

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ONE HUNDRED NINTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

NOVEMBER 5, 1975



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Doorkeeper: "All those not entitled to the floor, please retire to the gallery."

Shea: "Roll Call for attendance. Take the Roll Call, Mr. Clerk. Come up and get on up here. Mark Capparelli, here. Kornowicz is present. Mark Representative Roscoe Cunningham, the Gentleman from Lawrence as here.... or present. On page ten of the Calendar on the order of Amendatory Veto Motions appears House Bill 574, Representative Washington. House Bill 600, Mr. Grotberg. Take that out. 601, take that out. House Bill 658, Mr. Griesheimer... is he here? House Bill 709, Mr. Giorgi. Is Mr. Giorgi here? The Gentleman from Winnebago, Mr. Giorgi on the override of the veto on House Bill 709."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker ah.. knowing of the profound interest by every Member of the General Assembly on 709 and knowing that many of them are on their way to the General Assembly this morning, I'd like to have you hold this for just a little while, but promise to call it when we get some Members because ah... it has such a far reaching effect and impact that ah... I'm sure one wants to be recorded."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Giorgi, we're on this order, but on your request ah... certainly I will honor that."

Giorgi: "Would you honor that, Sir?"

Shea: "Absolutely."

Giorgi: "Thank you very much, Mr. Majority Leader."

Shea: "House Bill 759, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker, there was a second motion filed on this Bill in accordance with the debate the other day and I wonder if it's necessary to move to table Motion #1?"

Shea: "You move to table #1?"

Schraeder: "Yes. I move to adoption Motion #2, which is to except the Amendatory Veto on House Bill 759. This removes the shot glass requirements and ah... it's acceptable to the industry and if there are any questions, I would be glad to answer them."

Shea: "All right, the Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Motion #1. Is there objection? Hearing none, leave is granted. Now with regards to Motion #2 ah... that's to accept? The Gentleman moves to amend House Bill 759 in the language of the Amendatory Veto.... language of



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the Governor. It will require 89 votes to pass. Now ah... what about ah... and 107 to become law immediately. I am informed that it has an effective date clause in it. All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Shea, 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? VonBoeckman votes, 'aye' with his good arm. Have all voted who wish? This takes 107 votes to become effective immediately. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 115 'ayes' and 2 'nays' and 4 Members voting 'present' and the Gentleman's motion prevails. Mr. Fennessey... not on the floor. 1127, Mr. Beaupre. Is Mr. Beaupre on the floor? 1133, Mr. Rayson... is he on the floor. Do you want to go on this override or wait until later, Mr. Rayson?"

Rayson: "I think I would like to follow the same advise of my friend, Representative Giorgi and hold it temporarily."

Shea: "All right. 1287, Mr. Kelly. You want to hold that? 1388, Mr. Schraeder... we're back to you again. Mr. Matijevich... there's nothing that you can object to yet. All right, I just want to make it crystal clear for the record. Mr. Schraeder on 1388, please."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is the same as ah... the motion that we had on the previous Bill. Ah... I would ask that Motion #1 to accept the Amendatory Veto ah... be removed for a substitution Motion #2."

Shea: "The Gentleman asks leave to withdraw Motion #1. Is there objection? Hearing none #1 ah... would you read #1 for Mr. Schlickman, please?"

Jack O'Brien: "No, ah... I move to accept the Governor's specific recommendation. Amendment #2 includes an effective date, but #1 didn't."

Shea: "Is that acceptable with you, Sir? Well, I know but ah.. I may have to take a Roll Call if you object. Oh, all right. Thank you. Hearing no objections, leave is granted to withdraw Motion #1. On Motion #2 ah... the Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the second motion ah... the one now before the House puts an effective date of the immediate control and this is acceptable to everyone that I have talked to. The



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Amendatory Veto as explained the other day, sets the hours for registration the Saturday prior to election. It's been accepted by the Association of Election Commissions throughout the State of Illinois. I understand from a letter today received from the Cook County Commissioners that they accept the hours because it is ah.. in practice throughout the State of Illinois now. So I would just ask for 107 votes to make it effective immediately."

Shea: "Is there any discussion? Hearing none, the question is shall the Governor's specific recommendation for change with the additional effective date clause with respect to House Bill 1388 be accepted by adoption of this Amendment. This will require 107 votes to become effective immediately. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Take the Roll. On this question there are 133 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 1 Member voting 'present' and the Gentleman's motion is adopted. The Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh. 1691, Mr. Grotberg. 1730. 1758, Mr. Craig. 1807, citizen Kane."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1807 made several changes in the Statute governing the ah.. Illinois State Board of Investments. The Governor took out.... removed one of the provisions which ah.. would have allowed the Executive Committee of the State Board of Investments ah.. to act in the interim between ah.. full Board Meetings. The Governor felt that since the Executive Committee was not set up by Statute that we should not give ah.. that kind of power to a Committee that was not set up by Statute. And so we removed that provision and at this time I would move to accept the Amendatory Veto of the Governor."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Sangamon, Mr. Kane, moves that the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 1807 be accepted by the adoption of this Amendment. It requires 89 votes. This does not have an earlier effective date, is that correct, Sir?"

Kane: "That is correct."

Shea: "All right. All those in favor or on the question, is there discussion? Mr. Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."



Shea: "Yes, Sir."

Schlickman: "It was my understanding yesterday, that House Bill 1807 and 1808 ah... was...."

Shea: "No, Sir."

Schlickman: ".... on the same Roll Call."

Shea: ".... 1808 and 1809."

Schlickman: "Where is 1809 on the Calendar?"

Shea: "I think that you might find them both ah... 1808 is on Amendatory Veto Motions Postponed and 1809 is where? Ah... that's on Total Veto Motions Consideration Postponed."

Schlickman: "Thank you."

Shea: "Can I proceed now?"

Schlickman: "It's all right."

Shea: "Thank you. Is there any discussion on the question? All those in favor of the Gentleman's motion to accept will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Mark Telcser, 'aye'. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are..... the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Yourell on the floor? On this question there are 144 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 0 voting 'present' and the Gentleman's motion is adopted. House Bill 1999, Mr. Walsh, the Assistant Minority Leader. Do you want to handle it for him? House Bill 2096, Mr. Mudd. Is Mr. Mudd on the floor? Leroy, could we ah...."

Mudd: "Mr. Speaker, I ah... on House Bill 2096 I would move that the ah... the Governor's specific recommendations on this Bill be concurred in."

Shea: "Mr. Mudd, has this Bill got an earlier effective date clause?"

Mudd: "Not to my knowledge, Sir, no."

Shea: "All right. So this needs 89 votes and it becomes a law July 1st of next year. The Gentleman from Peoria, Mr. Mudd moves that the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 2096 be accepted by the adoption of this Amendment. Those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'no'. This requires 89 votes. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. Yourell, 'aye'. On this question there are



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ah.. Collins, 'no'. Mudd.... Mulcahey, 'aye'. On this question there are 107 'ayes' and 4 'nays' and 5 Members voting 'present' and the Gentleman's motion with respect to House Bill 2096 is adopted.

2160, the Gentleman from Cook in the green jacket, Mr. Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker, ah... I now move to accept the Governor's specific recommendation for change for House Bill 2160. Ah.... what the ah... well, the Governor extended the effective date until July 1, 1976. And I accept that and move for its adoption."

Shea: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Caldwell moves that the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 2160 be accepted by adoption of this Amendment. This will require 89 votes. All those in favor will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'nay'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 135 'ayes' and no 'nays' and 2 Members voting 'present' and the Gentleman's motion is accepted. House Bill 2249. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Farley."

Farley: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would move to accept the Governor's specific recommendation for change to House Bill 2249. What this Amendment would do would be to allow the Governor to appoint five Members to the Commission for the Uniformity for the Legislation to the United States and allow each Chamber ah.. both Minority and Majority of the House and the Senate to have appointed Members. I would move for the adoption."

Shea: "Mr. Farley, this Amendment as you have it presently before us, does not make an earlier effective date in this Bill. In its present form, it does not become law until July 1st of next year. I'm wondering if you would want to withdraw Motion #1 and substitute therefore Motion #2 which would have an earlier effective date."

Farley: "All right, I would so move."

Shea: "All right, so we'll hold that and we'll get you the motion form."

Farley: Right, so could we take this out of the record?"

Shea: "Take it out of the record. The Lady from ah.. St. Clair or Madison ah.. or someplace, Ms. Stiehl on House Bill 2692. The Lady makes a motion to hear House Bills 2692 and 2693 on the same Roll Call. Is there objection? Hearing none, 2692 and it's companion Bill, 2693



which appears under Amendatory Veto Motions will be heard at the same time. Is that where we're at, Ms. Stiehl?"

Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That's correct."

Shea: "Proceed."

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

I move that House Bill 2692 do pass the Governor's specific recommendation for change notwithstanding. And that House Bill 2693 do pass the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. These Bills are the combination of two years of study and research by the Illinois State Medical Society. They are a very important part of the total medical malpractice package passed last Spring. Unless we can get to the root of the problem and weed out the incompetent positions, malpractice insurance rates will continue to climb. And the public will pay through higher physicians fees and a decrease in the availability of care. These Bills are designed to reform a totally ineffective medical disciplinary system within the Department of Registration and Education. Under the present situation it is almost impossible to revoke a physicians license. Once a doctor in Illinois receives a license to practice medicine, it is almost a birth right. It is never taken away and this is why this Legislation has the support of every conscientious doctor in this state. House Bill 2692 passed by both Houses of the Legislature would create a Medical Disciplinary Board within the Department of Registration and Education with the power to investigate charges of unethical illegal or incompetent practice filed against medical doctors."

Shea: "The Lady from St. Clair, the Assistant Minority Leader, moves with regards to House Bill 2692 ah.. that this Bill 2692 pass the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. The Lady from St. Clair, the Assistant Minority Leader moves that House Bill 2693 pass and become law, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. On that is there any questions? The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question or two?"

Shea: "She indicates that she will."

Houlihan: "Cissy, you're aware that this Amendatory Veto ah... has removed only those parts of the Bill which would create a duplicative board ah.... and a system that would set up ah.. really a double



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standard and we would have a lot of confusion within the department ah...and that ah.. why would you want to override the veto in that case?"

Stiehl: "Well, thank you, Representative Houlihan. Yes, I am aware that the Governor has vetoed ah.. by his Amendatory Veto ah.. he has actually cut the heart out of this Bill. Now the reason for this disciplinary board is to ah.. weed out the bad apples within the Medical Association. It is designed to improve a totally ineffective system within the Department of Registration and Education, I feel that this is absolutely important in order to do something about the incompetent doctors in this state."

Houlihan: "Well, Representative Stiehl and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would like to rise in opposition to this motion and precisely for the reason that Ms. Stiehl mentioned, that in previous years and previous administrations, the Department of Registration and Education has not taken an active stand, has not pursued the discipline of the various professions. They have considered themselves to be licensees not to be a person who would regulate those licensees. In fact, in a recent Tribune Editorial, which I think all of you received on your desks, the Tribune points out that the crack down on doctors caught in malpractice, nurses who stole drugs, and pharmacists who stole prescription drugs over the counter and other real estate agents, and the unethical employees, is something new to the Department of Registration and Education. It has revoked or suspended 98 licenses. A record number. The department is turning around in this important and ah.. I think essential role that it should play. You'll recall the last Session of the Legislature, the Director of the Department of Registration and Education came before us and asked for additional funds for attorneys, for hearing officers to set up a practice ah... to set up a procedure to ah.. in fact, enforce the licensing requirements in all professions. I think this is not the proper time. I think there are many objections to the procedures set up in Representative Stiehl's Bill and I would urge a 'no' vote on this particular motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."



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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates she will."

Geo-Karis: "Representative, how many M.D.'s do we have ah... do you have any idea ah.. here in the State of Illinois?"

Stiehl: "Yes, there are 18,000 doctors licensed to practice medicine in all of the branches. There are 800 chiropractors and there are 300 osteopaths."

Geo-Karis: "Then ah.. I would like to speak on the Bill, if I may."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it's about high time that the medical profession clean up it's deadrock because certainly the legal profession has been trying to clean up theirs. The only difference is is that the medical profession can bury its mistakes, but they publish the legal professions. I think this is a good Bill and I think the veto should be overridden because it's about time, as I said, that the medical profession has a more conscientious effort to police there own. I speak for the Bill."

Jack O'Brien: "Speaker Redmond in the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, ah.. I'd like to congratulate the Lady for introducing this Bill because it addresses a real problem. However, I do oppose overriding the Amendatory Veto because I believe the proposal actually strenthens the Bill. It does strenthen the power of the department rather than minimizing the authority that it now has to revoke or suspend physicians licenses. The veto would remove some of the current obstacles to effective ah.. R&E regulations. It turns a professional self interest Bill into a consumer patient Bill. The issue we have before us today is how much independence would this duplicating ah.. board exercise from the Illinois Department of Registration and Education. The Bill before the Governor's proposals were made ah... gives ah.. complete independence ah.. and almost total review by the medical profession. This is unprecedented as far as any other professional life insurer and certification is concerned. Actions by the department must be conducted through the board and the board consist solely of physicians. The current medical examining



committee was in the department ah.. already exercises a great deal of control over the licensee ah.. physicians. I'd like to suggest that having an independent board, which would be the result of an override would insulate the physicians from excessive regulation. I hope that you'll vote 'no' on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this excellent piece of Legislation and commend the Sponsor for her foresight in introducing it. The Governor has seen fit to totally emasculate these Bills... these two Bills by eliminating the critical features and that's the Medical Discipline Board. Now if you will review the departments figures and by the Directors own admission, from a period of August 1, 1974 to July 1, 1975 ah.. they've removed only four medical licenses. Two of which were a result of the Legislative Investigating Commission's investigation of which that department did not play a role. All medicine seeks here is an opportunity to clean its own house. And by instituting the professional peer group system that physicians are willing to pay for themselves with an increase in their fees. And so I would encourage all of you here today to give medicine the opportunity to do what they should do and that's to clean up their own house and I would ask for an 'aye' vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Hudson."

