois trustees have been running state-wide for



years and they get no salary and we've had some real fine men on that University Board. I think that, that the other I have agreed and I, I ah... cannot hold the Bill because of the time and because of the load we have. I have agreed with some of those who have raised a point to try to work out with them ah... a redistricting so that it will be more equitable. I can assure everyone here that there was no intent on the part of me as the sponsor to make any inequities of that sort."

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

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, I don't think we should visit our sins upon the Senate. They've got enough of their own. We ought to clean this Bill up here and I suggest to Mr. Friedrich and I appeal to the members of the House to do this. His Bill expires on the 16th. Why not let him put it on postponed, suspend the rules, let him hold it. We can work on this Bill. I think that's a fair offer. This is an extremely controversial issue. No matter how you're voting up there, you know it's controversial. I'll be perfectly frank with you. There's some extremely disgruntled people based on this Bill. An interim of 24 hours might well work this Bill out. I appeal to the good graces of this House to permit Mr. Friedrich to suspend the rules and hold this Bill for another two days. That's my suggestion and don't send it to the Senate until it's in the form that we, not just the 93, but overwhelming majority of the members of this House until we feel it's the kind of Bill we can send over to the Senate. I vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 94 'aye', 65 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared... Representative Lundy, for what purpose do you rise?"

Lundy: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I want to ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has asked for a verification of the roll call. Clerk will proceed to call the affirmative roll. Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "If ah... May I ask you call the absentees if we're going



through this routine."

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

The Clerk will poll the absentees."

Selcke: "Gaines."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "I wish to vote 'no' and explain my vote. The way that the..."

Speaker Redmond: "This is just a call of the absentees, I believe."

Gaines: "I want it put on the record as 'no' and I believe I would like to explain my vote. Ah... The way these districts are paired you have antagonistic areas paired together rather than having contiguous areas that are, have similar interests. You practically have bloodshed between the two Congressional Districts, ah... the one I live in and the one that they put it with and neither one of them will be properly represented. No matter who's elected and I think that whoever drew this up is either ignorant of the ethnic makeup of the Chicago area or they're purposely trying to keep blacks from being represented. I don't which it is. In either case, I'm opposed to it."

Selcke: "Getty, Katz, Keller, Kempiners, LaFleur, McAvoy, Merlo, Palmer, Rose, Schlickman, Telcser, Wall, Younge."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed with the verification of the affirmative roll call. 94 'aye', 66 'nay'."

Selcke: "Anderson, Arnell, Jane Barnes, Beatty, Birchler, Borchers, Brandt, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Calvo, Campbell, Capparelli, Carroll, Choate, Coffey, Collins, Craig, Cunningham, Daniels, D'Arco, Darrow, Deavers, Deuster, DiPrima, Ralph Dunn, Ewing, Farley, Fennessey, Fleck, Friedland, Friedrich, Garmisa, Geo-Karis, Giglio, Grotberg, Hanahan, Hart, Ron Hoffman, Dan Houlihan, Hudson, Huff, Jacobs, Dave Jones, Kelly, Kent, Klosak, Kosinski, Kozubowski, Lauer, Laurino, Leinenweber, Kornowicz, Leon, Leverenz, Lucco, Madigan, Mahar, Mautino, McAuliffe, McClain, McMaster, McPartlin, Meyer, Miller, Molloy, Mudd, Mulcahey, Nardulli, Neff, Patrick, Polk, Pouncey, Reed, Richmond, Rigney, Ryan, Schisler, Schoeberlein, Schuneman, Shea, Stearney, E.G. Steele, Cissy Stiehl. Taylor, Terzich, Totten, VanDuyne, VonBoeckman, Waddell, Washburn, White, Williams, Winchester, Yourell."





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

Capuzi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to have my vote changed from 'no' to 'aye', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the gentleman, how is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change him from 'no' to 'aye'. Any questions of the affirmative roll call? It was 94 to 66 and this will be 95 to 65. 95 to 65. Any questions of the affirmative roll call? Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah... Representative Borchers."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers in the chamber? There he is. He's over helping Representative Lundy."

Lundy: "Representative Calvo."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo is on the floor."

Lundy: "I'm sorry, I didn't hear."

Speaker Redmond: "Calvo is on the floor."

Lundy: "Representative D'Arco."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative D'Arco. Representative D'Arco. How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him from the roll call."

Lundy: "Representative Ralph Dunn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn is in his chair."

Lundy: "Representative Giglio."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giglio. Representative Giglio on the floor. How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him from the roll call. Representative D'Arco is in custody. He's returned to the floor. Giglio. How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Lundy: "Representative Leverenz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz. He's in his seat."

Lundy: "Representative McPartlin."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPartlin. How is the gentleman recorded?"



Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Lundy: "Representative Ryan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan. Representative Ryan, is he here?"

How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "Ah... The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Lundy: "Representative Totten."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten. He doesn't appear to be on."

How is he recorded."

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him from the roll call."

Lundy: "Representative Mudd."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd. Is Representative Mudd in the..."

How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentlemen is recorded as voting 'aye'."

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

Lundy: "Representative Lauer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lauer. I don't see him in his chair."

Is Representative Lauer here. How is he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him from the roll call."

Lundy: "Representative Ewing."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing. Representative Ewing. How is

he recorded?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him."

Lundy: "Representative Fleck."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck. He's in his chair."

Lundy: "Representative Kelly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPartlin has returned. Put him back on the roll call. Representative Kelly is on the floor. Representative Danny Houlihan."

Dan Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, change my vote from 'aye' to 'no', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan changes his vote from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative Taylor, for what reason do you rise?"



Taylor: "From 'aye' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change, how was Representative Taylor registered?"

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change it to 'no'. Representative Pouncey."

Pouncey: "Mr. Speaker, I change my vote from 'yes' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change him from 'yes' to 'no'. Representative Patrick."

Patrick: "Mr. Speaker, change my vote from 'aye' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change Patrick from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative  
D'Arco, for what reason do you rise?"

D'Arco: "Change my vote from 'aye' to 'no', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change him from 'aye' to 'no'. Any further?"

Lundy: "Representative Carroll."

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

Huff: "Mr. Speaker, how..."

Speaker Redmond: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

Huff: "Right."

Selcke: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'yes'."

Huff: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to change my vote from 'aye' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change his vote from 'yes' to 'no'. Representative  
Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. ah... Speaker, at the ah... urging of Representative  
Taylor, I'm going to change my vote from 'aye' to 'no', but I  
would request that ah... Representative Friedrich sit down with  
the affected parties and ah... try and reach a compromise on this  
Bill. Change my vote from 'aye' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk advises me that it would be far simpler if  
we would retake the roll call. Dump this one and take... Repre-  
sentative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "I, I'll be glad to put this on postponed consideration. I  
agreed between, over in the Senate but they assured me they can get  
it done by tomorrow."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Postponed consideration. 566."

Selcke: "What was the number? 566. Yes, an Act in relation to econo-  
mic impact statements. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the



House. House Bill 566 would require economic impact statements upon the written request of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, the Senate Minority Leader, the House Minority Leader or the Legislative Committee ah... for any rule or regulation which has a significant effect on employment or economic activity in the State of Illinois and would require that this be prepared within 20 days upon request. This Bill passed out of the Executive Committee without a dissenting vote and it is already the law in the State of New York and I would like to tell the members of this General Assembly, this Bill has the strong support of both labor and management who have often felt the pinch of administrative regulations that have not had an economic impact study prior to the time they passed. I would appreciate a favorable roll call on House Bill 566."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Well I was reluctant to get up again, Mr. Speaker and members, but this is the same Bill, a little bit different version of 589 which has ah... plagued us over the last three or four years in regard to economic impact. And I know John is a conscientious ah... individual in regard to the environment because we worked together on issues that have related to ah... open faith and the like, but I think ah... this Bill deserves to have the same kind of burial that the other ones have had. Although they've been long and sustained and drawn out. What I would suggest is that ah... we all know that economic impact is a consideration granted ah... under the present rules and regulations of the P.C.B. and the E.P.A. prior to their developing of rules and regs. and that we also know that ah... citizens have an opportunity to redress or recall or ah... reconsider ah... <sup>e</sup>rules and regs. by petition ✓ process and I think this, again, just goes to trying to obstruct the effort that many of us have in regard to strengthening and ah... fulfilling our obligations to a clean environment. So I would suggest the Bill be defeated simply because it's not necessary. Ah... The public has access to the opportunity to demand that kind of statement prior to the adoption of rules and regs. and after and finally I would ask that the cost ah... implications must



be very serious on this. Ah... This Bill has been broadened to include all agencies. Last year when it was just related to the E.P.A. it somewhere in the vicinity of a half a million dollars and I think now that the implications are far greater I would very simply ask a 'no' vote."

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

Yourell: "Would the, would the gentleman respond for a question? John, I have one question. I don't know whether it's relative to it because I haven't read the entire Bill, but in the instance of a sanitary land fill ah... as the, under the provisions of the ah... ah... E.P.A. ah... are concerned that ah... notice is not now required to those elected officials who are involved in the district where the land fill is to be created and ah... that have any, would that be part of the impact statement? I understood Representative Schneider to say that the public has free access to all information, but under the provisions of the E.P.A. they must call for a public hearing for a venture of this type and yet the ah... notice for ah... the public hearing and those people responsible for calling a public hearing has now been deleted from the Statutes and ah... the application for a permit, for example, will be given and the permit issued before the public has a chance to reply. Now does this Bill have anything to do with correcting that situation?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, Representative Yourell, what would happen is that the House of Representatives or the Senate would have an opportunity to get that information far ahead of the time that anything can be done by the E.P.A. on any subject that involves the economy and I would like to say this, also, if I might ah... I, I am extremely disappointed in the comments made by the distinguished gentleman from Cook. In the five years that I have been on the floor of this House, I have never once voted against anything that would delete the powers or the prerogatives of the Environmental Protection Agency. I have supported them down the line. This is not an anti-Environmental Protection Agency Bill at all. This is a pro-labor and pro-management Bill. It doesn't effect the E.P.A. any more than it affects any other State agency and I think it's wrong for the Environmental Protection Agency or for Representative



Schneider, as the case might be, to raise an issue that is not germane to this Bill and I would once again respectfully ask for a favorable roll call. There was no objection whatsoever in the Committee. The Bill is in effect in the State of New York and it is saving numerous jobs because the State agencies are required to tell what the economic impact will be on labor before some of these laws pass and I think it's an excellent suggestion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker, fellow members of the House, I've shown you this picture before. I'm sorry I don't have a reprint to give to all of you. That is a pile of paper and the men and women necessary to make nearly a three week study to answer the E.P.A. rule on the air conditioning alone, just air conditioning of Stavitt Plant. It cost them over \$20,000. Now the number, the amount of money in the State of Illinois ah... that was expended on this type of thing alone went into some hundreds of millions of dollars. Here is a letter from the Stonington Grain Company where they would have to spend a quarter of a million dollars to comply with the rules and regulations. The E.P.A. were not knowledgeable about this at all and the economic impact whatsoever, what it would do to the grain elevator. This is the same and wielded all over the State of Illinois. If they had been allowed, and we stopped them, by the way, a couple of years ago; but if we hadn't of done this, they would have closed down over half of the elevators in the State of Illinois and put them out of business. I think the evidence of these two things alone and I have a whole pile here on industry, sanitary districts, municipalities, land fills, agriculture. I have a whole pile on it. All of them indicating strongly the need of the economic impact and I think we should vote 'aye' on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'm a co-sponsor of this Bill, but we've got a lot of work to do and I think anyone who wants to talk on, including myself, can have plenty of time in explanation of vote and I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."



Lechowicz: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I only have one question of the sponsor and he just came over and it's a legitimate question in reference to this Bill. I noticed that it was amended to include the Minority Leader of both the Senate and the House which I concur with. My question on this Bill as far as requiring economic impact statements, if it's a request from the House, does the Speaker and the Minority Leader have to sign that request and if it's a request of the Senate along that same line. I'd like to see where it's a requirement of both parties so you don't have a delaying tactic of either House in order to encompass the economic impact statement. I'd like a response from the sponsor."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Representative, ah... the, the Amendment was put on at the request of the, the Committee itself. It was, in effect, a Committee Amendment and it says that the Senate Minority Leader or the Senate President or the Speaker of the House or the House Minority Leader or the Chairman or Minority Spokesman of the Standing Committee or of a Committee of the Senate has the right to request this. I don't see how it could be a delaying tactic ah... in that ah... it, you only have 20 days to come up with it and so there's really hardly a chance to delay it. 20 days, it was 60 and that could have been a real problem, but the Committee asked me to reduce it to 20."

Lechowicz: "Well Mr. Speaker, if I may, ah... what if you can't get an answer in 20 days? What do you do then?"

Hirschfeld: "Well, they can't proceed if, if the agency does not come up with the answer, of course, they can't proceed with the legislation until they do come up with an answer. In the State of New York it is, these things are now anticipated because it's the law and these agencies are coming up with Bills that are, in fact, having economic impact which are not great in number. There's been about a dozen in the State of New York in the last session of the General Assembly. They really anticipate it and prepare them in advance because they feel like they're going to have to have them anyway. So it hasn't been any problem at all. It's also in Colorado now."



Lechowicz: "Well, would you agree that, if we pass this, that you'd try to amend it in the Senate to provide that either the Speaker... All right, fine. We can do it here as well, Clyde, because we did hold the last one up. Because I don't want a division within the city of Chicago between the blacks and the whites."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "As an economist, I ought to talk in favor of this Bill since it's going to assure increased employment of economists, but I think that..."

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

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise on a point of order."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

McGrew: "You have a motion on the floor by Representative Calvo to move the previous question. I did not recall any vote on that motion."

Speaker Redmond: "I guess you're right. Representative Calvo did move the previous question. I think it's in order now to take a vote on that. The question is shall the main question be put. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The question is shall House Bill 566 pass. Representative Hirschfeld, do you want to close? He indicates he doesn't desire. Shall House Bill 566 pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Kane."

Kane: "As an economist, I should be for this Bill since it's going to put a lot of economists to work, but I think that ah... if we're going to have a decent economic impact statement is that ah... it's going to take longer than 20 days and ah... I think that it's ah... got a lot of loopholes in the Bill and ah... I'd urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 91 'aye', 46 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Lechowicz, for what reason do you rise?"

Lechowicz: "Speaker, I'd like a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has requested a verification. Representative Hirschfeld."





Hirschfeld: "I request a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "Point of order. Did you not announce the ah... roll call and that the Bill had passed?"

Speaker Redmond: "I didn't announce it as passed."

Choate: "I think you did. If you'll check the record."

Speaker Redmond: "I, I announced the numbers, but I didn't say that it had passed. No, I didn't. Poll the absentees."

O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes, Boyle, Caldwell, Capparelli, D'Arco, Darrow, Davis, Ewell, Farley, Gaines, Garmisa, Giglio."

Giorgi: "Representative Stone, please."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, would a parliamentary inquiry be in order at this time. I don't want to interrupt the orderly procedure."

Giorgi: "Does it have to do with the roll call?"

Stone: "It's a parliamentary inquiry."

Giorgi: "Go ahead, make your inquiry."

Stone: "All right, I, I brought my calculator with me this morning, Mr. Speaker, and I've been calculating here. We're on the 18th Bill. We haven't passed it or done anything with it yet today and I calculated that if we keep on at the rate we've gone today that we could possibly be finished by July 31 if we work 10 hours a day, 6 days a week. Now my parliamentary inquiry would be ah... is a motion at this time in order that we extend the life on all Bills that haven't been heard yet to July 1 or should we wait until ah... near the end of the week for the motion."

Giorgi: "I'd recommend we wait 'til later, Representative Stone."

Stone: "Thank you very much, sir."

Giorgi: "Representative Kempiners, for what reason do you rise? Representative Kempiners."

Kempiners: "Mr. Speaker, I believe I'm not recorded. I would like to be recorded as voting 'yes'."

Giorgi: "Kempiners wants to be recorded as voting 'yes', Mr. Clerk. Kempiners 'yes'. Poll of the absentees after that, please. Representative Hirschfeld, for what reason do you rise. "

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. I have been assured by members from both sides of the aisle that the tape is played back



it will show that the Bill was declared passed and so I'm going to request that the tape be played and ah... I think that'll eliminate the problem of the verification."

Giorgi: "I have a recommendation ah..., Mr. Hirschfeld. It is the intention of the Speaker to ah... close down for dinner from 6 to 7."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker, I think I'm within my rights in making that request."

Giorgi: "Okay, just a moment, Mr. Hirschfeld. Mr. Houlihan, for what reason do you rise?"

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House and Representative Hirschfeld, I rose also to ah... request a verification. I noticed that Representative Lechowicz was standing prior to the time I rose and I rose before he had announced that. It's always been the courtesy of the Speaker that if the person had risen and he hadn't recognized him whether it had been announced or not, he had that verification."

Giorgi: "Mr. Hirschfeld, I've been informed by the Parliamentarian that a verification of roll call is in order until you move on to the next order of business and that's what I'll rule at this time. Representative Fleck, for what reason do you rise?"

Fleck: "Change my vote from 'no' to 'yes'."

Giorgi: "How's that, sir?"

Fleck: "Change my vote from 'no' to 'yes'."

Giorgi: "Fleck from 'no' to 'yes'. Representative LaFleur, for what reason do you rise?"

LaFleur: "Mr. Chairman, I believe I am not recorded and I would like to be recorded as voting 'yes'."

Giorgi: "Representative LaFleur 'yes'. Poll the absentees."

O'Brien: "Emil Jones, Katz, Keller, Lauer, Madigan, McAvoy, McLendon, McPartlin."

Giorgi: "McPartlin 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Patrick, Randolph, Schlickman, Shea, Telcser, Terzich, Wall, Washington."

Giorgi: "Washington 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Younge and Yourell."

Giorgi: "Gaines 'aye'. Representative Mudd, for what reason do you rise?"



Mudd: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, I'd like to change my vote to 'no', please."

Giorgi: "Ah... Mr. Mudd would like to be recorded as voting 'no'. Representative Leon."

Leon: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Giorgi: "How is the gentleman recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Leon: "Would you please change that to 'aye'."

Giorgi: "Leon from 'no' to 'aye'. Representative Brandt. How is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as voting 'no'."

Giorgi: "Brandt from 'no' to 'aye'. Representative Lechowicz, are you ready for the verification?"

Lechowicz: "What's our starting count?"

Giorgi: "98 'ayes', Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Oh, I'll withdraw it."

Giorgi: "He withdraws his verification. For the record then, House Bill 566 receiving 98 'aye' votes, how many 'no' votes, Clerk? 45 'no' votes and 7 voting 'present' has received the Constitutional majority and is hereby declared passed. House Bill 567."

O'Brien: "House Bill 567, Hirschfeld. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Hirschfeld on House Bill 567."

Hirschfeld: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 567 would amend the State Universities Retirement System for the State of Illinois to provide for an automatic annual increase of 2% in the amount of disability benefit for the people that participate in the State Universities Retirement System. For a little over a year now we've had a great number of people who've been on disability leave and, of course, they have not received any provision for increase in the disability payment. I believe this Bill is an equitable answer to that problem. It passed out of the Personnel and Pensions Commission 18 to nothing and I would appreciate a favorable roll call. The Pensions Committee, excuse me."

Giorgi: "Any further discussion on House Bill 567? Representative Skinner on House Bill 567."

Skinner: "Could the sponsor tell us what the position of the Pension



Laws Commission is?"

Giorgi: "Repeat that, Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "What is the opinion of the Pension Laws Commission, please?"

Giorgi: "It's under Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "They did not take a position in the Committee and ah... I presume that's why it passed out as I remember it Representative Terzich. If I'm wrong, you feel free to correct me."

Skinner: "I wonder if Representative ah... Ebbesen, that hardliner, would tell us where he stands."

Hirschfeld: "Well Representative Terzich, I think, could probably tell you. He was at the hearing. I don't remember whether Representative Ebbesen was there or not."

Giorgi: "Representative Terzich on House Bill 567."

Terzich: "Yes, yes the Pension Laws Commission in all the other Bills that we did pass out, they did approve an increment of 2 to 3 percent on the annuitants only. Ah... This Bill was passed out before decision was made and it was decided that ah... this benefit was not extended to people who were on disability benefits. Ah... And ah... therefore, the Pension Laws Commission on this particular Bill would take a position of being opposed to it in that the increment was to be applied only to the annuitant and not to people on disability."

Giorgi: "Representative Hirschfeld to close er... I'm sorry, Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "I believe the position taken by the Pension Laws Commission was simply that no increase of 2 to 3 percent of benefits would be allowed or would be approved by them unless there was an increase in payment from the annuitant, but it was my understanding that because this would effect a very minor number people that they were not opposed to this."

Terzich: "This was only applicable to the annuitant and not to the those who are on disability. This particular Bill only applies to those on disability and not to the annuitant."

Satterthwaite: "That's right, but it also keeps it at 2%. There is not the increase..."

Terzich: "I understand that, but the increment were not to apply on disability."



Giorgi: "Representative Fleck, for what reason do you rise?"

Fleck: "For conversation. I think the Pension Laws Commission has spoken to Representative Terzich and I didn't want them to hold out a colloquy."

Giorgi: "Representative Hirschfeld to close."

Hirschfeld: "In closing, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I do not want to take issue with Representative Terzich who, I know, is extremely knowledgeable, but I have in my possession ah... the Illinois Public Employees Pension Law Commission report which is handed out by former Representative Wolf. It lists those Bills that they recommend do not pass and it lists those Bills which should be amended to reflect the Commission recommendation and this Bill is not listed as do not pass, as Representative Satterthwaite so, so ably pointed out nor is it listed as one that requires an Amendment. So I would presume that Representative Satterthwaite is correct and that this Bill is not unacceptable at this time and I have that here. I'd be very happy to give it to Representative Terzich if it will help, but Representative Wolf distributed this and it does not have my Bill listed in opposition or ah... as one that needs to be amended. So I would appreciate a favorable roll call."

Giorgi: "The question is shall House Bill 567 pass. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and all opposed by voting 'nay'. Representative Terzich to explain your vote."

Terzich: "Yes, ah... Mr. Speaker ah... in all due respect to Representative Hirschfeld, the Pension Laws Commission and all of the other Bills that were put before ah... subsequent to this particular getting out of Committee that all of them have been disapproved when they have been applicable to those who are on disability. That the Pension Laws Commission approves all of those that applied for the increment from 2 to 3 percent with an additional cost factor of 1 percent for this benefit. However, all of the Bills that were applied to those who are on disability have been disapproved by the Pension Laws Commission and, therefore, I reluctantly have to vote 'no' on this because I'm sure that ah... this will also be extended on future ones and we have to resolve the ah... problem of the cost of inflation and taking care of the annuitants at the present time."



Giorgi: "Have all voted who wished. Clerk will take the record. On this question, there are 65... Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, apparently there's some confusion because the report we have says the Bill is not unapproved so I'm going to have to put it on postponed consideration."

Giorgi: "Postponed consideration. House Bill 580."

O'Brien: "House Bill 580, R.K. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Hoffman on House Bill 580."

R.K. Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 580 amends the Insurance Code to provide that a person who is formerly insured under his or her spouses accident and health insurance policy must be given the option to obtain such insurance in his or her own right following a divorce. This is a conversion provision which has been worked over quite extensively between the ah... insurance industry and the Department of Insurance. The last Amendment that we have on here, Amendment #3, is technically the guts of the Bill and it's been approved by the association, the insurance industry, the Department industry and they would encourage an 'aye' vote."

Giorgi: "Is there any further discussion. The question is shall House Bill 580 pass. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and all opposed by voting 'nay'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 142 'ayes', 2 'nays', 1 voting 'present' and House Bill 580, receiving the Constitutional majority, is hereby declared passed. House Bill 598."

O'Brien: "House Bill 598, G. L. Hoffman. A Bill for an Act to amend the Mental Health Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Joffman."

G.L. Hoffman: "Ah..."

Giorgi: "Gene Hoffman."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House I would like to take House Bill 598 back to the order of Second Reading so that I might ah... table Amendment #2 and ah... adopt ah... Amendment #3."

Giorgi: "Does the gentleman have leave to take the Bill back to Second



Reading for purpose of an Amendment? Leave. House Bill 598 back to Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House I'd like to table Amendment #2."

Giorgi: "The motion is to table Amendment #2."

G.L. Hoffman: "Which would be in conflict with Amendment #3."

Giorgi: "Would you please first move to reconsider the vote by which it was adopted."

G.L. Hoffman: "I move to reconsider the vote ah... by which Amendment #2 was adopted."

Giorgi: "Does he have leave to reconsider the vote? Leave has been granted. All in favor signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'nay'. The motion is reconsidered."

G.L. Hoffman: "Ah... Now I move to table Amendment #2."

Giorgi: "Does he have leave to table Amendment #2? Leave. The Amendment is tabled."

O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Gene Hoffman.. Amends House Bill 598 on page 1, line 1."

Giorgi: "Representative Hoffman."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. There's been... you've received a great deal of communication in regard to ah... House Bill 598. Amendment #3 is an agreement that I eventually arrived at with the, the Department of ah... of Developmental Disabilities and the ah... Bureau of the Budget. It provides for a ah... a schedule on the basis of income ah... for payment ah... to ah... payment by families whose children are in, in the state institutions or are placed in private ah... care facilities. The rate schedule is on the third page of the Amendment. Ah... It provides that under this program now ah... that maximum payment that anybody would make ah... would be \$100 regardless of where the child is located. However, this schedule doesn't come into effect ah... as far as the \$100 is concerned ah... for, let's say, a family with ah... two children that the ah... first point that would become effective would be when the ah... income was \$19,200. It's ah... It's a good Amendment and I would appreciate your support."

Giorgi: "Is there any discussion? The question is to adopt the Amendment."



All in favor will signify by saying 'aye'. The opposed 'nay'. The Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Giorgi: "Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading. 628."

O'Brien: "House Bill 628. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, in 1947 there were some 12,000 school districts in the State of Illinois and the legislature, in an effort to deal with consolidating them, passed legislation which provided for votes by areas where consolidations were to take place. There had to be separate votes in cities, in villages, in unincorporated area and also in high school districts when a consolidation was attempted. From 1947 to 1971 the number of school districts in the State was reduced thanks to that legislation and also thanks to favorable State aid to schools to 1,100 school districts. In 1971, the legislature saw fit to provide that annexation could take place very easily, simply by having a unit district annex any part of a dual district that they saw fit. All they needed was the consent of the Superintendent of the Educational Service Region and a referendum to pass in the area of the ah... new unit district. This has caused considerable difficulty because they did not require the consent of the area that the new school district was taken from. Consequently, much assessed valuation was lost to school districts. There was very little in the way of additional consolidation. That ah... wasn't affected very much at all, but ah... there was much inequity because school districts lost assessed valuations that they should not have. I solicit your support for House Bill 628."

Giorgi: "Mr. Kempiners on House Bill 628."

Kempiners: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If you'll look in the Digest, you'll find that one member of the House Appropriations, er... House Elections Committee voted against this Bill and that person was me. At the time, I voted against it on philosophical basis. I, I sincerely believe that when an area wishes to leave one district and go into another one that only those people involved in that particular area and





the district they're going into ought to be involved in the referendum procedure to decide where they go. I still philosophically believe that even though I have since discovered that this effects an area in my district. If I wanted to be political, I'd probably support this Bill, but I still believe that the taxpayer has a right to decide his destiny and to whom he is going to pay his taxes and from whom he's going to receive his services. I, therefore, maintain my opposition to this Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Gene Hoffman on 628."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I rise in opposition to House Bill 628. We have built into the code now a procedure whereby the County Superintendent of Schools holds hearings. Anyone who is involved can ah... can go to those hearings. The Superintendent's decision on the county level is ah... reviewed on the State level and then ah... the people are allowed to vote. If the district is not viable responsible district which can provide ah... quality education to the children within that boundary, the County Superintendent of Schools is going to deny their petition to have an election. This Bill is the direct outgrowth of a, of a decision by a judge ah... contrary to the decision by the County Superintendent of Schools to allow one school district, one section of a high school district ah... to secede. The County Superintendent saw that it was not why. The, the judge ah... said that they had the right to and they're involved in litigation. This will ah... slow down the progress in this area immensely. It will confuse ah... petitions that are already ah... out on this issue ah... and, therefore, I ask a ah... 'no' vote on ah... this Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I think Representative Walsh has well covered the reasons why this is a very good Bill and I just say to each and every one of you that you'd better take a very good look at this Bill because someday back in your district you're going to find that there's going to be a proposal for a unit district and they're just going to steal away from existing school districts all of your assessed valuation. Very simply, this Bill will stop that. It is very important. It is a very, very



good Amendment to the School Code and I heartily endorse an 'aye' vote on this Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, this Bill is not an outgrowth of any particular inequity of the court. It is a Bill which is needed. It is needed all over this State. It'll bring a semblance of fundamental fairness back into the consolidation of school districts. At the present time, a portion of a school district can be, yes, sucked into a referendum by the signing of a petition of one person from that school district. I believe that this Bill is a fair Bill. I support it and I hope that you will all give it an 'aye' vote. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Representative Craig on House Bill 628."

Craig: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, when this... I fully and heartily support this measure because it will give the area that is being taken in some representation whether they want to be, be a land grab or a taxation grab by a large district where they can take in this district and they have no choice with the overall vote. This will give the area that's being taken in, at least, a chance to vote whether they want to be consolidated into this large district. I think this is one thing where we ought to be a little concerned about giving the people in the area that are paying a large amount of taxes 'cause they can be taken in a district and be taxed without any representation at all because of the small amount of people in the district, but there'd be a large area of taxation. I've opposed the Bill that was passed in the present form where a district overall could be taken in like this six years ago and I urge the support of this Bill."

Giorgi: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move the previous question."

Giorgi: "The previous question has been moved. You were the last speaker anyway, Representative McGrew. Representative Walsh to close."