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

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. If there's one thing that the ah... medical profession and the physicians, ah.. many of whom I respect highly, ah... and my district seemed to be agreed on, it is the support of the Bill as originally introduced here and the one that Representative Stiehl speaks to, and their feeling that the Governor's action and his Amendatory Veto will not simply not do the job. And it deserves to be overridden in their opinion. My review of the situation would indicate the same. Many of the points have already been made. Representative Ryan covered them ah.. some of them anyway and others have so I will not reiterate those, except to add my voice to those who have already ex-



pressed the desire to see the Governor's Amendatory Veto overridden and I would so urge."

Giorgi: "Representative Grotberg."

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

I rise in support of the override of this Amendatory Veto. Ah.. as Minority Leader of the Human Resources Committee, we heard extensive debate on this subject and thought we had a Bill which could survive ah... even the Governor's scrutiny. The veto message ah.. if you will note, and I don't know that this has been brought out, it does increase the license fee ah... that takes everything to the advantage of the state and the existing department, but leaves nothing of the conceptual ah.. arrangement whereby the medical practice group could discipline their own groups. And ah.. it's typical of so many things that are going on in this state. The veto leans toward the administration and that ah... the Department of Registration and Education and does nothing... does nothing for the subject matter of what turned out to be one of the heaviest debate items we had in the General Assembly last Spring. In this particular case, I would certainly go with the medical society who feel that they can improve themselves through this Bill and support the override completely. I urge your vote."

Giorgi: "Representative Leinenweber, for what purpose do you rise?"

Leinenweber: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Giorgi: "What's your point?"

Leinenweber: "There was placed on my desk ah... a yellow sheet of paper ah.. which purports to do....."

Giorgi: "Mr. Leinenweber, Mr. Majority Leader, I think wants to clarify that point."

Leinenweber: "All right."

Giorgi: "Mr. Shea, please."

Shea: "Mr. Ebbesen came to the Speaker ah... or to the podium ah.. while a temporary Speaker was in the Chair and asked permission to circulate that. He said although he's opposed to the override, the ah.. one of the School Superintendents from his district requested that he circulate that material. That is why it was done, Sir. It was done at the request of Representative Ebbesen."



Giorgi: "Representative Hart, ah.. I'm sorry, Representative Shea.
Representative Hart."

Hart: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Giorgi: "He indicates he will."

Hart: "Representative Stiehl, how is the ah... present disciplinary board
ah... funded that takes care of these problems under the current
Statute?"

Stiehl: "The ah.. money is appropriated to the Department of Registra-
tion and Eduction out of the General Revenue Fund."

Hart: "And under the provisions of your Bill, would this ah... relieve
the taxpayers of any ah.. responsibility for this board and the funding
thereof?"

Stiehl: "Absolutely it would."

Hart: "How much money would this save from the ah.. present procedures?"

Stiehl: "Well, the physicians ah.. which have felt so strongly about the
need for this Legislation, that they have increased their licensed
fees from \$10.00 to \$40.00 in order to cover the cost of disciplining
ah.. of the disciplinary board."

Hart: "Yes, but how much is the cost now? I mean how much would this
save the taxpayers if this ah... procedure that you suggest is adopted?"

Stiehl: "It would save them the total cost of ah... any investigations
and any procedures ah..."

Hart: "Ya ah... do you know how much that is ah.. per year? Do you have
any idea?"

Stiehl: "Dollar wise ah.. like they're spending now?"

Hart: "Yes, yes."

Stiehl: "I have no ah... figures on what they're spending now, but I do
have figures on what this new one would cost."

Hart: "All right, how much would the new one cost?"

Stiehl: "It's anticipated that ah... it would cost about \$200,000 - \$250,000
a year to effectively discipline and investigate all charges brought
against doctors."

Hart: "OK. And this would effectively remove ah... all controls
that the State of Illinois would have over the disciplining of the
medical profession?"



Stiehl: "Oh absolutely not."

Hart: "How would the State still have control?"

Stiehl: "Well, the ultimate decision, the final decision in every case would be decided by the Director of the Department of R. and E. Their Board is appointed by the Governor. The Coordinator is appointed by the Director of the Department of R. and E. and one specially trained investigator for every 5000 doctors is appointed by the Director of this Department of R. and E."

Hart: "Who pays those specially trained people?"

Stiehl: "They will come out of this increase in fees. This is basically one of the main reasons for this is to have specially trained... professionally trained investigators to recognize the problems within the medical profession."

Hart: "And then...the Board then makes a recommendation which is subject to the approval of the Director of the Department?"

Stiehl: "Yes. The final decision is vested with the Director."

Hart: "What kind of guideline do we have in these Bills...a...to...a... guide him in his final decision? I mean...what...what...what would be...a...the frame work within which he could affirm or deny the decisions of the Board?"

Stiehl: "The report from the Board and their recommendation would be submitted to the Director. The Director could either concur with their decision or he could oppose them. And in doing so in making his decision, he would submit a written decision to the members of the Board for the action that he is taking."

Hart: "Alright, but if for instance he would decide to reject the decision of the Board, would that be...a...could he do that arbitrarily?"

Stiehl: "He would, of course, have to submit a report and his reasons for doing this."

Hart: "But the reasons could be peculiar to him and not based on any of the...a...of the...a..reasons...a...within the report, is that right?"

Stiehl: "Yes that's right, we would have to assume that the Director



would be operating in a responsible fashion in doing so."

Hart: "Well it would seem to me that perhaps we have a flaw in the legislation in this regard. I don't believe that the Director ought to have that kind of absolute power. I'm going to vote to support the override of your Bill, but I believe in the next oppor...at the next opportunity that we ought to take another look at giving the Director of Registration and Education that kind of ultimate veto of the Board's action. After all,...a...a... to me, it would be a better ultimate decision to completely eliminate the Director of Department of Registration and any of his people from having any voice in the ultimate decision. Thank you very much."

Giorgi: "Representative Ebbesen."

Ebbesen: "A..yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this..a...relative to what the last Representative Hart, the last speaker, noted in talking about ...a...will this save the taxpayers of the State of Illinois money, well you know, if we can do that on any legislation, well, that's great, but really I think this legislation addresses itself to the improvement of the...thank you Mr. Speaker...to the improvement of the quality of the delivery of health care in the State of Illinois. And here you have the... a...the doctors themselves willing to...a...to...a...add to their...a...a...increase in their license fee from \$10 to \$40 to finance this, as has been indicated, to clean up their own house. I think this legislation dove-tails with legislation that is sponsored by Representative Katz in which we overrode the Governor's veto on this on continuing...or sustained his...a... a...amendatory veto to...a...a...for continuing education, not only with physicians, but we saw legislation of this type in the allied fields, optometry, and the chiropractors are included in this legislation. It's excellent and I certainly would encourage everyone to cast a vote in favor of the override."

Giorgi: "Representative Shea."



Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of the override with regards to these two Bills. If you remember some time ago, when Senate Bill 1024 came to this chamber there was great debate about health care providers for the people of the State of Illinois and the continued availability of health care providers for this State. These two Bills are an attempt by those health care providers to insure that those people that provide the service to the people of the State of Illinois are the best qualified doctors that are there. It is their attempt to insure that medical malpractice insurance is available to the health care providers of this State so that the people of the State of Illinois can have good health care and continued health care. These Bills are an integral part of that program and they...these Bills should pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding."

Giorgi: "Mrs. Stiehl to close."

Stiehl: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. I believe the choice is very clear. By overriding this veto, we can...we can insure the delivery of the best medical care in the country to the citizens of Illinois. And this at no extra cost to the people nor to State government. The system does work, its works effectively in other States and it can work in Illinois. I would certainly appreciate a yes vote. Thank you."

Giorgi: "The questions are shall House Bill 2692 pass with the Governor's specific recommendation for change notwithstanding..."

Stiehl: "Mr. Speaker."

Giorgi: "Yes, Ms. Stiehl."

Stiehl: "A...I would move for 2692 and 2693, this was the motion."

Giorgi: "Together? And the other question is shall House Bill 2693 pass, the veto of the Governor notwithstanding. These will both require 107 votes. All in favor signify by saying aye. Those opposed by voting no. Voting aye and voting no. Representative Hirschfeld to explain his vote."

Hirschfeld: "Well thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I don't see why we should be very alarmed at this



because the ones that will suffer if the Bill is not passed is really the physician. You know in the hospitals, right now, we have what are known as mortality and morbidity committees. They're made up entirely of doctors and if a doctor practices improperly in a hospital, takes too long in an operation performs an improper operation, administers improper medicine, a panel of doctors in the hospital itself, passed upon that in what is known as a mortality and morbidity committee. And they can determine, for example, and do so determine that that doctor may no longer practice in that particular hospital. Or that he may no longer admit patients in that particular hospital unless another doctor approves the admission, or that he may no longer perform surgery with another doctor who's a specialist in that field assisting him. Now it's a sad commentary in the State of Illinois, it seems to me, that the hospitals can practice this and remove a doctor from practicing, but we can't do it in the State...I think we've got the votes up there now and I do hope we pass this motion. Thank you."

Giorgi: "Representative Downs."

Downs: "Well Mr....Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I am explaining a no vote and I think that a point is being overlooked by the votes up there and that is that the...the Bill in its original form was nothing more than an effort by the Illinois State Medical Society only to confine the entire discipline system within themselves. And it hasn't worked in the past and it's not going to work now, it runs contrary to the entire movement of professional associations and individuals proud of their trying to see the bad apples removed, and this is certainly not going to remove the bad apples in this kind of form."

Giorgi: "Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. These motions having received the....the yes votes are 127, the nay votes are 22, 7 voting present, these motions having received the required 3/5's majority are adopted. Representative



Katz for the purpose of an announcement. Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, there will be a meeting of the Rules Committee announced later today when we know exactly what our schedule is going to be. However, I did want to advise Members of the House that if they do want to make motion before the Rules Committee, that it is now twenty minutes to twelve, that by twelve o'clock, they should fill out the form that has been devised by the Clerk and is at the Clerk's desk requesting that the Rules Committee consider passing that Bill on out into the House. We've had a lot of discussion on that, but I did want to alert the Members that they have about twenty minutes to make such a filing of a Bill because the Bill must be filed before the Rules Committee will consider it and they should proceed to the Clerk's desk and fill out that necessary form. The announcement of the time and the place of the Rules Committee meeting will be made from the floor later today when we know our schedule."

Giorgi: "On the calendar on Amendatory Vetoes appears the motion to accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change with respect to House Bill 2704. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the General Assembly, this is a simple little Bill that I made a simple little mistake in because the Springfield Park District finally figures out they can't run for Park District Commissioner on a party slate. The Bill emanated from the...a...State Journal, an article which said that one slate of officials would be not able to have watchers in a Park District election. I filed a Bill to rectify that situation and since then, they found out...we have found out that parties are not allowed, all the Governor's veto does, it says instead of parties being able to have watchers and challengers that individuals may have watchers or challengers at Park District elections. I move to accept the Governor's specific recommendation for change on House Bill 2704."

Giorgi: "The question is...is there any discussion? The question is shall the Governor's specific recommendation to change with



respect to House Bill 2704 be accepted by the adoption of this Amendment. There is no early effective date so this only requires 89 votes. All in favor signify by voting aye. Those opposed by voting no. Have all voted who wished? Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 141 ayes, no nays, none voting present, this motion having received the constitutional majority is hereby declared adopted. Gaines, aye. Representative Shea, 2815? On House Bill 2815, was that...a...is that an error on the calendar, or was that adopted?"

Shea: "Which one is that sir?"

Giorgi: "2815....on page 11."

Shea: "That is an error. As I remember, the Amendatory Veto of the Governor stated that that would be only prospective and not retrospective. Mr. Duff raised the question, but we passed it."

Giorgi: "On the calendar under Amendatory Vetos appears the motion to accept the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 2832 by adoption of the attached Amendment. Representative Berman on House Bill 2832."

Berman: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I filed two motions. One was without the effective date and the second one is with the effective date, so I would move to table motion number one."

Giorgi: "Does he have leave to table motion number one? Leave has been granted."

Berman: "Now on motion..."

Giorgi: "Motion number one is tabled. Now on motion number two."

Berman: "On motion number two I move to adopt the Governor's specific recommendation for change to House Bill 2832. This is a Bill dealing with the medical service finance companies...a...the changes that were recommended, and I might say that I appreciate the consultation that the Governor's office extended to me in the revisions that he has recommended, meet with the approval of everyone that I'm aware of is concerned with this Bill. It provides for the coverage by the Collection Agency Act. It shifts



supervision of the medical service finance companies to the Department of Registration. It sets forth certain safeguards regarding the rights of privilege between doctors and their clients and I think adds valuable additions to the Bill, all of which I think have met with the approval of the medical society, the factors and of course, the executive branch of government, I move to adopt the specific recommendations of the Governor."

Giorgi: "Any discussion? Representative Craig? The question is then shall the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 2832 be accepted by the adoption of this Amendment. Inasmuch as this has an earlier effective date, it will take 107 votes, Mr. Berman. All those in favor will signify by voting aye and those opposed by voting no. While we are voting, Channel 17 would like to take pictures of the General Assembly in action so we'll turn the T.V. light on. Have everyone...has everyone voted who wished? Kempiners, aye. Take the record Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 133 ayes...put that back...we inadvertently dumped the Roll Call, please vote again. Have all voted who wished? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 137 ayes, no nays, 1 voting present, this motion having received the required 3/5's majority is adopted. On the calendar under Amendatory Vetoes appears a motion to accept the Governor's specific recommendations for change with respect to House Bill 3057, by adoption of the attached Amendment. On that, Representative Fennessey, 3057."

Fennessey: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, 3057 is the Bill that establishes regulations for State-wide election contests. You know, at the present time there is no provisions for State-wide election contests in case we should have very close elections. The Governor, what changes he made, that the original Bill provided for a fee of \$25,000..."

Giorgi: "Mr. Fennessey, excuse me, you have two motions upon the Speaker's table, which one are you asking us to accept or to override?"

Fennessey: "Go with the Amendatory Veto, accept the Amendatory Veto."



Giorgi: "Acceptance motion?"

Fennessey: "Ya."

Giorgi: "Would you like to table Motion #1 then, Mr. Fennessey?"

Fennessey: "Ya."

Giorgi: "That's the motion to override."

Fennessey: "Can we wait and table it afterwards?"

Giorgi: "We'll go to Motion #2 and then hold Motion #1 in the bands."

Fennessey: "All right. Then Motion #2 is to accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto."

Giorgi: "Correct."

Fennessey: "What he did in his Amendatory Veto is reduce the fee from \$25,250 and also establish the difference between the number of votes cast for the winning candidate and the number cast for the petitioning candidate be 2% or less. I now move that we accept the Governor's Amendatory Veto."

Giorgi: "Any discussion on House Bill 3057? In as much as ah.. this has an earlier effective date, Mr. Fennessey, it will take 107 votes."

Fennessey: "OK."

Giorgi: "The question is shall the Governor's specific recommendation for change with respect to House Bill 3057 be accepted by the adoption of this Amendment. All those in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and those opposed by voting 'no'. And this is to accept, but it takes 107 votes because of an earlier effective date. Have all voted who wish? Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there are 147 'ayes' and 1 'nay' and 4 voting 'present' and this motion having received the required 3/5's majority is adopted. And Representative Fennessey moves to table Motion #1. Does he have leave? Leave has been granted. Motion #1 is tabled. Representative Shea."

Speaker Redmond: "On the order of Amendatory Veto Motions appears House Bill 709. There appears a motion to accept the Governor's ah... to override the Governor's ah... to override the Governor's specific recommendation for change. Representative Giorgi. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."



Schlickman: "You're going out of order. Was leave granted?"

Speaker Redmond: "We've gone through the entire Calendar, I understand."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I can clarify the situation. When the Bill was called up earlier ah.. I asked the Speaker to delay it for awhile ah... I asked leave of the House to come back to it and leave was granted."

Schlickman: "Well, for what it's worth, I object."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, for what it's worth, Journalize it. Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, House Bill 709 ah.. is the House Bill that allows card games to be played at home without fear of a criminal arrest among equals without any ah... outside influence or any charge or fee, directly or indirectly. It also allows card games to be played and not for profit, fraternal, social, athletic, ah.. organizations as long as there is no outside charge or fee, indirect or directly, by any persons ah.. or anyone. It's an attempt to ah.. remove from the Criminal Statutes ah.. the crime of gambling among people ah.. among equals within the confines of their own home. A practice that has probably prevailed since the invention of cards. And ah.. it was the consensus of this General Assembly that we wanted to ah.. Legislate this type of Legislation. And I move for the adoption of the motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall House Bill 709 pass the specific recommendation for change notwithstanding. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Madison: "Representative Giorgi, what does the Governor's Amendatory Veto do to your Bill?"

Giorgi: "The Amendatory Veto provided for an automatic repealer, January 1, 1977. Many of the Members of the General Assembly felt that we wouldn't be in Session and if we allowed this to become law for fourteen months, ah.. we be at home when this law was repealed. Ah... people that would be playing cards at home would be subject to arrest."

Madison: "So that your motion is not to accept, but to override, Is that



correct?"

Giorgi: "That's right, Mr. Madison."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mugalian."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Mugalian: "Representative Giorgi, I ah.. wonder if you could give me some clarification about what the Bill would do. Just from the synopsis that I have ah.. it indicates that it might be lawful to have a pretty large crap game in someone's home ah.. so long as the home was made available. Is that..."

Giorgi: "Let me make that emphatically clear. This only applies to sociable card games among the equals ah... among members of their families ah.. and among club members, but they have to belong to a club. It has nothing to do with dice, football pickems' or anything else."

Mugalian: "Well,...."

Giorgi: "Just card games."

Mugalian: "Well, it could be a high stake poker game then, could it not?"

Giorgi: "It could be a game that equals want to play with one another without outside influence or an outside cut."

Mugalian: "Well, I understand that there is no house take from it, but let's say that you're in a...."

Giorgi: "No charge for services."

Mugalian: ".... in a Veteran's Hall and you have a pretty high stake poker game ah.. that would be perfectly legal under this Bill?"

Giorgi: "I think that it's happening now.... occurring now, but I don't think that ah...what you're talking about is probably relatively insignificant percent of card games. I think in the main ah.. in maybe 50% of the homes in Illinois, people play together ah.. pitch, blackjack, hearts, euchre and they play for very nominal sums and these people are in constant fear of a criminal raid ah.. and be subjected to fingerprinting, mug shots, being retained in a police station, having to find someone to bail them out and have a stigma on their character ah... in that community for the rest of their lives. I think it's a



very sad thing."

Mugalian: "Well, I knew the purpose of your Bill, but I ah.. wasn't sure if you ah.. might not have some pretty big card games in a Legion Hall or in a Country Club. You could do that."

Giorgi: "I think if the abuse of such of those creeped in, we could run at the sides of the powder ah... whatever... like we do with Bingo."

Mugalian: "On more question. The Governor's Amendment, however, ah... would give us a year to find out what the results would be, right?"

Giorgi: "Yes, but it was the consensus of the General Assembly not to accept that ah.. repealer."

Mugalian: "Yes, thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Would the Sponsor yield to a question? Zeke, you keep referring to equals. In that equals thing ah.. could you say two members of the Mafia?"

Giorgi: "Well, if it's a not-for-profit group and they pay dues ah.. they can play with one another."

Waddell: "As I look at this ah.. I wonder what testimony had been given when the Bill went through the process as the local law enforcement agencies. What was their ah.. input into this thing?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Waddell, I've been through that route. I came down to the General Assembly and I Co-Sponsored Bings Legislation, but we could on get...."

Waddell: "Why don't you answer the question?"

Giorgi: "I'm telling you...."

Waddell: "I asked you about the testimony of the law enforcement agencies?"

Giorgi: "I'll exceed to my associate here who is a law enforcement officer."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Ah... Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I've been in law enforcement. And let me tell you that if there's any one arrest that law enforcement people didn't like to make was that in enforcing laws on gambling and playing cards because usually what happens ah... they would arrest some black minority or somebody that they wanted to embarrass. I'll tell you ah.. I was a Police Magistrate and if there's



anything I hated to do was to follow the law and fine somebody on these types of arrests. I think everybody knows that people out of their own conviction like to play cards. They like to gamble if you will, but in their own mind, it's not gambling... they can afford to do it. It becomes gambling when you can't afford. It becomes gambling when somebody takes a cut on it. And I think this is all we're doing really. In the law, we're telling people they can continue to do what they're doing without fear of arrest. So let me tell you that the law enforcement people are for this. It takes it out of their hands. They don't want to be arresting people...."

Waddell: "Is that what the testimony was?"

Matijevich: "I'm sure it was because I've talked to law enforcement people and they feel that and they feel it strongly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "If the Sponsor will yield to a question."

Speaker Redmond: "He indicates he will."

Palmer: "The problem that I have with this Bill ah.. is the problem of when it quits being a social affair and flies into a little commercial activity. The ah.. question is on ah.... a V.F.W. or American Legion or ah.. the Bunco game ah.... whether or not there can be a cut by the ah... the ah.. the organization from the pot."

Giorgi: "Mr. Palmer, there is no cut allowed directly or indirectly. Anyone that cuts the game is in violation of the law and with our system of informants, that place will be raided and arrested and charged with gambling. You're a law enforcement person. You know that."

Palmer: "Well, ah.. I ah.. I wanted to get that clear because I'm certain that one day the transcript of this is going to be read for the interpretation and the intent of this statute. Thank you, very much."

Giorgi: "OK."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? The question is shall House Bill 709 pass the Governor's specific recommendation for change notwithstanding. All those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Giorgi, for what purpose do you rise?"



Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I'm going to need 107 votes. This is an override of the automatic repealer and if we're going to give the people of Illinois a chance to legalize a practice that's so common that it doesn't need my talking about it. I would appreciate the votes of some of the people that are running to their switches now."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. Have all voted who wish? Representative Matijevec."

Matijevec: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen, I'd like to explain my 'yes' vote. Let's really think about the matter of hypocrisy because who of us... who of us have not gone to a V.F.W. ah... an Elk's Club ah... and I'm an Elk's member ah... I'm a Moose member, ah... and I'm an American Legion member... who of us ah.. and I know that there are some votes on that board that have walked into that type of fraternal organization, that type of veterans organization, have seen this go on. Now ah... there the votes are, let's put them away."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hirschfeld."

Hirschfeld: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if we want to talk about hypocrisy, let's go back over the last five years and examine some of the Legislation that's come in involving gambling in the State of Illinois. It hasn't been very many years ago that we decided that we were not going to finance the State of Illinois on the basis of gambling. And then of course we came in with Bingo and the Sponsor of the Bill is not here... I'm sorry, he's in the Congress. And I'm not finding fault of the Sponsor, but the proceeds of Bingo are going to go to the General Revenue Fund to be used for education. And of course they didn't go there and of course we're facing a big education vote today. Then we came in with the Lottery. And all of the money from the Lottery was going to go to education and that's how they passed the Bill. And of course none of the money from the Lottery has gone to education, it's all going to the Mass Transit District in Cook County and the five surrounding counties. Downstate Illinois, which went along with it, although basically conservative was raped once again. Now we've got nothing more than out and out gambling. There's no fee charged, but we're saying now that we can go ahead and prove card games. Next year it will be off track betting. The



year after that it will be dice games and finally, of course, we'll end up with the slot machines again so that these clubs can conduct themselves in a financial condition. Now I don't think that we oughta go on the line and start approved gambling. We can't fund education, but we can find all kinds of votes for gambling. And I think it's a sad comentary on the Members of this House when we continue to go down this road of gamblin, gambling, gamblin, which is what we have done for the last five years. And I'd like to see us knock a few votes off of there and maintain a little common sense and decorum in the State of Illinois."

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

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker, I think that the point has not been well taken.

This is a motion to override that language that the Governor has inserted in this Bill. We're not debating the merits of the Bill. What we're doing is debating the merits of whether the Bill shall self-destruct after a fourteen month trial. Mr. Speaker, this Bill may not work out well and maybe the State of Illinois would be better off that it did self-destruct. It's a fallacious argument offered by Members of this General Assembly that if... that it will destruct in January and we won't be here. Mr. Speaker, we're here often enough and if it works out well, I believe that Legislation could be introduced to ah... to continue this type of practice."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 109 'ayes' and 42 'no' and the motion is adopted. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now stand in recess until 2:00."

Spekaer Redmond: "All in favor of the motion indicate by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it. The hour of 12:00 having arrived, the Third Special Session will now come to order. The Members will please be..... the Second Special Session. The Members will please be in their seats. Representative Walsh, for what purpose do you rise?"

Walsh: "I wanted to make an annoucnment, but it can wait."

Speaker Redmond: "OK. We'll get back to you. Members please be in



their seats. We'll be lead in prayer by Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplin."

Krueger: "In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen. O Lord bless this Special Session to thy service. Amen. I've been asked to remember U.S. Representative J.G. Fary in our prayers today. He had an operation this morning at St. Lukes Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. To ease thy conmfort we cry, to Thee the gift of God most High the font of love, the fire of love, the souls anointing from above. Let us pray. O Almighty God, Who art the giver of all health, to aid of them who turn to Thee for succor. We intreat Thy strength and goodness in behalf of Thy servant, John, that his weakness being banished he may be healed of his infirmaties to Thine Honor and Glory, through Jesus Christ. Amen. Thomas Paine said, 'A thing moderately good is not so good as it ought to be. Moderation in temper is a virtue, but moderation in a principle is a vice.' Let us pray. O God Almighty Father of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, grant to the Legislators of this state, we pray Thee to be grounded and settled in Thy truth by the coming down of the Holy Spirit into their hearts. That which they know not, do Thou reveal. That which is wanting in them, do Thou fill up. That which they know, do Thou confirm. Keep them blameless in Thy service as they seek to serve the people of this sovereignState of Illinois, through Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. Read the proclamation, Mr. Clerk."