Walsh: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, one of the two speakers in opposition to this Bill said that he was opposed because it did not give proper representation. It did not permit people to go where they wanted to go. I submit to you there is no



referendum from the people who are being annexed. They're involved in a referendum but their vote is counted with the accepting school district so there's... They may vote overwhelmingly against being taken into the unit district and still be taken in if the accepting district votes favorable in ah... large margin of numbers. Now I submit the gentlemen that spoke for the Bill ah... assessed it properly. It is a land grab. School districts can do pretty much what they want and take assessed valuation without any pupils and leave another school district absolutely distressed. I suggest that it's a good Bill and that it will not hurt future consolidation, just that future consolidations will be attempted far more intelligently and I, I solicit your support."

Giorgi: "The question is shall House Bill 628 pass. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'nay' and Representative Lucco to explain his vote."

Lucco: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I very briefly like to say that I'm going to vote 'aye' for this because I believe that all the people of a school district should have a say so in whether or not they lose a section of their district."

Giorgi: "Representative Borchers to explain his vote. Let's hurry it up."

Borchers: "A few years ago, there was a trailer with one man and one woman living in the trailer on the caterpillar plant. The school board, well I shouldn't be talking about my School District 61, but on a Sunday without knowledge of anyone, including the caterpillar factory which is paying taxes to the, to the Argenta area, they called an election. The two cast their vote and removed without knowledge or any chance for the Argenta people to do anything about it, about one fourth of their total ah... taxes that they could use for their school district. No warning whatsoever. Now, although I'm in District 61, I thought this was a very unjust thing to do and this Bill will stop that kind of action. A whole caterpillar plant literally moved from one school district to another without knowledge of the one school district from whom it was removed by two votes."

Giorgi: "Gene Hoffman to explain his vote, please."



G.L. Hoffman: "I don't care to explain my vote right now. It looks okay."

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wished? Representative Walsh to explain his vote."

Walsh: "Yea, it looks like I've got a little explaining to do, Mr. Speaker.

I would ask all of you to consider, to put yourself in the situation of some areas. There is an area in the northern part of this State where well over a million dollars in assessed valuation is being annexed to another school district. With that assessed valuation, there is some 14 school children in that area. Now that isn't the worst of it. The area that is going promises to be an industrial section and there promises to be considerable building there and considerably more assessed valuation. Now it's certainly, it just simply is not fair to, not to permit the people that that area is being taken from not to vote in the referendum. This Bill is supported by the Illinois Association of School Boards. They have sent you a couple of memoranda on it. They have asked for your support on it. The, really, only people that I know of except for some people involved in disputes in this area that are opposed to it really are the people that have talked against it. Now, well, one other also who has not spoken against it and I appreciate that."

Giorgi: "Would you please expedite things?"

Walsh: "Yea. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to ah... consider this, to vote your conscience on this matter. It is important to many people and it is simple justice."

Giorgi: "Representative Ewing to explain his vote."

Ewing: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I'd like to explain my vote on this. This Bill is, as I said before, bringing some fairness into the school consolidation business and I think it is well to point out that the major consolidations which have taken place in this State, took place under Illinois law which was much more beneficial to the individual districts than this Bill would be. This is not a step backward, but merely an attempt to help protect districts from having their assessed valuation taken from them leaving them with debts and billings. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Well, I'd prefer you take the roll."



Giorgi: "Gene Hoffman? Gene Hoffman would like to explain his vote."

G.L. Hoffman: "At the proper time, I want to ask for a verification of this roll call."

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wished then? The question is shall House Bill ah... 628 pass. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no' and a verification has already been asked for. Take the record. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "I request a poll of the absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Giorgi: "At the proper time. A poll of the absentees has been requested by Representative Walsh and a verification has been requested by Representative Gene Hoffman."

O'Brien: "Bluthardt, Brandt, Davis, Ralph Dunn, Ewell, Fary, Friedrich, Gaines, Garmisa, Hill, Dan Houlihan, Emil Jones, J.D. Jones, Katz, Keller, Kent, Klosak, Lauer, Madigan, Madison, Maragos, Marovitz, Matijevich, Merlo, Mugalian, Randolph."

Giorgi: "Representative Paul Randolph 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Rayson, Schlickman, Shea, C.M. Stiehl, Telcser, Terzich, Younge, Yourell, Mr. Speaker."

Giorgi: "Verify the affirmative roll call at the request of Representative Hoffman."

O'Brien: "Anderson, Arnell, J.M. Barnes, Beatty, Borchers, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Byers, Calvo, Campbell, Capparella, Carroll, Chapman, Choate, Coffey, Collins, Craig, D'Arco, Darrow, Deavers, Deuster, DiPrima, Downs, Duff, Dyer, Ewing, Farley, Fennessey, Fleck, Flinn, Friedland, Geo-Karis, Getty, Giglio, Griesheimer, Grotberg, Hirschfeld, Ron Hoffman, Holewinski, Jim Houlihan, Hudson, Huff, Jacobs, Kelly, Kosinski, Kozubowski, LaFleur, Laurino, Lechowicz, Leinenweber, Kornowicz, Leverenz, Lucco, Luft, Macdonald, Mahar."

Giorgi: "Mr. Clerk, record Mr. Matijevich as 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Matijevich."

Giorgi: "'Aye', I'm sorry, Representative Tipword."

Tipword: "Mr. Speaker, I'm recorded as 'no'. Please change my vote to 'aye'."

Giorgi: "Change Representative Tipword from 'no' to 'aye'. Continue."

O'Brien: "Mautino, McAvoy, McCourt, McGrew, McLendon, McMaster, McPartlin, Miller, Molloy, Mudd, Mulcahey, Nardulli, Neff."



Giorgi: "Mr. Neff."

Neff: "Mr. Speaker, change my vote from 'yes' to 'no'."

Giorgi: "Change Representative Neff from 'yes' to 'no' and while you're on it, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Garmisa would like to be recorded as voting 'aye'. Representative Hill. We're not on that part yet, Jack. Vote Representative Hill 'aye'. He's recorded as not voting on the board. Representative Terzich isn't on the board. Record him as 'aye'. Representative Mugalian is not on the board. Record him as 'aye'. Representative Lundy wants to be recorded from 'no' to 'aye'. The Speaker wants to be recorded 'aye'. Benedict Garmisa 'aye'. I've got you recorded already. Proceed with the verification, please, Mr. Clerk."

O'Brien: "Palmer, Patrick, Pierce, Porter, Pouncey, Randolph, Reed, Richmond, Sangmeister, Schisler, Schoeberlein, Schraeder, Schuneman, Sevcik, E.G. Steele, Stubblefield, Taylor."

Giorgi: "Representative Stubblefield, for what reason do you rise?"

Stubblefield: "How am I recorded?"

Giorgi: "How is the gentleman recorded as voting?"

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

Stubblefield: "Would you change me to 'present', please?"

Giorgi: "Change it from 'aye' to 'present'. Representative Stubblefield."

O'Brien: "Terzich, Tip sword, Totten, VanDyne, VonBoeckman, Waddell, Wall, Walsh, Washington, White, Willer, Williams, Winchester, Mr. Speaker."

Giorgi: "Mr. Hoffman, are there any questions of the affirmative roll call? Representative Hoffman, Eddy."

G.L. Hoffman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Ah... Mr. Beatty."

Giorgi: "How is the gentleman recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "He's in his chair."

G.L. Hoffman: "'Aye'. Mr. Capparelli."

Giorgi: "One moment. Just a moment, Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Sangmeister would like to know how many votes we have in the 'aye' at present. There are, at the present time, a 103 'ayes'. Proceed, Mr. Clerk, er... Mr. Hoffman."

G.L. Hoffman: "Ah... Capparelli."

Giorgi: "Capparelli's in his seat."



G.L. Hoffman: "Carroll."

Giorgi: "Representative Darrow is standing in the aisle on the Democratic side."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. D'Arco."

Giorgi: "D'Arco is in his seat."

G.L. Hoffman: "Deuster."

Giorgi: "How is the gentleman recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "Is Mr. Deuster in the chambers? He's over here on the Democratic side."

G.L. Hoffman: "Okay, Mr. Fleck."

Giorgi: "Representative Fleck. Is he in the chambers? Mr. Fleck is on the Democratic side of the aisle."

G.L. Hoffman: "All right, Mr. Flinn."

Giorgi: "Mr. Flinn. Is Mr. Flinn in the chambers? How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Giglio."

Giorgi: "Mr. Giglio, is he ah... in the chambers? Giglio's in the aisle here."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Hirschfeld."

Giorgi: "Mr. Hirschfeld in the chambers? How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "R.K. Hoffman."

Giorgi: "Representative Hoffman is ah... How is he recorded, first of all?"

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

Giorgi: "Is he in the chambers. Is Mr. Hoffman in the chambers? Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Hudson."

Giorgi: "Representative Hudson is in his chair."

G.L. Hoffman: "Oh, I'm sorry. Ah... Mr. Huff."

Giorgi: "Representative Huff is standing in the back of the room."

G.L. Hoffman: "Okay, Mr. Kosinski."



Giorgi: "Kosinski is here in the well."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Laurino."

Giorgi: "Laurino is perusing things from his chair."

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Lechowicz."

Giorgi: "He's in the first row here."

G.L. Hoffman: "In the first row. All right, Mr. McLendon."

Giorgi: "It's him, Mr. McLendon, here in the first row."

G.L. Hoffman: "Ah... Luft."

Giorgi: "Representative Luft. He's in the back of the chambers."

G.L. Hoffman: "All right, Mr. Mautino."

Giorgi: "Representative Mautino is right behind you."

G.L. Hoffman: "Ah... Mr. Patrick."

Giorgi: "Mr. Patrick. He's in his seat. Excuse me, Mr. Clerk. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, on a point of personal privilege. It's my pleasure to recognize and introduce our United States Senator, Adlai Stevenson, who's standing here in the middle aisle."

Giorgi: "Why don't you approach the podium, Senator, and say a few words? Members of the General Assembly, Senator, U.S. Senator, Adlai Stevenson."

Senator Stevenson: "Speaker Redmond and all of the distinguished members of the House, I just want to say that I spent two of the best years of my life as a member of this Body and it's very good to be back again and back again with ah... good friends. I hope that we can ah... cooperate in the future in many ways between legislature and the Congress for the people's good and if I can ever be of service to you, I hope that you will call on me. Thank you. It's good to be home again."

Giorgi: "Proceed with the verification. Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "How, how am I recorded?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Clerk, how is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Marovitz: "I'd like to be recorded as voting 'aye'."

Giorgi: "Marovitz 'aye'. Mr. Hoffman."

G.L. Hoffman: "Schisler."





Giorgi: "Schisler's in the back of the room."

G.L. Hoffman: "Schraeder."

Giorgi: "Schraeder's in his seat."

G.L. Hoffman: "Okay, Sevcik."

Giorgi: "Sevcik. How is the gentleman recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "Is Mr. Sevcik in the chamber? Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "Deavers."

Giorgi: "He's in his seat."

G.L. Hoffman: "Winchester."

Giorgi: "How Mr. Winchester recorded?"

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

Giorgi: "Is Mr. Winchest in the chamber? Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "Ah... Wall."

Giorgi: "Fow is Representative Wall recorded?"

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

Giorgi: "Is Mr. Wall in the chamber? Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman; "McAvoy."

Giorgi: "How is Mr. McAvoy recorded?"

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

Giorgi: "Is Mr. McAvoy in the chamber? Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "Palmer"

Giorgi: "What was that again? What was that name again?"

G.L. Hoffman: "Palmer, Representative Palmer."

Giorgi: "Palmer. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "Is Mr. Palmer in the chamber? Take him off the record."

G.L. Hoffman: "LaFleur."

Giorgi: "How is Mr. LaFleur recorded? He's in the back of the room."

G.L. Hoffman: "Okay, McMasters."

Giorgi: "Representative McMasters. How is he recorded, Mr. Clerk?"

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

Giorgi: "Take him off the record and ah... Mr. ah... Lechowicz, for what reason do you rise? Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to change my vote from 'aye' to 'no'."



Giorgi: "Representative Lechowicz would like to change from 'aye' to 'no'. Ah... Representative McGrew from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative McGrew from 'aye' to 'no'. Mr. Hoffman, you want to continue the verification?"

G.L. Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, I have no.."

Giorgi: "No further questions?"

G.L. Hoffman: "I have no further questions."

Giorgi: "What's the call, Mr. Clerk. I'm sorry, Mr. Friedrich, for what reason do you rise?"

Friedrich; "How am I recorded?"

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

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Friedrich: "He votes 'aye'."

Giorgi: "He votes 'aye', Friedrich votes 'aye'. Representative Rayson votes 'aye'. He wasn't recorded. 95 'aves' have been verified and how many 'nays'? 32 'nays'. This Bill, 628, receiving 95 verified 'aves' and how many 'nays' again, Clerk? 32 'nays', 14 voting 'present' having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bill 650."

O'Brien: "House Bill 650, Stubblefield. A Bill for an Act in relation to strike breakers. Third reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stubblefield."

Stubblefield: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 650 is a Bill that is not new to this Assembly. It was passed in substantially the same form in 1971, passed the Senate and was vetoed by the Governor. Passed again in 1973, was amended by Governor Walker and the Amendment, was ratified by this House, but there was a failure to ratify it by the Senate. It very simply prohibits the employment during a strike or a lockout of professional strike breakers. Defines a professional strike breaker and ah... provides that ah... employees who are hired with the intent of becoming permanent employees would not be included in that definition."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hanahan."



Hanahan: "I'd just like to mention that this is a very important labor Bill and for those members that always consider voting for labor Bills, this is an important part of representing their constituency. I'd recommend an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. Representative Shea 'aye'. Representative Beaupre 'aye', Representative Hudson 'aye'. McMasters 'aye'. Washburn 'aye'. Ryan 'aye'. McLendon 'aye'. Hoffman 'aye'. Walsh 'aye'. Neff 'aye'. Steele 'aye'. Wall 'aye'. Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I want to rise on a point of personal privilege while the distinguished United States Senator is here and to say to you that the highest honor I have ever had bestowed upon me since I was born was bestowed upon me by your United States Senator. He interceded and had me appointed as the Chaplain of the United States Senate of America in July and I'm grateful for that honor that he bestowed upon me."

Speaker Redmond: "On this question 139 'aye', 4 'nay' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 651."

O'Brien: "House Bill 651, Caldwell. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... this 651 simply ah... mandates the Superintendent of Police to give suspended officers a hearing within 5 days instead of ah... keeping them in limbo as is currently the practice for 30 days where the guy doesn't know what his problem is. Once he has a hearing, if he's suspended or released or whatever ah... this can... The Superintendent still has the power. Ah... The State Supreme Court has already ruled that ah... officers must have a hearing within 5 days, but as I understand the machinery is in the works to comply but ah... it's not complete yet and it's for that reason I am urging an 'aye' vote on this measure. It would simply ah... bring about a modicum of justice in the administration of the police department. In this instance, this Bill affects the city of Chicago. I solicit your 'aye' vote."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, ah... I'd like to ask the sponsor a question."

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

Terzich: "I know that this Bill has been amended ah... that they do not have to have a hearing for ah... for a suspension without pay for more than 5 days. Is that the majority of the suspensions in the city of Chicago, for example, for insubordination or ah... things of this nature?"

Caldwell: "Less than 5 days, Mr. Terzich."

Terzich: "The majority of them are for less than 5 days for a ah... for a suspension for cause."

Caldwell: "That would be my best guess that ah... for less than 5 days."

Terzich: "Have you had any word from ah... the Chicago Police Department as to what their position would be on this Bill?"

Caldwell: "Yes, all of the Police Boards ah... Associations rather are in favor of this legislation. As a matter of fact, they helped me with the drafting."

Terzich: "Well, how about the Superintendent of Police?"

Caldwell: "I don't know what his attitude is. He's aware of it. He's also aware of the Supreme Court decision that was handed down in January."

Terzich: "How was Representative McAuliffe's position on this Bill?"

Caldwell: "I beg your pardon."

Terzich: "I say, I wonder how Representative McAuliffe's ah... position is on this Bill?"

Caldwell: "I imagine we'll find out as soon as the Speaker puts the motion."

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

Washington: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, we voted this same Bill out of the House ah... two years ago and that was prior to the Supreme Court decision which, in a sense, mandates that this be law. This is nothing new in line with the Supreme Court decision. All we're doing is attempting to codify this situation. The legislature is responsible for situation that the Chicago policeman finds himself in anyway. Under the Municipal Code Act we have ah... put the police officers in the city of Chicago in a situation in which they do not have due process and



can be suspended less than 30 days without due notice, without procedure, without representation by counsel and the Supreme Court said this is wrong and all we're doing with this Bill is attempting to codify it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, at a point in time where the House of Representatives is completely gutted with work this is a classic example of a Bill to propose legislation which is not needed. It has been stated by the proponents of the Bill that there was an Illinois State Supreme Court decision which mandated that police officers, under investigation or under a possible suspension, be accorded the basic constitutional right of notice and also to a hearing. Chicago Police Department is well aware of the provisions of that court decision. They have moved expeditiously to implement the mandate of the Court. They are in agreement with the decision of the Court. In light of their reaction, there is no need for this legislation. Also, to set out in the Statutes the procedures that must be followed in my opinion would unduly restrict the administrative ability of the Chicago Police Department to manage its own affairs. Who knows, at this point in time, if the Police Department immediately would have personnel available to provide the hearings, to provide the notice, to completely come into accord with the provisions of the Bill. I simply state to you, this is a Bill that is not needed. There has been a Court decision on this. The Police Department is obligated to follow the mandate of the Court. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions or discussion? Ready for the question? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'. Representative... Oh, pardon me. Representative Caldwell to close."

Caldwell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah... I want to make it very emphatic that the law is ah... in conflict with the, the, the current practice and I think that we ought to pass this Bill and codify, make this ah... impliment the, the law as has been found by the Supreme Court. Representative Madigan says that the city is moving to ah... comply. I want to point out that this decision was handed down on the 30th of



January of this year. Ah... I've talked with representatives of the Corporation Counsel's office as far... I've held this Bill until the last possible moment to, to have him give me some information which would ah... show that ah... they have ah... complying and so far we haven't received it. Ah... As I said before, they, all of them, the police associations are in favor of this Bill. They feel that it is needed. I feel that it is needed and if this Bill is passed and if before it is signed by the Governor if it gets through the Senate, then ah... the, the city will already have set up the machinery and it will make no difference. I urge an 'aye' vote on this and I would appreciate all of the members of the House voting 'aye'."

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? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. Representative Maragos. Representative Maragos 'no'. On this question there's 49 'aye', 49 'nay'. The Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. 733."

O'Brien: "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 and members of the House. House Bill 733 amends the Probate Code. Provides an illegitimate person is the heir of his or her father's estate as well as the mother. Presently, the illegitimate person can only inherit from the mother or from the maternal side. This Bill was amended a couple days ago to provide that the illegitimate person can now inherit from the father in cases where the father has been acknowledged, has acknowledged paternity or where the father has been adjudged to have been the father during his lifetime. The Amendment is a result of objection by the Illinois State Bar Association and Chicago Title and Trust. The Bill corrects a long standing violation of the illegitimate child's rights under the 5th Amendment of the Constitution and I urge its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Will the gentleman yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."



Mugallian: "Ah... Representative Mahar, has the ah... Bar Association and the Title Trust now withdrawn their objection and do they now support the Bill?"

Mahar: "They haven't specifically written to me that they support it, but they gave me their objections which I incorporated in an Amendment. I haven't heard from them."

Mugallian: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Shea: "The present law is acknowledgement in intermarriage. Is that correct?"

Mahar: "As far as I know."

Shea: "Okay, when you say acknowledgement what do you mean by acknowledgement?"

Mahar: "Well, when the father acknowledges the paternity during his lifetime or has been adjudged to be the father. Then that's sufficient case for the child, the illegitimate person to inherit."

Shea: "Well, now do you mean be a written acknowledgment or the case laws there's some early 1890 cases in the State of Illinois where they said where a father, er... an alleged father over a few glasses of beer told his cronies that the child was his that that's been held in acknowledgment in the State of Illinois and that's... I, I'm asking. I happen to, I have somewhat of an interest in a case. I just have this case pending before the Supreme Court. I argued it four weeks ago and that's why I have an interest in it and I might suggest to you when you use the work acknowledge that you either spell it out plainly that it be written acknowledgement rather than just the acknowledgement because there, there is a line of cases that have held ah... with regards to ah... oh, I think we've got one in Illinois. The Yellow Cab Case where there's a wrongful death action movement where an illegitimate could inherit from his father but the Courts and the United States Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 decision have held the way that a state lets a testator's property be passed is not invidious discrimination and so have held with 13, 14, 15 of our Probate Act so I might suggest to you if this Bill passes and I can



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see a need for it. If this Bill passes that somewhere along the line in the Senate that you put in the work written or spell out what acknowledge means."

Mahar: "Thank you, I will so encourage ah... the individual in the Senate if this Bill passes to do just that."

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

Palmer: "Well, I might suggest to the Majority Leader the one way of acknowledgement is the, where they going or place the child as a beneficiary under the social security system. I have case like, pending like that now. I can't do anything about it because it ah... the child will not inherit to its blood lines, of course, but that is the kind of acknowledgment at least that they are talking about and that would fall in, I believe, with one of the requirements being ah... for the written acknowledgement and this is one of the ways that it's being done."

Speaker Redmond: "representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "I'll to explain my vote. I'd rather you go ahead."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison, do you desire recognition? Any further? Representative Rayson."

Rayson: "Ah... Just a comment here, I... Representative Shea is correct and there are legal problems with the word holding out. The Attorney General uses liberal with reference to inheritance taxes, the Attorney General is quite liberal in the holding out theory to determine if the party is, in fact, a child. Therefore, entitled to higher exemptions ah... against the inheritance tax or a stranger, but be that as it may and I have a special interest in this kind of legislation. I'm sorry the sponsor of this legislation did exceed to the stuffed shirts at the Bar Association and the stuffier shirts at the Chicago Title and Trust who don't like to have any kind of administrative turbulence and ah... the fact that there must be, you know, a holding out before the decease of the party involved or an adjudication personally makes this Bill meaningless, but anything to further along illegitimates on the road to equal citizenship ah... that's a very, very step I'll support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Representative Mahar to close."

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Well I can only say that this Bill was





given to me by some attorneys in my district ah... From the laymans point of view it seems to me that there's a practical need for it. Now if there's a need to clarify language for the purposes of the legal profession, why I certainly would be willing to pursue that in the Senate although I know that we've talked about that today as not being a good way to do it. I do think this is a good Bill and I urge your support."

Speaker Redmond: "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? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 125 'aye', 7 'nays'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. For the information of the, of the body it's the intention to recess at 6 o'clock and return at 7 o'clock. 776."

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."

Fleck: "Mr. Speaker, this ah... is ah... my version of no-fault divorce and having seen what happened to Representative Rayson's no-fault divorce a few hours ago, all I want to say is we all enjoy turkey shoots, especially me, but I don't want to be the turkey. So I'm going to ask leave to table this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Leave granted. 776 tabled. 779."

O'Brien: "House Bill 779, Willer. A Bill for an Act to amend the Vital Records Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take ah... House Bill 779 and move it back to Second Reading ah... for the purpose of ah... tabling ah... the second, Amendment #2 and adopting Amendment #3."

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave? 779 returned to the order of Second Reading. Representative Willer has moved to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #2 was adopted. Does she have leave? Representative Willer now moves that Amendment #2 be tabled. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Amendment #2 is tabled. Representative Willer. Representative Tuerk."

O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Willer. Amends House Bill 779 on page 1 by deleting all of line 23 through 27 and so forth."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I have a question of the Chair. According to the Digest, there's only one Amendment on the Bill ah... just a technical question. Is it 1 or 2 that's being tabled?"

Speaker Redmond: "The only Amendment which was adopted was Amendment #2 so... Representative Willer."

Willer: "Well, Mr. Speaker, this Bill just is bound to have some trouble. I think the gentleman is right. There was one Amendment ah... that I ah... offered which ah... exempted home rule counties and then this is Amendment #2. So I have, I have to move to table Amendment #1 and adopt Amendment #2."

Speaker Redmond: "Amendment #1 was not adopted, Representative Willer. Amendment #2 was adopted and you've just tabled that."

Willer: "Well then, I do want to adopt Amendment #3, I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "And I believe this would be #3, is that correct?"

Willer: "That's right. Yes, that's right."

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

Hart: "I think is technically not in proper form. It would seem to me to be and I think the Clerk can correct it on its faith. It should be, the entire language of Section 5 should be underlined."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk can correct that if that's..."

Hart: "That's ah... I would ask the Chair to take a look at it and see if that isn't correct. It may be that just Section 5, the 5 in parenthesis should be underlined to show that that's in after the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised that Enrolling and Engrossing can straighten it out and the new part will be underlined. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, on a technical point, Mr. Speaker. There seems to be some question as to whether or not it was Amendment #1 or Amendment #2 that was adopted. Ah... Representative Willer moved to table Amendment #2, but our record shows that it was Amendment #1 that was a home rule Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Clerk advised me that those Amendments were the same. She tabled 1 and adopted 2 and reconsidered the vote by which 2 was adopted and then 2 was tabled."



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Madison: "Okay, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, the ah... the intent to ah... to take Amendment #1 off, but I believe it was adopted on Second Reading so that we would need a motion to reconsider ah... taking another vote on the Amendment. Then it would be defeated. Then she ah... Mrs. Willer would like to put on Amendment #3."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk advises me that Amendment #1 was not adopted. Now that's the record as far as..."

Madigan: "It was never adopted on Second Reading?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct and Amendment #2 was adopted and then Amendment #2 was brought, was tabled so we stand with the original Bill with no Amendments."

Willer: "Well now I move that we adopt Amendment #3 which, I believe, should be underlined, but this is... No, I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "It's all right. It's all right. Amendment #3 is in proper form, Representative Willer. The lady moves the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 779. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 838."

O'Brien: "House Bill 838, McGrew. A Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Election Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I would like to take House Bill 838 back to Second Reading for purposes of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Leave granted. Return to the order of Second Reading."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I now move for the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 838. It would provide that if a bidder defaults in a contract that the County Clerk is not liable and secondly that if it, the bidder defaults then a County Clerk could go out and secure supplies without ah... necessarily advertising for bids once again and I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment



#2 to House Bill 838. Any discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 874."

O'Brien: "House Bill 874, Bradley. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act requiring employees to accept cash from employers instead of payroll deductions. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, what we're doing with this one, we're amending this Section of the Statutes as attempting to clarify that the employer shall accept cash at the regular group rate. That's the new language, 'at the regular group rate from such employee' and also some new language that simply clarifies that they will continue to do this as long as the member or the employee maintains recall rights with that employer. We also included in the Amendment #1 any other medical service plans so that it would encompass all medical service plans and that the employee would be able to continue payment or the employer, pardon me, would continue to make payment for the benefits of the employee in the amount necessary to continue the employees participation in the medical service plan and today when we have as many people unemployed but still on recall rights, this is simply a strong ah... Amendment to ver, to ah... verify what is already the law and to ah... benefit the unemployed person and I ask for ah... approval and ask for support of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Terzich."

Terzich: "Yes, Jerry, on this Bill, I can appreciate your attempt ah... to have continuation of health coverage but ah... who's responsibility is this going to be for the continuation. Is it going to be the employer, the insurance company, the employee. Who's responsibility is ah... it."

Bradley: "Well the Act, right now, requires employers to accept cash from the employees and they will continue enforce the medical coverage that the employee presently has and will continue to be



exactly the same way. If you're an employee that's out of work, been laid off but still on recall, have recall rights with that manufacturer or that employer you can go back, you can go to him weekly and make your contribution at the same rate, the group rate that he presently has."

Terzich: "What happens if ah... they have a union contract and this is not in the contract?"

Bradley: "If it's not in the contract, this will be the law and they will abide by this. There has been a problem that ah... some of contracts do not spell this out completely and I was requested to ah... to submit this legislation ah... by ah... various unions."

Terzich: "However, would this supercede a union agreement?"

Bradley: "No, no, sir. If the union contract stipulates something else, then the employer would be bound by the union contract and not this law."

Terzich: "If this, if this is the law, it does supercede the ah... the contract."

Bradley: "I'm I stand corrected, Bob."

Terzich: "Well, then, wouldn't this be in violation, couldn't this be in violation of union contracts which would ah... jeopardize the employer's position?"

Bradley: "I don't think so."

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

Schuneman: "The sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Schuneman: "Representative Bradley, I'm particularly interested in the mechanics of the plan that you propose. For example, if an employee who is laid off work has had his deductions made on a weekly basis and, for example, misses after he's laid off and begins making the cash payment to his employer and misses one week. Ah... Does your Bill address the possibility of making that up in later weeks or would his coverage be terminated?"

Bradley: "I didn't, I didn't hear the last part of the question. Would the Bill do what if he misses a week?"

Schuneman: "If he misses a week and then later wants to make that week up, would it be possible for him to do that under this Bill ah..."



or would his coverage be terminated?"

Bradley: "Well, that's... Let me say this now we're only amending the present law that already provides that an employer shall do these things. What we did here, we just said 'at the regular group rate' so that the rate will not ah... go higher than the man is presently covered when he is employed. You have to remember those mechanics are already there. I would assume that if the man misses a week, he probably is not ah... covered at that time if that answers your question. That he would no longer be covered, but if he comes in, makes a payment, he will continue to, to have the same medical coverage at the same rate that he had when he was employed and that will continue as long as he has recall rights with that employer. If he finds another job and doesn't continue to make his payments, he's not covered I would assume."

Schuneman: "But it is your understanding that the employee would have to make time payments."

Bradley: "It certainly is and there's a period... as long as he has recall rights."

Schuneman: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Ready for the question? 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? Clerk will take the record. On this question, 120 'aye', 5 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Merlo 'aye'. Representative Stiehl from St. Clair 'aye'. Capuzi 'aye'. Dunn 'aye'. Stearney 'aye'. Washburn 'aye'. Randolph 'aye'. McGrew. Representative Campbell 'aye'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative McGrew, for what purpose do you rise?"

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Now that we have finished May the 16th, I would like to move to suspend the appropriate rule to go out of... to consider House Bill out of order. It would be House Bill 766 and 767. I have spoken with the Speaker of the House, the Minority Leader, with Representative Walsh and with Representative Shea concerning this. The problem is that these are the Bills for



Western Illinois University E.T.V. Station and Health, Education and Welfare Department has been playing games with us and asking each state what they're doing to come up with the money on matching parts and because of this I feel that it is imperative that we consider these Bills and send that information to Washington for ah... better consideration for our cause."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentlemen have leave? Leave. What was the first Bill? 7..."

McGrew: "766 and 767."

Speaker Redmond: "766."

O'Brien: "House Bill 766. A Bill for an Act authorizing Western Illinois University to construct and operate a noncommercial educational television station. Third Reading of the Bill."

McGrew: "Mr. Speaker, could I have leave to have these considered together and take two roll calls on the same one?"

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Proceed, Representative."

O'Brien: "House Bill 767. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation for the construction of an educational television station by Western Illinois University. Third Reading of the Bill."

McGrew: "I think this has been well explained. It would provide..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "What's the tab on this one, Sam?"

McGrew: "The tab would be a million and a half of state funds, a million of matching federal funds."

Palmer: "What's, what's going to be... What about next year? How much will it be then. You have any idea?"

McGrew: "We estimate that the cost of running this will be in the vicinity of around \$300,000 a year."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Would the sponsor yield to a question?"

McGrew: "I will."

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Hoffman: "Do they, do they now have any educational television in operation?"

McGrew: "No. We have ah... closed circuit in the university, right. All right."



Hoffman: "All right, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, ah... we have... there's been a great deal of discussion over the years about ah... educational television. Ah... It ah... within educational circles, closed circuit t.v. inside of a ah... of ah... or inside of a school is one thing. The picking off of ah... programs and ah... taping them is one thing. I think, however, experience has shown us that during the middle '60's and the later '60's ah... that the viability of using the television as envisioned by this type of a program ah... just doesn't work very well. Young people see so much television now the type of programs that educational institutions are able to put together ah... are just not competitive at all with the commercial television, the type of money that they put into a program. Commercial television will put \$300,000 into a program and Sam is saying that the whole year's operation at Western will be the same money. It gives you some idea of the type of thing we're doing. Think if you want to vote for this, I think you need to look at this the same way you look at putting up a dam or building a lake ah... This is just a piece of pork. It isn't really anything that's going to do anything educationally ah... because it just isn't usable."

McGrew: "If I might respond to that, I would like..."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

McGrew: "I would like to point out that last year we passed money to have a feasibility study and that study has now been completed by a group in Washington that has done this and it has been determined that it is entirely feasible. This also has a booster station at the Rock Island campus that would provide for much larger population and what not. I would move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Ready for the question. Representative Lienenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'd like to comment on the Bill. I, I think those who believe as I do in freedom of the press ought to think twice about committing a large sum of taxpayers money to a so called educational television station. I think ah... because whenever taxpayers money are used for such a purpose controls come shortly thereafter 'cause many taxpayers object to having their tax dollars used for so called non-political types of programs that





sometimes we see in educational stations so I think the appropriate funding for educational stations, for non-commercial stations is in the private section. So I would object to this Bill and would urge a 'no' vote for those who believe in the freedom of the press."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, we've passed similar legislation in other years and this has been well discussed so I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady 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 these Bills, House Bill 766, 767, pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this this question, 103 'aye', 28 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 747, Representative Rigney."

Selcke: "House Bill 747. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Highway Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Rigney."

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 747 says that for those home owners whose property borders the roadway that they may request that the right of way be mowed to the fence line during the time that the highway authority is doing their routine mowing."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. I just want to let the House know the fiscal impact of this Bill. I have a memorandum here from the Department of Transportation. It says that D.O.T. estimates that the passage of this Bill would cause an additional expenditure of about six million dollars. They ah... spend approximately five and a half million dollars now to mow state highways. This assumes that they would only have to mow five times a year. They way the Bill is written they might have to mow more often depending upon how many times the landowner requests its mowing. Consequently, the cost could begin to get astronomical. I request a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMasters."



McMasters: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, let me point out that Mr. Lechowicz explained only the fiscal impact from the State's Department of Transportation. You must also look at the fact that this Bill, if passed, would cover county highways, township roads and the fiscal impact when you've got clear down to the nitty gritty of township roads would be pretty rough. I urge a 'no' vote, also."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart."

Hart: "Ah... Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. I, too, feel that this Bill is ah... ill-advised. In the first place, ah... we're ah... I think it's a policy of the State only to cut a part of the right of way and to save the rest for ah... for game to hide in ah... rabbit, quail and so forth; and secondly in a time when we're trying to conserve energy and not use any more fuel than necessary, this would ah... be an unnecessary and useless use of fuel that is much needed for more important purposes so I think the Bill ought to be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I haven't heard a good word about the Bill yet. I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. The question is shall the main question be put, right after Representative Rigney closes."

Rigney: "Well, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, what Representative Lechowicz was referring to was the way that the Bill was originally drafted and he is correct in the figures that he has talked about. Unfortunately, there was a little problem of communication between myself and the Reference Bureau. This Bill has been amended very severely from its original form. It now says that the State or local units of government will only have to mow to the right of way line at the time they're out there doing their routine mowing. You won't be calling them out there every Friday afternoon to cut the grass. I would imagine on the average, the State mows their right of way and local units about twice a year. The problem and I think it's rather unfortunate that we have to come with legislation ah... to attack this problem. The problem is this that the State



simply has not been a good neighbor. We have many very attractive homesteads, very attractive farmsteads that border our state and county roads and unfortunately ah... the buildings are well painted, the front yards are clipped, the white picket fence is all painted around these properties and then we find that the State allows the grass to grow up about three feet high in front of these properties. It's no wonder these people are upset. It's no wonder that they come to me as a State Representative and say you know I can't get any cooperation ah... won't you introduce a Bill on this subject. So, I think it's a good Bill. Ah... the, the cost of this, there really isn't any way to estimate the cost of it for the simple reason that it will only be done when the home owner requests in writing that it be done. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well, to briefly explain my vote, I don't know how many of you... How many of you here just mow half of your lawn or your wife mows half of you lawn? Well I don't think I'd want to live next door to you either. I think it's just a simple good policy. Nobody just mows half their lawn or a quarter of it and I don't think in residential neighborhoods that anybody would want someone to own a piece of property next to them and just mow part of it and forget the other. So I think this is just a good neighbor policy and I think that ah... it's just prudent to be a good neighbor and the State of Illinois has a lot of these people along the highway doing nothing but sitting around picking their nose anyway so it probably wouldn't be any harm for them to cut the grass."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 41 'aye', 81 'no' and the Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. 750."

Selcke: "House Bill 750. A Bill for an Act to amend the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. House Bill 750 is a Bill which is most important to those of us that represent Lake County, Illinois. This Bill was discussed ah...



before when it was on Second Reading and also extensively discussed in Committee. What this Bill provides is that in all counties over 175,000 the Department of Revenue will maintain offices. Ah... We researched this to find out that there are 9 counties qualifying in the State of Illinois over 175,000. Only 4 of those counties do not have Department of Revenue offices. Now why is this important and why are we even bothering about it. Well the fact of the matter is during the tax period from about 1 November through the filing date on April 15, it's virtually impossible to get tax forms up in Lake County and when you call the Department of Revenue the best suggestion they can give is why don't you go down to Wheaton where there's an office in DuPage County and pick up forms or drop into Chicago. During the rest of the remainder of the year when you're dealing with the sales tax problems or those types of problems there is no office of a local nature that you can go to for any information. Now the advantage of having a full-time office is that the merchants of Lake County, the merchants of Will County and the merchants of Madison County and also Kane County would be able to go to a Department of Revenue office, ask a reasonable question and then they could go on and call the the State, that is, the Department of Revenue office which would contact the State office here in Springfield so that it would not be a cost to the taxpayers. I've been asked about what is the fiscal impact of this. Ah... The Department of Revenue really never gave me a straight story on this. They did come to me and say look at it. You'll drop your Bill. We'll arrange for some form of office in Lake County. I said okay. You give me a letter to that effect and I will consider dropping my Bill. To this day, the only letter I've received from the Department of Revenue is a letter dated February 6 from Director Allphin where he says, 'in light of the present austerity program and the further fact that we are in the process of employing some additional representatives we can't afford to operate other offices'. I would point out to you that when you talk about austerity I would say that the State of Illinois is probably losing hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in Lake, in Will, and in Madison Counties because the taxpayers can't even get forms to file their taxes. Now, this is not



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a slap at the Department of Revenue. As a matter of fact, for your information, the County of Cook has 6 offices ah... one of these are in Lincolnwood. DuPage County has an office. Peoria has an office. St. Clair County has an office and Winnebago County has an office. Yet Lake County, Illinois is the third largest county in the State of Illinois with over 400,000 residents. I think that, just as a matter of good business practice, the State of Illinois should have a Department of Revenue office up there."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Just very briefly, Mr. Speaker. I would kindly advise that the Representative, I'm sure, like most of us, should have an adequate supply of forms to cover the area of constituents in his area. As far as income tax whether it be State or Federal and I ah... would strongly oppose this measure because if we're going to start setting an extremely bad precedent, every code department in State government then could have branch offices in every county and every municipality exceeding a population of 25,000 or maybe even 20,000. I think that the Department is justified in their, in their position as far as stating that they have adequate representation and I'm sure within the respective legislative offices they should have. I request a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I can appreciate the comments of the preceding speaker but I come from the same county as the sponsor and let me tell you that out legislative office, my own particular one, was swamped with requests for tax forms because I don't care how efficient that Department of Revenue is it does not answer the people for forms. It just doesn't do it and I think this is only equitable and maybe they'll wake up if they put a necessary office in Lake. Why should DuPage have one. It is Chicago who has one, we don't have one and yet we're the third largest county. I think it's only fair that we have an office and I respect your... I respectfully ask your consideration on this measure."

Speaker Redmond: "Any... Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House."



Just very briefly, I share Representative Griesheimer's concern about the lack of forms ah... I was in the Committee where this Bill was heard. I think there were 8 'aye' votes, 5 'nay' votes and 3 'present' votes. I, I think that Representative Griesheimer would concede that perhaps his proposal to solve the problem of the scarcity of forms by mandating the opening of offices of the Department of Revenue in several counties is a little bit of an over kill. I will try to work with him in straightening out the Department of Revenue. I criticized the department at the hearing, but I do suggest that this Bill is not necessary and perhaps worse than that. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Taylor."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Taylor: "Representative Griesheimer, as branch offices keep me confused much of the time and I was wondering if this branch office would be anything in the form of the Governor's Action Office or the Governor's Office on Human Resources. Could it be used for a cover or anything of that nature."

Griesheimer: "Jimmy, you know how a government works today and it could probably have an underground network in Lake County. I'd have to admit to that ah... We try to keep those people out, but you just can't keep them out. They crawl in under the rug at times."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the previous question. Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "A question, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, proceed and then we'll go to the question."

Schoeberlein: "We have a Revenue Department in Kane County in Geneva, Illinois that was moved to Wheaton, Illinois. Now the City Clerk, the Village Clerk of North Aurora wanted information. She tried several sources and couldn't get it and I tried down there in Springfield. Two weeks ago yesterday is when I tried, from number to number, from building to building. They are still waiting for it. They said we will have someone from our Wheaton office come over and see



her. Well, by God, I don't know how to determine. The river goes the other way and she's still waiting for it. Now this meant several hundred thousand dollars to the State of Illinois and you can't even get anybody to come down and see the Village Clerk at North Aurora and something that the State is responsible for and I believe we should have one in Kane County."

Speaker Redmond: "The, the question is shall the main question be put. Shall the main question be put. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Griesheimer to close."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "That's all right. If I can get this Bill passed, you can call me anything you want. Mr. Speaker, I would like to establish the fact that the precedent for putting departmental offices in counties has already been established. I find it to be most strange the DuPage County, Peoria County, St. Clair County and Winnebago County already have branch offices so that there is no new precedent here. All I'm, all I'm asking for is a little bit of equity here. Lake County is the third largest county in the State. Will County is the ah..., I believe, the fifth or the sixth ah... Madison County happens to be the fourth largest county in the State and yet we can't get any service from the Department of Revenue. Now there are thousands, hundreds of thousands of people in these counties that look to the legislators because there's no other place to look to and I think that the precedents also been established here by the fact that recently ah... Ms. Geo-Karis introduced a Bill providing that the Department of Aging should have Bills in various... have ah... offices in various counties. Ah... to the speaker who spoke against this Bill saying this is over kill, let me point out to him that as I said before that Department of Revenue came to me and said we will work this problem out. We'll give you a letter. Now that was within the last three weeks and I still don't have the letter. The bumbling of this Department makes it impossible for people who want to pay their taxes to pay their taxes. There are year round problems, not just income tax problems; but sales



tax problems and senior citizens tax relief and I think that these counties deserve a Department of Revenue office. I urge your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I love the sponsor, but he comes up with the most incredibly tasting pork I've ever seen. This is the typical example of a Bill in my estimation that the Governor is clearly going to veto and as Representative Hoffman said it seems that the process is more important than the product. We shouldn't even be voting on this Bill and debating it. I, I just can't understand why this Bill, why he even bothered to call the Bill. It's just foolish and we're wasting our time."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "All I want to say, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, on voting 'no' is that the Department did state that even if they had offices in every county over 175,000 they wouldn't insure the mailing of the forms as needed. So let's..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I'd ah... with all respect to the sponsor, I don't think it's necessary to open additional revenue offices. In a few days, we are going, in a few days we are going to fund a very effective agency that can very well handle this problem and that's the Governor's Action Office and so I vote 'no'."

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

Griesheimer: "Just very quickly, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that my follow member over here on the Republican side if he worked more in Lake County and played less, he'd understand the problem."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? On this question... Take the record. On this question there's 30 'aye', 91 'no'. The Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. 756."

Selcke: "House Bill 756. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stubblefield."

Stubblefield: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House."





This Bill really the Amendment is the Bill provides that the Secretary of State shall provide a space on each drivers license where the owner of that license may place a sticker or a decal of such uniform size as the Secretary may specify and that sticker or decal will indicate in an appropriate language that the owner of that license carries the uniform anatomical gift card conforming to the provisions of the uniform anatomical gift act. Now this Amendment was worked out in conjunction with the Secretary of State's office. Ah... There is an appropriate space already on the face of the drivers license ah... The representatives of the Kidney Foundation ah... who are members and ah... subscribers to the ah... anatomical gift card ah... agree that it would be appropriate and would be advantageous to them. Perhaps it would save several lives and I urge a 'yes' vote and a green light. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to vote 'present' as I might have a potential conflict of interest with this."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 110 'aye', 9 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 182."

Selcke: "House Bill 182. A Bill for an Act to amend Section 1 of an Act to tax gift legacies, inheritance transfers and so forth. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this Bill doubles the exemption for the surviving spouse for Illinois Inheritance Tax ah... from 20,000 to \$40,000. Ah... When this Bill passed out of Committee I agreed to hold it as long as I could because there's a similar Bill ah... except that it exempts all brackets for inheritance tax ah... by Representative Londrigan, but that Bill has not progressed to the point where I, I know where it's going to be and I would like to have the ah... support of the members on this Bill. I think it's a good Bill. The ah... exemption for the surviving spouse has not been raised in 50 years and certainly if there's anything that we



should, at least, try to protect a couple who've worked and saved their money for their old age and finally find themselves down to the place where they're taxed to the last dime and certainly \$40,000 is not unrealistic for the surviving spouse anymore these days and times and it would save ah... some \$400 in tax and the necessity of filing tax in many, many cases for the surviving spouse. I'd appreciate your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, we had this Committee, ah... this Bill in Revenue Committee and it just made it but the point I'm trying to bring out is the fact that we have stated that Representative Londrigan's Bill is already in the Senate and this is a duplicate because we have many other Bills of similar nature. We said we'd hold it in Committee until we see what Londrigan's Bill does and if it doesn't do any good in the Senate then we can reconsider these Bills. Therefore, I ask for a 'no' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan."

Londrigan: "Mr. Speaker, I just wish to report that my Bill is reported out of Senate Committee do pass 7 to 1 yesterday."

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

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker, members of the House, I think of all the inheritance tax relief Bills this is the most sensible one. It gives an additional relief to the spouse. Mr. Londrigan's Bill is broader. It gives relief to ah... a lot of people, almost everyone and if ah... this Bill makes more sense than Londrigan's Bill which passed out of the House already, I would urge a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions? Representative Stearney. Any further questions? Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "I just wanted... Mr. Speaker, I just want to raise a point of order. My Digest says this was on the interim study calendar and that it was recalled. My point of order is did we, as a Body, ah... vote to recall it. I just, I just want to make that point."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "I think that was an error by the Committee Clerk and the Chairman straightened it out and it was done in proper order here



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on the floor of the House."

Matijevich: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "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? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 112 'aye', 24 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 182. Representative Geo-Karis votes 'aye'. 182. Is this 182? We have now completed all House Bills on Third Reading that would expire this week so we're going to go to the order of Senate Bills, Third Reading and take those Bills, take those Bills which will expire this week and the first Bill appears House, er... Senate Bill 23."

(con't on next page)



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bill 23."

Fredric B. Selcke: "Senate Bill 23. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Transportation. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 23 appropriates \$200,000 to the Department of Transportation for a study of the feasibility of constructing a highway from Lockport to the Northwest Tollway near Elgin, some forty miles through the Fox River Valley. As we all know, the Fox River Valley is the fastest growing area in the State of Illinois, perhaps even in the nation. The need for this proposed expressway was recognized several years ago as public hearings were held in the late 60's. A similar Bill was approved by the General Assembly last year and unfortunately Governor Walker vetoed that appropriation stating, that while he favored the study, the appropriation was improperly directed to our own Transportation Study Commission. Senate Bill 23 now directs that authority to the Illinois Department of Transportation. One other major difference is that the proposal last year saw the road terminating at Route #12 in McHenry County. This current piece of legislation calls for its joining at the Northwest Tollway near Elgin. It has been approved by the House Appropriations Committee by a vote of 22 to 0. This proposed feasibility study has received favorable consideration by resolutions of all local governmental units through which it travels. Some seventeen cities in the counties were effected and in addition by the Northeast Illinois Planning Commission, The Illinois Transportation Study Commission, The Legislative Commission to the Toll Highway Authority, and various Chambers of Commerce and industrial organizations. Now the question might be asked; 'Would the Fox Valley Road destroy open land?' To a small degree, this might be true, however the land in the Fox River Valley Corridor is already zoned and planned for industrial and residential uses. If found feasible, the construction of the Fox Valley Road would create industrial jobs



and homes. Its construction, in the near future, with the corridor relatively clear would prevent tremendous costs of relocation if the development in its past, is allowed. I ask for your favorable support for this feasibility study proposal, Senate Bill #23."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, so no one confuses my stand, I am opposed to this piece of legislation. This is the first time that I have ever spoke on this floor or given a political speech outside of this floor by note. The reason I am doing that is because I want to be correct in what I am saying. Now the good gentleman from the other side has given you a list of people who are for this feasibility report. Many of them are office holders in this area and in my district. They haven't impressed me with their arguments. Some just haven't impressed me. I would like to point out to you that even though some of these people are constituents of mine, in this matter I don't represent them. I represent those people that signed petitions in opposition to this particular feasibility report. Mr. Washburn said that this Bill passed last year. It didn't pass the House of Representatives last year. It was called and it only received 76 votes in the House of Representatives. It had a different Sponsor. It also had a different Sponsor in the Senate. Senator Chew was the Sponsor of it then. I don't know what he has to do with the Fox River Valley, but he was vitally interested in this piece of legislation. Now let me say this to you; there is something very sinister about this whole thing. The Mayor of Elgin, where you have received a book of letters that was sent to him saying that these people are opposed to the tollway. It so happened that he was defeated in his last election. I believe it was in April. Another Mayor that was for it was the Mayor of Naperville and low and behold in the Primary, a write-in candidate got enough votes to get on the ballot and in the run off he was defeated.... the Mayor of Naperville. Now I don't know that this had anything to do with it, but the people are a little unsettled about this particular subject. Now let me tell you what I found. There is a group that call themselves,



The Aurora Development Group and low and behold, the person that represents them has been lobbying for this piece of legislation and they we're registered at the address of 100 East Wacker Drive in Chicago. Now I started thinking about this and started making phone calls. The Police Department was good enough in Chicago to send a three-wheeler down to 100 East Wacker Drive and low and behold, what did he report back? It could be the guard shandy\* that protects the bridge there, or opens and shuts it because there is no such building. Another person said that it could be in the river. Well, the river must have gotten cold because the gentleman changed the address just a couple of days ago and it is now 111 Wacker Drive and there is such a building. So I have been trying to get ahold, by telephone, this particular group. They are not listed in the telephone. I called the managers of that building and they are not listed in the directory of that building. They have not registered under The Assumed Name Act of the Statutes of the State of Illinois, either in Cook County or Kane County. I have begged, I have begged this individual to tell me who these people are, but so far I don't know. Why this is so sinister, I don't understand, but I would like to say this to you; that the property in this particular corridor has been ~~very~~ active the last several years and I would like to know just who owns this property up there. You know we had a terrific scandal when the original tollway was built in the City of Aurora and North Aurora and I just would not like to see that happen again. The reason I tell you this story is because I want to put you on notice that there is.... if there is going to be a scandal and you vote for this feasibility report, I think you have to look at your conscience just a little. Now the roadway, it's going to destroy some of the most beautiful areas of the Fox River. I would like to point out to you that this is one of the most beautiful areas in Northern Illinois and they're going to destroy many acres of beautiful farm land, beautiful forest and on top of that we have a four lane road that is a county road, just put in, and in some incidents, it's going to run within fifty foot of this four lane road. I would appreciate

\*No such word in dictionary.



very much if you would kill this piece of legislation like you did last year. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg."

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

Just to set a few of the things straight, I did not bring my notes as did the previous speaker, because I don't need any notes to remind you that the people of the Fox River Valley and local government are represented by elected officials just like we are. And almost to the man, along those forty miles, the municipal and county units of government are in favor of the Fox Valley Toll Road feasibility study. Its been a matter of discussion, as the previous speaker mentioned, for some time. I would remind the previous speaker in this body, that to my knowledge, the proposed corridors and alternate corridors do not come any closer than a mile or two to the Fox River, so that the river itself is in no danger, nor is its boundary. I would propose, also, that the combined talents...and...and...wealth of the mayors and parties involved in the political decisions on this decision, their total economic wealth wouldn't buy out the neighborhood that I live in and I think many of them are seated in the balcony here today, and I think they know what I'm talking about, they are our peers back home. It is our duty to serve them in their best interest and the interest of their constituents and I would move for a green vote on this problem of the Fox Valley Tollways feasibility study. Let's take a look at it and get it over with."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House..."

Speaker Redmond: "Will the speaker standing between the Chair and the speaker, please take his seat."

Waddell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I happen to be one of those that's in opposition to this. Those people that are living in our area and paying the greater percentage of the taxes in the State of Illinois, by the group and by the large, are those that are getting clobbered every time they talk about toll roads. And I submit to you, and those of you who are interested in fairness, that the average individual who now works somewhere east of O'Hare Airport, per year, if he gets on and gets off of the toll road at the



Elgin-Dundee area, has \$250 invested in that thing per year. Now instead of having this a freeway so that we can be equitable with the rest of the people of the State of Illinois in having free access, free roadways, and the rest of it, instead of that, we are given the opportunity to pay double taxation. I think, also, that you should note that I would compliment the Governor last year with one of the things that he did do right was in vetoing this, because I would submit to you, I'd rather take the \$200,000 and give it to any school up and down the Fox River Valley where we know that it would produce good results. We know what this feasibility study's gonna come out before we even vote on it. Its gonna be aye. And its another pork barrel and I submit to you that if they took Randall Road, which is to the west, and if they took that road and made a four lane out of it, you wouldn't even need this thing. But again, those interests that we have in the area, Marshall Fields, Wieboldts and all of the rest of them, who came down here, and on RTA issue, wanted that issue so that we people out there, could go into the City of Chicago and spend the good dollars, now they are doing the reverse side of the coin, and on that reverse side of the coin, now they are taking and saying "stay out here because we are putting facilities out here and forget it downtown". So make up your mind. I think its horrible and encourage a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative James Houlihan."

Houlihan: "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, the ayes have it and the question...."

Representative Washburn to close."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, you know, Representative Hill, I was quite surprised, too, when I found that there had been an error made in the address from 110 East Wacker to 111, I assume, maybe, that the bridge tender in Chicago, either an employee of Mayor Daly or the Department of Transportation was doing a little double dipping here. But apparently not, its in an office building, and...a...its a very





legitimate organization. Some of its members...its a reputable firm, as Representative Waddell pointed out, Sears and Roebuck, Marshall Fields, and some of their subsidiary...a...a...accessory companies. Representative Waddell also put the record straight again, when he pointed out the fact too, that the Governor vetoed this bill...a...last year. I want to while I'm in my closing remarks, thank those from the area that have shown their interest, spent their time down here and appeared before the committee and are here today, and with that, I would ask for a green vote on this fine piece of legislation."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this bill pass. Those in favor vote aye, opposed vote no. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. My Minority Leader started out his little talk with some ah... someone might ask questions. I think Representative Waddell has got one of the questions very accurate and someone might ask why is this a tollway. You know, when we were debating RTA during the...before the primary last year, the opponents predicted that 78 per cent of the funds from the first year's collection of RTA would go to the CTA. We were wrong, its 82 per cent now, and they haven't paid the \$12,000,000 loan back to the a...State government. A...some of you have asked why start with Charley Chew, the sponsor of the first bill, and I don't know why, but I assure you, we consider this our crosstown and if you want to give us our crosstown, we may be willing to give you your's too. Representative Hill made one misstatement...a...and that was that Mr. Rothenberger, who was the Mayor of Elgin, was in favor of this proposal, and he got defeated, as he pointed out. A...I wonder if anyone knows how many voters were registered at the Harton-East Wacker. I hope that you won't vote for this bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester."

Duester: "Well, Mr. Speaker, up in Lake County we have a Tri-State Toll Road and we have Highway 41. The user fee concept of developing roads...is...is a sound one, and as we run out of highway monies, more and more, we're going to need to develop, or to think about developing roads on the user fee basis on which the users pay it and not the downstate taxpayers or the other



general taxpayers. This is a very efficient way to consider developing a road, and in my area, the best maintained road we have is the Tri-State, and its the most popular, and even though the people have to drop the money in the till, they are very happy to do it. And...a...all of the transportation researchers indicated that one way to avoid a cross-town problem in the future, one way to avoid having to go in and tear people out is to develop a road before the area gets congested. And this was almost on the verge of being approved...in the late...just, the last day's of Governor Ogilvie's administration...a...and because the mayors and the civic leaders and those who are looking to the future in that area, have seen this need for a long long time, and I know that those people who are in the gallery...a....will appreciate your yes vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. To explain my vote, I had indicated to Representative Hill earlier...a...that I was not in favor of this feasibility study. In the first place,...a....I think that we would be wasting money on the feasibility study and that we should just go ahead and build the road. But the sponsor indicated to me, and its been pointed out to me, that we do need...a...the feasibility study before...a...we may be able to go ahead and build it and it would be the requirement. And on that basis...a....I'm going to support the legislation, but I think it also should be brought to the attention of the Representative Hill....a...that if he continues with his plan for retirement for next year, which I sincerely hope that he doesn't,...a....that there has been a name selected for the road, and I think if he knew the name of the road...a...he might reconsider his retirement. And its my understanding that the Department has selected...a...the name of the Ringo-Hill Expressway for this expressway named in his honor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur."

LaFleur: "If...a...all the friends would...a...realize, here, that when we come to roads...and the...and the money for highways is limited, and there's priority put on these roads. And the downstaters and the people from Chicago are continually after those dollars to



build roads in their area. And if they would allow the people in the western suburbs...and my district...the roads run through almost the complete length of my district. And I can assure them that people are aware of the need for this road and support it, but if they would be only aware that if they allow us to take this study so that we can supply the road and supply our own dollars, and not drain the downstate, not drain the Chicago-area dollars away from them to build their roads. We're trying to solve our own problem, we're trying to pay for this problem, we are not trying to take and make a pork barrel approach to this problem, we are trying to do it in a very reasonable manner. And I could think of nothing better than all the friends in the Chicago and all the friends from downstate to join here and say "have this study, put in your road, and we'll help you get your road, and we'll certainly try to be reasonable in helping your people get your roads too"."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schoeberlein."

Schoeberlein: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I differ from my counterpart. We have our own opinions. But I worry about what is going to happen when there are 14,000 new homes going to be built up on the east end of Aurora and Route 59 is the only route that can handle this. We have a new shopping center out there. This would be along that route and we need it in order to handle the traffic and especially the truck traffic, and take it off of Route 59. There's too much traffic on that road right now and even if it were a four-lane road, it couldn't handle all the traffic. So I am voting green on this and I sincerely hope you'll reconsider your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I haven't been in this legislature a very long time, only five years, but I have never heard a legislator on this floor more directly attempt to impune the motives of other legislators than I heard here today. The principle opponent to this legislation has said that there is something sinister going along here. Well, I don't know about this road, right or wrong, but I know that a feasibility study can help answer the questions. And during the period that the feasibility is



...a...conducted, Representative Hill can have the time to put up or shut up. I vote yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "A...yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,...a.. I...I...did see Representative Hill...a...perhaps seek recognition, if he'd like to respond to that. Representative Hill, did you want to....I'd be very happy to yield, and you can come back to me."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Certainly, certainly I would. I have been trying to find out any of the names that belong to the Aurora Development Group. And Mr. Duff, I would appreciate very very much if you would be so kind as to help me find out who these people are. I would appreciate it. I would appreciate it very very much. Now let me say this. We have Route 59 running that same distance, the State has purchased much of the route..route...right way of that particular roadway. And it would cost much less money for us taxpayers in that area in the State of Illinois, if they would improve 59. That I would be for, but they are going to go ahead and spend millions upon millions of dollars, destroy much acreage in that particular area just because that's what they want. That's what I'm opposed to. The Mayor of St. Charles where Representative Grotberg is from is opposed to this piece of legislation. And certainly the people I represent by the hundreds and thousands who have contacted me and filled out petitions for me, they're just common ordinary people opposed to this system of tollways up in our area."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't know anybody in Aurora Development, but I do know that I tried to go to Lockport...just a few weeks ago, and it was appalling how I had to get there, and I think the tollway might be a good thing. At least they're making a study and therefore, I am...I change my vote from no to aye because I do think a feasibility study would be necessary."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, a...Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,...a.. a...for many years, I have been an outspoken opponent of tollways."