Fredric B. Selcke: "State of Illinois, 79th General Assembly, Joint Proclamation Pursuant to Article 4, Section 5, be of the Illinois Constitution of 1970; we hereby call and convene a Special Session of the 79th General Assembly to commence on November 5, 1975 at 12:00 noon for the purpose of consideration of Legislation concerning the composition, size, terms of office, salary, manner of selection of the State Board of Elections and necessary provisions for transition to a reconstituted State Board of Elections. We further declare that a demonstrableemergency exists in light of a recent court decisions questioning the constitutionality in the manner of selection of the



present State Board of Elections and that immediate action by the General Assembly is necessary. The Secretary of State is hereby advised to take whatever reasonable steps necessary to notify the Members of the General Assembly of the purpose date and time of this emergency Special Session. Dated, November 4, 1975; Springfield, Illinois. William A. Redmond, Speaker of the House. Cecil A. Partee, President of the Senate."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will take the record on the Roll Call. There being ah... 165 present.... 167... a quorum being present. Introduction of Bills. Ah.. Resolutions, first."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Resolution #1, Shea. Resolved that the Clerk informed the Senate that a majority of the Members of the House is assembled pursuant to the proclamation of the Speaker of the House. Representative and the President of the Senate convening a Second Special Session of the General Assembly and we are now ready for the transaction of business."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that House Resolution #1 of the Second Special Session of the 79th General Assembly be adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "You heard the motion. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Resolution is adopted."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Resolution #2, Shea. Resolved that the temporary rules of the House of Representatives of the 79th General Assembly be adopted as the rules of the Second Special Session so far the same may be applicable. And that the Standing Committees of the House of the 79th General Assembly and their Membership shall constitute the Standing Committees of the House during this Second Special Session."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea on the motion."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that House Resolution #2 of the Second Special Session of the 79th General Assembly be adopted."

Speaker Rdmond: "Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Aren't we going to adopt the Joint Rules, also?"



Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised by the Parliamentarian that they're not applicable. Representative Shea."

Shea: "I move the adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the Resolution is adopted."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Resolution #3, Shea. Resolved that the Journal Review Committee hereto for appointed by the Speaker pursuant to House Resolution #450 is authorized and directed to review and approve the Journals of this Second Special Session."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that House Resolution #3 of the Second Special Session of the 79th General Assembly be adopted."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the motion. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and those opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the Resolution is adopted. Introductions, First Reading."

Fredric B. Selcke: "House Bill 1, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 4, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 5, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 6, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 7, Kempiner et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 8, Collins et al. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten, do you seek recognition?"

Totten: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. For purposes of an announcement. It is my understanding that you are probably going to adjourn shortly. We'd like to have the meeting of the Suburban Republican ah.. Members from Cook County and the five outlying counties meeting immediately after you recess now ah.. in Room 122."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."



Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the Second Special Session of the 79th General Assembly stand in recess until after the adjournment of the First Special Session of the 79th General Assembly today."

Speaker Redmond: "We'll hold that for one announcement. Representative Katz."

Katz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee of the House will be meeting in Room 113 at 1:45 today. And all Members who have filed motions with regard to Bills at the Veto Session should be there at 1:45 promptly. I do not anticipate that there will be any further meetings of the Rules Committee with regard to this matter at this Veto Session. So any Member had better be there with his motion or he is not likely to be heard at a latter time. 1:45, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in Room 114, Meeting of the House Rules Committee today."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the motion of the Gentleman from Cook, that the Second Special Session stand in recess until immediately after adjournment of the First Special Session. Those in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and those opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and we stand in recess."

Shea: "All right. We will return to the House floor at 2:00 for the Regular Session."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct and at this time the Chair implores and entreats the Members, we'll have some serious business up at that time and please do not embarrass the Chair or embarrass the Doorkeeper or anybody else that is trying to maintain order on the floor. Do not ask or invite your secretaries or anybody on the floor that is not clearly entitled to the floor. We are now in recess."

Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House floor, will you please retire to the gallery?"

Speaker Redmond: "The House will now come to order and the Members will please be in their seats. I think we'll stand at ease for awhile. It looks like the Members complied with the request of the Chair about keeping the visitors off of the floor, but it looks like they're visiting with them over in their offices. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, while we're at ease, I thought I would take this opportunity to introduce the



8th grade class from St. Simeon Catholic School in Bellwood, which is the 6th District represented by Representatives Willer, Hoffman and the Assistant Minority Leader, Mr. Walsh. If anybody questions where they are, you can see in that good Catholic tradition, they are there in their uniforms."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Representative Shea forgot to mention that they were also on the Republican side."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Polk."

Polk: "Mr. Speaker, I have some guests that I would like to introduce that are here on the floor with me today. Lieutenant Smith and Sergeant Dodson and Mr. West, who are here today to meet with the Governor and to accept the House Resolution in relation to the 200th Birthday of the Marine Corps. And in behalf of Representative Pouncey and Yourell and Washburn and Houlihan and Ebbesen, Mulcahey and McPartlin ah... those who are former marines, ah.. I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you gentlemen who are serving our county today and all of the marines who have served ah.. in this long ah.... this country for the last 200 years. I wish they could be recognized today."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair has an inquiry of Representative Polk. Is it true that the Marine Corps is the Department of the Navy?"

Polk: "Yes, Sir. It's the fighting branch of the Navy."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "He's right, it is the fighting branch of the Navy when the Navy let's-it fight."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair will ah.. surrender the Chair to Representative Carroll for the purpose of an introduction."

Carroll: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It's my distinct honor today to present to you first ah.. the Attorney General of the country Nigeria, General Iverlay."

Iverlay: "Ah... I'm glad to be with you this afternoon, Gentlemen. I've been in this country for the last three weeks and ah.. I'm just on my way back home and it's a privilege to make a stop over in Springfield. And it's more of a privilege to be here ah.. this afternoon and see



this beautiful place and ah.. where you look after the affairs of your country. Thank you."

Carroll: "I have here two other distinguished guests, one that I'm very proud of. He represents the country and I was born in, Canada. I take great honor in presenting to you, of this House, the Council General of the nine states in this area for the Dominion of Canada. Council General Carvet."

Council General Carvet: "Ladies and Gentlemen, it's a distinct honor to ah.. just be present in your Chamber. I realize that you have a few preoccupations on your minds this afternoon and we're hopeful that we might witness some of the debate and certainly we'll be thinking about you even if we're not in the Chamber at that time. Thank you very much."

Carroll: "And another distinguished guest from Canada, the Vice Council, Mr. George Gecolby."

Vice Council Gecolby: "It's a very distinct pleasure to observe your operations here this afternoon. I'm looking forward to an exciting vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The Rules Committee are still meeting, are they not? Ya. We'll stand at ease until the Rules Committee gets back. The Chair sees a former Member, Representative Harpstrite. Representative Harpstrite, wave your hand. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to call to the attention of all of the Members of the House and anyone else who is interested to go and look at the all electric station wagon downstairs as a form of alternative energy. It's out in the rear parking lot ah.... in the basement as you go downstairs in the House. I think it would be interesting to note that this is operated on Illinois energy and this car admitted out of Skokie, Illinois. It's a four door station wagon and it does use batteries and it runs 70 miles without a recharge. So take a look at it if you're interested."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hill: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, while you're doing that, I would advise you to check the electric rates of Commonwealth Edison up in our northern section because I believe that they are ripping us



off up there and consequently, before you buy that electric car, you'd better check into it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have ah.. a guest here today in the balcony behind the Speaker's Platform, her name is Miss Eva Jorgenson and she's an F.S. student from Denmark. She's visiting with the Lee Atterberry Family in Armington, Illinois in the 44th District. I'd like for her to stand."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Rules Committee has just ruled that former leader can introduce constituents when we're standing in ease."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct, Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "As a former Leader of this House, I'd like to introduce the President of the Highland Park, the League of Women Voters in the balcony, Ms. Joyce O'Keefe and a group of Highland Park League ladies who are for E.R.A. and for the override of the Education Cost of the Governor."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised that the Rules Committee are considering the next to the last Bill and they anticipate being back here in about ten minutes. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in answer to our Representative's statement about ah.. the electric charge cost for the electric car ah... a four hour charge cost is about \$.80. I think it's a little cheaper than fuel."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will be in order. The Members will please be in their seats. Introduction, First Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3188, Ralph Dunn. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3189, Capparelli, Lauer, Maragos, et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act creating the Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3190, Kempiners et al. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3191, Katz. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act in relation to the establishment



maintenance and operation of the County Law Libraries. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Jack O'Brien: "Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which House Bill 3131 was referred, reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendations that the Amendments be adopted and the Bill as amended, do pass. Mr. Boyle, from the Committee on Appropriations II, to which House Bills 3156, 3169 and 3170 was referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Lechowicz, from the Committee on Appropriation I, to which House Bills 3154 and 3180 were referred, reported the same back with the recommendation that the Bills do pass. Mr. Lechowicz, from the Committee of Appropriations I, to which House Bills 3179, 3186 and 3187 were referred, reported the same back with Amendments thereto with the recommendation that the Amendments be adopted and the Bills as amended do pass."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions, Representative Giorgi."

Jack O'Brien: "House Resolution 502, Daniels. House Resolution 518, Dyer. House Resolution 519, D'Arco. House Resolution 520, D'Arco. House Resolution 521, DiPrima. House Resolution 522, Berman. House Resolution 523, Lauer. House Resolution 524, Washington. House Resolution 525, Schoeberlein. House Resolution 526, Schoeberlein. House Resolution 527, Ron Hoffman. House Resolution 528, Yourell. House Resolution 530, Polk. House Resolution 531, Ryan. House Resolution 533, J. Dunn. House Resolution 535, Getty. House Resolution 536, Maragos."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 518 by Ms. Dyer ah.. congratulates Mr. John Laidlaw, Jr. House Resolution 519 by D'Arco congratulates Mr. Nello Ferrara chosen by the Candy Industry, Man of the Year. 521, by McPartlin congratulated Terrence Neil Toner for his Eagle Scout Award. 522, by Berman, ah.. for our former colleague Bernard Wolfe for their 40th Wedding Aniversary. 523, by Lauer, congratulates the Lincoln High School Railsplitters who won the Football Championship of the Big 12 Conference. 524, by Washington, for the Radio Station



WVON of Chicago. 521, by Schoeberlein ah.. honors the Honorable Ray Marshall for his years of public service. 526, by Schoeberlein, congratulates Lester W. Bell as Commander-In-Chief of the Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago. Ron Hoffman's House Resolution 527, congratulates Miss Teenage Aurora for 1976, Miss Janet Lynn Ewing. House Resolution 528 by Yourell, honors the Holiday Inn Keeper of the Year, Joseph English, of Oaklawn. House Resolution 530, honors Mr. Bob Hope for his 25th year of television ah.. that's by Polk. And 531, by Ryan, honors the Eastside Bulldogs for their greater Kankakee Championship."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye' and the opposed 'no' and the 'ayes' have it and the motion carries and the Resolutions are adopted."



Speaker Redmond: "The order of business ah.. on the Calendar under Item Vetos appears a motion with respect to House Bill 2971. To override the Governor's Veto ah... of items ah.. page 1, line 7. Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Well, thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. If I recall ah... I don't have my Calendar open to the proper page, I guess, but if I recall, this Bill was heard the other day, voted upon and then placed on Consideration Postponed. And at that time, I questioned you ah.. in what order Postponed Consideration would be taken and how many times a Bill could be called after it were placed on Postponed Consideration. I recall that you said that it would be called one time and then ah.. those items on Postponed Consideration would be called only after all other business had been dispensed with ah... or disposed of. Well, I don't think ah.. unless I'm wrong, there are certainly people on this House floor who have filed motions that have yet to be acted upon one way or another. And as a repeat my interpretation of your remarks that day, were that those items on Postponed Consideration would be called after all other business had been disposed of. Is that correct? Or ah.."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, every item ah.... that's ah... that a motion had been filed has been called. They have been taken out of the record either at the request of the Sponsor or because the Sponsor was not on the floor. There isn't anything that appears on the Calendar that has not been called."

Washburn: "Well, does that mean then that the only order of business left during this veto ah.... so called Veto Session, not including the Special Session, but in this so called Veto Session, are the items are Postponed Consideration?"

Speaker Redmond: "No, it's the intention of the Chair to go back and call those Bills that had been taken out of the record. For some reason ah... sometimes the attendance was sparse and other times ah.. the Sponsor was not on the floor. I intend to go back, but we have called every Bill"

Washburn: "That's ah.. that's what I thought the case was ah.. that



there are other motions yet to be heard for various reasons."

Speaker Redmond: "That's right and we will go back to them."

Washburn: "But it was my understanding that your statement of the other day was that all business would be disposed of before we went to items on Postponed Consideration. That's my point."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't believe that that would be practical or possible because the Members would hold up the orderly process of the business of this House by not having a matter called. And if he could have a log jam ah... and back everything up by those proceedings, ah.. and I don't say that that's what anybody did, but everybody that had a motion that he wanted the consideration of this House has been afforded that opportunity."