I've always felt, when I was Mayor of the City of DeKalb, on the city counsel there, we had a proposed extension of the East-West Tollway. And I've always felt that...a...in...a...Northern Illinois, we've been short changed in a lot of areas relative to...a...the money...that as far as...the...the...tax dollars that were collected and what was coming back in service and capital improvements. And ...a...when you look at Northern Illinois, you've got the concentration of the...a...population, which means you have most of the automobiles, which means you consume most of the motor fuel. And when you look at all of these...a...limited access roads, there were ...a...somewhere in Central and Southern Illinois. Now, in this particular situation, as I understand it, we are asking for \$200,000 for a feasibility study because it stands to reason to me if you look at...a...a...federal funding on the road program and what we have here in the State of Illinois, we can't have freeways. The only avenues are tollways. But this \$200,000, it is my understanding, if we go ahead with the road and the feasibility...a...a... says that it should be done and can be done...a...when the first bonds are issued, the State of Illinois gets that \$200,000 back. And it is also my understanding that if its a negative response, that when all of the bonded indebtedness is satis...is satisfied in the years ahead, that the first revenue repays the State out there...a...whatever it might be, twenty or thirty years from now, so that we stand, nothing, to really lose from this, its a feasibility study and for that reason...a...I'm going to support it and vote yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I hesitate to explain a vote when I've been one opposed to explanation of votes, but I see some footsteps walking around on my side of the aisle, which leads me to believe that when this thing's over, its going to get the votes. Now we have to understand that this isn't only the issue of the people in the Fox Valley...the Fox Valley. You know, we've debated this matter of toll roads before, and there are many of us who know that when the Tri...Tri-State



Tollway Authority was begun, that the promise was that it was eventually going to be a freeway. We've debated that issue too, and we know what's happened. It is never going to be a freeway. Now I'm one...a...who stands here and says let's quit building tollways in Illinois. We...if we're going to have tollways, let's have tollways only. Let's have users pay for highways, but let's not have it both ways, because we who live in the populated areas know that these tollways are being built in areas that can't afford to be..."

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

Waddell: "I rise to a point of order. We've got unauthorized people around here and I can tell them that if they are going on this issue, I'll go for crosstowns."

Speaker Redmond: "All unauthorized personnel will leave the floor.

The Doorkeeper will make sure that there's no one on the floor that does not have the authority. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "And I want to tell the administration right now that they're making a mistake with this tollway. And if anything, there's more need for a highway where the people are, crosstown let me say. If I had my choice, I'd take crosstown over this, because there are people, many people, that need the use of a highway there. But let's not build tollways where they aren't needed. We've been here in the Tri-State area and we know that our promise wasn't kept. Now let's not pass this bill, its going to be costly, the taxpayers are going to pay for it. And, also, we who are paying user fees are going to pay for it. Let's not get it, let's hold our seats here on this side of the aisle, let's not walk around in a sinister manner, as Jack Hill has said."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished?"

Representative...the Clerk will take the record. Representative Washburn?"

Washburn: "Well, thank you...a...Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I certainly...a...regret that... a...some inferences have been made on this bill. I...a...I...a... have never been involved in any of the things that...a...might be



suspicious in this House in my nine years here. This bill is handled by Senator Harris over in the House...or over in the Senate. One of his aides brought it over to me and ask me to handle it here. I thought it was a good piece of legislation in an area that needs transportation, probably has worse transportation than any other area in the State of Illinois. I want to point out that this is only a feasibility study, the study is determined...to determine whether or not the road is necessary, whether or not the road will pay for itself, whether or not its needed. It's not money to build a road, it's a \$200,000 appropriation in comparison to an 8 billion, or 11 billion dollar budget that has been presented to this legislature, and certainly, I think this \$200,000 would be well spent. I hope that we will have a few more green lights up there before this Speaker takes the roll. Thank you very very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "At the proper time, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "I would suggest that if anybody has voted the switch of anyone who isn't here, that we vote them present rather than...or we'll dump the roll call and take another one. Why don't we dump the roll call and take another one?"

Hill: "That's all right with me because there are people voting, not here."

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

Washburn: "Mr. Speaker, as was announced earlier, we are gonna go to dinner from 6:00 to 7:00 o'clock, and I'm sure some of the people left at 6:00 o'clock to join others for dinner that would have supported this bill and I would ask that it be placed on postponed consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Placed on postponed consideration, the last bill that we'll hear before we break is House...a...Senate Bill 275."

Fred Selcke: "Senate Bill 275."



Selcke: "Senate Bill 275. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Insurance Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senate Bill 275 is a consumers Bill and it very merely requires that an insurance broker who induces a cancellation, a customer to cancel an existing policy must inform that customer in writing of the short rate cancellation rate. In other words, the amount of money that the individual stands to lose under his existing policy because of a short rate cancellation. So, it's similar to truth in lending. It requires that a, a broker inform his, his customer of what the financial consequences of the cancellation is. It's put in at the request of the independent insurance agents and I think it's a good Bill and I ask for your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question, 133 'aye', no 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Beaupre for an announcement. Return at 7:30 for the benefit of the people who are running out. Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "An announcement for, directed to the members of the no-fault insurance subcommittee. The Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 8:30 in the morning in conference room El ah... for the purpose of exercising their ability in draftmanship."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Well, for a question, Mr. Speaker. When we come back at 7:30, what Bill will we be on? House Bills or Senate Bills and what numbers?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, we're going to leave Senate Bills, Third Order now and we'll either go back to House Bills, Third or take a look at the calendar and see what we ah... have to do to clean ourselves up here. I can't tell you for sure."

Bradley: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Probably House Bills, Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill





2228. Recognize Representative Shea for what purpose do you rise?

Shea. You want to turn Shea on there, Tom."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2228 deals with the selection of national nominating or delegates for national convention. As you now, the way the Section is drawn there is an A and a B. There is alternate formulas. A affects or has been used by the party across the aisle. B has been used by my party. This is Amendments to Section B. I talked to the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh, today and gave him a copy of the Amendment. He said he had no objections to it, what I would like to do is at this time move for the adoption of an Amendment, move the Bill back to Third Reading and let it sit there so that every member on my side might have an opportunity to look at it."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment number... Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well, I object to taking anything under consideration right now. There is no quorum of the House present and until there is..."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you calling a quorum?"

Shea: "Do you want to call a quorum, Mr. Simms. I've cleared this with you Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh."

Simms: "Well, he is not the leader of the party. Mr. Washburn is the leader."

Shea: "Mr. Washburn's on the floor."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Washburn's just on the floor now."

Simms: "Well, it's up to Mr. Washburn. If you want to repeat your request?"

Shea: "Yes, I'll go through it once again. House Bill 2228 deals with the selection of delegates to national nominating conventions. There are two alternatives in the formula, alternative A and alternative B. The people on your side of the aisle have traditionally used alternative A; alternative B has traditionally been used by the people on my side of the aisle. My Amendment goes to alternative B. I cleared it with Mr. Walsh and the people on your side this morning. I gave them the Amendment and a copy of the Bill and it's enrolled and engrossed formula. What I would like to do now is move and offer the adoption of the Amendment so that it



might just sit on Third Reading so all members on my side of aisle might have an opportunity to review it at length."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I just walked in. Where are we on the the order of priority call here?"

Shea: "Might I ask, er... might I state, Mr. Washburn, I'd asked the Speaker if he'd call this Bill. It's out of order. It's to have an Amendment placed on it. I would like to amend it, put the Amendment on it, move it back to Third Reading and let it sit there. It deals with the selection of delegates to national nominating conventions."

Washburn: "What day is the expiration date on this Bill?"

Shea: "I have no idea what it is, sir. Let me look at my calendar."

Speaker Redmond: "6/5/75."

Washburn: "Well, I think we have plenty of time if the expiration of this is 6/5/75 to hold this."

Shea: "All I want to do is... I don't want..."

Washburn: "I'm very suspicious now that ah... we have so many Bills on here that many of the legislators feels that ah... they've worked so hard to reach the Third Reading stage regardless of whether they're bad Bills or regardless of whether they're Republican or Democrat sponsors make no difference. Now I'm fearful that ah... they won't even get a shot at these the first time and ah... I would suggest that maybe we ought to proceed ah... in a reasonable, orderly fashion and at least get through as many as we can."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Washburn, can I, I don't wish to have the Bill called. All I wish to do is get it amended and leave it on Third Reading until it comes up in its normal..."

Washburn: "Well, all I wish is that this House could proceed in an orderly and reasonable fashion and I don't see how we're going to do it if we keep piddling around and piddling around and piddling around and taking time off for this and time out for that. We've got a May 23 deadline that we're never going to be able to meet and give everybody a chance to have their Bill heard on Third Reading and I think we ought to start thinking about that."

Speaker Redmond: "I take it you object. House Bill 2189."



O'Brien: "House Bill 2189, Peters. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Lottery Law. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters is recognized. Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House I'd just like to take 2189 back to Second for the purpose of tabling one of my Amendments on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Leave. Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, what order of business are we in right now, Mr. Speaker. I'm just wondering."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Third Reading."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker..."

Bradley: "Well, I don't have any objection to ah... moving this Bill back for ah... the ah... House has been doing that for some time ah... to ah... help out the members and I think it's very much in order and I'm happy that we're going to go ahead and grant that permission to Mr. Peters."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "...for right now, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, with all deference to the Chair we've all seen the fairness with which you've treated this Body, but we do have problems and we don't have 40 people on the floor. I would like to move a recess for 20 minutes."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to recess. Representative Ray Ewell."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, one of the prime directives that these motions, all of them ought to be in writing and they ought to be taken in an orderly fashion and pursuant to the rules, I would simply ask that his motion be in writing. That's the first objection. Secondly, as a practical matter, I think that we're merely spinning our wheels and it would seem to me that on behalf of the entire legislative Body that the members of Leadership on both sides of the aisle would get together and attempt to make some reasonable ah... compromises, deals if you wish, anything you want to say, but let's do something reasonable to get us out because the way



we're going it's apparent we aren't even going to get to the bottom we aren't even going to get to the number 2,000 unless we take Bills out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, everybody knew what time we were going to, to get back here. Why don't we just call House Bills, Third Reading and go through them and ah... we'll take votes on them and if the people are not here then we'll go to the next Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I made my motion with a full sense of fairness ah... not just to this side of the aisle but to the members of this Body. We're all aware of the problem existing on the floor. I would rather have moved for recess than have moved for a quorum and I think it is a fair thing, Mr. Speaker, unless we have some other business such as reading of Bills or something like that ah... that we do give the members of this Body an opportunity to return and if they, if my motion is... Was my motion in order, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I guess technically according to the rules it should be in writing."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in that case, I call a quorum."

Speaker Redmond: "Quorum called on this. The gentleman has questioned the quorum. All those that are in the chamber will vote 'present'. Representative Simms."

Simms: "Well now I see members that are pushing buttons for other legislators and I'm going to challenge the roll call and verify it and I'm talking specifically about the gentleman that's screaming. Now somebody's... There's not 63 people here. Now there's going to be a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well yes, Mr. Speaker, I think every time we start every day ah... we have an attendance roll call and I'm sure that a few members who might be just outside the corridor ah... the other members know they're in the vicinity. I think we ought to see if we can establish a quorum and proceed with our business."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, let me make an alternative suggestion. Ah...



I don't want to do that. I asked for a recess so we could get members to allow. Now I will have to say, Mr. Speaker, that barring a reasonable acceptance of a temporary recess, we'll have to call a verification on every roll call that comes up until ah... otherwise and I think that's a waste of time. I think the right thing for us to do is to stand at ease if not recess so that the members who are not here on both sides of the aisle ah... granted they should be here ah... I'm sure the Whips on the other side of the aisle just like this side of the aisle are getting, er... hoping to get their members present, but to call Bills on Third Reading when we all know there are not 39, 89 people here, it seems to me, is ah... not a very good idea."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if we haven't got 89 members, there's away to get them and once we've got 89 members on the floor, why don't we call House Bills on Third Reading and if the members don't want them called, skip them. If they want them called, let them go up or down."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chairman knows how to get them. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well yes, Mr. Speaker, I'm sure there may be some items of business that are not too monumental that we can do. I remember yesterday when we had the bomb scare ah... I went out and I didn't know what time we were coming back and I came back a little late to miss ah... miss an Amendment, but I think that maybe ah... there may be some members that have inconsequential procedural matters to take care of and maybe we get going ah... those who are in their offices listening will get here and ah... we won't be jeopardizing ah... anybody's Bill and if somebody doesn't want to move their Bill on Third Reading, they can just take it out of the record, but we're never going to accomplish anything if we ah... allow people to take off and not come back. They must face the music I think."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker, the ah... gentleman, Mr. Duff, has already made a formal motion for a quorum call on tape. May I ask that gentleman to retract his motion that we may get on with the business of the



House."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, really all I'm trying to do is anything that results if fairness to the Body. Now I'll make an alternative suggestion yet. Can we move to Bills, House Bills, Second Reading?"

Speaker Redmond: "Pending before the House now is a quorum call."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'm just literally trying to be fair to the members. We all know that they should be back and they are not. Now I'll withdraw the motion on a quorum if I can have the motion on the recess. Can I have the motion heard on the recess, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I'll call it."

Duff: "Sir?"

Speaker Redmond: "I'll call the motion for recess."

Duff: "Ah... I withdraw the motion on the quorum, Mr. Speaker, and I move a recess of 15 minutes."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has... Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Speaker, is this a debatable motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "No."

Bradley: "Can we talk or speak to the motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "No. Okay, the, the motion... The quorum call has been withdrawn by the 'movant' and he has... Representative Matijevidich."

Matijevidich: "Mr. Speaker, I think Representative Duff prior suggestion is a better one. I'll just hold tight. If we recess, then some of us are going to leave. It's going to be more difficult to bring some of us back. I think his better suggestion was just to hold still, stand at ease until a few more members come here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I think there are some things that we can accomplish ah... while maybe they aren't insignificant. A number of them are not ah... certainly not controversial. For instance, I have a resolution up there, House Resolution 171 which would recreate the ah... Committee subcommittee on womens athletics ah... I think that very little ah... opposition to that sort of matter and I, I, I would suggest that we might be able to consider some, some valid business and



ah... clear our Calendar a little bit until we get the members back."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, it's unfortunate that some of us ah... may have lost our temper which is usually one of my prerogatives, but the fact remains we've all said what has to be said. There are enough Republicans here and enough Democrats to insure that each Bill will get a fair hearing. I object to the recess. I think he's entitled to ah... vote on his motion. I would like the Speaker to proceed to the defeat that motion and then proceed with the proper order of business."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman, the gentleman has moved that we take a 15 minute recess. All in favor of that motion say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion is lost. Representative Epton, do you desire recognition? The 'nos' have it. The motion is lost. On the order of Third Bills, er... House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 2189. We recognize Representative Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, I would respectfully request leave to move House Bill 2189 back to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of tabling an Amendment #1 which is my Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave to remove? House Bill 2189 is now returned to the order of Second Reading."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, the Amendment #1 on 2189 had to do with an attempt to insure that every lottery drawing a winner ah... would be chosen. After speaking with the people in the Lottery Board ah... I am informed that it is impossible because of the manner in which tickets are sold and the computerized set-up for this to be done without an entire change in the system and structure of the lottery. Rather than pursuing that, Mr. Speaker, I, having voted on the prevailing side... Mr. Speaker, would the proper motion be to just table the Amendment?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think it would, ah... to move to reconsider."

Peters: "Having voted on the prevailing side, I ah... move to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was adopted. Those in favor say 'aye'. Representative Kosinski."



Kosinski: "Pete, what was the Amendment?"

Peters: "Representative Kosinski, the Amendment... As you may well know, in the April Grand Slam drawing it turned out that ah... there was no ticket sold for a \$100,000 prize. It seems to me to be somewhat unfair to both to the ticket buyers and the sellers that ah... the lottery could be so structured that ah... someone or a number could not win."

Kosinski: "I agree. What was the Amendment?"

Peters: "I put the Amendment on and that Amendment would have mandated the lottery board to so structure their system that someone would win every prize on the basis of the tickets sold. After talking to the people from the Lottery Board, I am informed that because of the manner in which the, the computer is set up the manner in which the tickets are numbered and distributed and the basic concept of the lottery itself which is the concept of a numbers lottery rather than a raffle ah... that the total structure would have to be or the lottery would have to be changed and it would result in a substantial loss of revenue to the State. Rather than doing that, I trust that perhaps Representative Giorgi or someone who might be more familiar with these things might come up with some suggestions perhaps for another kind of game that might be played in the lottery, but I certainly do not want to put the ah... Lottery Board ah... or the State in the position of having to lose revenue by an entire restructuring of the lottery system, especially when I don't have all the facts and knowledge necessary to back up that kind of argument."

Kosinski: "Then removal of the Amendment does what to your Bill, Mr.

Peters?"

Peters: "The removal of the Amendment still leaves that portion of the Bill ah... which would end up requiring that should someone win a lottery ticket and dies that the proceeds of that lottery would be paid to his estate."

Kosinski: "Leave."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker, I now respectfully ask that Amendment #1 be tabled."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved that Amendment #1 to House Bill 2189 be tabled. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The





'ayes' have it. The Amendment is tabled."

Peters: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further Amendments or any further action? Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill #2099. We recognize Representative Neff."

Neff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ah... House Bill ah... 2099 is now on Third Reading and I find the Reference Bureau ah... pointed out a technical error in the Bill and I would like to ah... move it back to Second, have permission to move it back to Second and with the idea of ah... adding Amendment #3 to it."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Leave. It's returned to Second Reading. Representative Neff."

Neff: "Ah... Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ah... move that we adopt House Bill ah..., er... ah... Amendment #3 to House Bill 2099. That does correct a technical error in the Bill which, as I say, the ah... Reference Bureau found ah... yesterday. I would move its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 2099. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 2228. Recognize Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, with leave of the House I'd like to take this Bill from Third Reading to Second Reading for the purposes of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Return to House Bill 2228 to the order of Second Reading."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 that the Clerk has up there to this Bill is a Bill that provides for the method of selecting delegates to a national nominating convention. The way that the Bill is drafted there are alternatives A or B for selecting delegates. Alternative A has normally been used by the gentleman across the aisle. Alternative B has been traditionally used by my party. Earlier today I gave a copy of the Amendment and the enrolled and engrossed copy of that Amendment were adopted to the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh. He had



no objection. What I'd like to do now is offer this Amendment, have it adopted, leave it lay on the order of Third Reading so the members of my party might have an opportunity to look it."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 2228. All in favor of the adoption say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. Representative Matijevec."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Matijevec: "Representative Shea, ah... as to our plan..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Downs, will you please be seated?"

Matijevec: "After our plan, as you know ah... at one of our delegate selection meetings there was some conversation as to whether we would incorporate the matter of one running for a delegate ah... whether they have the sanction of a presidential aspirant when they run for delegates. Is any of that language incorporated in this Amendment?"

Shea: "Yes, it is. This Amendment was given to me at the request of Mr. John T. <sup>Jouhy</sup> Touhy, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee."

Matijevec: "Couldn't get it from a finer gentleman."

Shea: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "All opposed vote 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. On the order of Third, House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1658, Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have two little Amendments. Ah... One is at the request of the Department of Agriculture on #1658 ah... which says that one dollar or 25% whichever is greater of such fee shall be paid to the County Treasurer for deposit in the Animal Control Fund. I move the adoption of Amendment 1."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady has moved that House Bill 1658 be taken back to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment. Does she have leave? It's now on the order of Second Reading. She has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1658. All in favor of the adoption signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Representative Geo-Karis."



Geo-Karis: "Now I have, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, in order to make the Bill more technically perfect ah... the Legislative Reference Bureau suggested this Amendment #2. And Amendment #2 amends House Bill 1658 on page 1, line 6 by deleting the comma and inserting a period, deleting the balance of the balance of the line and inserting in lieu thereof the following, 'P.A. 78-795, effective October 1, 1973'. And on page 1 by deleting line 7 and on page 1, line 28 by deleting, '6' and inserting in lieu thereof '3'. I move the adoption of Amendment #2."

Speaker Redmond: "The lady has moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1658. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further Amendments. Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 2730. Chair recognizes Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to ah... return that Bill to Second Reading for two Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? It's on the order of Second Reading. Leave granted."

Polk: "I would like to recognize Representative Maragos. He has two Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 2720 ah... Amendment #1, 20."

Speaker Redmond: "2720."

Maragos: "It should be 20. It adds ah... one fair graph of this Amendment. In addition to notifying the Department of Public Health and all other state departments, agencies and commissions who have a responsive duty. In the present Bill it says that only the Department of Public Health should be notified. However, we should have all the other departments notified who have response duty where they could all be correlated and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 2720. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"



O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Maragos. Amends House Bill 2720 on page..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #2 ah... increases the number of agencies that will be notified in case of a occurrence in these nuclear plants and ah... shall be notified not only the Illinois Atomic Energy Commission, but the Department of Public Health within 90 days after the nuclear occurrence because they are the ones that do most of the monitoring for the State of Illinois and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 2720. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amndments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor? Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 574. Recognize Representative Washington."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to return House Bill 574 from Third to Second for the purpose of two Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman have leave? Leave. House Bill 574 on the order of Second Reading."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 574 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington."

Washington: "I think that's Mr. Lechowicz's, isn't it?"

O'Brien: "Lechowicz, yes right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and gentlemen of the House, Amendment #1 to House Bill 574 would amend the State Retirement System to provide benefits payable to or for a child of the person under the system under the age of 18. If the person is dependent by reason of physical or mental disability, that person would be covered in the same way as we had for the judges. Ah... this ah... was an item that was brought up at the time I voted for the judges Bill. This would take care of the state employees under the same provision that we did for the judges retirement system and I move for its adoption."



Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 574. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Washington. Amends House Bill 574 on page 1, line 17 and so forth."

Washington: "Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the original Bill increased the survivors' annuities from 250 to 500 for the spouse only and from 350 to 700 for spouse and dependents. The Committee agreed that they would vote the Bill out if these figures were reduced and so the Amendment #2 reduces those figures ah... from rather 250 to 500 to 250 350 and from 350 to 500. All right, I move the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Shea: "Could you tell me what the increase in the unfunded liability will be under the original Bill and what will be the increase in the unfunded liability in this pension plan."

Washington: "I don't have a fiscal statement on this. I'll have it on Third or I guarantee you I won't even call it."

Shea: "No, I just was curious about it because there have been Bills in here and the Governor has time and time again said about the unfunded liability of this fund and you're increasing substantially the unfunded liability of the fund and I'm just concerned about what does it do."

Washington: "I increased it and it went to Third. I brought it back to Second to decrease it in between those of the original figures and the figures in the original Bill. I don't have the figure, Mr. Shea. I repeat that I will have the figures for you on Third Reading or I won't call the Bill."

Shea: "Well, do you have any idea what it does, Representative."

Washington: "I don't have any idea, Mr. Shea. I'll have the figures for you on Third or I won't call the Bill. Now do you want me to do it in blood?"

Shea: "No, I just try to find, you know, what it's going to do to the



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people."

Washington: "You'll know before it passes out of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 574. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 2876. The Chair recognizes Representative Skinner. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm puzzled. I thought you had just gone back to the priority of call because the Bill you previously called was on the priority of call directly positioned we should have restarted. Now you went to the priority of call and now you've gone yet to another order of business and I don't understand what you're doing, Mr. Speaker. Would you..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, to tell you the truth, I'm just groping around to get things that I think we can get done without too much controversy. This is in deference to the request of the members that their Bills be brought back."

Duff: "I appreciate your candor Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave ah... to have House Bill 2876 returned to Second Reading for the adoption of a home rule Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Order of Second Reading, 2876."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1, Skinner. Amends House Bill 2876 on page 3 and so forth."

Skinner: "I move the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Explain the Amendment."

Skinner: "I move the adoption of this Schwartz Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 2876. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."



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Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1897. The Chair recognizes Representative Daniels."

Daniels: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the House to move House Bill 1897 back to Second Reading for purposes of Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Leave. Down to Second Reading, 1897."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Amendment #1 ah... deals with the area of sentencing in multiple criminal offenses and it's an Amendment that was requested by the Supreme Court and also in line with some of the questions that came out of the Judiciary hearing and provides that in case the multiple offense it more or less follows what the law is now being interpreted by the Supreme Court and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the adoption... Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "What does that mean?"

Daniels: "What it basically means, Representative Kosinski, is in the case where a person is tried for multiple criminal offenses arising out of the same act, he'll be sentenced for the most serious offense. When he's tried in separate proceedings for multiple criminal offenses and be found guilty of two or more such offenses, he will again be sentenced for the most serious offense and in the cases where if that offense is set aside by the reversal of the conviction, then the court can sentence him for the next most serious offense charged. Also the Amendment provides that in the case where there is a consecutive sentence, it can be more than two consecutive sentences attached to a particular penalty structure."

Kosinski: "Lee, that firms up the Bill doesn't it?"

Daniels: "Yes, it does."

Kosinski: "Thank you."

Daniels: "Move for its adoption, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1897. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"



O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further Amendments. Third Reading. On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1343. Recognize Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Amendment #1... I'd ask for leave to bring back ah... House Bill 1343 from the order of Third Reading to the order of Second Reading for the purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman have leave? Leave granted."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 1343 on page 2 and so forth."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House. Amendment #1 to House Bill 1343 changes the language ah... from 'or the entry into a collective bargaining agreement' which appears in the original Bill to the wording 'or the entering into of employment contracts with individuals or group of employees'. The intent is totally the same. I think the impact is the same. The reason for the change in the words is that a similar Bill in the Senate ah... was ah... amended accordingly in response to the request of the Minority Party there. I thought that the Bill should be in the same order and I move the adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1343. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. The order of business postponed consideration. On postponed consideration appears House Bill 644. Recognize Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Speaker, I'd ask leave to return this Bill to Second Reading for an Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Leave granted. House Bill 644 is on Second Reading. Representative Griesheimer."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 644 on page 1, line 13, so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah... This Amendment merely takes





care of the situation raised by ah... Mr. Hill in his question when this Bill was read the first time on Third Reading. It provides that ah... for any claims submitted by doctors ah... to the Department of Public Health that are ah... approved that they can deny paying them as long as notice is given to the doctor within 9 days after receipt of the claim. I'd urge its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 644. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "It's returned to order of postponed consideration. On the order of postponed consideration appears House Bill 22. The Chair recognizes Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Will you pass that for a minute ah... Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "We'll pass that. On the order of business House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1795. The Chair recognizes Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, I request leave to take House Bill 1795 back to the order of Second Reading."

Speaker Redmond: "Leave? Representative Williams."

Williams: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 795 on page 1, line 7 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Amendment #1 changes the ah... membership of the ah... Water Pollution Commission. This ah... well, incidentally, we have 5 Amendments here which have been agreed to by the members of both sides of the House and the Senate in the restructuring of this Commission. The Amendments here were suggested at a meeting held last Tuesday night by the Commission and the ah... first Amendment increases the public members by 2 and I move the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1795."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 795. All in favor signify by saying 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted."



O'Brien: "Amendment #2, Williams. Amends House Bill 1795 on page 1."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Amendment #2 deletes the ah... three lines there which designate how a ah... public member's appointment may be terminated and it was felt that instead of the language contained in the Bill that just a letter from the leadership of the House and the Senate would be sufficient and I move the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman moves the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1795. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'. Representative Duff, for what purpose do you rise?"

Duff: "I wonder if the sponsor could explain a little bit more freely about how the members were appointed and why it is better just to simply have a letter ah... than the previous method."

Williams: "This just applies to the ah... public members and there were ah... cases where a member had been appointed, a public member, and didn't attend a single meeting over a period of maybe the two years and ah... so it was put into the restructuring of the Commission that they would be terminated automatically if they did not attend six meetings but the Commission, at their last meeting last Tuesday night, felt that that was necessary to put this in. We just delete that and I'm sure that the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate and the Minority Leaders of both Houses could just notify the public member that he has not attended and his resignation would be ah... gladly accepted."

Duff: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1795. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "Amendment #3, Williams. Amends House Bill 1795 on page 2, line 8 and 9."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Williams."

Williams: "Ah... yes, let's see... As the Bill was ah... written, it eliminated the public members from voting for the officers. It was felt that the public members should be included in the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and ah... so this deletes the



language that says that the public members shall not have a vote and I move for the adoption of Amendment #3."

Speaker Redmond: "#3, Mr. Clerk. The gentleman has moved for the adoption of Amendment #3 to House Bill 1795. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Williams. Amends House Bill 1795 on page 2, line 21 and so forth."

Williams: "Amendment #4 addresses itself to the mandate that was ah... put into the Bill that the ah... Commission shall hold at least a meeting each month. It was felt this was statutorily getting yourself locked into a box and instead the language there says shall attempt to hold a meeting each month rather than that they shall hold a meeting and I move for the adoption of Amendment #4."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #4 to House Bill 1795. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "Amendment #5, Williams. Amends House Bill 1795 on page 3 and so forth."

Williams: "Amendment #5 ah... gives the reason for the increasing the membership from 16 to 18 in Amendment #1 and it was felt by the Commission that as a part of the function of the Commission that it should address itself to the air pollutant, the air-borne pollutant contaminating the natural water system and it was felt that we would need some expertise then from some people from Argon and the membership was increased by Amendment #1 by 2 members and this is what the ah... Commission will undertake as part of its function and I move the adoption of Amendment #5."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #5 to House Bill 1795. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Representative Friedrich, which Bill was it that you wanted me to call?"

Friedrich: "522 and it should be on the order of ah... consideration of



postponed."

Speaker Redmond: "On the order of postponed consideration appears House Bill 522. Would... Representative Friedrich is recognized."

Friedrich: "I'd like to move that Bill to ah... Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Leave granted. Representative Duff. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, this is a Bill in which there was some considerable discussion. I, for one, have been waiting to see the Amendment and I don't have it on my desk."

Speaker Redmond: "It isn't on your desk? Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the majority of the black delegates in this House I talked with Mr. Friedrich earlier and told him that we were going to have a conference tonight and we would deal with this Bill in the morning and if he persists at this time, he's going to have a hell of a fight on this floor and ah... we ask him to give us the respect. If he doesn't, he's going to catch hell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "That won't be the first time I ever did. Ah... We have a time problem. This Bill has to be voted out tomorrow. If the rules would have to be suspended tomorrow in order to put an Amendment on it and..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman, pardon me."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, I only re... I only ask, has the Amendment been distributed? If it hasn't, the motion is out of order."

Speaker Redmond: "Have the Amendments been distributed?"

Friedrich: "They have not, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "We can't consider it then, Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "All right, then I'll have them printed and be back."

Speaker Redmond: "On the order of postponed consideration appears House Bill 22. The Chair recognizes Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, House Bill 22 is a Bill on the general subject of conflict of interest and ah... this is a Bill that is supported by the Illinois Municipal League and Mayors all over the State of Illinois and this is a Bill that was discussed when the Amendment was put on. What the Bill provides



is that persons may serve, may continue to serve on units of local government or school districts where they may have a minimal interest in a contract provided three conditions are met which are designed to safeguard the public interest. One, the member cannot vote whenever such a minimal interest is involved other than present. Secondly, at the time such matter is considered the member must identify the nature of the interest so all the public knows and thirdly, any action on that matter would require the affirmative vote of three fifths of the members elected to such Body. I think this is a reasonable balance between our ah... overwhelming desire to avoid serious conflict of interest and on the other had to allow capable people in the smaller towns all around the State to be able to serve in local government even where there might be a slight minuscule minor ah... instance of contracts such as conflict such as owning a share of stock in a corporation or something. I would be happy to answer any questions. I think this is a good Bill and as I say, it's very important to all of us who believe in ah... strengthening local government and making it possible for good people to serve in our, on our school districts and in our local government. I'd be happy to answer questions. I, I'd urge your support of House Bill 22."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved... Representative Kosinski."

Kosinski: "Don, does this infer to indictments?"

Deuster: "Would you repeat the question?"

Kosinski: Does this infer to indictment of a member as indicted. Does this apply?"

Deuster: "Well, no. A person would not be indicted ah... in a... actually we have had people indicted ah... for conflicts. This simply says that it is not a crime for you to serve on one of these bodies if you have a minor interest, minimal interest is what it says. If ah... you don't vote on it, you vote no other way than 'present' and if you identify the nature of your interest and the best example I might give, you might have an insurance agent who's serving on a village board or a school board and ah... the policy of liability or something might be placed with his company or there might be a person who owns one share of stock in IBM. This has nothing



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to do with indictments except it will ah... I suppose, avoid indictments for those who have minimal interests."

Kosinski: "This is then essentially a conflict of interest Bill."

Deuster: "Well, Representative Kosinski, the ah... the law is amended is the ah... Corrupt Practices Act relating to conflict of interest and under this law which is a problem to everyone it says and I quote. It says, 'no person holding any office either by election or appointment under the laws of this State' and that's from top to bottom including the Governor, us and everybody ah... 'may be in any manner interested either directly or indirectly ah... in any contract or the performance of any work' and ah... the result of this since it says, 'in any manner' even the most minute, minuscule, insignificant, slight, technical conflict ah... would subject local office holders and local school board members to the possibility of indictment. I think most States Attorneys have enough sense not to proceed but they all recognize that they could and I think this is to protect ah... school board members and local government officials from harassment and from the fear ah... that they might be indicted as they could or prosecuted."

Kosinski: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Just get this Representative Deuster, you moving, er... seeking to pass House Bill 22 is that correct?"

Deuster: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "There's no Amendments. You didn't..."

Deuster: "There's no Amendments. The Amendment was already put on and the Amendment is the Bill pretty much and I've described the Amendment and I am ah... seeking passage of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? Representative Stone."

Stone: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, this Bill was very, very bad when it was called for passage the first time. It's getting no better. In fact if it's possible for a Bill to get worse, this one has. Now the gentleman speaks of a very slight miniscule conflict and there is no such thing. You are either, there is either a conflict of interest or there is no conflict of interest. It's like being just a little pregnant, Mr. Speaker. It's impossible to, to be that way. This is a bad Bill and I, I certainly hope



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that it gets the same vote that it got before and that is not enough to pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "I think Representative Stone said it al.. I, I think this..."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, point of order."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Deuster: "Ah... Yes, Representative Duff just indicated to me that he thought you were under the impression that we were just handling Bills ah... for ah... on the Amendment matters and I was under the mistaken impression that we were dealing with final passage. Ah... If there's some misinterpretation, I'd certainly be glad to ah... have this held for its proper order. Ah... I was prepared to go ahead, but I just didn't want any misunderstanding. Representative Duff thought there was. He thought we were just dealing with Bills that were on Amendment. Is that correct Representative Duff? Is that..."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I'm willing to call it for Third Reading if the House is."

Deuster: "Fine. Well as sponsor... Why, wonderful."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I didn't expect to be brought into the debate. I was trying to help Representative Deuster on a problem. I think the Chair is trying hard to move the matters of the House. However, it was our impression that... It was our impression that the Speaker was bringing matters back to Second for the purposes of Amendment and that we were not on Third Reading. I certainly wouldn't want to do anything to impede Representative Deuster. On the other hand, we have been trying to establish the fact that items should not be taken out of order. now that's entirely up to the Chair, but I think the Chair knows how we feel."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, the Chair evidently was confused. I thought the request was to take it from postponed consideration for the purpose of an Amendment. The gentleman brought an Amendment up here. He referred it to the Clerk and evidently his Bill was in such shape that it didn't require the Amendment and I thought rather than waste the time, that we might just as well proceed the passage if that was



the wish of the House. Any further... Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, only to reiterate what Representative Stone said. The Bill has gotten no better by staying on the Calendar under postponed consideration. Ah... A member of a unit of local government could vote negatively on competing contracts and present on those where he may have a conflict of interest. It opens the door to conflict and corruption and I would suggest that the members do what they did last time and vote the 'no' again."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted, have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question, 22 'aye', 78 'nay' and the Bill having failed to receive Constitutional majority is hereby declared lost. I thought for a while we were going to have a new champ. On the order of House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1937. We recognize Representative Deavers."

Deavers: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to return House Bill 1937 back to Second Reading for the purpose of Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Leave granted, proceed."

Deavers: "Okay, I'd like to have leave of the House to remove Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 was adopted. All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The gentleman has now moved to table Amendment #1 to House Bill 1937, is that correct?"

Deavers: "That's correct."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. This Amendment is tabled."

Deavers: "All right, now I'd like to move to add Amendment #2 which does the same thing and what we had with the first Amendment was some technical problems with form and the ah... Reference Bureau has corrected that and it does exactly the same thing. I visited with the Chairman of the Banks and Savings and Loan Committee, Mr. Leon, and he's in agreement with this Committee Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #2. Representative Barnes."

E.M. Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Would the sponsor yield





to just one inquiry?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

E.M. Barnes: "For my own edification, would you let me know what the Amendment does?"

Deavers: "Exactly the same thing that the Amendment we took off except it's in correct legislative form."

E.M. Barnes: "What's that?"

Deavers: "What's that?"

E.M. Barnes: "Yea, what did the Amendment do that's the problem I have."

Deavers: "You didn't read the old Amendment?"

E.M. Barnes: "No."

Deavers: "All right, what this Amendment does is allow for the payment of cash dividends."

Speaker Redmond: "Has anybody read Amendment #1? Representative Barnes is satisfied with the explanation. The question is on the adoption of Amendment #2 to House Bill 1937. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Any further Amendments?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "No further Amendments. Third Reading. Anybody else got any Bill that... Representative Deavers... On House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1938. Representative Deavers. 1938."

Deavers: "On House Bill, Mr. Speaker, on House Bill 1938 I'd like to take it back to Second Reading for the purpose of removing Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman have leave? The gentleman has moved to reconsider the vote by which Amendment #1 to House Bill 1938 was adopted. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted, er... reconsidered. Now he moves to table Amendment #1. All in favor of tabling Amendment #1 say 'aye' and opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Amendment #1 is tabled. Representative Giorgi for what purpose do you rise?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I have House Bill 1654 that Representative, Representative Mann would like to place an Amendment on and I would like to ask leave of the House to move 1654..."



Speaker Redmond: "Wait a minute, wait a minute. We're on 1938."

Deavers: "Now, Mr. Speaker, I move to add Amendment #2 to House Bill 1938 and it's exactly the same Amendment... in fact what we did we amended the wrong Section of the Bill now we have that corrected."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Might I ask what Amendment #2 does,"

Deavers: "That's a very good question. Amendment #2 is the Bill and if you haven't read Amendment #1 and what it has to do is with the meeting Section of a Savings and Loan. What we're doing is codifying what the ah... Department has already been doing in giving the 60 day extension in the filing of their annual report."

Shea: "Gil, I've got two questions. One, I don't have a copy of the Amendment and two, would you mind taking an Amendment to this making the decisions of of the Savings und Loan Commissioners subject to the Administrative Review Act?"

Deavers: "Yes."

Shea: "You would mind?"

Deavers: "I wouldn't mind."

Shea: "Would you mind holding this?"

Deavers: "I'll hold the Bill for you."

Shea: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "1938 is ordered held on the order of Second Reading. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that we've finished with our orgy of rule violations and that in the future when we are going, taking Bills out of order for whatever purpose that the leadership will be consulted and that we can work from a list that we have, perhaps, over night and do it ah... in the morning. Now I know of some more Bills that ah... where the sponsors are going to want to take them from Third to Second and I think that if we do it, we ought to inform the leaderships and we ought to operate in an orderly fashion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Kane: "Was Amendment #2 adopted or is that...?"

Speaker Redmond: "It's just held in abeyance. The order of House Bills,



Third Reading appears House Bill 1654. Representative Giorgi is recognized."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to ah... ask leave of the House to move 1654 back to the order of Second Reading so that ah... Representative Mann can place an Amendment on it. That's a technical Amendment, I believe."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the gentleman have leave? Leave. House Bill 1654 is now on the order of Second Reading."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 1654 on page 1, line 2 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. Representative Kane for what purpose do you rise?"

Kane: "I think that's Amendment #2. I've got Amendment #1 here."

O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends House Bill 1654 on page 1, line 2 by deleting '901' and on page 1, line 7 by deleting '901' and on page 19 by deleting everything below line 4 and on page 20 by deleting line 1-15."

Kane: "Yea, that's Bob Mann's Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well, well, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, ah... the purpose of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1654 is to remove an inequ... an inequity resulting from the computer age ah... It is not infrequently occurred that when employees return to work they have continued to receive ah... checks for a week or two. Now there's no question about the fact that they owe this ah... money and that they should pay interest on it, but 1654 would remove them from the unemployment compensation roles ah... label them as, as fraudulent and for a law, as long as they're unable to come ah... up with the cash, they stay off and I think that the present law is adequate. It protects the State's financial resources and I would move the ah... adoption of Amendment #1."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman... Representative Duff. Representative Duff."

Duff: "I don't have a light on yet, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to ah... seriously bring to the attention of the House the problem that we are having right now. Now we are jumping around this



Calendar like you wouldn't believe. 1654 and the... has a termination date of 5/28. The previous Bill we just took had a termination date of 6/6 ah... We are going all over this Calendar and we have now come and, and, and I hope the Sponsor will understand my concern is not for the Bill, but for the process. Here is a Bill that amends the Unemployment Act Compensation Act in a very, very significant way. We're being offered a very complicated Amendment deleting entire Sections of the Act. I've been looking all over the place, can't find the Amendment anywhere and we don't need to act on it tonight. Now, I, I really think, Mr. Speaker, that when we have been following an order of business which gives us at least a small opportunity to see what's coming up in advance that it is only appropriate..."

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

Representative Shea, for what purpose do you rise?"

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, it seems to me rather funny that the Republican leadership or Mr. Duff is constantly on their feet objecting to the procedure, trying to slow down the operation of this House. Now I have heard from Mr. Duff and other Republican leaders time after time, we can't make the deadline. We can't do this; we can't do that. All I hear is reasons why we can't and I have heard this floor tied up for hour after hour of useless and senseless debate. Now if, you know, if people want to try to kill us and kill the operation of this House with debate, they can go ahead. Operating together with the spirit of togetherness, we can whip this Calendar, but if we have to, if we have to go through these interminable delays to make people feel good, that they're important, then we'll never get out of here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I want to move the order of this business ahead as much as the Majority Leader does and so does the entire Republican Party. The simple fact of the matter is we're trying to do a responsible job. We are moving all over this Calendar and we have reached a point where we are putting on very serious Amendments to very serious Bills without the opportunity to be informed as to what we're doing. Ah... I want to move the Calendar along. In fact, I



didn't even go to the party in Chicago last night. We'd of been glad to have worked last night."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann, proceed with your explanation."

Mann: "Well, Mr., Mr. Speaker, I, I, I think I have ah... explained the Amendment. Ah... and I would be happy to answer any questions, but in the meantime I move its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tuerk."

Tuerk: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Tuerk: "I'm sorry, Bob, I do have the Amendment, but I don't have the Bill and I couldn't even hear what you were saying. Frankly, I this is a bad Bill and ah... what are you doing to it?"

Mann: "Fred, under existing law, if an individual returns to work but the computer runs over and he is sent one or two additional checks and then returns subsequently to apply for unemployment, they deduct the amount he owes plus interest. Now what 1654 includes is a provision that he can never return to unemployment even it may have been a computer runover of one or two weeks which most of them are that he must pay a four week ah... penalty and he must pay it in cash. The result being that some people have to stay off a long period of time because they cannot come up with the cash. Now I'm not seeking to undo their obligations to pay and they may pay by cash or they may pay by recoupment. All I'm saying is if they would return to the rolls and it's deducted plus interest, they shouldn't be just cut off from returning if they're otherwise eligible."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Amendment #1 to... Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it seems to me this is kind of a rip off and I, I a little further explanation ought to be in order. You're saying that if a guy gets two extra weekly checks that he doesn't have to return it; he can get the additional compensation upon reapplying? When does he repay it?"

Mann: "I didn't say that. I said this, that upon reapplying, the present policy of the Department is to automatically deduct from any new payments he gets the amount he owed in the past plus accrued interest."



which I think is fair. Now they're trying through 1654 to say that he can never get back on unless he pays them cash and most of these fellows can't get back on 'cause they don't have the cash and they're labeling them as fraudulent when in many instances, Fred, what's happened is that there may have been a computer runover of one or two weeks when they went back to work. They unknowingly received one or two weeks extra. Now they may reapply one, two, three, four, five years later and they're told they're ineligible unless they pay in cash. All I'm saying is that the present rule of deducting it from their first payment plus interest protects the fiscal ah... aspect of the State, but to make their families suffer and say you can't get back on at all unless you pay cash when they wouldn't be applying if they had the cash, I think is punitive and unfair."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think it's, as I said before, this is a ripoff. Here we get an unemployment check going out for one or two weeks beyond the claimants' period of unemployment and lo and behold now we get an Amendment that says that the guy or whoever the claimant is doesn't have to pay that back and to be... If he shouldn't have the money, it can go on and on and on and then reapply for compensation and he gets additional compensation. This is the biggest damn ripoff I've seen since I've been down here. We're giving people money that aren't entitled to it. That's fraudulent in any way you look at it. Don't tell me a man that gets unemployment checks doesn't know what he's entitled to. He's gets a paycheck every week; he gets unemployment when it's due. He knows what he's entitled to. This is fraudulent."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if I understand this Amendment, this relates to recoupment of overpayment, is that correct, Mr. Sponsor?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Ah... Representative Geo-Karis, may I try once more? Under the present unemployment policy, frequently what happens is that when



a man returns to work the payments lag but there may be a one or two overpayment, okay? All right, under present law and policy the Department is entitled..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms demands some order."

Mann: "The Department is entitled to recoup either by suit or request and very frequently they get the money back, okay? All right, now in some instances when the applicant is unaware of the overpayment he may subsequently reapply for unemployment compensation and if he's justified, he's put on the rolls and under the present policy, out of his first payment, the amount which he owed in the past is deducted and interest is charged for the period."

Geo-Karis: "All right."

Mann: "Now, all I'm saying is, all I'm saying is that there's an Appellate Court decision which says that it's the denial of equal protection to completely keep him off the rolls. That it's sufficient to provide for deduction plus interest."

Geo-Karis: "All right, now I can answer you. I don't think you're Amendment is necessary, Representative, for the following reasons. I sponsored a Bill in the House, House Bill 173, and under that Bill I had that Appellate Court case in mind. That Bill passed very well in the House and passed in Committee in the Senate. I was there two days ago. Under that Bill, if anyone is paid erroneously by the Unemployment Office, they cannot just cut them off anymore. Under that Bill, Representative, they would have to give him a right to file ah... an appeal and if the claimant is wrong, I mean he has been overpaid, then no more than 50% or any amount less than that as determined by the Unemployment Office can be deducted from any future unemployment checks so I do think your Amendment is unnecessary 'cause..."

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

Fleck: "She's not talking about House Bill 1654. She's talking about her own piece of legislation that's in the Senate. Let's get on with this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "I think his point is well taken. Geo-Karis, state your point."

Geo-Karis: "I would like to tell the Representative who just spoke, I



am well aware of House Bill 1654. I am talking about it because the Amendment that's, the sponsor over there has relates to 1654 and it's similar to the terms of House Bill 173 and that's why I referred to House Bill 173, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, ah... Am I on?"

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in response to the distinguished lady from Lake, I don't know what's going to happen to her Bill and I wish it the very best but in the meantime this is germane to this measure and ah... I would hope that it would have its support and everybody else's support in the House and ah... all I want to re-emphasize here, Mr. Schraeder, is this that the backpayments are deducted from the first payment the man receives for unemployment so it's no ripoff. The State gets its money plus accrued interest."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "When this Amendment either goes up or down, may I ask the Sponsor of the Bill a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Shea: "When this Amendment is through, I'd like to ask the Sponsor a question."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "There's been adequate debate. 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 Mann to close."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Chairman, I, I, Mr. Speaker, rather, I think there's been adequate explanation. Ah... The Amendment protects the State's right to recoup plus accrued interest. It comes out of the first check that the applicant receives. All we're saying is that after that's deducted, if the man is otherwise eligible, he re... he gets his check."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Bill 1654. All in favor say 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment's adopted. Representative Shea."





Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I'm wondering if the..."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you give the gentleman order, please."

Shea: "I'm wondering if the gentleman that's the chief Sponsor of the Bill would yield for a minute?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates that he will."

Shea: "Could I ask my colleagues just for one minute for a little order because I have a very serious question."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the gentleman order, please."

Shea: "Tonight I got a call from one of my township supervisors and we have a number of people that are entitled or, at least, are allegedly entitled to unemployment compensation who are presently on the general assistance rolls from my township or townships within my district. What, if anything, are we doing or can we do with your piece of legislation to get the unemployed of this State their checks? That's what I want to know. I want to find out, can we do anything with this piece of legislation or anything else to get the unemployed people of this State their checks so they don't have to go apply for general assistance or so they don't have to go out and borrow or so they don't have to do somethin' else to just feed their families. How in God's name do we do it, Zeke? Can you tell me?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, will you respond?"

Giorgi: "Well, the first thing we could of done is pass 488, but we didn't."

Shea: "Zeke, Zeke, what I want to know is there something we can do sitting here tonight with your piece of legislation and I may be out of order and I may be at the wrong time, but I'm concerned when the people in my district have to either go on general assistance or have to go out and make loans to feed their family because they're unemployed."

Giorgi: "Well, this Bill... What this Bill ultimately does is streamline a lot of the ah... bottlenecks that are occurring now in unemployment compensation, but to state that this Bill would allow people to become more eligible, I can't say that that will occur, but this Bill does allow us to trigger in on a lot of Federal programs that other states are enjoying that we are not enjoying. For example, in some of the states, people can avail themselves of 65 weeks of unemployment



compensation and we don't have the authority in Illinois because the Bill..."

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

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, quite seriously. Now I understand the deep concern of the Majority Leader and I understand the intense concern of the sponsor of the Bill. I would point out, however, that the colloquy however interesting has nothing to do with Second Reading. It's a free kind of conversation that they could hold personally. I would point out to the members, also quite seriously, if I could have some attention, Mr. Speaker, for just a moment. I would point out to the Members of this House that we have gone, as you will look at your order of Bill priorities, to the very last page, to a Bill that certain people who have the interests of this Bill at heart want to bring it forward to amend it tonight so that when we get down to the last crunch and somebody is confronted with the necessity of tabling three or four hundred Bills, this one will be safe and secure."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I make the point of order that his remarks are order... ah... out of order. Now I've heard Representative Duff about four times and I came here about 15 minutes late. When I came in here, as I understand, the Speaker was on the order of Third Readings. Representative Duff objected to that and he thought there was some order of business that we could do to clean up. To me, clean up means Amendments, putting on Amendments of Bills ah... members who have Amendments that they want offered to their Bills. The Speaker accommodated him. The trouble is when you accommodate him then he wants to do something else and I think Representative Shea made a proper question to the sponsor of this Bill on Second Reading. That's the Amendment stage. If there is something that can be done to help people to get their unemployment checks, this Bill relates to unemployment; it ought to be done. I see nothing wrong with that. This could be the most serious Bill that we're working on the whole legislative session. Let's hold it here all night if we can help the unemployed. Let's do it. Brian Duff, don't you want to help



unemployed people like we do?"

Speaker Redmond: "Are there further Amendments? We've adopted Amendment #1. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Duff, Ladies and Gentlemen of this House, I don't want to get into a political debate. I don't want to get in any kind of a debate. I just want to seriously ask the Sponsor of this Bill or people like Mr. Tuerk and I see you up there, sir. I sure as God's name don't have the answer to the question that I seek. I don't know anything about unemployment compensation, not to the depth that you people do, but I know I got people in my district that are going on general assistance because they can't get their unemployment checks. I'm know I'm using property tax to feed them. I don't know what, in God's name, is the answer to it, but if we can't find it here in this General Assembly, where are we going to find it in the State of Illinois. I don't have the answers. I'm looking to you for guidance, for assistance. Can you answer it, Mr. Tuerk. Can, Zeke, can you answer it. I don't know. How do you speed up getting the payments to these people?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Mr. Chairman, ah... I would like to join in the hue and cry of the Majority Leader. This problem has been going in Lake County for the last 8 months and we have gotten nowhere. I thought it was a partisan issue that the second floor of this Statehouse was ignoring the unemployment crisis. I would suggest to the Majority Leader, though, that he go downstairs and kick the walking man in his rear end and tell him to get down with the unemployment people that maybe he'd find out what the problem is."

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

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I don't want to kick anybody. I want to start feeding some people. We're up to 9% unemployed. I don't how they got there. I haven't got the answers. We sit down here in Springfield. We've got jobs. We're sitting here and I know some people complain because we're working too hard, but there sure as hell's a lot of people in this State that aren't working that wish they were having a job like we've got. They've worked for a long time. Ask some of those people from Belvidere that were up at the Chrysler plant that have been laid



off or go into Cicero and ask Representative Klosak. We've got the biggest industrial area in the city, er... in the State outside the city of Chicago and I've got people that can't afford to feed their families. Now, if I can't find a solution down here with my colleagues, then I don't know what the hell we're doing down here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tuerk. Representative Tuerk, do you seek recognition?"

Tuerk: "Well the Majority Leader has asked a very incisive question to the Sponsor of this legislation. House Bill 1654, if I may attempt to answer your question, Mr. Shea, isn't going to do one iota to help ah... solve the problem. Noe, now before you jump up, just settle down. I'll try and answer your question. This Bill will not help that problem. This Bill will not help that problem. Now..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi, what's your point?"

Giorgi: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in as much..."

Tuerk: "Well, let me finish, Zeke."

Giorgi: "Yes, but, Tuerk, you're not telling all you know."

Tuerk: "Well, if you give me an opportunity..."

Giorgi: "There's a Section in this Bill that's going to prevent 30,000 automatic disqualifications by employers by just throwing in a box. They're going to have to state why they object to a person being on unemployment. This would answer his problem."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins, state your point."

Collins: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Mr. Giorgi is certainly not raising any point of order. I would think that his remarks are out of order and I don't know what he's running for, but I've been listening to more political speeches tonight that have nothing to do with the Amendment to this Bill and I suggest we address ourselves to this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "I concur. Your point is well taken. I think you're all out of order. Are there any more Amendments to House Bill 1654?"

O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. We'll now go to the order of Third Reading, Priority of Call. Appears House Bill 574. It was adopted. Representative Willer, it was adopted. I understand that we have previously returned that to the order of Second Reading and put an



Amendment on. It's been ordered to Third Reading, but not eligibly called tonight. 654."

O'Brien: "House Bill 654, Brummet. A Bill for an Act in relation to payment for coal rights. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "654, Representative Brummet."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Give the gentleman order."

Brummet: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to call this a consumer's Bill also. To begin with, I'd like to tell you that I've supported every Bill that has come before the House here to help the coal industry in the State of Illinois. We've got a great natural resource that should be utilized to help alleviate the energy shortage. I do like, not like many of the things that are happening to this industry. To begin with, the oil companies are tying up all of our fossil fuels in the State of Illinois as well as the country. Most of the coal mines today are owned by the large oil companies. Ten years ago, they started buying up the coal lands in southern Illinois. Instead of buying, I should use the work 'stealing'. The landowners did not know that the oil companies were to be the final owners. The so-called leases were taken in the names of some individuals; they lied to and brow beat into signing these leases. In my county, they paid 5 dollars down per acre plus a dollar per year for 10 years and the balance of 36 dollars at the end of this period, making a total of 50 dollars per acre. Some of them of them were told if they did not sell, the coal would be mined out from under them and they would never know it. Many in my area who were familiar with oil leases still think that they just leased this land for coal. They're still not aware of the fact that they stole their coal. Oil leases automatically pay the landowner a royalty of one-eighth of the oil at the well head or 12 and a half percent of the price of oil. Sand and gravel pits pay on a royalty per ton. Rock quarries do the same. Coal is the only mineral in the State of Illinois that I am familiar with that does not pay a royalty automatically to coal land owners. There is a fairly new mine in operation just 20 miles from my home and they bought some of these coal rights for as little as 3 dollars per acre. These



were bought by promoters. Despite the precautions which are taken by the Department of Mines and Minerals as well as the mining companies, sinkholes do exist after the mines have long gone out of business. They appear in some spots that some future years and when this happens it's very expensive to try to do something to the land. The mines are usually gone by then and it's up to the landowner. Just recently, a new shopping center was built in my district. It was built over an abandoned mine. The builder was afraid to erect the water tower without checking the mine. A camera was lowered into the mine and it was decided that they must pump enough concrete underneath in order to be assured that the water tower would not fall over. This is a very expensive procedure and the land owner should get paid a royalty to help compensate for the damage done to his property. This Bill merely asks for a minimum royalty of 2 and a half percent of the price of the coal at the mouth of the mine. Oil royalties are 5 times this high. The coal company knows how much coal is below the ground before they purchased it and an oil operator does not have this ah... knowledge about oil. I realize that it's expensive to put down a coal mine. A company would not mine anything less than probably a 5 foot vein of coal. There is roughly 1,800 tons to a foot of coal per acre. This means 9,000 tons of coal, one half of it is left in the mine which would be 4,500 tons of coal that's mined at an average price today of probably 20 dollars a ton which would be 90,000 dollars per acre minimum. At 20 dollars per ton, we're talking about 50 cents a ton as a minimum royalty. The miners' welfare fund gets a dollar and a half per ton and surely they can afford to pay the land owner one third as much as they put in the welfare fund and I have nothing at all against the welfare fund. I have here the profit from a coal company's, er... an oil company's sales last year of coal. They sold 562,342,000 dollars worth of coal. After they paid all their income taxes, all of the expenses, they had a profit left of 101,490,000. Sure... surely an extra 2-and-a-half percent would not make any difference on their profit angle. I have a letter here from the Department of Business and Economic Development which says, 'the Division of Energy must scrutinize all



legislation referring to coal mining to determine that such legislation does not put the use of Illinois coal at a competitive disadvantage to the use of other States coal resources. Therefore, I was please to hear this Bill reflects the going market price for coal leases and is, in fact, to protect the naive land owner from unscrupulous dealers who are trying to make unconscienable gains'. I say to you that we should have a minimum royalty of 2 and a half percent throughout the State of Illinois and just in spots. I would appreciate a 'yes' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Questions of the sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Leinenweber: "What is the average profit margin in the coal industry in Illinois."

Brummet: "That only thing I can tell you is the financial sheet that was put out by this company. It happens to be an oil company and this is ah... almost what ah... What did this figure out; about 18 percent on sales which is an extremely good profit. I might also add that the year before, their net profit was 10,000,610,000 in comparison to 101,495,000 in 1974."

Leinenweber: "All right, what was the percentage in the year before that?"

Brummet: "The percentage the year before was about ah... ah... on 301,000,000 ah... about 3 percent of sales."