Washburn: "Well,...."

Speaker Redmond: "And I suppose that what we could have done instead of taking those out of the record, we could have put them on Consideration Postponed and then if it happened a second time ah.. why the matter would have been lost."

Washburn: "Well, that wouldn't have been necessary, but it would be my suggestion at this point, Mr. Speaker, that you start at the beginning again and go through ah... start at the beginning and go through the ah.. motions that have been filed and have yet to be acted upon ah.. just like you've gone through the list once before so that we can dispose of all the matters before we go to those on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "The Minority Leader realizes that the rules are not really terribly specific with respect to the handling of veto motions, but if we address ourselves to the situation ah.. if these were Bills and we were operating under the temporary rules, the Speaker can go to any order of business at any time."

Washburn: "I realize that, Mr. Speaker, but my interpretation of your remarks the other day was that all business would be disposed of before we went to Consideration Postponed issues."

Speaker Redmond: "I guess I was not articulate and I apologize."

Washburn: "Well, what's the order of business right now?"

Speaker Redmond: "Consideration Postponed Item and Reduction Motions."



Washburn: "All right, Mr. Speaker. I request that we stand in recess for one hour and a half for the purpose of a Republican Conference in Room 118."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah.. subject to your ruling on ah... the Minority Leader's motion, ah.. if a recess is called ah.. I would ask that the Democratic Conference be held in Room 212."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, so that both Conference know what to talk about, I think I've made it very clear in this Veto Session ah.. that I object to this procedure. As you know, the other day ah... or two weeks ago, when we considered House Bill 2971, I made a point of order ah.. allowing the Members to place it on Postponed Consideration. I since ah.. have made that point very clear, but now that we have come to this order of business, I intend ah... respectfully, Mr. Speaker, to carry out what I think I've got to do all the way to the end of the line. I'm sure that I will get an adverse ruling again. I intend to appeal the ruling of the Chair as to going to this order of business on a reduction veto. Not going to the order, ah.. I just say that we cannot have a Postponed Consideration on a Reduction Veto Motion. Therefore, so both caucuses know what to talk about, I intend to carry this out right to the end so that in case there is a court test on it, that ah.. I have used every remedy that I can ah.. that the rules allow me as a Member of this Legislature."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, point of order."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Geo-Karis: "Ah.. in the Digest on page 2386 under House Bill 2971 there snows on July 14th as a Governor Reduction Veto ah.. that the language 'Public Act 79-248'. Now this Bill was never passed.... it passed the House and the Senate, but it hasn't been signed into law by the Governor. Now would it have a Public Act number?"



Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised by the Parliamentarian that it has except for the items that have been reduced and the only thing that we're addressing ourselves to is the item reductions."

Geo-Karis: "But on the point of order ah.. when the Governor reduces items in a veto ah.. in his veto message, in a Bill, doesn't it ah.. doesn't that Bill have to come back to the House in which that Bill was initiated and then act on it?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's the action of the Governor and then the motion is address to that."

Geo-Karis: "But supposing it was never brought back to the House where it was initiated? In other words, it becomes automatic law? Is that what the law is?"

Speaker Redmond: "I think that the procedure that's followed here has been correct. I think that that part of the law to which the Governor did not object is law."

Geo-Karis: "I'm asking you only for a point of information, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "Ya, ah.. the Parliamentarian points out Article 4 of Constitution which says that portions of a Bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. That's Section 9, Sub-Section (d)."

Geo-Karis: "O'Kay, thank you, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "The matter before the House is the request of the Minority for an hour and one half recess for the purpose of a caucus. Is there any objection? Hearing none, we will stand in recess for an hour and one half for the Republican Caucus. Representative Berman. Representative Washburn, have you a room assigned? 118, ah... Republicans in Room 118. Representative Berman."

Berman: "The Democrats will have a Conference in Room 212."

Speaker Redmond: "The Democratic Conference in Room 212. We'll be back at 5:30. Jack O'Brien's clock isn't very accurate up there. 4:30. It's now 3:05. We'll be back at 4:35. The House stands in recess until 4:35."

Doorkeeper: "All persons not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the House gallery."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order and the Members will



please be in their seats. T.V. cameras are on for the benefit of the Members that want to use pancake make-up. Represen.... announcements. Representative Schneider."

Schneider: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, ah.. I've filed a written motion with the Clerk, Mr. Speaker to have House Bill 3147 ah.. to bypass Elementary and Secondary Committee of which I am Chairman and to be placed on Second Reading, Second Legislative Day. I have an agreement with both sides of the aisle on that proposal. It did move out of the Rules Committee unanimously. So it is agreed. I would presume that it would be all right."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "I've had second thoughts. Mr. Speaker, I am a Member of the Rules Committee and the Gentleman represented what happened in the Rules Committee absolutely correctly ah.. I, however, ah.. am ah.. have tossed some enthusiasm for this idea...."

Schneider: "Bill, ah.. I'll just withdraw that then. I don't want to get into a discussion on it."

Speaker Redmond: "O'okay, withdraw it. Introductions, First Reading."

Jack O'Brien: "House Bill 3192, Shea. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Uniformed Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3193, Shea. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3194, Shea. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3195, Sangmeister et al. A Bill for an Act to provide for the transfer of monies from the Public Transportation Fund to the Common School Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 3196, Cunningham. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just got word from Lake County, Illinois that Zion Benton Township's Football Team beat the Grand Township's Football Team and is in the quarter finals for the whole state championship. And I'm



delighted to hear it."

Speaker Redmond: "That means that they don't need quite so much full funding?"

Geo-Karis: "Well, no ah.. we need the full funding, believe me we do, but I thought you'd like to know that we beat them by 28 to 8."

Speaker Redmond: "Thank you. The order of business Item and Reduction Veto Motions, Consideration Postponed. On the Calendar under Item and Reduction Veto Motions, Consideration Postponed appears the motion with respect to House Bill 2971. That's a reduced item of appropriation on page 1, line 7 of that Bill be restored to reduction of the Governor notwithstanding. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I make the point of order under Rule 47 (d) relating to Reduction Vetos. It states very clearly in our rules that if the motion fails to receive the affirmative vote of 89 Members, the Speaker shall declare that the appropriation for the item has failed to be restored to the original amount. And Rule 38 of our rules on Postponed Consideration only refers to Bills on Third Reading. As you may recall, Mr. Speaker, I brought this issue up as a point of order ah.. when ah.. you ruled that a Member may place it on Postponed Consideration, but now we have the issue before us and I say that ah.. it is in direct contradiction to Rule 47 (d) that this matter cannot be considered at this time under Postponed Consideration and I ask for a ruling on that point of order, Mr. Speaker. And I want to tell the Members that you and I have discussed this and you know that I didn't appeal the ruling ah.. the first time because of my ah.. feeling that I share with everybody here as to you fairness, but as I said, I have to ah.. as a Member, exhaust every avenue that I can just in case this matter would have to go to the court. So therefore, I ask for that ruling, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The Chair will persist in its previous ruling that I do believe that it was in order to put the matter under Consideration Postponed. I did this with other Bills that were in similar posture and therefore, I persist in the previous ruling."



Matijevich: "All right, Mr. Speaker ah.. on that ruling I will say that everytime that is was done as to other Bills, I did object. They have been journalized, but now this is the first time that we are considering a Bill that is under Postponed Consideration. Therefore, I must now appeal that ruling of the Chair ah... and ask the Members for support on that."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained ah... be overruled. Those in favor of overruling the ruling of the Chair vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote.. I know that I have discussed with you the procedure where previous Speakers have permitted this so I can see some justification for your ruling. However, Representative Matijevich in making this motion is absolutely correct. There is no provision in the rules for postponing a motion. Now I suggest to you that this matter that we're going to discuss now has been gone into very very throughly. The Members have been twisted and turned and put to a great amount of stress and pressure. They are on record.. on this Bill ah.. and everybody knows how they have voted, friends and foe alike. There is simply no reason on earth to have to go through this again. And we have here a vehicle where in we don't have to go through it again. The Gentleman is giving us an out. He is letting the record that we have established speak for itself. We don't have to do it again. So I would urge everyone to support Representative Matijevich's motion because it's an easy way out of a very difficult situation. And it's a situation that we should dispose of for the benefit of everyone. For the benefit of the schools and for our own personal benefit. So I urge everyone to vote 'yes' on the Gentleman's motion."

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

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I only want to conclude by saying that I appeal this ruling totally because I believe in it. There is really ah.. as far as I'm concerend, no disrespect for the Chair, but I know and realize that there is



a tradition in this House that Members not vote ah.. vote for an overruling of the Chair. I recognize that, but this is a very serious issue and as far as I'm concerned ah.. a wrong precedent. And I have made that appeal because I believe strongly that it's a bad precedent and I wanted to explain that to the Members."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Take the record. On this question there are 79 'ayes' and 77 'no' and ah... Representative Skinner 'aye'... 80 'ayes' and 77 'no' and the motion of the Gentleman fails. House Bill 2971, Representative Berman."

Berman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. It's not often that I agree with the Assistant Minority Leader, but Mr. Walsh was correct when he said that we've all been under stress. I think that everyone is well aware of the issues that are involved here and I'm going to try and limit the length of my remarks. I think that the issues that we are confronted with and they are not easy decisions; we are faced with two alternatives. One is the uncertainty of the revenues between now and next July 1. We heard testimony two weeks ago from people throughout the state including officers of the State of Illinois. Our Comptroller felt that the question of the override of the full funding formula was not the issue that was determined whether there was or whether there was not a tax increase. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget said that the ah... the perfection or certainty in projection of revenues was an impossible task. I read the daily papers that the sale of new cars has had a dramatic increase, that personal income is up, that sales are up, that the new state lottery with the instant winners is a dramatic success and so I submit to you that all indications are up as far as the projections of the available resources of the state for meeting the dollar requirements of this override. I think we are faced with the other alternative also. And that is the integrity of the commitments that have been made by the General Assembly and the Governor in past action by the state. No Bill that we pass is chiseled in concrete, but we did pass a School Aid Formula Bill in 1973 and the Legislature and the Governor



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subscribed to the concept of full funding for fiscal '74. The Legislature and the Governor subscribed to full funding in fiscal '75 and up until the very closing day of the action for fiscal '76, there was a joint commitment for full funding by the Governor and the Legislature. The Legislature fulfilled that commitment in the passage of House Bill 2971. And I submit to you that the school districts throughout the state, all eleven hundred plus school districts, relied upon that commitment in funding and budgeting for fiscal year of '76. We are presented today with the awesome responsibility of fulfilling our obligation and as we pledged it to every school child in the state and to every school district in the state to carry out our commitment. If we find down the line between now and next June 30th that we have problems, this Legislature has been built on problems and we have faced them and solved them. And I don't think that this Legislature will be found wanting and addressing itself to correcting either budgetary problems or commitments between now and next July 1. So I submit to you Ladies and Gentlemen, that our integrity is at stake, that the word of each of us has been given and I solicit your 'aye' vote on this motion to restore \$81,000,000 not only for the needs of the larger school districts and ah.. I would point out that this is not a Chicago motion. Chicago gets only \$18,000,000 of this \$81,000,000. \$18,000,000 of \$81,000,000 and approximately \$20,000,000 is earmarked for downstate districts that we have supported through the transportation revision of the school aid formula. Every school district has a stake in this override and I solicit your 'aye' vote on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I couldn't agree more with the previous speaker when he said we faced two alternatives. One, the question of revenue available and secondly, the question of the integrity of the commitment of the General Assembly. And it's because of these two alternatives that I rise in opposition to his motion to override and suggest to you and...."