Leinenweber: "So if you have to pay 2 and a half percent for the coal, well... strike that. What is the market right now for coal rights?"

Brummet: "This is what I'm getting at and the thing that I object to is the fact that they'll go down in a part of the country; they'll prey on some old man or woman. They'll buy theirs for whatever they can and they'll go directly across the road and make a different proposition with the people who live across the road."

Leinenweber: "All right, what is the market for coal rights? What is the percentage royalties?"

Brummet: "There is no set percentage of royalties."

Leinenweber: "Well, there must be an average that ah... knowing seller would be willing to sell for. All these people can't be as unsophisticated as you apparently claim."



Brummet: "Well, I don't claim to be sophisticated."

Leinenweber: "... all these people down..."

Brummet: "... in my county."

Leinenweber: "What I'm driving at is what does the sophisticate owner of land that has coal on it, what is he able to get on the open market for royalties for his coal?"

Brummet: "I, I don't know how to answer that question because there isn't any stated royalty on it where there is on oil."

Leinenweber: "Well, what I'm driving at is if we are going to mandate statutorily that a person cannot enter into an agreement with a coal company for contraction of his coal at less than 2 and a half percent, perhaps there isn't anybody at any, at a given time that would want to enter into an agreement with him. Aren't we denying them, a property owner, the right to have, to sell the coal that's in his land."

Brummet: "I don't think we are. The only thing I want to do is take the racket out of it because of you get down in some parts of the State of Illinois ah... I've heard of coal land selling for 3,500 dollars an acre ah... plus a dollar a ton royalty on it. There's no rhyme or reason to it. I do object to the fact that, that some of these promoters will go up and down the road. You don't know they're working for a mining company; the leases are taken in their name. They pay one person one price and go across the road and pay another price to someone else. They're taking advantage of the citizens in the State of Illinois and of the land owners in particular."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, if I might address the Bill. I think this is a bad Bill. I think it ought to be defeated. We are attempting to legislate a market price for the royalties for coal. This is bad policy. It's an attempt to fix prices. It may have the opposition, intent of the Sponsor may end up preventing an owner of land with coal on it from being able to negotiate with a coal company for the sale of his coal. I think this is misguided. It is a typical attempt to influence the market and I think it ought to be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question? Representative Brummet, I wasn't sure, but from my reading of your Bill, it seemed to me that





you were avoiding the contracts that were already in existence, is that true?"

Brummet: "That is correct, I'm talking about contracts from here on out."

Cunningham: "Pardon, you don't seek to turn back the clock on any old contracts?"

Brummet: "Absolutely not, I'm talking about new contracts. I realize we can't go back and take care of those that's already been hooked."

Cunningham: "My fears have been allayed, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Borchers."

Borchers: "Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, now you take the ah... oil companies. They come to us and they will pay us, give us one eighth royalty if they strike oil. Also they will pay us by the acre, maybe 50 dollars an acre. Now you haggle with them about that and hassle with them about that. This is part of a game, I suppose, but there are a lot of people I know to my own knowledge where one man in an oil contract ah... per acre got twice as much as some older people across the road. Now they were taking advantage of that, but at least if the oil was sunk on that farm, by custom, it is one eighth. All that, all that Representative Brummet is trying to do as in the oil business that we already have one eighth royalty he's trying to set up the 2 and a half percent. This is a just and proper thing to do for the protection of countless number of people and I might point out to you that there are coal contracts still in existence that we ought to do something about. Fifty years ago where the coal was bought for maybe 10 cents and acre and that, under present conditions, is ridiculous, but this is enough to cover that part and we ought to take it up another time, but this is just and proper that protection be given to many people who are not able to protect themselves so I am advised to vote 'aye' on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a couple questions of the Sponsor. Representative Brummet, on... ah... does, is there a statutory provision in oil leases?"

Brummet: "There is not."

Meyer: "Are there statutory provision in any mineral leases?"



Brummet: "Not that I know of."

Meyer: "Okay, now we have a situation in the State of Illinois where the majority of coal land is owned by, what... 10 oil companies?"

Brummet: "No, I wouldn't say this. The land that I'm talking about is still owned by the land owners."

Meyer: "Well what about the situation where consolidated or one of these other big American smelting, they've got a lot of their land and they want to sell it. Aren't you enriching the rich already because then you're going to provide that the, the coal company who conveys their land to another company is going to get a royalty, too."

Brummet: "No, there's there's ah.. an Amendment on that Bill that takes care of that."

Meyer: "Where?"

Brummet: "One of those Amendments take care of it."

Meyer: "Oh, it says any contract entered into now."

Brummet: "There, there's 4 Amendments on there, Ted, and I think you'll find that one of them ah... takes care of this company. Ah... However, there would be doubt in my mind whether they would sell it to another company for this unless they..."

Meyer: "I might add, Amendment #1, 'owner means and land owner means any person, corporation, partnership, association, da da da da da da... This is going to make a lot of rich coal companies richer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Peters."

Peters: "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'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Brummet to close."

Brummet: "In closing, I just like to say that I don't see any difference between legislating this as far as the police powers of the State is concerned we take upon our shoulders ah... to do a lot of things in the State. If I go down to borrow money to build a house, I can't legally pay over 9 and a half percent interest for it. We tell the Buildings and Loan how much they can charge, so we, therefore, tell the people how much they can afford. We do the same things on many



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other things in the State of Illinois and due to the fact that it seems that in normal circumstances this is a fair ah... deal in the State of Illinois. I just want to make it equal to everybody in the State of Illinois so that we don't have all of these different deals going around and these different ah... people getting hooked on this and I might say ah... to Representative Cunningham down in Hamilton County where a lot of this wheeling and dealing is going on, I can take him down there and show him land owners that have sold their coal for one price and directly across the road from it, they have paid twice the price for it and given them a royalty on their coal and this is not fair to take advantage of these people and I think this is a good Bill and I'd appreciate a 'yes' vote. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah... I appreciate Representative Brummet's ah... feelings about this matter, but really ah... his approach to this problem is in my judgment nothing but hysterical. The coal companies don't have the right to condemn the property of the land owners. It's... They go in and negotiate. There's nothing in the law that prevents ah... a land owner from receiving a royalty on coal and, in fact, many of them do receive royalties, but ah... we don't make any provisions like this for oil. The one eighth ah... normal royalty that receives, that is received from, for oil is a matter of contract and anything that would be done in this regard would also be a matter of contract. Now Representative Brummet, if he would be sincere ah... with the Body ah... one of his ah... family or friends ah... made a deal and then ah... wanted to retract it, but ah... the price of coal has gone up dramatically in the last few years and so what was good at the time that they made that deal maybe doesn't look so good now, but ah... this kind of approach ah... to the problem ah... leaves very little ah... ah... ah... good in it. Now you talk about an oil well, you can drill an oil well on 10 acres of ground, but you can't, you can't produce a coal on it. It takes a lot of land, a lot of coal to produce a coal mine and ah... so I think this



Bill should be defeated."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished?"

The Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 93 'ayes', 28 'nays'. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, I, I'm going to ask for a verification and ah... I can't let this Bill go out with 93 votes and ah... so I ask for a verification of the roll call."

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

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I had my light on for quite some time and wanted to urge ah... the people to vote 'yes' on this Bill because of the unconscienable conduct that's going on. It's not, Mr. Hart, the mine owners or the coal operators that are doing it, but it's the people that are going out and getting these leases from these widows and stealing from the orphans and the widows of this State in southern Illinois and I think is a good Bill and should be supported an ah... I'm sorry I didn't get to explain my vote. So let's get enough green lights to pass this Bill and overcome this verification."

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

Coffey: "I would like to cast my ah... vote 'aye', please."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you record the gentleman as 'aye'. Representative Barnes 'aye'. Representative Hudson 'aye'. Representative Ewing 'aye'. Representative Reed, Reed 'aye'. Dyer 'aye'. Peters 'present'. Darrow 'aye'. Laurino 'aye'. Deuster 'aye'. I think what we'd better do is to take a new roll call. Will you dump this one and take another one? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Don't vote any switch but your own. You'll be caught speeding. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? All voted who wished? On this question there are... Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 97 'ayes', 36 'nays'. Representative Hart."

Hart: "I ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hart requests a verification. Representative Brummet requests a poll of the absentees."

Brummet: "Right."

Speaker Redmond: "Clerk will poll the absentees."



O'Brien: "J.M. Barnes, Bluthardt, Brandt, Caldwell, Carroll, Choate, Collins, Ralph Dunn, Ewell, Garmisa, Getty, Giglio, Hill, Hirschfeld, Katz, Keller, Klosak, Kucharski, Lauer, McAuliffe, McGrew, Rayson, Rose, Sangmeister, Schlickman, Schraeder, Sharp, E.G. Steele, Telcser, Totten, VanDuyne."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne from the gallery votes 'aye'. Representative Barnes votes 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Waddell, Washington, White, Winchester."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any questions of the affirmative roll call? Oh, I guess there aren't yet. Proceed with the ah... Representative Caldwell 'aye'. Proceed with the verification of the roll call."

O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes."

Speaker Redmond: "There's 100 'ayes'. Proceed."

O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes, J.M. Barnes, Berman, Birchler, Borchers, Boyle, Bradley, Brinkmeier, Brummet, Byers, Caldwell, Calvo, Campbell, Capparelli, Capuzi, Catania, Chapman, Coffey, Craig, D'Arco, Darrow, Davis, Deavers, Deuster, DiPrima, Downs, John Dunn, Epton, Farley, Fary, Fennessey, Flinn, Friedrich, Gaines, Geo-Karis, Giorgi, Grieman, Grotberg, Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Change my vote from 'present' to 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Holewinski, Huff, Jacobs, Jaffe, Emil Jones, J.D. Jones, Kelly, Kosinski, Kozubowski, LaFleur."

Speaker Redmond: "Giglio 'aye'."

O'Brien: "Laurino, Lechowicz, Kornowicz, Leon, Leverenz, Londrigan, Lucco, Luft, Lundy, Madigan, Madison, Mahar, Mann, Maragos, Marovitz, Matijevich, Mautino, McAvoy, McClain, McLendon, McMaster, McPartlin, Merlo, Molloy, Mudd, Mulcahey, Nardulli, O'Daniel, Patrick, Pierce, Polk, Pouncey, Richmond, Rigney, Satterthwaite, Schisler, Schneider, Schoeberlein, Shea, Skinner, Stubblefield, Taylor, Terzich, Tipword, VanDuyne, VonBoeckman, Wall, Willer, Williams, Younge, Yourell, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington, for what purpose do you rise? How is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as 'aye'. Are there any... Representative



Winchester. How is Representative Winchester recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as voting 'aye'. Representative White.

How is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the gentleman as 'aye'. Representative McGrew.

How is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The gentleman is recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the gentleman as 'aye'. Representative Giglio.

How is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "He's already been recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any questions of the affirmative roll call?

Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Speaker, how am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How is Representative Deuster recorded? Deuster."

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

Deuster: "Please record me as 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the gentleman as 'no'. Are there any questions of the affirmative roll call. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Ah... yes, ah... Representative Capuzi."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Capuzi on the floor? How is he recorded? He's in the middle aisle."

Hart: "Representative Campbell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Campbell. Is Representative Campbell here? How is he recorded?"

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

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

Hart: "Ah... Representative LaFleur."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur was here a minute ago. He was the one with the loud laugh."

Hart: "Yea, I know."

Speaker Redmond: "He's in the rear."

Hart: "Is he here or not?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative LaFleur, will you please stand. Oh, no wonder. He isn't where he belongs, but he's someplace. He's here. Raise you hand so Representative Hart can see you."



Hart: "Ah... Representative Brinkmeier."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier's in the rear of the hall in his seat."

Hart: "Representative Byers."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Byers. I hear him, but I don't see him. Oh, Representative Byers is in the chamber."

Hart: "Representative Leverenz."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz is down in front here."

Hart: "Representative Londrigan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Londrigan. Representative Londrigan in the chamber? How is the gentleman recorded?"

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

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

Hart: "Ah... Representative Luft."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Luft is in his seat."

Hart: "Representative ah... John Dunn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative John Dunn. He's right here in the front."

Hart: "Representative ah... Monroe Flinn."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Monroe Flinn. That isn't Monroe Flinn. Representative Monroe Flinn. How is the gentleman recorded?"

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

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

Hart: "Ah... Representative Hanahan."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan is ah... in the chamber."

Hart: "Representative Huff."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Huff. Representative Huff. He's in the chamber. He's in his seat."

Hart: "Representative Jacobs."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jacobs is in his seat."

Hart: "Representative Emil Jones."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Emil Jones is here."

Hart: "Kozubowski."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kozubowski. He's right here in the front seat."

Hart: "Representative Leon."



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Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leon is here."

Hart: "Representative Madison."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison. He was posing as Jones a minute ago, but he's Madison now."

Hart: "Well, I can't, from your comments, I can't tell whether he's here or not."

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Hart: "Representative Mahar."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar. He's here."

Hart: "Representative Mautino."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mautino. He's in the back."

Hart: "Ah... McClain."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain is here."

Hart: "McPartlin."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPartlin here. How is the gentleman recorded?"

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

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

Hart: "Representative Merlo."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Merlo. He's here."

Hart: "Molloy."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Molloy is here."

Hart: "Grotberg."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Grotberg. Representative Grotberg in the chamber. How is he recorded?"

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

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

Hart: "Representative Polk."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk. Representative Polk in the chamber. How is the gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Take him off."

Hart: "Representative Schneider."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schneider. He's over here."

Hart: "Representative ah... Schoeberlein."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schoeberlein. He's here."





Hart: "Skinner."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner. Well, Representative Skinner's here."

Hart: "Representative Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Wall. He's back there, yea."

Hart: "Younge."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge here? She's here."

Hart: "Okay, that's all."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you have any further questions. Representative Londrigan is back. Put him on, back on the roll call. Any... Representative Beatty. How is he recorded?"

O'Brien: "The... gentleman's recorded as voting 'present'."

Speaker Redmond: "He's recorded as voting 'aye'. Any further questions, Representative Hart?"

Hart: "No."

Speaker Redmond: "On this questions, there's 102 'ayes', 37 'nays'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Stone. Do you desire recognition, Representative Stone?"

Stone: "Well not necessarily, Mr. Speaker, but when we closed yesterday ah... the Speaker ah... Representative Bradley was in the Chair and stated that when we took up Third Reading today, we would take up at, on House Bill 1162 and ah... I think that's what we should do."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I thought this might be a good time if we just finished the verification for an announcement."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Berman: "I would like the attention of the Democratic members in particular. At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, there will be a conference of the Democratic members in Room 114, 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, Room 114."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley is... Representative Stone, can you add anything to this? I wasn't in the Chair. I really don't know. Representative Stone."

Stone: "Apparently, it was Speaker Shea in the Chair then, but whoever



it was I marked it on my calendar ah... that the Speaker said we would start today where we left off yesterday on the priority of call which was 11 hundred, er... House Bill 1162."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you recall, Representative Shea? Representative Calvo, for what reason do you rise?"

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker, for several reasons, but one of which is I have 2 Bills out of the next 5 and we've done this all day now for about 40 Bills and now we're going to change our rules right in the middle of things. I don't think that's exactly what Representative Shea said. He mentioned a group of Bills and then said 1162 and following."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, when I was in the Chair last night the last Bill that was called was House Bill 1053 which, as I remember, was Representative D'Arco's Bill. I then said, today we would finish 1162, 1287 and proceed with 13, 14, 15, etc. If and I think I did make the commitment that the first two Bills that would be called this morning would be House Bills 1162 and 1287 because they were only two Bills on the order of Priority on the date of May 22 that were not called when I left the rostrum last night, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Then with leave of the House, we will honor the commitment of the Chair who was sitting last night and on... Calendar ah... House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 1162. Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Ah... Mr. Speaker, there's only ah... ah... 2 Bills on this particular group and I can understand the Representatives concern for ah... those Bills and the Priority list, but I would hope that ah... we could finish this group here and do away with it since there's only 2 Bills left in it. I would ask ah... I think one of those Bills are his anyway."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "Well, I just want to make reference to Representative Mudd's Bill, yours is that State Police Bill? I think some members here would like you to hold that for purposes of Amendment which I'd like to discuss with you."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bill 1162."



O'Brien: "House Bill 1162, Calvo. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Calvo."

Calvo: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill's a Bill that amends Chapter 18 of the Vehicle Code by changing the date that annual renewal fees for motor carriers of property are payable. It changes, it will become December 31st instead of as it's been in the past. The reason of that's for convenience of the Secretary of State and particularly more than that, convenience of the motor vehicle carriers in ah... getting their permit ah... at the same time they get their license. In other words, they get their authority for the next year and they can do it all at the same if we change the date to December 31st. The Secretary of State approves this Bill and I would ask a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? 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? Clerk will take the record. On this question 121 'aye', no 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Representative McLendon 'aye', Mautino 'aye', Gaines 'aye', Mudd 'aye', Mudd in your eye. Representative Madison... Representative Winchester. Representative Barnes, Jane Barnes. Representative Fleck. Representative Jones. Representative Mann, Mugalian, Ewell. 1287."

O'Brien: "House Bill 1287. A Bill for an Act to amend Acts herein named which provide for reimbursement of such carriers for transfer of students, for the elderly at reduced rates. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly, 1287."

Kelly: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, House Bill 1287 ah... was an administration Bill. It, it included as a definition of mass transportation carrier in the Act under private mass transportation carriers. That's all it did in the first Section, second Section. I would ask for a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record."



On this question there's 138 'aye', 1 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 15, House Bill 15."

O'Brien: "House Bill 15, Deuster. A Bill for an Act to amend the Boat Registration and Safety Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

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

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, you jumped again and when we... you went out of order to corner the commitment of the Majority Leader ah... but that means you just automatically jumped 8 Bills and they're in no mans land now and now you jumped again past 13 and 14."

Speaker Redmond: "I thought you were very attentive today. We passed 13 and 14 today."

Duff: "Oh, I still have them on my order, but ah... how the 8 you jumped up in front of that."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, you weren't evidently on the floor when Representative Stone called my attention to the fact that we should of started at 118, 1162. 15. Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a boating safety Bill, another in a series. This is a relatively simple one and it just incorporates 5 features that are already in the Wisconsin law. One is simply that ah... it'll establish on small lakes a slow, no wake speed, but that can be waived by ah... local authorities and by the Department of Conservation; and secondly, it prohibits operating at an excess of no wake 100 feet of public docks and so forth unless you're towing water skiers in there. That's in the Wisconsin law. The third thing, it prohibits harassing circuitious boating around swimmers or other boats. That's the same as the Wisconsin law. The fourth, it prohibits people sitting in the gunwales and on the tops of seatbacks and other ah... un... practices that are very dangerous. It reflects common sense and fifth, it has the same age limits ah... for operating a vessel that you have in the Wisconsin law and that's the same age limit that were in the Griesheimer Bill that we passed out earlier this week. I think it's a simple, good Bill. It does provide the uniformity between Wisconsin and Illinois and I would urge the adoption of House Bill 15."

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



McClain: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just to clear up one point if I may. I had a couple fellow legislators ask me. Would the Sponsor yield to one quick question?"

Deuster: "Yes, sir."

McClain: "Representative Deuster, this does not deal with rivers?"

Deuster: "Absolutely not."

McClain: "Thank you very much."

Deuster: "Lakes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Fleck."

Fleck: "I'd like to know, get it clear in my mind what size lakes are you talking about."

Deuster: "Yes, ah... 60 acres and less. They're pretty small lakes. It conforms with the regulations of the Department."

Fleck: "How many acres does Lake Marie have?"

Deuster: "Lake Marie, ah... I'm not sure if it's 65 or 55."

Fleck: "Would that come under the jurisdiction of your Bill?"

Deuster: "Well let's see, I know Silvan Lake where I live is under 60. I think it's about, you know, about..."

Fleck: "I want to know about Marie Lake."

Deuster: "Marie Lake I'm not sure exactly, but I might say that local authorities ah... if the public safety is not affected, can waive the rules or change them."

Fleck: "How about the Chain-o-Lakes?"

Deuster: "The Chain-o-Lakes, many of them are larger than 60 and I might also say, Representative Fleck, that ah... if, these are only lakes that are not thoroughfares between 2 or more navigable lakes. So most of the Chain would not be affected because that's a thoroughfare."

Fleck: "Okay."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Bill. I know that one of our Members last session who certainly could of used ah... some safety instruction as he drove his boat through the weeds up on the beach and was fortunate to survive. Ah... He's dressed in a very handsome blue outfit tonight and perhaps he'd like to share his experience with you. So I'm all



for this Bill because I don't want anything to happen to him."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yeh, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I ah... I talked to Representative Deuster on this Bill with an Amendment and ah... Representative McClain while I was off the floor apparently convinced Representative Deuster to take that Amendment off and leave the no wake on lake. Now you've got to understand one thing; if you know anything at all about boats, when you're on a lake of any considerable size, the wake is of a minimum action and disappears fairly rapidly, but when you're in a narrow, confined stream or river and you're propelling that vessel down that stream to create a wake and when there's docks and boats on both sides of that stream or river, this is where the problem is. The problem is not on the lake because the wake dissipates itself in a matter of 50 or 60 feet, but I know of many lakes, er... rivers and streams in Illinois and Indiana where there are less than 100 feet wide. Both sides of that stream are, are covered and lined with docks and I've seen many times these hot dogs, as they're called, ah... come down these streams at an excessive speed, a wake causing speed and a guy is working on his boat or a kid is sitting on the boat and it just rocks the hell out of the boat and into the water he goes. So the wake on a lake is not the problem; the wake on the stream and the river, Sam, er... Mike, that's the problem and I'm sorry you convinced ah... Deuster to take that off the Bill because with that Amendment on the Bill, it said any navigable water way; it was a good Bill. Now is not a good Bill because he confines the cause of the wake to the lake and that is not the problem. Burns Ditch in Indiana is a very good example, the Chicago is a very good example. I've seen at Marina Towers where a young child was sitting on a sailboat and a guy comes speeding through there at 35 miles an hour and that kid went into the water because of the wake. If that boat had been travelling the same speed on the lake, that wake would of dissipated itself and no action would of been cause. You've got to remember one other thing; the boats on the lake that are disturbed by a wake are also moving and that forward moving dissipates the wake. We're talking about boats moored and docked on a stream or river where there is a considerable danger



from a wake and I'm sorry that had to happen and now I can't support the Bill unless you want to go back to the navigable water ways. That includes streams, rives and canals."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further discussion? The question is shall this Bill pass. All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'. Representative Shea. Have all voted who wished? Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a very good Bill and I did discuss it with Representative Yourell. One of the problems you get when you're trying to accommodate a Member, another Member, ah... I was... I took it back to Second Reading to consider Amendment. Representative McClain voiced great objection and Representative Yourell wasn't here. I would be very happy, I think we should take a step at a time. We're taking the lakes now as Wisconsin did; we can consider, if we want to, ah... the Ditch which is a small ah... but I would certainly appreciate some more green lights and some more support. This is a step forward in the direction of ah... boating safety; I think it's reasonable and I hope Representative Yourell's, really, objection was that I didn't go far enough. Sometimes I guess you are a little timid legislator; you don't want to go far and lose support of 20 other Members, but I do think this relates to lakes. It's identical to the Wisconsin ah... boating safety law and I, I certainly would like to see some more green lights on there and I have to co-operate in every possible way with Representative Yourell or anyone else that might want to improve the Bill and I don't know if Representative McClain is on the floor, but I ah... I would urge more green lights and ah... the ah... Outboard Boating Club is supporting this, the Department of Conservation, the Coast Guard; I do think it's a good Bill and I'd be ah... grateful for your help."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you. Mr. Deuster, again I though you were going to destroy this good Bill. I, Mike McClain and I have had a little discussion here. We're going to take care of this in the Senate. It is a good Bill, Ladies and Gentlemen. The only thing, the only thing that I think we should be aware of that that navigable water way or to take care of the streams and rivers is really what it's all about. So



let's give him the green vote and Mike and I and Deuster will work it out and get something going. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Totten 'aye'. All voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question, 138 'ayes', 10 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 438. Incidentally, we'll go to about 10:30. 438."

O'Brien: "House Bill 438. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Birchler."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Birchler."

Birchler: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of this legislative body.

Bill 438 has the intent of legislation to insure that school districts have an adequate maintenance program to avoid costly construction and rehabilitation costs. What has happened many times, a building is left to deteriorate within a school district because of the lack of a maintenance program. Then the school board wants to go to a new building program, ask the people to vote for a bond issue that is costly. If the building had been maintained by a perma plan that had been established to keep it in good repair, this would avoid lots of expense. I see nothing wrong with this Bill; it came out of Committee 13a and 2 opposing votes. If there's questions, I'll attempt to answer."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions? The question is shall this Bill pass.

All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Daniels 'aye'. Representative Deuster 'aye'. Take the record. On this question there's 143 'aye', 1 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. I've been advised by the Clerk that after we request him, to take the record, people stand up and want to be put on the Roll Call, it's almost impossible to get them. So it's suggested that you come down here and tell George what you want to be recorded. House Bill 493."

O'Brien: "House Bill 493, Bradley. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."





Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 493 permits our school district to include their transportation tax in the operating tax rate used in determining legitimate qualifications for state aid. I think we're all well aware of what this is going to do. Especially it's going to increase the amount of money to our downstate school districts who are desperately in need of some additional funds and I would respectfully request an 'aye' vote on House Bill 493."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, just briefly. How much, just a number."

Bradley: "Well, there's a fiscal note and there's about 18 million dollars is what this is going to cost."

Ebbesen: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very briefly. This 18 million dollars will go all downstate. There will be nothing or virtually nothing."

Bradley: "I'm glad you said that."

Walsh: "There'll be nothing for Chicago."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative..."

Walsh: "More important than that, Mr. Speaker, there'll be almost nothing for the suburbs and there's nothing coming, nothing on the horizon for the suburbs. There's a, there's a beautiful little gem over in the Senate that I'm afraid is coming over here that ah... where we'll be able to provide about 40 million dollars for Chicago and still nothing for the suburbs. Now seriously, I suggest to you and even to you people downstate that when you mess with the formula as we're doing here, you're going to find out that there are more demands on it and the formula provides that where there is not sufficient money appropriated, then it's apportioned. So you'd better kind of look at this in connection with what's coming over with, from Chicago and with other additional funding ah... for schools. For suburbanite who votes for this, he's got to be crazy and by suburbanite, I mean DuPage, Lake, and other counties."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell, Ewell."



Ewell: "I'm going to get a haircut, it's all right."

Speaker Redmond: "That's on account of you changed seats."

Ewell: "I'd like to ask the Sponsor a question on this ah... I think it's been answered by the Representative who spoke before, the Minority Leader, but just how much does Chicago get out of this deal or where are we fitting into the plan?"

Bradley: "If they can fit it into their transportation formula, they're eligible."

Ewell: "Well, under those circumstances, there are a lot of people from Chicago who wonder if you might not be willing to hold this Bill while we sort of get the Amendment together so that we can all partake of the pie because I know that the strange things that happen to us fellows in Chicago and that is that we let all this stuff go, you sort of forget our end of the pie and so I was wondering if you would consider holding this Bill so that we fellows could draft an Amendment and I'm sure we can get one that will fit."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative..."

Bradley: "Are you asking me if I will hold it, I would rather try to pass it on Third Reading right now. The Governor said in his statement of the budget, earlier this year that he had available some 20 million dollars and it was up to us to ~~decide~~ how we could use it downstate because he realizes that ah... we're in a desperate straight downstate. We're losing students and ah... I think that this is a fair Bill. I will be glad to support ah... there is a Bill coming over, as you well know, to give additional dollars to Chicago. I have supported that on every occasion. I will support it again. I think it's unfair of you right now to ask me to hold this Bill. It costs more money than the Governor has in his budget."

Ewell: "Well, Mr. Speaker, can I speak just very briefly on this matter?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Ewell: "I think one of the things that we have to consider if there may be a few dollars left, but that doesn't mean that we have to give it all to you. I think that we all should consider the fact that we helped pay the taxes in the city of Chicago and there's particular reason why all of the money should leave us going your particular way. I think that the city of Chicago is entitled to some of



this money. I think that our schools are in desperate need and I'd like to point out to you that you have to assume some of the responsibility yourself because you remember when we took off the personal property tax, it was pointed out to you that this was going to knock a hole in the budget for all of your school districts and you said we don't care, we want relief. Now you've got your relief, but you can't have everything. You can't have it both ways and I think that as the Minority Leader said that we, from the city of Chicago, would be pretty stupid to vote for this Bill the way that it is and I think unless we're taken care of and let our interests get a little consideration we won't get any."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman. He says no. Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Let me share with all of you some of the background on this Bill and some other Bills that are on the Calendar. I apologize for my voice. Ah... House Bill 493 is a Bill that we passed out of this House last year and that those of us whom Chicago supported because we recognized that many of the downstate districts that 493 helped ah... were in need of additional money and we took that position. I personally took that position again this year. Now we passed the Bill out of here, Representative Hoffman's, Gene Hoffman's Bill 534. That addressed itself to some needs also of some downstate districts and some suburban districts that the Minority, the Assistant Minority Leader referred to. There is a Bill coming over from the Senate that, I understand, I have not seen it yet, but I understand, addresses itself not this year, but ah... next year to some of the serious problems that Chicago will face. House Bill 1506 ah... which is on our Calendar on Third Reading has been amended to include what 493 does for downstate and what ah... Representative Kane's Bill and an Amendment that I put on ah... addresses itself to both downstate and suburban areas. I really think that ah... there's nothing wrong with passing 493 tonight. We address it elsewhere, but the reason I'm standing up and making a comment is that some of our colleagues seem to have taken ah... sort of a negative view when we tried to pass a Bill the other day. That addressed itself not only to downstate but also to the metropolitan area. Those



of us from Chicago recognize that when we passed the full funding Bill, the major part of Chicago's basic needs, not all our needs, but our basic needs, are addressed in the full funding Bill, but I do think that we want to recognize that those of us from Chicago do recognize some of the needs downstate. I'm going to vote for 493 tonight, but we're going to address ourselves to some of the needs of Chicago and other parts of the State in other Bills as we have done previously. So I just want to acknowledge the comments of Representative Ewell; he's right. The comments of some others; you're right, but what we're trying to do is to be diplomatic in statements and to address the needs throughout the State of Illinois. I'm going to vote for 493, but I just want to let you know that we're going to be voting for other Bills to address itself, ourselves to other parts of the State later in the session."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would also like to add in addition to the Bill suggested by Representative Berman ah... that we are also in the process of trying to adjust our assessment level in this State and the property tax structure in such a manner that we can achieve equity throughout the State of Illinois. Unfortunately, if you take a look at the computer printout ah... on House Bill 990 which we passed out of here ah... and which is now being considered in subcommittee in the Senate, you'll find that since we are going to a lower assessment level ah... it, assuming that that Bill passes both the House and the Senate and is signed into law by the Governor that it will have a tremendous adverse impact on State aid in almost every school district in the State. Now we don't intend to maintain that sort of posture as the General Assembly, I'm sure. I'm sure that our intention is going to be to see that the State aid formula as it was originally proposed before at this stage of funding ah... is indeed funded fully and there's going to have to be an adjustment made on the ah.. school aid formula to make sure that our school districts do not ah... lose a great amount of funds as a result of adjusting the assessment level. So this Bill really relates to many, many Bills on the Calendar. Ah... I know that it has been studied thoroughly by the Secondary and Elementary Education Committee



and ah... I would also strongly urge you support."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "I wish to join Representative Ewell, also from my district, in observing that the Chicago area sometimes gets shortchanged after we help other votes. In this last month, in the Education Committee, the bond issue for the Governor went through and then the bond issue came up for the Chicago Board of Education, it didn't go through. So I'm wondering if the same thing might be true here and ah... so therefore, I'd like to hear somebody who speaks for somebody who's supposed to have some votes or pledges that they will help Chicago because if not, you're going to have a lot of folks coming down here from Chicago asking you why."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mudd."