suggest to you that the proposal ah.. that was made ah.. that I made yesterday meets both of these questions in terms of alternatives. One, we answer the question of whether we have or have not the revenue at the time in which the revenue is or is not available. And that time is when we come back in during the Spring Session. On the other hand under the proposal that I've made, we would in fact, begin funding in December the formula at its full funding level and would continue to do so through the month of May. At that time we would be able to look at the revenue ah.. projection and by taking the \$20,000,000 ah.. from the ah...which the Governor said that he has for hold harmless and putting that into General Distributive Fund we would be distributing \$1,193,000,000 which leaves us in the second payment of June \$36,000,000 below full funding level or for all practical purposes funding at 64% for that second payment in June. I suggest to the Ladies and Gentlemen present that this is a much more responsible way to deal with an extremely difficult problem. We keep the commitment of the General Assembly. During this last fiscal year we supplemental appropriated ah.. \$29.9 million dollars. If the revenue is in fact available at the time ah.. as the Gentleman suggests that he hopes it will be, we then in fact will make a supplemental in April or May and that will be available for the second payment in June. I believe that this General Assembly has a constitutional responsibility to be fiscally responsible. Our Constitution requires it. The opportunity is here for us to meet both of these needs and therefore, I recommend that we sustain the Governor's veto after which time we can move forward with the other proposal and meet the needs of not only the schools, but also the needs of the taxpayers and I believe that is the only responsible position that we could take and I encourage all of you to join me in sustaining the Governor's veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think that the problem today is what the issue really is here and I think it's



totally misunderstood. The issue is and I defy anyone to contradict this statement... the issue is not whether or not this money is going to be spent. The issue is whether or not this money is going to come from the state... from the General Revenue Fund or whether it's going to come from our local Real Estate Taxes. Now over the weekend ah.. and I apologize to the Democrat Members who were in the Conference, but I want to repeat what I said then. I called the Superintendent of the largest school district in my Legislation District and also a Superintendent from a medium size school district and asked them how much money they could pare off their budget. I've known these men for a good many years and I have no reason to believe that their answers were anything but accurate. In one instance, the largest school district, stands to lose \$330,000 if we do not have full funding. He told me that the most he could possibly shave off would be \$40,000 and \$50,000 at the very most, leaving \$280,000 that will be spent regardless of what we do here. The question is again, is it going to come from the local real estate taxes or is it going to come from the state. The medium size school said that they stood to lose \$45,000. He said, the Superintendent said, the maximum.... the absolute maximum that he could shave off would be \$5,000 to \$8,000 leaving an excess of \$35,000 that again... will be spent. These are monies that have been contracted, the teachers contracts were signed and the utilities are not going to go down. The money will be spent. So the issue in my mind is whether or not we want this money to come from our local real estate taxes. Now I think we all realize that these present budgets were established last Spring. After the Governor came in with his message advising us that we were going to have full funding, but before he came in advising us that the money was not going to be there. I think we are putting our school districts in a untenable position. I'm not talking about our school youngsters today and I'm not going to stand here and tell you that they are going to suffer all that much because frankly, I don't believe they are for this year, but I'll tell you who is going to suffer. It's



going to be those people who are being penalized today by what is archaic an inequitable system of financing our public schools, I'm talking about the people that are paying those real estate taxes. They're the ones that are going to suffer. I think the charge that some of us downstaters are copping out on this and trying to bail out the City of Chicago is utterly ludicrous. We're talking about \$18,000,000 that goes to the City of Chicago, we're talking about \$63,000,000 that we're losing downstate. In the case of the 35th Legislative District they stand to lose over \$1,000,000 if we do not fully fund. This is \$1,000,000 that's going to come from real estate taxes. I don't think this is a cop out to the City of Chicago at all. I think its a very realistic and I think its a very responsible position to take. I told my wife over the week end that I had made the most, the worst political vote of my life in supporting full funding, but I think conscience-wise, it was the best vote and I think I'm going to live, I hope I'm going to live to see the day when many of these people who are writing to me and calling to me and asking me to sustain the Governor's veto, they're going to admit they were wrong because so help me if I've ever been right in a vote in my life, I'm right on this vote and I urge those of you who voted red the other time to reconsider."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washburn."

Washburn: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I arise to sustain Governor Walker's veto on House Bill 2971 and I ask everyone else to do so. And my vote to sustain certainly can't be interpreted as a vote for Governor Walker, nor a vote against Mayor Daley. It's a vote for fiscal responsibility. Now I went into great detail when the issue was brought up two weeks ago, so I'll be brief today. Its simple...its a simple matter, if we override the veto, the money isn't there and we don't have the power nor should we have the power to print money. We'll just be deceiving a lot of people, school administrators, students, teachers, parents, and everyone else. Never before in my ten years has the pressure that's been exerted upon every Legislator in this Body been as great as it had been the last few days, or in the



last couple weeks. And from the crowded corridors that two weeks ago, and from the crowded hall ways and the galleries there have been today, every special interest group in the State of Illinois is represented here...a...a...doing their bit on this issue. But just let me say that there is one group that certainly isn't represented in the corridors or in the hallways or in the gallery, and that's the taxpayers of this State and I hope today that the taxpayers of this State are represented on the floor of this House when we sustain Governor Walker's veto on House Bill 2971. Please represent the taxpayers. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, since we've been here last, many of us have tried to find ways and means of insuring that the money is there for the schools and that there will be no tax increases. We have proposed, some of us on this side, to amend a Bill in the Senate and I've been assured by Senator Partee that he will put in and on every vote he can that will provide increased aid for downstate districts in the amount of \$18,000,000 in this fiscal year and \$23,000,000 in next fiscal year, that will help those districts that want to provide greater local resources with the roll-back provision. And it will take the fourth year of full funding, the next fiscal year, and spread that not another 25% percent or \$160,000,000 in the next fiscal year, but will spread it over two payments in fiscal year '77 and fiscal year '78 and that will save \$80,000,000 next year in State money that can be put off until 1978. Under that program, with the \$120,000,000, that even the most pessimistic groups say that we will have as an available cash balance, that will give us \$200,000,000 going into the next fiscal year. It will insure that there will be no tax increase and it will also insure that there will be no property taxes increased across this State. Let me please take a minute of your time in review with you some of the happenings of this year, or maybe go back perhaps a bit further. This General Assembly, in 1973, passed a Bill called The Resource Equalizer Formula and provided for full funding of education



because of a constitutional mandate of the 1970 Constitution. And we provided that in the next four years, we would bring that level of funding to local school districts. Then let me go back to March of this year when the Chief Executive Officer of this State delivered to this Body a message saying I will provide full funding for education and there will be no property tax increases because I will provide full funding. Let me go back to April when that Chief Executive Officer had introduced and sent to the leadership the Bills to provide for full funding in the second week of April. And then let me take you down a little further to June when that Chief Executive Officer came in and said we are in a fiscal crises and we must reduce spending by 6%. And let me ask you to review the economic indicators or the economic changes that took place between April and June. None, zero, zip... no changes took place so let me say that we responded, I think, in a responsible manner and passed House Bill 3118 which provided for an impoundment of General Revenue Funds, but did provide for full funding of education and what happened to that Bill? It was vetoed. We provided in another Bill for at least some support back to the '72 level and those Bills or that Bill was vetoed with a message that says 'we cannot afford a property tax increase in this State'. Let me review a few minutes the state of the economy now. Let me tell you that the gross national product has gone up 16%. Let me tell you that general revenues and sales tax are up 7% in this first quarter. We will have a cash balance of \$120,000,000 and that saying that we can afford \$23,000,000 of this \$81,000,000, so what we're talking about is \$58,000,000. And let me read, if I might, you a statement of our Chief Executive Officer when he appeared on a radio program in Chicago the other night. He was asked the question about how much the lottery produced. And he said '\$60,000,000 per year'. Then he went on to say 'that money goes into the General Revenue Fund along with the State sales tax and income tax and was used to support all the services of State government'. That's what the lottery money was used for, but if you want to put in perspective, take



\$60,000,000, the State's total General Revenue Fund is about \$5,000,000,000,000, you are talking about 1%, therefore, of the income to the State. Now 1% cannot make all that much difference. Those of the words of our Chief Executive Officer and I will repeat 'now 1% can't make all that much difference'. That's what our Chief Executive Officer said. And that's what we're talking about for education. Less than that \$60,000,000. Fifty-some million dollars and the State can afford it. But let me give you a few of the figures and Bob Brinkmeier hit it so well. What property taxes will have to go up across this State if we don't meet our obligations. Let's take a suburban Cook County district, District 9. Property taxes will go up \$11.17 per person. For a family of four that means a \$45 a year increase in real property taxes. District 34, \$10.56, or \$42 a family. District 35, \$42 a family. District 41, \$44 a family. District 42, \$45 a family. And it goes on and on through each of the districts of this State down in the...down in the bottom part of our State in the 59th Legislative District, it means \$60 a family. \$60 for each family of four property taxes would have to be increased to meet the financing of schools if this veto is not restored. I ask my colleagues to think about their vote. There is the money available, we can do it, there is no need for a property tax increase, I go back to the words of my Chief Executive Officer of this State when he said 'now 1% cannot make all that much difference'. Those are his words. Those are his words. I ask you please vote to restore the money to the schools of our State and keep our commitment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it puts me in a handicap following the leader on this side from Chicago, but my feelings nevertheless are every bit as strong as his. And in starting let me comment on the sponsor's remarks about funds and about the economy and also Representative Shea's statements about the 7% increase. Let me say when the economists in the State of Illinois came up with the anticipated revenues of the State of Illinois in this fiscal year, they took into account the rising



sales, the 7% increase and inflation, the hope for unemployment drop. These matters and every other fiscal matter was considered by the Fiscal Commission, but the Comptroller, by the Bureau of the Budget, and yes, by the State Chamber of Commerce and the Taxpayers Federation of Illinois. And since I do not have any figures compiled by those in favor of this override, namely, the Labor Federation, the Teachers Federation, Education Federation, and so forth. I can't quote what their figures might be. But since I don't have them I assumed that they are the same. That there will be a deficit at the end of fiscal '76. And I say to you, what happened to the legislation that I proposed a year ago that would put the lottery funds into the educational process. Where were all these people who were talking about kids then that said 'no, its gotta go in the General Revenue'. And low and behold, what happened to that \$60,000,000, it ended up in the Regional Transit Authority's funds. And low and behold, and low and behold, at this late stage of the game trying to find the funds, those of us who are trying to be fiscally responsible had alternate plans, and there are a number of them floating around and I have one that I'm not sure was in the majority's wishes. But I presented in the hope that it may give some alternative. And it was two Bills that would allow a borrowing of funds from the Motor Vehicle Tax and low and behold, I couldn't get it out of the Rules Committee because it was an emergency piece of legislation. And I say to you anything that has to do with the funding of education in Illinois is a matter of emergency and should get hearings. But again, those in favor of school education and the taxes, therefore, didn't come to our rescue, but no, here we are today trying to get money out of a turnip and the turnip is dry, its been laying out on the fence for too long. And I say to you if you want to be fiscally responsible, you cannot listen to Representative Shea's statement that we don't have to worry about this year, we can put it off until '78 or '77 or '78 fiscal year. I say the crisis is now. We don't have the money now. If we have it in '77 or '78, that's a different picture. We're faced with the facts'



today, not next year, or two years from now. There is no way humanly possible, as responsible Legislators, we can override this veto and I would ask you to sustain it."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, I believe we've debated this enough and I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the main question be put, all in favor vote aye. Opposed vote no. It takes 2/3's of those voting on the question. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 142 aye, 4 no...Kosinski, aye. The motion carries. Representative Berman to close."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I'll take that Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the same Roll Call. Any objections?"

Berman: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in closing, let me start with the last speaker and point out to him that if he will look in his quest for where are the people that are concerned about the school children, that at about 1:30 or 2:00 o'clock this afternoon, when he presented his Bills to allow borrowing for the funding of the cuts for the appropriation for full funding and the appropriation for the categorical grant, every yes vote that he received in that Rules Committee came from someone who's voting aye to restore these funds, including myself. That's where we were, Representative Schraeder, we were with you, and we ask you to be with us. Now you've heard the Majority Leader and he referred to conversations with the President of the Senate. A number of us who have worked long and hard in the area of education have come forth with the proposal, yes with a compromise, and I don't say that ashamed, in an ashamed way, I say that very proudly because one of the great essence of responsible legislation is the art of compromise. And we have suggested in a Democratic Conference this afternoon, and I believe that it has been discussed in the Republican Conference, a compromise. Let me tell you what they compromised to us. We had suggested that instead of turning our



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backs and letting the needs of downstate go by the board, that we lend our support for the transportation formula that was proposed by Representative Bradley and that we get money, the \$18,000,000 that is in 2971, that we put it to work in the downstate schools. Representative Hoffman, my good friend, who is one of the most knowledgeable men in the area of education on the floor of this House, is suggesting that that same money be put into the funding of the formula and not directly given to downstate school districts through the transportation formula. And you downstaters know that we have supported and stand ready today to support getting \$18,000,000 more to your school districts downstate. Not as Representative Hoffman suggests adding that money for further funding of a formula that many of you find onerous and many of you find objection to. We recognize those objections and as Chairman of the School Problems Commission, I have suggest that a subcommittee be established with downstate representation to work out your problems and come back in the spring to try to correct some of those shortcomings in this current formula. We stand ready to do that and I stand ready to keep that pledge to you now. One of the items that is part of that compromise is a commitment to let the school districts throughout the State know what they can expect from the Legislature for their funding for next year and the year after so that they aren't strung out and don't have to come back half and half and demean themselves asking for money that we have in fact committed to them as they have had to do two weeks ago and again today. So I suggest to each of you to recognize that we have compromised, that we stand ready to live up to our compromises and to our commitments to compromise, that those of us from Chicago are willing to forsake some of the advantages in Bills that we have previously passed and that have been vetoed and not to make a cause to live of some of those Bills that may be in the Senate and to forego those advantages and attempt to override. Restore the money to House Bill 2971, let us help you downstaters in getting more money now for this fiscal year through proposals that will move out of the Senate, keep our commitments



to downstate, keep our commitments to Chicago, keep our commitments to all school districts throughout the State, restore the money to House Bill 2971, vote aye on this motion to reinstate the funds for our school children throughout the State."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is shall the item on page 1, line 7, of House Bill 2971 be restored, the reduction of the Governor notwithstanding. All in favor signify by voting aye. Opposed vote no. Representative Bluthardt."

Bluthardt: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, first as an aside I would hope that those Members of the other side...at the other side of the aisle will remember the remarks that they made about our improving economy and use them during the next campaign next year. I'm concerned about the...the repeated threat that the people of the State of Illinois are going to face a tremendous increase in local taxes because of our failure to override the Governor if that be the fact today. And I don't buy that, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I think you'll find that in every district, most districts in the State of Illinois, I'm not too sure about Chicago, there are tax ceilings. And that many of our school districts reached those tax ceilings so that if we're talking about increasing taxes locally, we are talking about putting the question to the public in that district to vote upon in a referendum. If the people of that district vote favorably for an increase, then I say so be it, that's the Democratic way of doing it and that's the way it ought to be. But don't believe this hockum that because you do not override the Governor's veto because you take a responsible position to assure the financial stability of the State, that you are going to burden the taxpayer locally with a tremendous increase in taxes, that's just not so, the people will have the last word in that regard."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House...am I turned on? Well Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise to explain my yes vote. I've been privileged to serve here for seven terms



and at least three of those terms we have been told by differing administrations that we were on the brink of fiscal ruin. That we were on the brink of fiscal bankruptcy and that if we didn't refuse to help out the needy or help the handicapped or help kids, that the State would be in fiscal chaos. It never happened and its not going to happen now. I'd like to remind you that when anybody, regardless of his office or party, tells you that this State is in fiscal crisis, that is nothing but bunk. This is the third wealthiest State in the nation per capita. The gross national product of this State is over a hundred billion dollars a year. And to our distinguished Minority Leader, I would say that, yes, taxpayers must be represented, but taxpayers are parents too. And when all the smoke clears and an analysis is made of our individual votes on this particular issue, there going to react as parents to whether or not we acted responsibly. I'd like to add this too . and its a plea for legislative autonomy. We read and hear and know and experience the erosion of legislative authority as one of the three main branches of government. And we are being eroded and for a very good reason and you can see it on the board because we lack the courage and the integrity to lead. We are always following the Executive Branch, we should lead, we can solve our problems and if we need more money we have the ability to produce more money. And let me just say this too if you're hanging your hat on that taxpayer argument. You may find yourself going to the voters next year having defeated this proposal and still have to tell them that there's a tax increase necessary and then what are you going to say. Then what are you going to say to them? When you reexplain your vote to them as parents and tell them that you had to save their taxes. What the people in those districts back home want from us is some leadership. There isn't one legislator in this House who will not return if he goes back to his constituencies and says 'I put education and the future of children in my district first'. Not one. Not in any way to derogate from any one who might disagree with my position, I do not find this to be a difficult vote because I know it is within our individual and



collective capacity to make whatever adjustments are necessary in order to make sure that we give Illinois children all that we can in the way of education. And in conclusion I just want to say this and I'm sure Corneal Davis will remember it. In the early days when we used to debate a lot of issues on this House floor, remember the answer always was education. You remember that and there are Members sitting on that side of the aisle when we talked about social issues and issues of concern, the answer was education. I hope the answer will be education again today. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sangmeister. Representative Meyers, for what purpose do you rise?"

Meyer: "Mr. Speaker, I noticed you had the timer on, but what happened to the automatic cutoff, has that been replaced?"

Speaker Redmond: "I haven't used it, I'm scared. I would like to call the attention of the Members to the fact that we have a two minute limit on explanation of votes. Representative Sangmeister."

Sangmeister: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, all I can say is we find ourselves in a fine kettle of fish today. Those who are voting for the override are being labeled as spend-thrifts and they are ready to put the State into bankruptcy. Those of us who are not are, of course, have no regard at all for our school children and their education, so we're the bad guys. All this comes about because of one simple matter, confrontation politics is what it amounts to. You can't tell me that a call from the Mayor of the City of Chicago to the Governor or vice versa, or you can't tell me that the President of the Senate of the Speaker of this House cannot call a meeting, a summit meeting of the leadership and solve this problem and that we have to sit here in this General Assembly and have to make these kind of decisions. Call the press in and the first one who does not attend that meeting is going to have to take the blame for what's happening here today. Where is the leadership in this State of Illinois? Until its there, I have no other decision and can do nothing else but vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."



Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, unfortunately, often times on major issues such as this one, the debate tends to deteriorate away from the central issue. I've heard a good deal of discussion about what we're going for school children and what we're going to the budget and how it might very well effect the tax structure in this State over the next year. The central issue though, it seems to me, and we've heard a good deal of discussion about issues, is whether or not the State of Illinois has the money. Whether or not we can, even if we do override, come up with the money to fully fund our schools. I don't think its an issue between two major political leaders in this State. I don't think its an issue between downstate Illinois and Chicago. I, as a downstate legislator, have as much responsibility to a school child in the inner-city in regard to my voting here as I do to the children in my district. I'm not pitting my chil...my school children in my district against yours. I'm not suggesting that we should treat any child, regardless of what part of the State they come from, any different in regard to education. Its not a question of priorities either. This House last year overwhelmingly voted, in fact the vote was 144 to nothing, to establish education as the number one priority in this State on an override motion such as this. The issue is do we have the money. I don't care if you consult the figures and the projections from the Economic and Fiscal Commission, from the Comptroller's Office, from the Bureau of the Budget, from the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce, or from the Taxpayers Federation. They all tell the same story and that story is that at the end of this fiscal year, the General Revenue Fund's balance will be in jeopardy. We had been told for years that we had to have at least \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 as a balance in the General Revenue Fund in order to pay the daily bills. The payment of the school aid formula on any one given day for instance amounts to 70...er...97.5 million dollars. The truth of the matter is that we simply don't have the money without a tax increase. That's the central issue and as much as we would like to maintain the



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 payment to the schools in this State and assert that number one priority, the funds simply aren't there. And no responsible legislator, it seems to me, can place in jeopardy the State's financial condition."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Davis."

Davis: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm not a two minute speaker so please forgive me if I..."

Speaker Redmond: "The rules have been suspended for Representative Davis..."

Davis: "Please forgive me if I have to rush through. Let me say in the beginning that I do not rise to try to get blood out of a turnip. I do not rise to try to get money out of turnip. But I do rise to ask what's happened to that money that we take in from the income tax? I voted for it because I was told that it was going to take care of the schools. What's happening to all this money? You can't get a ticket, you can't get a ticket on this new gambling game we got here. Everywhere they go some people was asking to be in there, asking me where do we go to get tickets? I said so far as I know they's all sold out. What's happening to that money? Now naturally, I'm concerned. Why wouldn't I be concerned? I'm concerned because I know if a child's education is finished, that child is finished. Now I'm not saying that the child's education will be finished, but when somebody talks about the taxpayers of this State, the taxpayers of this State must have known that education was going to cost them money. Do you know that 1,222,000 taxpayers of this State make education their first priority? They knew it was going to cost them some money. How can you say it was not going to cost some money? They knew it was going to cost some money, so it is expensive. What...the only thing that I know that's more expensive than education is ignorance and let me tell you now the State ...the City of New York with all of the millions of people that's been dumped in there, some not even understanding our language, the City of Chicago with the millions of people who come in to Chicago, the millions of people who are out of work if you please, out of work



and must turn to Public Aid. Senate Mohr over there has been asking and saying the probably the decision would probably run two hundred million. I'm saying one hundred and forty million. The directors say something else. But let me tell you this. Why is it? It's because they do not have jobs, it's because a lot of them have been cleaned with jobs, it's because of the expense of ignorance and I'm going to tell you we cannot afford it in this country, we cannot afford it because our welfare rolls are building on and on and on. Now I recognize the right of a lot of you to doubt. I recognize that, but I ask the question last Sunday. Can faith and doubt coexist? Sure it can. Faith and doubt can coesist and we in our judge...we in the Christian religion regard Abraham as the main of faith. We regard him as a man who is the greatest example of faith this world has ever known. And yet doubt did coexist. Doubt coexists in his wife Sarah, doubt coexists in Abraham's mind, especially when she was 89 years old and he was 99 years, they didn't believe that a son by the name of Isaac was born and before they got that, they got a little help. And that's the trouble that's going on now, that little help they got when they doubted, God told them that he would raise up a great nation and let me tell you somethin, that's the trouble over there, that's the trouble over there, but let me tell you somethin, I'm gonna vote for this because I, as a young man, I had some stumblin blocks put in my path and I know what it meant. I struggled to get what little education I had. Men like Dean Lee and all of them on that side took me in in night school and nurtured me and taught me. I've struggled and I know what a struggle it is. I'm not going to put a stumblin block in any child's way. If Jesus rebuked his disciples, if he rebuked his disciples about little children, what do you think he'd do to you? Don't make these children a political football. Live up to your committments and next year when we come back here we will see just how the money's been spended, next year when we come back we will be able to tell whether we can fully fund these schools. But these men have hired teachers, these administrators have



committed this money. Let's go on now and override and we'll talk about it next year."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greisheimer. We'd clear the galleries if they did that."

Griesheimer: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to explain my vote, as I am one of those Legislators who voted in favor of the override last week, and I'm now standing before you today to cast my vote in the opposite direction. Its come down to the simple and hard fact that I went back to my Legislative District, worked day and night, and got out 8000 polls to people living in my district, and there is absolutely no doubt that the people of my district feel strongely that we should not override this veto. The returns on the polls, some 24% of the people returning, indicated that they did not wish to have the veto overridden. Now you will noticed that I haven't mentioned the man's name on the second floor. The voters in our district, are very intelligent. They are smart enough to know that he's the person that placed us in this situation and they are aware of it. I think we should mince no words on this issue. This State is in a financial crisis because of the blundering of a certain individual in this State, and there is no doubt about it. I don't believe anyone in this Legislature has attempted to work any harder than I have to support education at all levels, whether it be vocational, general, or special education. And it makes me sick to see the County of Lake loosing \$4,248,653 because of the incompetence in the Executive offices of government. As I stated today, though education is the very worthiest of causes, we must face the reality of our State's economic condition and it is terrible today. It makes me wonder a little bit and I thought long and hard as the Majority Leader was quoting certain excerpts from a speech of last March 5th, which I have excerpts of it in front of me, where this man received any educational training in the subject of financing government. I will conclude my remarks by merely reading to you a few comments of this so-called leader of the people of this State. 'I have two priorities. First, for a



third year in a row there cannot be and there will not be new State taxes or increases of existing tax. Two, we must use the growth in State revenues to ease the burdens of recession and to meet urgent human needs in one, education; two, health; three, welfare; four, transportation; and other vital areas'. He goes on to say 'I am requesting an additional \$287,000,000 in State support for education at all levels. That's a 70% increase over the prior year. For elementary and secondary education, I am recommending a \$1,686,000,000'. He says 'there will be full funding of the State's Distributive Aid Formula and even full funding is not enough'. Now we have a strange breed of political cat in that Governor's office and we must rid ourselves of that plague or we'll never get the State back in an economic situation where it can withstand itself. You and I have an obligation to the voters of our district to comply with their wishes. In my case, I cannot go back and face the voters of my district and do anything but vote no. But make no uncertain guesses about this, I am not voting with the Governor, I am voting based upon the direction of the voters of the 31st District of Illinois and I urge all of you to heed those voters. One of the prior speakers said 'we'll go back to them at the next election'. I suggest that speaker should have gone back to his people during the week break rather than to listen to the music coming out of some areas of governmental offices of this State. Let's not allow ourselves to be lured into the area of merely writing this off to chattering. This State is in financial trouble, its due to one person, we must abide by the wishes of the people of our district, and I vote no."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'll be very brief to explain my no vote. Number one, to vote any other way than no would be, in my opinion, a violation of the Constitution, which says very simply 'proposed expenditures shall not exceed funds estimated to be available for a fiscal year'. Now, the explanation is very simply and its nothing that's happened recently. The truth is we've been spending more than we have been taking in now



for several months. In fact, the cash balance available to the people of this State, the treasury has gone from \$550,000,000 down to zero. In fact, it was very doubtful on October 16 that there'd be enough money to pay the \$97,000,000 due to schools even under the reduced amount. On top of that, the Governor has already made some transfers that were available to us and he went to the University of Illinois and took \$8,000,000 out of their operating fund to put into the General Revenue Fund to pay bills with. That's a one-shot deal, you can't go back and do it. He went to the Fair and Exposition Fund and transferred that. And I can tell you now that there are payments being held up. I know of people that have money due. I've checked with the Departments, they say that the vouchers are in order, but they can't present them because they've been asked to but the money's not there. The cash balance went down to less than \$100,000,000 from the \$550,000,000 top. Now, one more thing, I have a great deal of respect for the Mayor of Chicago and he was here the other day and said 'I've been long engaged in the business of budget making and I know that you can give and take here and there'. I have before me the budget of the Chicago School District, the Chicago Board of Education and its a billion two hundred and ten million, one hundred and one thousand dollars for the fis...current year. Now if they lose \$18,000,000 that's one and a half percent. The Mayor said it was no trouble at all to juggle around and find one percent. I just hope he can find the one and a half percent because I think that's what they're going to have to do. I'm convinced that this is not a tragedy for the schools, that they can tighten their belt. There are a lot of people in the school system who are not teachers, they are people on the staff that have nothing to do with education. Surely if we are expected to cut off one percent of the State's revenue here, they can figure out a way to cut one and a half percent.

Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I want to be as brief as I can because I know this issue has been



debated not only in this General Assembly, but in the districts that all of you represent. There's been speakers before me that have indicated to you that they are conceding to the voters in their district. That's not what they're down here to do. They were sent down here to evaluate the programs that was instituted by the State of Illinois and to vote on the merits of those programs and we've always said and we've said time and time again, and we've said from the Governor down to the lowest Legislator that education is our main priority. Now one speaker indicated to you that the General Revenue Fund of this State is depleted of funds. Well that depends, Ladies and Gentlemen, on what day you asked that question. Because one day you might have \$150,000,000 in that General Revenue Fund and the next day you might have a minus figure. And so those figures mean absolutely nothing. One Gentleman indicated in debate that the personal ...a...the property tax would go up if we had...a...a...an override of this veto. Another Representative indicated that that question has to go in the referendum to the voters of the district in which he resides. And I agree. But let's point out one thing. Let's point out one thing and determine whether this is a valid point or not. The Governor of this State is running for reelection next year in 1976. He has indicated to each and every one of us that there will be no State tax increase during his term. Now as a political practicability this Governor is not going to seek a tax increase in 1976 because he's running for his life for reelection. We know that, each and every one of you know that, there are many vehicles that are available to this Governor to find the necessary revenue to fully fund education in Illinois. In Section IX of the new State Constitution it says we can borrow up to 50 percent of the existing State budget, that amounts to a billion and a half dollars, and I realize that there's going to be a five percent interest charge and there's Bills that have been presented to this General Assembly that will make that interest rate a reliable instrument so that we can borrow the money that we actually need to fully fund education in Illinois. Don't kid ourselves, this is a political



question, this Governor's fighting for survival and if all of you, if all of you have any concept of education, you'll be voting for this override to fully fund education in Illinois and stop the political shenanigans and vote aye for the override."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Representative Davis made some reference to the good book and there is in the Book of Ecclesiastes the comment that's good advice for all of us 'that for everything there's a season and for everything there's a time'. There is a time to spend and there's also a time for economy. These are tough times for our people and in many parts of the State of Illinois, as many as ten percent of the people are unemployed. Those ten percent are looking for jobs and are not looking for tax increases. And those people, of course all of them whether they are unemployed, as many are, or whether they are employed, want us to maintain and continue the essential services of government, but they want a little economy too. Now the real question is is there room for some economy? One..two weeks ago we had the distinguished Mayor of Chicago at the rostrum and I think all of you remember when the Mayor responded to my question and conceded honestly that there might be \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 of waste that could be removed by economy from the Chicago School District budget. And all of us know that in our own schools, there's room for economy and are making that economy. If the Mayor of Chicago was 100 percent right, that would be \$50,000,000 you could save and this Bill only provides you \$18,000,000 for the City of Chicago. More than enough just for economy. Even if the Mayor were just half right and I think he's generally more than half right, that would be more than adequate, more than enough money that's even in this Bill. Now this is not the end of the road, this legislation. Yes we can say there's room for economy, but after this proposal is defeated there are other pending pieces of legislation which will be consistent with our need for fiscal restraint, but still supply some funds. Whereas over in the Senate, Senate Bill 1493, which has money for



Chicago and a formula change for many of us and there is Representative Hoffman, a very good proposal that we put the available \$20,000,000 into the formula. So this is not the end of the road, this is one step, but this is an important step, in the direction of economy. We're not talking about little children, we're simply talking about eliminating bureaucracy and waste because in my schools out in my counties, the little children are not going to suffer, there's going to be some economy. I think that will be true all over the State of Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have debated this issue for a number of weeks now. We've tried to instill the art of compromise providing money for downstate areas, we've also instituted within the compromise package the necessity of informing the school districts that the formula will have to change for the next two years, but I'd just like to remind this House, that this just months ago, this House Bill 2971 passed with a vote of 146 to 1. 146 to 1. Now what has transpired since June 4 until November 5 in the areas as far as 146 votes and us begging for the 89 votes. Quote, unquote, suppose the General Revenue Fund is dry. Quote, unquote, supposedly, if we provide the votes on this issue, we'll be having a necessity of an income...or an increase in taxes in the State of Illinois. Ladies and Gentlemen, the Bureau of the Budget came out with the ending available balance of \$115,000,000. Ladies and Gentlemen, the Economic and Fiscal Commission came out with the report indicating \$126,000,000. And I would like to read to you today what I received in this morning's mail, that was dropped off in my office, and was addressed to myself, Dave Regner, the Vice-Chairman, and Roland Tipsword, the Secretary, from Mark Chadwin, the Director of the Economic and Fiscal Commission. And I'll tell you how subject the area of revenue projecting is subject to change if you would just list to this recent brief memo. 'In the last week or so of October, the Treasurer and the Department of Revenue, arranged to eliminate the lag of several days between the time the sales tax



payments actually reach the State and the time when they are posted with the Treasurer. This means that October sales tax receipts will be \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 more than expected. The exact figures should be available next week when the books are finally closed on October sales taxes. At that time, we will inform the Illinois Economic and Fiscal Commission of the amounts involved. This speed up means a one-time increase. Therefore, our expectations for sales tax collections in subsequent months are not being raised through the October experience. It does mean and upward adjustment for...for our fiscal '76 general revenue and fiscal estimate of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Taking that into consideration, we're in the approximate vicinity of \$160,000,000the upturn in the economy. In the Economic and Fiscal Commission I recommended the possibility of the transfers or borrowing from other funds. There are over...a total of 300 accounts in State government and Ladies and Gentlemen, we are not broke. Anybody that tells you that is lying to you. Number two, what we are investigating now is what happened to the \$500,000,000 in lapsed period spending. I'll tell you what happened. The various Departments realized that they're going to be cut back 6% and in turn...thank you Mr. Speaker...and in turn, start spending that money. Where was the accountability of the Bureau of the Budget at that time? I figured that they realized that they're going to be vetoing this Bill, this one that put a skinner in the general economy of the General Revenue Account in this State, that when the facts and figures come about in March, we'll have the money, we had it two years ago, when supposedly, we went through the same type of an economic crisis. Let's be truthful to the children of this State, to the school administrators, we've told them to we'll give them a formula, I strongly recommend an aye vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

Collins: "Thank you Mr. Speaker...thank you Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that anyone that knows me, or no one that knows me would suggest that I would follow the Governor's lead in almost anything. As a matter of fact I find



myself in a unique position here today, because I am the one Member of this House that voted against House Bill 2971 when it was called for passage in June. Now I'm no prophet, but I did...I did fear for the financial stability of this State at that time. And I did fear the specter of increased income taxes at that time. And being from Chicago, I certainly was suspicious of a mis-managed Board of Education. And at that time I did predict debate engaged in our annual sell out on wages, while this year they did indulge in a new tactic and buckle under and surrender to an illegal strike. So these and other things have contributed to our current dilemma. But the only new argument I have heard today is now they've dragged out the money that we're receiving from the lottery. Now let's back up to the time that we voted for the lottery. We were told at that time that the money for lottery was going to go into education. And where did it go? It went into General Revenue and why it went into General Revenue to pay for the new and odious R.T.A. and it is bailing out R.T.A. today and the very people that are asking us to vote for override today are the ones that jammed the R.T.A. down our throat at that time. Now the Bureau of the Budget and the Comotroller agree. They say we don't have the money. They say we don't have the money and we face the prospect of increased taxes in the coming year. And the people are saying stop the spending and the people are crying out for relief. They say we're within your budget, live within your means and cut back if you have to and most of all, the people of this State are saying for God's sakes, we can't stand any new taxes. So Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I suggest to you that the only responsible position today is to sustain this veto. Indeed the State of Illinois, and yes, the future of the children of our schools of this State cry out and say we must sustain this veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew, what's your point? Mr. Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, as a point of order, I would like to suggest that the Chair remind those that are not Members of the House not to



other legislative...legislative switches. Now there's been a couple of legislators that have not been around this afternoon, he is being voted and there are people that are sitting in the seats that are not Members of the House, and I would suggest that on a Bill this important to all of the people of the State of Illinois that only Members of the House vote their own switches because there will be a verified Roll Call if it goes over 89 votes."

Speaker Redmond: "That's the way the rules provide. Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. As most of you know, I'm a former teacher. I was an elementary school principal and I think without any stretch of the imagination I would be considered a downstater. I've been a little bit surprised, frankly, at the arguments presented by some of my fellow colleagues, especially on the other side of the aisle, when they talk about this as a Chicago issue, when I submit to you that the \$61,000,000 that we're referring to on the override, \$18,000,000 would go to Chicago and \$43,000,000 downstate. There's another \$20,000,000 in there if we override another Bill and it would all go to downstate for transportation. This is very very much a downstate issue, it is very much an issue that is concerning our children and our funding of those schools. We have a formula that I have attacked probably more than anyone. Because more than anything else, we have set up a system whereby dual districts can tax at the rate of \$2.10 and unit districts at a \$1.60 without referendum in both cases. Then we turn around and give them extra money for higher taxing bait. That is completely erroneous, its the wrong way to do it, and its the way we are funding it, that has to be worked on. But most important, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out what has been going on on this floor today. I've heard I don't know how many speakers from that side of the aisle about fiscal responsibility, about the State doesn't have any money, and what happened yesterday, Mr. Speaker? Yesterday we passed a Bill for \$17,000,000 that the Governor had totally vetoed, it was erased, and yet we had 107 necessary votes to override it. Today,



when we have this question of school, you're telling us we can't have 89. Now I believe as a downstater that roads are tremendously important, but that is absolutely a mis-statement of priorities. Those that are yelling fiscal responsibility, at least those that voted differently yesterday, seem to be at a totally different point today. And I suggest to you that we should put the 89 votes up here for the school children of the State of Illinois, we hope... I hope the Senate kills the other Bill and I would encourage everyone to cast a green vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise to make comment on many of the statements by Members on my side of the aisle about fiscal responsibility and raising taxes. Based on the figures that everyone has presented to justify a no vote, we're in such bad shape that whether we override or not, we'll need a tax raise if we are to believe these figures. And they're going to go back home and find that they are not only going to have to face the wrath of the parents, but they're also going to have to face the wrath of those who will say 'you told us if we didn't raise the school cost, we wouldn't get a raise, tax raise'. Well that is not true based on these figures. And therefore, I am asking the fiscally responsible person to remember that the override of the school budget will not in itself cause any tax raise. The override of the veto for our schools will help the children, it will make unnecessary tax raises on the local level in property taxes, it will make unnecessary costly elections to determine whether or not they want to raise the levy in those districts that have already reached their maximum. The amount of money that will be spent because we failed to override will be much more in addition to the suffering of children than the cost of the override. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm going to explain my vote because some of the Members have asked me to speak briefly on a side issue but before I go into that, and believe it or not, this is the first time that I've risen on the



floor on this issue. I have risen on procedural matters, but its the first time that I've risen on this issue. And I say to all of you that it would be much easier for me to vote yes on this motion and to vote no when we come to the Roll for a tax increase and I would really be a popular fiscal hypocrite in my district. But I choose to vote no on both of these issues. And, you know, much has been said about the matter of the constitutionality of our primarily responsibility to education under the new Constitution, but the courts have said that you can't order that mandate if it means fiscal chaos. And much has been said also about the passage of the income and our commitment as to education at that time. But those of us who are on the floor of the House when that income tax passed, remembered that we gave 1/12 to local government and we gave them the ability, the capacity to use those funds for local education in their area and to the credit of Chicago, the first year, they committed those funds from the State income tax to their educational district and they haven't done it since. And very few of the local governments have committed educational monies from the State income tax. We passed the State income tax to abate the real estate tax. And I get a little tired of people telling me that we haven't lived up to our commitment to education because everybody that's here on the floor of the House knows that we have and we've..we've contributed so many monies in the past couple of years. In fact, the passage of the new State Aid Formula has meant that just in two years, we've increased the funds available for schools by \$284,000,000. Up 35 percent, while State-wide enrollments have declined by 69,000 students. The State-aid distribution this fiscal year under the formula is \$85,000,000 more than last year. Even though enrollments are down by 26,000 students, total State dollars this year under the formula amount to 1.173 billion dollars. In addition to formula monies, State monies to education and the way of special education, teacher retirement, transportation, in other grants programs amount to \$373,000,000. Up \$23,000,000 from last year. Total State monies in all categories this year



are 180...up 180,000....up \$108,000,000, up 7.5 percent from last year. The total State investment in the operation of public education is 1.546 billion for this school year. This is an increase of 486.7 million, up 46...46 percent since the new Constitution mandated the State's primary responsibility to education. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have...we have ...we have lived up to our commitment to education. It is our top priority and let me tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it made sense, it made sense to put the lottery money into the General Revenue fund because we all know...I spoke on the floor of the House when we made that commitment. I said we don't know where the need is next year. Today its education, tomorrow it may be welfare. We don't know and it makes fiscal sense to place it in the General Revenue Fund. We cannot spend, spend and spend before we begin to flirt with the State income tax. Now Ladies and Gentlemen, I stood on the floor of this House and criticized the Governor. I criticized the Governor when he made his demand for us to cut across the board. I did it and I heard what everybody on the foor of the House did and I said it too. I said Governor, you want to take the monkey off your back and put it on our backs because you can't take the heat from all of the special interests groups, but now Ladies and Gentlemen, we put it in his court and he took the heat. If he can take the heat, I can take it too. And I can vote no. And speaking of heat, that comes to the second issue that many of the Members have asked me to talk about. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, what has happened since we left here two weeks ago can make me vomit. It makes me vomit. I want to tell the union bosses, 'lay off of me, lay off of my colleagues', I will not stand any more of the types of pressure that the union bosses have given to the Members of the legislature. I listened to no political bosses, I listen to no union bosses, I listen to the people of my district, I vote my conscience on what I think is right for all of the people of the district. What has happened really, I think, if not its been illegal, it borders on illegality because when