Mudd: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think that ah... in reviewing Representative Bradley's Bill, I've never seen one put together that's been more equitable in the areas it wants to serve and to distribute the funds as well. I think the remarks made by Representative Berman, at least, I've taken to heart and those by Representative Ewell and ah... Representative who just addressed himself to what, what the other Members of this House are going to do when other Bills come before and try to resolve some of the problems of funding for school districts throughout the State. I'm going to help the people from Chicago and I'm asking them to help us now and ah... help us pass this one out and we'll give them 'hell' for you, too."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Well, the only thing I've hear a lot of talk here about what this Bill will do for downstate. Apparently, there's damn little for suburban Cook County and you also talk about what the ah... Senate Bill will do for the Chicago school system. That's fine, but suburban Cook County has a higher assessed valuation than the city of Chicago and I suspect has a much higher assessed valuation than a great number of the counties of this State. My question is this, why can you not put all of these various taxing groups for schools into one Bill so we can get the complete story?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Palmer: "I'm not through, Mr. Speaker."



Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Wait a minute, Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Yes, he asked me a question and, Romie, I'm surprised. The people I hear speaking on this Bill from suburban Cook County haven't taken the time to take a look at the printout. Now the printout gives you a million dollars for your suburban schools. That's what it gives you. That's the best I can do. If you can come up with a better solution to it, come up with it. That is my solution to it."

Palmer: "What does downstate get?"

Bradley: "It gets 17 million dollars. What did Chicago get, 25% more than last year, that's what it gets."

Palmer: "I'm not talking about Chicago."

Bradley: "And you get a million dollars out of this and you'll get more, you'll get 25% for suburban schools, too."

Speaker Redmond: "That doesn't sound like a question to the Chair. Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "I'd like to address myself to the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Palmer: "Well we can find some fairness and some equity in some of these systems, at least, to the extent that you address suburban Cook County, a high tax rate area, where 75% of its tax dollars goes to the support of schools. When we can find this kind of thing, I'm willing to vote for the Bill, but I'm not going to bet on the gun, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of this House. We don't know what's going to happen to those other Bills and so far as this Bill is concerned, Cook County gets peanuts and I'll tell you something else. Let a suburban legislator on each side bend over this thing and perhaps you're going to have to answer to the people of your district for it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis. Representative Geo-Karis."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The lady 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 House Bill 493 pass. Representative Bradley to close."



Bradley: "Well thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there's no question about it that most of this money goes to the downstate schools, but the downstate legislators who supported the new so-called resource equalizer didn't foresee the loss of students that we have today in our downstate schools. 25% increase over the last three years going to the Chicago school district and also going to your suburban schools which we've supported time after time after time the last three years, I think, at least, shows, indicates to the Members that we support education in downstate. I'm simply, this is my solution, one solution that has been offered to increase the amount of dollars and I doubt very much if it's going to be a real increase because we're losing students and when you lose students, did we break even. If we get as much money this year as we got last year for our schools, I'll be surprized. I think it's a good piece of legislation. It passed out of here before. I certainly respectfully request an 'aye' vote on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall this Bill pass. Those in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think this is good legislation. I think we represent all of the people of the State of Illinois. I think what we ought to do is worry about the people and not the factionalism people talk about in this chamber, but this is a Bill that will help the people downstate and we all ought to support it."

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

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to sitting up and supporting all the people of the State of Illinois, but it's just that some of my mentors from downstate talking about the mental rule of the game and that is, it's not, it's not how much you get, but it's how often you get it, so..."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question, there's 143 'aye', 10 'nay'. The Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. 500. 500."

O'Brien: "House Bill 500, Polk. A Bill for an Act relating to obscene



material in outdoor theaters. Third Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 has been adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk."

Polk: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. House Bill 500 has the potential of being a controversial piece of legislation, but it simply is going to put into the law an Act prescribed that if you are showing outside, outside on outside theaters ah... what is considered an obscene ah... show that they will be banned. I don't care if you want to pay your 4 bucks and go downtown and see 'Deep Throat'. I think everyone has the right, I'm not opposed to that, but I am opposed to that being shown on an outdoor screen. We had ah... a good hearing in the Committee. It came out of Committee 11 to 1. There was opposition from the industry there."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

Polk: "10 to 1, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I wonder if the Sponsor would yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Mugalian: "Representative Polk, I notice that your Bill uses language ah... of this kind. It's apparently... well let me say covers my question by saying you are interested in proscribing situations that occur more than one in a million times and one of the provisions of the Bill would seem to prohibit a morbid interest interest in excretions. Now can you tell me if you have ever seen or heard of such situation in a movie or..."

Polk: "Would you show me the line that's on please, Mr. Mugalian? Yeh, do you have copy of the Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

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

Speaker Redmond: "We're letting him read the Bill."

Polk: "I've got a copy of the Bill, I just want to know where he got it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian, are you ready now?"

Mugalian: "Yes, it's on page 2, line ah... 27."

Polk: "Nudey sex or excretions. No, I've never seen anybody defecate on the screen."





Mugalian: "That wasn't my question. The second question is ah... you apparently proscribe what's referred to as a 'shameful interest in nudity'. Ah... could you tell me what that, what that means?"

Polk: "What was the question again, sir?"

Mugalian: "What is a 'shameful interest in nudity'? That's on the same page, one line above or below."

Polk: "Well I think that's, I think that's very self explanatory. This is, as you well know, drawn by the Bureau downstairs."

Mugalian: "Mr. Speaker, just briefly on the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Mugalian: "All I would like to do, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, is quote from the apostle of freedom and liberty in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, John Stewart Mill, whose essay on liberty is probably the greatest statement ah... covering this kind of question. May I have some order, Mr. Speaker, I can't hear myself."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the gentleman order."

Mugalian: "John Stewart Mill in defining what he thought was a proper sphere of the criminal law in essay on liberty said, 'the principal is that the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their members is self protection that the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of the civilized community against his will is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant. He can not rightfully be compelled to do or forbear because it will be better for him to do so because it will make him happier because in the opinion of others to do so would be wise or even right.' I commend his sage advice and philosophy to all of you. I urge that you vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

Marovitz: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Indicates he will."

Marovitz: "As I understand it, Representative Polk, this would ah... limit the use of obscene films in outdoor theaters, is that correct?"

Polk: "That's correct."

Marovitz: "Has there been any studies done as to the automobile accidents



in the surrounding areas?"

Polk: "I can think of a couple areas in my community where ah... it seems to be a lot of people stopping their cars to fix flat tires there for a few minutes. No, it is a fact that has been considered somewhat of a hazard and Mr. Mugalian if I may answer you, I was ah... some of the learned attorneys came to me and said that Section that you first asked about was actually a report from the Supreme Court decision, so..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous act, er... 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. All in favor vote 'aye'. Representative Polk."

Polk: "The only thing I would ask is that at the last, the very last moment, Mr. Yourell speak on the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 118 'aye', 18 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional majority is hereby declared passed. Agreed Resolutions. Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, I was trying to ah... cast my vote and it looks like I got a little. I wanted it strictly known that I wanted to vote 'no' on this. I don't know why we have to show obscene pictures at all. I really don't."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the gentleman as 'no'."

Davis: "It will not change the results, please let me be recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "You're so recorded, Representative Davis. Agreed Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 275, Rayson et al."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 275 is by Leland Rayson. It commends the Chicago Bulls on their great season. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolution."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of Resolution."



All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes', the 'ayes' have it. Death Resolutions."

O'Brien: "House Resolution 268. In memory, with respect, memory of Elmer Layson. House Resolution 274. With respect and memory of Colonel T.M. Mann."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I don't have the ah... Death Resolutions..."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the adoption of the Death Resolutions."

Giorgi: "I move the adoption of the Death Resolutions, sir."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor indicate by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolution's adopted. Representative Collins, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Collins: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I spoke to you, Mr. Speaker, and to my own leadership ah... concerning Senate Bill 526 which is identical to House Bill 1121 which passed this House yesterday with 111 votes and I would ask leave of the House to advance Senate Bill 526 to the order of Second Reading without reference to Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "What was the number of the Bill?"

Collins: "Senate Bill 526."

Speaker Redmond: "Senate Bill 526. Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I've had similar conversations about a Bill that I think is a lot more important and a Bill which is a deficiency appropriation to the Department of Registration and Education and the leadership on your side, Phil, says they don't see fit to go into that Bill today so I object."

Collins: "Well, that doesn't change my motion, Mr. Chairman. I would ask suspension of the rules to advance Senate Bill 526 to the order of Second Reading without reference."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved the suspension of the rules to permit Senate Bill 526 to be returned to the order of Second Reading without reference. Advanced, advanced to the order of Second Reading without reference. All in favor... It takes 107 votes, all in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of an announcement. I



would like the Republican Members of both the Appropriations Committee I and II, the Republican Members of both Appropriations Committee I and II to meet in my office immediately after adjournment for a few moments.

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

Lundy: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is a motion for a rather extraordinary ah... action which is to advance a very important Bill to ah... Second Reading without ever having it heard in Committee. A Member on this side of the aisle has objected to it and has indicated that he has not been accommodated by the Leadership on the other side and it's surprising to me that there's as many votes up there as there are. I wouldn't think without some further explanation by the maker of the motion as to why advancing the Bill is justified that it ought to be advanced without going to Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, very briefly this is a similar Bill that was a House Bill that passed this House yesterday overwhelmingly, and, in fact, if you read today's Springfield paper, they endorse the concept in the editorial page and I would hope that this Bill that requires more than 107, receives the requirement of 107 but it really should get about 150."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative Lechowicz for his remarks and ah... I would say to Representative Lundy and Houlihan ah... that I would like to hopefully divorce this Bill from his which I have no knowledge of and Leadership on both sides did agree to advancing my Bill. Furthermore, Representative Lundy, this Bill had a full hearing in the House Executive Committee and came out of the House Executive Committee 22 to 1, passed this House yesterday by ah... not quite as many votes as I have up there now and this Bill that we are advancing is identical to that Bill. There's, there is not a comma of difference. So that's the reason, rather than waste the time of the House Committee hearing it again, I thought really in deference to the Senate Sponsor who was the original, originator of this Bill ah... that I would hope the House would ah... save some time by advancing it to Second Reading. I have no argument with your motion on Representative Houlihan's Bill. This is the first I knew



about it and I do, I do think it's somewhat unfair ah... that action taken on another Bill would be given as a reason for ah... putting a roadblock in my way. I do thank the Members of the House for the vote that's up there."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Somebody's yelling. Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I realize the ah... Phil, I may have been speaking out of turn in linking my Bill with your Bill. I was just a little disappointed that the ah... Leadership on your side of the aisle would not consider this and ah... I notice there are a lot of Members not there, but I'm going to change my vote to 'aye' and hopefully move to have ah... go to the order of Second Readings so that I can have my Bill considered ah... after this."

Speaker Redmond: "Houlihan 'aye'. All voted who wished? On this question there's 128 'aye', 7 'nay'. The motion carries. The Bill is advanced to the order of Second Reading without reference. Representative Barnes. Representative Barnes."

E.M. Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would like to suspend the appropriate rules to have House Bill, Senate Bill 1490 advanced to the order of Second Reading, Second Legislative Day without reference to Committee. I've checked both with the Speaker and the Leaders ah... on both sides of the aisle and the co-spokesman for the Appropriations Committee. This is a transfer of the emergency aid for the ah... Fair Employment Practices Commission of some \$24,000. There's no increase in the appropriation. The Bill was heard in the Senate, come out of Committee without a dissenting vote and came out of the Senate the same way, 44 to 0."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman has moved for the suspension of the appropriate move, rule to move Senate Bill 1490, Second Reading without reference. It takes 107 votes. All in favor vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 125 'aye', 1 'nay'. The motion carries and the Bill is advanced to the order of Second Reading without reference. Representative Houlihan, for what purpose do you rise?"

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to make a motion to ah... go to House Bills, Second Reading so we could hear 2998. 2998 is the deficiency



appropriation for the Department of Registration and Education.

It was heard in the Appropriations Committee and it was passed out unanimously. I think it was given a full hearing and I think it's very urgent that we get to the Bill on Second Reading so that we can then consider on Third Reading and I'd ask for a favorable roll call so we could go to that order of business and consider House Bill 2998."

Speaker Redmond: "Go the the order, the order of business is House Bills, Second Reading. Ask leave of the House to, to go to House Bill 2998. Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Senate Bill, er... House Bill 2998 ah... the Sponsor has indicated his intention to move it. We are objecting to the moving of that Bill ah... any further in the order and I'd appreciate the ah... vote not to move it."

Speaker Redmond: "Your motion then, I understand, is to suspend the order of call rule and you have to be joined by 5 Members and have 89 affirmative votes. I only see 3, now I see 4. Now I only see 3, now I see 4. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, by going to that order of business, how do you land on that Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "Fortuitously."

Walsh: "Well, you can't fortuitously or gratuitously land on it."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the..."

Walsh: "You must take..."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the..."

Walsh: "No, no."

Speaker Redmond: "...suspension of the, on the suspension of the order of business."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "All those in favor of the suspension of the order of business vote 'aye'; opposed vote 'no'. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Representative Barnes and Collins have cleared their Bills with the Leadership on both sides of the aisle and that's right. They gave ah... good ah... reasons and ah... facts and figures to support their



motion. Representative Houlihan came over and talked to me about it. I asked him what, what persons these monies affected, what payroll it affected and he didn't know. We told him we'd think about it and when he comes back with a good reason for trying to suspend the rules and bypass Committee, we'd give him the okay if he could justify his motion and he hasn't justified it yet and I would ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that's a god damned lie. Representative Washburn, I went over to you and I described..."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the gentleman order. Proceed, Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "I described, Bud, what the Bill was about and why it was needed and I met with you in your office with the Don Totten and with George Ryan and we talked about it and you asked me what did I have to offer and I said this was a Bill that was necessary because the people had to get paid and that they were going to run out of funds and I asked you to consider it and I justified it and I talked to you about the reasons and the payroll reasons, asked you to look into it. You have staff, but, Bud, to suggest that I didn't justify it and that you asked some reasonable questions and I wouldn't provide you with information is just a total distortion of the facts and I resent it very deeply."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, he was in my office. I asked him what people, what payroll is this, does this money affect. He didn't know. I asked him what, what payroll the period, the payroll period, when did their money expire, what money, when was this money actually needed? He told me he didn't know."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea. My parliamentarian has made a mistake. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, was the mistake going to House Bill 2998, out of order, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "No, that wasn't a mistake."

Walsh: "Well, will you tell me what, what are we doing? Are you making



a motion so that you can take House Bills out of order?"

Speaker Redmond: "No, Representative Totten..."

Walsh: "Representative Totten is not making a motion. There is no reason for him to."

Speaker Redmond: "Well I recognized him and he made a motion."

Walsh: "Mr. Houlihan, Mr. Houlihan must make a motion to go to House Bill 2998. You, under the rules, may go to House Bills, Second Reading if you wish, but to go to House Bill 2998 you must get the affirmative vote of 107 Members."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I distinctly heard the gentleman make that precise motion. He did not say that he wanted to go to House Bills, Second Reading; he said House Bills, Second Reading to consider House, er... excuse me House Bill 2998. That was his motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I, to correct the order, Representative Houlihan made the motion. I sought recognition to object to the motion and to request that the motion not be supported and that was my purpose for seeking recognition."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, as Representative Houlihan mentioned and I'm really appalled to think a fellow of the caliber of Representative Houlihan would stand on the House floor and call the Minority Leader a god damned liar. He owes my running mate, the Republican Leader of this House, an apology and he owes it now."

Speaker Redmond: "I think that request... You're out of order. I think that request should come from Representative Washburn and not you, Mr. Ryan. He doesn't need your defense. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I don't see why any Member on this House who is in vio... The rules are specifically violated when people get personal. You and your parliamentarian know the rules, sir. You, yourself, have the obligation to put the man in order under the House rules as they exist. Our Republican Leader is the Leader of all of us and he needs asks apologies from no one and if the man won't give an apology, there's isn't a man on this side of the aisle that's



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not going to forget it."

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

Lechowicz: "I think you should announce the roll, but I think Jim should also apologize."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Choate."

Choate: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've been around here a good while and I've seen the press and media castigate each and every Member collectively and individually because the Legislature has a bad image and, boy, if you're improving it tonight, then I don't know what in the hell it's all about."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan. Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I did not say, Bud, that you were a god damned liar. I apologize for the using of profanity; I do very deeply resent your misrepresentation of our meeting. It hurts me personally and that's why I spoke that way. I apologize to all the Members."

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

Boyle: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that we've seen massive displays of partisan politics and this House allegedly somewhere supposedly we have 101 Democrats, supposedly we have 101 Democrats, Mr. Sepaker. They talk about ghosts; I think we've got some ghosts over here. I think we got a few ghosts in the Democratic party. This is has obviously became a partisan issue and I think that it's high time and I'm glad that we have finally for the first time decided to have a Democratic caucus, but I think it's about time that we start acting like Democrats over here because I don't know how it is in some of these other districts, but I don't get very much support from the Republicans when I run and I think it's about time we support the Speaker and we support the Democratic party and we put enough votes on the Board up there to do the same thing that they did when Bob Blair sat up there where you are tonight, Mr. Speaker, and I would hope and I would pray that for once at a quarter to 11 tonight we can be Democrats and get the necessary votes to get this thing out of here."

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



Shea: "Mr. Speaker, might I ask, might I, I ask perhaps I misunderstood the gentleman's motion. Where is this Bill precisely at right now, House Bill 2998?"

Speaker Redmond: "It's on Second Reading at the end of the call."

Shea: "All right and the gentleman's motion, as I understand it, is to hear the Bill now and advance it to the order of Third Reading, is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, perhaps Mr. Houlihan was out of order. I don't know. Perhaps a lot of us have been out of order tonight, but I think what we're trying to do here is to provide the votes for the orderly operation of state government. Now perhaps my colleagues across the aisle know more about this Department than I do, but I know how to solve that problem. When it gets on Third Reading, beat the Bill, but would you please and I ask you, would you join me, get this Bill to the order of Third Reading because somebody has said and I think Mr. Houlihan accurately depicts the situation. They need it for the operation of the Department of State government. Now many times in the last session when we were in the Minority, you came across and asked us for help. Now all we're asking for you is give us the votes to put it on Third Reading and beat the damn Bill if you want to, but at least get it in a position to find out where."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. This question 89 'yes', 30 'no'. Representative Shea."

Shea: "I think it only takes 89 votes, doesn't it to move a Bill?"

Speaker Redmond: "107."

Shea: "To move a Bill from Second to Third Reading or to get it called out of order?"

Speaker Redmond: "To get it called 'out of order' takes 107."

Shea: "My understanding and perhaps I'm wrong, but when you're on that order of business to go to ah... to call another Bill takes 89 votes. He moved to the order of Second Reading. The Speaker has an absolute right to move from one order to the other, to change which part of that order we're on, I think, only takes 89 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "I wish you were right, but according to my parliamentary



and according to rule 37, it takes 107 votes."

Shea: "To change the order, once we're on the order of business, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Provisions of the first paragraph, 'the Speaker may at his discretion may upon entering a given order of business either call Bills or Resolutions pertaining to similar subject matter, call Bills or Resolutions in order in which to be tabled and numerical sequence'. Those are the only things that you can go through if you depart from that, it takes 107 votes."

Shea: "But, Mr. Speaker, you're not the party and perhaps I misunderstand the rule, but if you've got 89 votes which is a majority of this chamber, it was my understanding that once you were on that order of business, you could hear any Bill within the order with 89 votes and perhaps I'm wrong."

Speaker Redmond: "Stand at ease for one minute until the parliamentarian ah... Representative Shea, the parliamentarian is unable to change his instructions and he thinks that 89, er... 107 and so do I."

Shea: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: "The gentleman's motion is lost. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until 10:45 a.m. tomorrow morning. I would remind the House that there's a Democratic caucus or at least remind the Democratic Members that there's a Democratic caucus at 10 a.m. tomorrow morning in Room 113 and 114."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Just for the purpose of an announcement, Appropriations I and II will meet tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock in Room 114 and 118 respectively. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea, your motion for 2 minutes for perfunct and then recess, motion carried."

O'Brien: "Senate Bills, First Reading. Senate Bill 168. A Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Governmental Ethics Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 255. A Bill for an Act in relation to practice and procedure in cases of quo warranto. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 357. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 392. A Bill



for an Act to amend the Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 479. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 502. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 521. A Bill for an Act to amend the Chicago Sanitary District Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 543. A Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 550. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the form and cost of publications required by law. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 551. A Bill for an Act concerning fees and salaries. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 552. A Bill for an Act to amend the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 566. A Bill for an Act to amend the Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 572. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act to provide for the licensing regulation, regulating detectives and detective agencies. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1490. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act making appropriations to Fair Employment Practices Commission. First Reading of the Bill. No further business."



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SIXTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

MAY 15, 1975



May 15, 1975

1

<u>TIME</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>	<u>INFORMATION</u>
10:30	Speaker Redmond	House to order.
10:30	Reverend Krueger	Prayer.
10:32	Speaker Redmond	Roll call for attendance.
	Shea	House Bill 2267.
	Speaker Redmond	Committee on assignments.
10:33	Porter	Interim study.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Borchers	House Bill 160.
	Jack O'Brien	Amendment #7 House Bill 160.
10:35	Speaker Redmond	
	Borchers	Move to table Amendment #4.
	Speaker Redmond	Tabled.
10:35	Borchers)	Amendment #7.
	)	
	Rigney )	Question.
	Speaker Redmond	
10:38	Jack O'Brien	House Resolution 272.
	Speaker Redmond	
10:38	Madigan	House Resolution 272.
	Washburn	Telcser excused.
10:48	Hart	Keller
	Speaker Redmond	
	Shea	Katz excused.
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 1162 (Calvo Third)
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 13 Third



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker Redmond

10:42 Deuster Sponsor

Speaker Redmond House Bill 13 passed.

Jack O'Brien House Bill 14 Third Reading.

10:45 Deuster House Bill 14 explains Amendment.

Speaker Redmond 14

10:47 Hart 14 Question

Speaker Redmond Yields.

Hart )  
 )  
 Deuster) Question.

14 Discussion & answer.

Speaker Redmond Recognition of Representative.

Duff Will Sponsor yield?

Speaker Redmond Indicates he will.

Duff Proceeds

Deuster Discussion on where to administer breath test.

Speaker Redmond

10:55 Speaker Redmond House Bill 14.

10:55 Van Duyne

Speaker Redmond

10:56 Waddell

Speaker Redmond

10:58 Washburn

Speaker Redmond

10:59 Waddell)  
 )

11:00 Desuter)

Speaker Redmond

? Moves previous question.



11:01	Deuster	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:03	Deuster	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:05	Greisheimer	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:06	Hart	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:07	Skinner	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:10	Geo-Karis	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:10	Duff	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:10	Hart	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:12	Deuster	
11:13	Jack O'Brien	Verification.
	Deuster	Take out of record.
	Shea	Put in on postponed consideration.
	Speaker Redmond	Postponed consideration.
11:13	Deuster	
	Bradley	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:15	Dunn, R.	
	Choate	Point of information.
	Speaker Redmond	
11:17	Choate	





	Dunn	Return 1891 to Second for Amendment. Leave.
	Dunn, R.	
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 1891.
	Dunn	Amendment #1.
	Speaker Redmond	Amendment adopted.
	Jack O'Brien	Amendment #2.
11:20	McGrew	Move to table Amendment #2 & support #3.
	Speaker Redmond	Tabled.
	Jack O'Brien	Amendment #3.
11:20	Kane	Amendment #3.
	Speaker Redmond	
11:21	Yourell	List species.
	Speaker Redmond	
11:22	Jones	Co-sponsor.
	Speaker Redmond	
11:25	Borchers	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:27	Jaffe	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:27	Kane	
11:27	Dunn	Speak on Amendment.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Jaffe	
11:28	Dunn	
11:28	McCourt	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:30	Stone	Parliamentary inquiry.



Speaker Redmond

11:30 Bradley

Speaker Redmond

11:32 Von Boeckman

Speaker Redmond

11:32 Neff

Speaker Redmond

11:33 Geo-Karis                      Move the previous question.

Speaker Redmond

Bradley

Speaker Redmond

11:34 Stiehl, C.                      Explain vote.

Speaker Redmond

11:35 Borchers

Speaker Redmond

11:35 Stone

Speaker Redmond

11:37 McMasters

Speaker Redmond              Amendment adopted.

Jack O'Brien                Amendment #4.

11:38 Palmer                        Table #4?

Speaker Redmond

11:39 Dunn, R.

Speaker Redmond              House Bill 1891 tabled.

11:40 Yourell

Speaker Redmond

11:41 Matijeovich                    Motion to stop explanation of votes.

Speaker Redmond



11:42	Mann	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:43	Washington	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:44	Matijevich	
	Speaker Redmond	
11:44	Simms	Introduction.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Madison	
11:44	Matijevich	
	Simms	Point of order.
	Speaker Redmond	
11:45	Polk	
	Speaker Redmond	Explains schedule of future Sessions.
	Washburn	Republican conference for 45 minutes.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Madison	Lunch period.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Washburn	Be back by 12:40.
	Speaker Redmond	Democrats eat.
	Washburn	
	Speaker Redmond	Return back at 1:00-House in recess.
	Speaker Redmond	House come to order.
	Jack O'Brien	Committee reports.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Washburn	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Jack O'Brien	



Speaker Redmond  
 1:08 Totten)  
 1:10 Shea )  
 Speaker Redmond  
 1:11 Matijevich  
 Speaker Redmond  
 1:11 Peters  
 1:12 Speaker Redmond  
 Jack O'Brien Committee reports.  
 Speaker Redmond Agreed resolutions.  
 1:14 Madigan  
 Speaker Redmond  
 1:15 Matijevich  
 Speaker Redmond Futher resolutions.  
 Jack O'Brien House resolution.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 1:16 Matijevich  
 Speaker Redmond  
 1:16 Washburn  
 Speaker Redmond  
 1:16 Mugalian  
 Gaines  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Matijevich ) House Resolution 215.  
 Speaker Redmond )  
 1:18 Skinner )  
 1:20 Speaker Redmond Ayes have it.  
 Gaines



	Matijevich	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Duff	
1:22	Gaines	
	Skinner	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Duff	
	Speaker Redmond	
1:24	Skinner	
	Speaker Redmond	
1:25	Matijevich	
/	Speaker Redmond	
1:25	Getty	Table House Bill 397 & 398.
1:26	Speaker Redmond	Tabled?
	?	
1:27	Deuster	
1:27	Speaker Redmond	
1:27	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 145.
	Speaker Redmond	
1:28	Macdonald )	
	Speaker Redmond)	
1:29	Berman )	Question.
	Macdonald )	Discussion.
	Speaker Redmond	
1:31	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 145 passed.
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 154.
1:32	Hoffman, R.	Sponsor.



1:33 Speaker Redmond House Bill 154 passed.

1:33 Jack O'Brien House Bill 165.

1:34 Friedrich Sponsor.  
Speaker Redmond

1:34 Sangmeister  
Speaker Redmond House Bill 165. pg. 45  
Jack O'Brien

1:35 Matijevich Leave to reconsider House Res-  
olution 259.  
Speaker Redmond Leave  
Matijevich Leave to amend.

1:35 Speaker Redmond

1:36 Jack O'Brien House Bill 216.  
Speaker Redmond

1:37 Palmer Sponsor with Yourell.  
Speaker Redmond House Bill 216.  
Jack O'Brien House Bill 216.

1:38 Rayson Sponsor.  
Speaker Redmond

1:43 Geo-Karis

1:43 Lechowicz  
Speaker Redmond

1:44 Geo-Karis  
Speaker Redmond  
Totten Point of order.  
Speaker Redmond

1:44 Geo-Karis  
Speaker Redmond



1:45 Madigan  
Speaker Redmond

1:46 Walsh  
Speaker Redmond

1:47 Geo-Karis Appeal ruling of Chair.  
Shea  
Speaker Redmond

1:48 Madison

1:49 Shea  
Speaker Redmond

1:50 Geo-Karis  
Speaker Redmond

1:50 Duff

1:50 Speaker Redmond Ruling sustained.

1:50 Palmer)  
1:52 Rayson)  
Speaker Redmond

1:53 Hudson  
Speaker Redmond

1:55 Tuerk  
Speaker Redmond

1:55 Deuster

1:56 Rayson  
Speaker Redmond

1:56 Grotberg  
Speaker Redmond

1:57 Hanahan



2:00 Stubblefield  
Speaker Redmond

2:00 Schoeberlein Move previous question.  
Speaker Redmond

2:01 Rayson To close.  
Speaker Redmond House Bill 240.

2:03 Totten  
Speaker Redmond House Bill 240 lost.  
Jack O'Brien House Bill 245.

2:03 Rayson Sponsor.  
Speaker Redmond

2:11 Sangmeister  
Speaker Redmond

2:13 Stone Move previous question.  
Speaker Redmond Motion adopted.  
Rayson

2:14 Greiman  
Speaker Redmond

2:-- Hart  
Speaker Redmond House Bill 240 lost.  
Jack O'Brien

2:19 Madigan  
Speaker Redmond  
McClain  
Speaker Redmond  
Palmer Sponsor.  
Speaker Redmond House Bill 316 passed.





	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 367.
2:23	Hirschfeld	Sponsor.
	Speaker Redmond	
2:25	Mahar	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:25	Matijevich	Moves previous question.
	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 367 passed.
2:25	Selcke	House Bill 372.
	Speaker Redmond	
2:25	Hirschfeld	
2:27	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 372 passed.
2:28	Selcke	House Bill 375.
2:28	Stearney	Sponsor
	Speaker Redmond	
	McClain )	Question.
	)	
2:28	Stearney)	
	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 375 passed.
2:30	Selcke	House Bill 376.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Stearney	
2:30	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 376 passed.
2:30	Madigan	Democratic "Tony Kamenki"
	Selcke	House Bill 378.
2:31	Berman	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:33	Friedrich)	Yield.
	Berman )	



Speaker Redmond  
 2:34 Marovitz  
 ?  
 Berman  
 Speaker Redmond  
 2:35 Stiehl, C.  
 2:35 Berman  
 Speaker Redmond House Bill 378.  
 2:38 Houlihan, J. M.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 2:38 Berman  
 Speaker Redmond House Bill 378 passed.  
 2:39 Madigan  
 Speaker Redmond  
 2:39 Duff Change vote.  
 Fred House Bill 382.  
 2:40 Hirschfeld  
 Speaker Redmond  
 2:40 Geo-Karis  
 2:40 Hirschfeld  
 2:44 Speaker Redmond House Bill 382 passed.  
 2:42 Selcke House Bill 489.  
 Kelly )  
 )  
 Speaker Redmond )  
 2:43 Leinenweber ) Discussion.  
 2:44 Kelly  
 Speaker Redmond



2:45	Hanahan	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:49	Geo-Karis	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:50	Schraeder	)
		)
2:50	Kelly	)
	Speaker Redmond)	)
2:51	Tuerk	) Question.
	Speaker Redmond)	) Discussion.
	Kelly	)
2:55	Barnes	)
	Kelly	)
	Speaker Redmond)	)
2:55	Barnes	
	Speaker Redmond	
2:55	Hudson	
2:57	Speaker Redmond	
2:58	Stone	Move previous question.
2:59	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 489 passed.
2:59	Washburn	Introduction.
3:00	Speaker Redmond	Messages from Senate.
3:01	Selcke	Messages from Senate.
	Speaker Redmond	
	Selcke	
3:01	Fredrich	524 First
	Speaker Redmond	Leave
	Selcke	House Bill 524.



3:01	Freidrich	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:03	Grotberg	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:05	LaFleur	
3:06	Friedrich	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:06	Stone	Point of order.
3:07	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 524 passed.
	Selcke	House Bill 522.
3:08	Walsh	"Mahalia Jackson"
	Speaker Redmond	
3:09	Friedrich	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:11	Choate	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:12	Hoffman, G.	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:14	Shea	Supports.
	Speaker Redmond	
3:14	Chapman	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:15	Brinkmeier	
3:15	Speaker Redmond	
	Washington	
3:19	Speaker Redmond	
	Friedrich	Move previous question.



	Speaker Redmond	Ayes have it.
	Friedrich	To close.
	Speaker Redmond	
3:20	Byers	Explain vote.
	Speaker Redmond	
3:21	Barnes	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:23	Schneider	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:25	Washburn	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Taylor	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:26	Duff	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:27	Shea	Point of order.
3:28	Duff	
	Speaker Redmond	
	Lundy	
3:28	Catania	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:29	Dyer	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:30	Caldwell	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:31	Washington	
	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 522.
	Lundy	Verification.



~~Jack O'Brien~~  
 3:33 Friedrich Poll absentees.  
 Selcke  
 3:33 Gaines Explain vote.  
 Selcke  
 3:40 Capuzi No to aye.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Lundy  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Houlihan, D. Aye to no.  
 3:44 Speaker Redmond  
 Taylor No.  
 Pouncey No.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 3:45 D'Arco No.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 3:45 Huff Change to no.  
 3:45 Madigan No.  
 3:45 Friedrich Postponed consideration House Bill 522.  
 3:45 Selcke House Bill 566.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 3:45 Hirschfeld House Bill 566 Sponsor.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 3:47 Schneider  
 Speaker Redmond  
 3:49 Yourell  
 3:50 Hirschfeld  
 Speaker Redmond



3:51	Borchers	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:53	Calvo	Move previous question.
	Speaker Redmond	
3:53	Lechowicz	Question.
3:55	Hirschfeld)	
3:55	Lechowicz )	Discussion
	Speaker Redmond	
3:55	Kane	
	Speaker Redmond	
3:55	McGrew	Point of order - Motion.
	Speaker Redmond	Ayes have it.
3:56	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 566 passed.
3:58	Lechowicz	Verification.
	Hirschfeld	Poll absentees.
	Speaker Redmond	Poll the absentees.
	Jack O'Brien	Poll the absentees.
	Giorgi	
4:00	Stone	Parliamentary inquiry.
	Giorgi	
	Kempiners	Record me yes.
	Giorgi	
	Hirschfeld	
4:01	Giorgi	
	Fleck	Change to yes.
	LaFleur	Yes.
	Giorgi	Poll absentees.



	Mudd	No.
	Giorgi	
4:05	Leon	
4:05	Giorgi	
4:05	Lechowicz	Withdraw.
	Giorgi	House Bill 566 passed.
4:05	Jack O'Brien	567.
	Hirschfeld	Sponsor.
	Giorgi	
4:06	Skinner )	Question.
	Hirschfeld)	
	Giorgi	
	Terzich	
	Giorgi	
4:09	Satterthwaite	
	Giorgi	
4:10	Fleck	
4:11	Terzich	
4:12	Giorgi	
4:12	Hirschfeld	Postponed consideration.
4:12	Speaker Redmond	House Bill 580 Third Reading.
4:13	Hoffman	Sponsor.
4:13	Giorgi	House Bill 580 passed.
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 598.
	Hoffman, G.	Leave to take 598 back to Second.
4:13	Giorgi	Leave.
	Hoffman	<del>Table Amendment #2.</del>
	Giorgi	





	Hoffman	Reconsider vote.
	Giorgi	Okay.
4:15	Hoffman	Table Amendment #2.
4:15	Giorgi	Leave. Amendment tabled.
	Jack O'Brien	Amendment #3.
	Giorgi	Recognition of Representative
	Hoffman, G.	Explains Amendment #3.
	Giorgi	Amendment #3 adopted. Third.
	Jack O'Brien	House Bill 628 Third Reading.
	Giorgi	628.
	Walsh	628. Explains the Bill.
	Giorgi	628.
	Kempiners	628. Opposes the Bill.
	Giorgi	628.
	Hoffman, G.	628. Opposes the Bill.
	Giorgi	628. Recognition of Representative
	Sangmeister	628. Supports the Bill.
	Giorgi	628. Recognition of Representative
	Ewing	628. Supports the Bill.
	Giorgi	628. Recognition of Representative
	Craig	628. Supports the Bill.
	Giorgi	
	McGrew	Moves previous question.
	Giorgi	
	Walsh	To close.
	Giorgi	Vote.
	Lucco	Explains vote - aye.
	Giorgi	



Borchers	Explains vote, aye.
Giorgi	
Hoffman, J.	No need.
Giorgi	
Walsh	Explains vote, aye.
Giorgi	
Ewing	Explains aye vote.
Giorgi	628
Sangmeister	Take the roll call.
Hoffman, G.	Requests verification.
Giorgi	Take the record.
Walsh	Poll absentees.
Giorgi	"At the proper time."
Jack O'Brien	Poll of absentees.
Giorgi	Randolph, aye.
Jack O'Brien	Continues poll of absentees.
Giorgi	Verify affirmative roll call.
Jack O'Brien	Verification.
Giorgi	Matijevich, aye.
Jack O'Brien	Continues.
Tipsword	Change no to aye.
Giorgi	
Jack O'Brien	Continues.
Giorgi	
Neff	Change yes to no.
Giorgi	Vote Hill aye, Terzich aye, changing vote, etc.
Jack O'Brien	Proceeds with verification.



Giorgi	
Stubblefield	628. Changes vote.
Giorgi	
Jack O'Brien	Continues.
Hoffman)	
Giorgi )	Checking votes.
Hart	Point of personal privilege.
Giorgi	Intro of Senator Stevenson.
Adlai Stevenson	Speaks to House
Giorgi	
Marovitz	Vote aye.
Giorgi )	
Hoffman)	Continues checking vote.
Lechowicz	Changes vote, aye to no.
Giorgi	McGrew, aye to no.
Hoffman	
Giorgi	
Fredrich	Votes aye.
Giorgi	95 ayes, 32 nays, passed.
Jack O'Brien	650. Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	650.
Stubblefield	650. Explains the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	650. Vote.
Hanahan	650. Supports Bill.
Speaker Redmond	650. Take the record. Passed.
Davis	650. Personal privilege.
Speaker Redmond	650. Bill passed.
Jack O'Brien	651. Third Reading.



Speaker Redmond	651.	
Caldwell	651.	Explains the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	651.	
Terzich	651.	
Speaker Redmond	651.	
Terzich )	651.	Discussion on Bill.
)		
Caldwell)	651.	
Speaker Redmond	651.	
Washington	651.	Speaks on Bill.
Speaker Redmond	651.	
Madigan	651.	Opposes Bill-not needed.
Speaker Redmond	651.	
Caldwell	651.	To close.
Speaker Redmond	651.	Vote, take the record, lost.
Jack O'Brien	733.	Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.	
Mahar	House Bill 733.	Explains Bill. Probate code.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.	
Mugalian	House Bill 733.	Question.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.	Yields.
Mugalian	House Bill 733.	Question.
Mahar	House Bill 733.	Answer.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.	
Shea	House Bill 733.	
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.	
Shea )	House Bill 733.	Discussion on Bill.
)		
Mahar )	House Bill 733.	



Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.
Palmer	House Bill 733. Suggestion to Majority Leader.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.
Rayson	House Bill 733. Problems with legality of wording.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733.
Mahar	House Bill 733. To close (will clarify language).
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 733. Vote, take the record, passed.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 776. Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 776.
Fleck	House Bill 776. Leave to table.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 776 tabled.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 779, Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779.
Willer	House Bill 779, move back to Second.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779. So returned to Second Amendment #2 tabled.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 779. Amendment #3.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779.
Tuerk	House Bill 779. Technical questions.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779.
Willer	House Bill 779.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779.
Hart	House Bill 779. Amendment not in proper form.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779. It can be straightened out.
Madison	House Bill 779. Technical point.



Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779. Clarifies point.
Madigan	House Bill 779. Take off Amendment #1.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779.
Madigan	House Bill 779.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779.
Willer	House Bill 779. Move to adopt Amendment #3.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 779. Amendment #3 is in proper form. Adopted. Third Reading.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 838 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 838.
McGrew	House Bill 838 back to Second for Amendment.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 838 leave granted.
McGrew	House Bill 838 Amendment #2.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 838 Amendment #2 adopted Third Reading.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 874 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 874.
Bradley	House Bill 874 Explains Bill, Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 874.
Terzich )	House Bill 874. Question of Sponsor
)	
Bradley )	House Bill 874. Responds & discussion.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 874.
Schuneman	Question.
Speaker Redmond	Yields.
Schuneman)	Question
)	
Bradley )	
Speaker Redmond	Vote, take record, passed.



McGrew	Suspend the rules #766, #767.
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 766. Third Reading.
McGrew	Leave to hear them together.
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 767.
McGrew	766 & 767.
Speaker Redmond	
Palmer)	Discussion.
)	
McGrew)	
Speaker Redmond	
Hoffman	Question.
Speaker Redmond	Yields.
Hoffman)	Question.
)	
McGrew )	Discussion.
Hoffman	Speaks on Bill.
McGrew	Responds to Hoffman's remarks.
Speaker Redmond	
Lienenweber	Opposes the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	
Chapman	Moves previous question.
Speaker Redmond	Motion carried, vote, passed.
Selcke	House Bill 747 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 747.
Rigney	House Bill 747 explains Bill.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 747.
Lechowicz	House Bill 747 fiscal impact, opposes.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 747.



McMasters	House Bill 747.
Hart	
Speaker Redmond	
Simms	
Speaker Redmond	Bill lost.
Selcke	House Bill 750 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	
Griesheimer	Explains the Bill, Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	
Lechowicz	Opposes the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	Supports the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	
Mugalian	Speaks on the Bill, opposes.
Speaker Redmond	
Taylor	House Bill 750, Question.
Greisheimer	House Bill 750, responds.
Speaker Redmond	
Ebbesen	Moves previous question.
Speaker Redmond	
Schoeberlein	Question (before motion voted on).
Speaker Redmond	Vote on motion of previous question.
Greisheimer	To close.
Speaker Redmond	Vote.
Fleck	Explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	
Maragos	
Speaker Redmond	





Madison	Explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	
Greisheimer	Explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	Take the record. Bill lost.
Selcke	House Bill 756 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 756.
Stubblefield	House Bill 756, explains Bill, Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	Have all voted?
Simms	House Bill 756, votes present.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 756, Bill passed.
Selcke	House Bill 182 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 182.
Friedrich	House Bill 182. Explains the Bill Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 182.
Maragos	Opposes House Bill 182.
Speaker Redmond	
Londrigan	
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of Representative
Beatty	Supports Bill.
Speaker Redmond	
Matijeich	Point of order.
Speaker Redmond	
Friedrich	Error.
Matijeich	Thank you.
Speaker Redmond	Vote. Passed.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bills Third Reading.
Selcke	Senate Bill 23 Third Reading.



Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Washburn	Explains Bill, Dept of Transportation Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	
Hill	Senate Bill 23.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Grotberg	Senate Bill 23 Speaks on Bill.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Waddell	Senate Bill 23 Opposes the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Houlihan, D.	Moves previous question.
Speaker Redmond	So moved.
Washburn	To close.
Speaker Redmond	Vote.
Skinner	Explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of representative.
Deuster	Senate Bill 23 explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Totten	Senate Bill 23, explains his vote.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
LaFleur	Senate Bill 23, explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	
Schoeberlein	Senate Bill 23, explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	
Duff	Senate Bill 23, explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Ebbesen	Senate Bill 23 explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	



Hill	Responds to comments by Duff.
Speaker Redmond	
Geo-Karis	Senate Bill 23.
Speaker Redmond	
Ebbesen	Senate Bill 23.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 23.
Matijevich	Senate Bill 23.
Speaker Redmond	
Waddell	Point of order.
Speaker Redmond	Unauthorized people leave.
Matijevich	Continues.
Speaker Redmond	
Washburn	Senate Bill 23, to close.
Speaker Redmond	
Hill	Asks for verification.
Speaker Redmond	We may dump roll call.
Hill	
Speaker Redmond	New roll call on Senate Bill 23.
Tape III Speaker Redmond	All voted who wish?
Washburn	Senate Bill 23 postponed consideration.
Speaker Redmond	So moved.
Speaker Redmond	Senate Bill 275.
Selcke	Third Reading Senate Bill 275.
Leinenweber	Senate Bill 275 explains Bill Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	Vote, Senate Bill 275 passed.
Beaupre	Announcement.
Speaker Redmond	



Bradley	Question of Speaker.
Speaker Redmond	House Bills Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 228.
Shea	House Bill 2228 explains Bill.
Speaker Redmond	
Simms	No quorum.
Speaker Redmond	
Shea	
Simms	
Shea	Repeats request.
Speaker Redmond	
Washburn	House Bill 2228 discussion.
Shea	
Washburn	
Shea	
Washburn	
Shea	
Washburn	Proceed in orderly fashion.
Speaker Redmond	I take it you object.
Jack O'Brien	House Bill 2189 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 2189.
Peters	House Bill 2189 ask leave to take back to Second Reading.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 2189 leave granted.
Bradley	House Bill 2189.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 2189.
Bradley	House Bill 2189.
Speaker Redmond	Move to recess for 20 minutes.



Duff

Speaker Redmond

Ewell                      Motions in writing.

Speaker Redmond

Shea

Speaker Redmond      2189.

Duff

Speaker Redmond

Duff                      Calls a question.

Speaker Redmond      Quorum called.

Simms                    Challenges roll call.

Speaker Redmond      Discussion.

Deuster

Speaker Redmond

Duff

Speaker Redmond

Shea

Speaker Redmond

Deuster

Speaker Redmond

Kosinski                Retract Duff's statement.

Speaker Redmond

Duff                      Move to House Bills Second Reading.

Speaker Redmond      Discussion.

Duff

Speaker Redmond

Speaker Redmond

Duff                      Move to recess for 15 minutes.



Speaker Redmond  
 Bradley Is it a debatable motion?  
 Speaker Redmond No.  
 Matijevich Hold tight.  
 Speaker Redmond Discussion.  
 Beaupre  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Epton  
 Speaker Redmond Vote on 15 minute recess, motion lost.  
 Peters House Bill 2189.  
 Speaker Redmond Moved back to Second Reading.  
 Peters Moves to table Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Peters Move to reconsider vote.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Kosinski )  
 )  
 Peters )  
 Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 tabled Third Reading.  
 Neff House Bill 2099 Move back to Second Reading.  
 Speaker Redmond House Bill 2099 leave granted.  
 Neff Move to adopt Amendment #3.  
 Speaker Redmond Amendment #3 adopted Third Reading.  
 Shea House Bill 2228 Leave to return to Second.  
 Speaker Redmond House Bill 2228 Returned to Second.  
 Shea Explains Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Matijevich Question.



Bradley

Speaker Redmond House Bill 1658.

Geo-Karis Amendment #1 returned to Second.

Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 adopted.

Geo-Karis Amendment #2 explained.

Speaker Redmond Amendment #2 adopted. Third Reading.

Polk House Bill 2720 return to Second.

Speaker Redmond Leave granted.

Polk House Bill 2720

Speaker Redmond

Maragos Amendment #1.

Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 adopted.

Jack O'Brien Amendment #2

Speaker Redmond House Bill 2720.

Polk Amendment #2 explained.

Speaker Redmond Amendment #2 adopted Third Reading

Washington House Bill 574 leave to return to Second.

Speaker Redmond Leave granted.

Jack O'Brien Amendment #1.

Washington

Jack O'Brien

Speaker Redmond

Lechowicz Explains Amendment #1.

Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 adopted.

Jack O'Brien Amendment #2.

Washington Explains Amendment #2.

Speaker Redmond



Shea )	Discussion on Amendment #2.
)	
Washington)	
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #2 adopted.
Jack O'Brien	
Speaker Redmond	Third Reading.
Duff	2876.
Speaker Redmond	
Duff	
Speaker Redmond	2876.
Skinner	Leave to return to Second.
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted.
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #1.
Speaker Redmond	
Skinner	Move to adopt.
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 adopted Third Reading
Daniels	1897 leave to return to Second.
Speaker Redmond	1897 leave granted.
Daniels	1897 explains Amendment #1.
Speaker Redmond	1897
Kosinski)	1897
)	
Daniels )	1897 moves to adopt.
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 adopted, Third.
Berman	1343 leave to return to Second.
Speaker Redmond	Leave granted.
Berman	
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #1 read.
Berman	Amendment #1 explained.
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #1 adopted.





Jack O'Brien 1343.  
 Speaker Redmond Third Reading 1343.  
 Speaker Redmond 644 Postpone consideration.  
 Greisheimer 644 leave to return to Second.  
 Speaker Redmond Leave granted.  
 Jack O'Brien Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Griesheimer Explains Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 adopted.  
 Jack O'Brien  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Friedrich House Bill 22 Taken out of record.  
 Speaker Redmond House Bill 1795.  
 Madigan 1795 request leave to Second.  
 Speaker Redmond Leave granted.  
 Williams  
 Jack O'Brien Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Williams Explains Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 adopted.  
 Jack O'Brien Amendment #2  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Williams Explains Amendment #2.  
 Speaker Redmond 1795 Amendment #2.  
 Duff 1795 Question.  
 Williams 1795 response and discussion.  
 Speaker Redmond 1795 Amendment #2 adopted.



Jack O'Brien	Amendment #3 1795.
Speaker Redmond	
Williams	Explains Amendment #3.
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #3 adopted.
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #4.
Williams	Explains Amendment #4.
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #4 adopted.
Jack O'Brien	Amendment #5.
Williams	Explains Amendment #5.
Speaker Redmond	Amendment #5 adopted - Third.
Speaker Redmond	522.
Friedrich	522.
Speaker Redmond	522.
Friedrich	522 requests leave.
Speaker Redmond	522.
Duff	522.
Speaker Redmond	522.
Gaines	522.
Speaker Redmond	
Friedrich	
Speaker Redmond	
Hoffman	Has Amendment been distributed?
Speaker Redmond	Out of order.
Deuster	Explains House Bill 22 - Sponsor.
Speaker Redmond	House Bill 22
Kosinski)	House Bill 22 Discussion
)	
Deuster )	



Speaker Redmond  
 Stone  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Matijevich  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Deuster Point of order.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Duff Discussion.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Matijevich  
 Speaker Redmond Vote - Bill lost.  
 Speaker Redmond 1937.  
 Deavers Requests leave.  
 Speaker Redmond Leave granted.  
 Deavers Reconsider vote.  
 Speaker Redmond Move to Table Amendment #1 - Tabled.  
 Deavers Adds Amendment #2.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Barnes Question.  
 Speaker Redmond Yields.  
 Barnes )  
 ) Question.  
 Deavers) Explains Amendment #2.  
 Speaker Redmond Amendment #2 adopted - Third.  
 Deavers 1938 requests leave to Second.  
 Speaker Redmond Leave granted - Amendment #1 tabled.  
 Giorgi  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Deavers Adds Amendment #2.



Shea )  
 )  
 Deavers ) Question.  
 Explains Amendment #2.  
 Speaker Redmond 1938 Held on order of Second Reading.  
 Walsh  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Kane  
 Speaker Redmond 1654.  
 Giorgi 1654 leave to Second.  
 Speaker Redmond 1654 leave granted.  
 Jack O'Brien 1654 Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Kane Questions Amendment number.  
 Jack O'Brien Amendment #1.  
 Kane  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Mann Explains Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Duff  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Shea  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Duff  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Mann 1654 discussion on Amendment #1.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Tuerk  
 Mann  
 Speaker Redmond



Schraeder  
Mann  
Schraeder Discussion Amendment #1.  
Speaker Redmond  
Geo-Karis  
Speaker Redmond  
Mann  
Speaker Redmond Order in the House.  
Mann Discussion on Amendment #1.  
Geo-Karis  
Speaker Redmond  
Fleck  
Speaker Redmond  
Geo-Karis  
Speaker Redmond  
Mann 1654 discussion.  
Speaker Redmond  
Shea Question.  
Speaker Redmond Proceed.  
Shea  
Speaker Redmond  
Maragos Previous question.  
Speaker Redmond So moved.  
Mann To close.  
Speaker Redmond Amendment #1 adopted.  
Shea Question.  
Speaker Redmond Yields.  
Shea Question of chief Sponsor.



Speaker Redmond  
 Giorgi )                      Responds.  
           )  
 Shea    )  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Duff  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Matijevich  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Shea                      1654 Discussion.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Griesheimer  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Shea  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Tuerk  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Giorgi )                      Point of order.  
           )  
 Tuerk )                      Discussion.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Collins                      Point of order.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Jack O'Brien  
 Speaker Redmond              Third Reading 1654.  
 Jack O'Brien                654 Third Reading.  
 Speaker Redmond              654 Recognition of Representative.  
 Brummet                      654 Explains the Bill.  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Leinenweber                  Question.



Speaker Redmond	Proceed.
Leinenweber	654 Question asked.
Brummet	Response.
Leinenweber	654 Speaks on the Bill.
Speaker Redmond	Recognition of representative.
Cunningham)	Question.
Brummet )	Discussion.
Speaker Redmond	
Borchers	Question.
Speaker Redmond	
Meyers )	Discussion.
Brummet)	
Speaker Redmond	
Peters	Moves previous question.
Speaker Redmond	So moved.
Brummet	To close.
Speaker Redmond	Vote.
Hart	Explains vote.
Speaker Redmond	All voted? Take the record, passed.
Hart	Asks for verification.
Speaker Redmond	
Calvo	Urges yes vote.
Speaker Redmond	654
Coffey	Votes aye.
Speaker Redmond	Checks ayes votes of Representatives.
Speaker Redmond	New roll call.
Hart	Verification.
Speaker Redmond	Call affirmative.



Jack O'Brien Begins affirmative roll call verification.

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien Continues.

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien Continues verification.

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien Continues verification.

Speaker Redmond

Lechowicz Changes vote.

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien

Speaker Redmond 654 checks votes.

Jack O'Brien

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien

Speaker Redmond

Deuster

Speaker Redmond

Jack O'Brien

Deuster

Speaker Redmond

Hart Checks votes.

Speaker Redmond





Hart  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Jack O'Brien  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart  
 Speaker Redmond 654 checks votes.  
 Hart  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Jack O'Brien  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart Luft  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart Dunn  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Hart Flinn  
 Speaker Redmond  
 Jack O'Brien Aye.  
 Speaker Redmond Off.  
 Hart Hanahan  
 Speaker Redmond Here.



Hart	Huff.
Speaker Redmond	Here.
Hart	Jacobs.
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	E. M. Jones.
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Leon
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Madison
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Mahar.
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Mautino.
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	McPartlin
Speaker Redmond	
Jack O'Brien	
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	654 Merlo.
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Molloy
Speaker Redmond	



Hart	Grotberg.
Speaker Redmond	
Jack O'Brien	
Speaker Redmond	Off.
Hart	Polk.
Speaker Redmond	
Jack O'Brien	
Speaker Redmond	Off.
Hart	Schneider.
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	
Speaker Redmond	
Hart	Skinner.
Speaker Redmond	Here.
Hart	Wall.
Speaker Redmond	Here.
Hart	Younge.
Speaker Redmond	654 Here.
Hart	
Speaker Redmond	Any further questions?
Jack O'Brien	Beatty - present.
Speaker Redmond	Voting aye. Passed.
Stone	
Speaker Redmond	
Berman	Announcement.
Speaker Redmond	Proceed.
Berman	Announcement.
Speaker Redmond	



Stone	Shea in Chair - priority of call 1162.
Speaker	
Calvo	
Speaker	
Shea	Discussion on priority of call.
Speaker	Leave of the House.
Mudd	1162 Third Reading.
Speaker	
Fleck	
Speaker	
Jack O'Brien	1162 Third Reading.
Speaker	1162.
Calvo	1162 Explains the Bill - Sponsor.
Speaker	1162 Vote; passed.
Jack O'Brien	1287 Third Reading.
Speaker	1287.
Kelley	1287 explains the Bill; Sponsor.
Speaker	Vote. Passed.
Jack O'Brien	15 Third Reading.
Speaker	15
Duff	Went out of order.
Speaker	15.
Deuster	15 explains Bill; Sponsor.
Speaker	15.
McClain	15 Yield to question.
Deuster	
McClain	
Deuster	



Speaker	
Fleck )	What size of lakes.
Deuster )	Discussion.
Speaker	
Hoffman	15 urges support of Bill.
Speaker	15
Yourell	15 Discussion.
Speaker	15 vote.
Deuster	15 explains vote.
Speaker	15.
Yourell	15 explains vote.
Speaker	15. Passed.
Jack O'Brien	438 Third Reading.
Speaker	438.
Birchler	438 explains Bill; Sponsor.
Speaker	438 Vote; passed.
Jack O'Brien	493 Third Reading.
Speaker Redmond	493.
Bradley	493 explains the Bill.
Speaker	
Ebbesen	Discussion.
Bradley	
Speaker	
Walsh	
Speaker	493.
Ewell	
Speaker	



Ewell )	Question of Sponsor.
Bradley)	Discussion
Ewell	Speaks on the Bill.
Speaker	
Berman	Discussion.
Speaker	
Beaupre	Discussion.
Speaker	
Gaines	Discussion.
Speaker	
Mudd	Discussion.
Speaker	
Palmer	
Speaker	
Bradley	Responds to Palmer.
Speaker	
Palmer	Speaks on Bill.
Speaker	Proceed.
Palmer	493 Speaks on the Bill.
Speaker	
Geo-Karis	Moves previous question.
Speaker	Vote.
Bradley	To close.
Speaker	Vote.
Shea	
Speaker	
Ewell	
Speaker	Take the record - passed.



Jack O'Brien      500 Third Reading.  
Speaker            House Bill 500.  
Polk                500. Explains the Bill - Sponsor.  
Speaker  
Mugalian            Question.  
Speaker            Yields.  
Mugalian            Asks question.  
Speaker  
Marovitz  
Speaker  
Mugalian



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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 15, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES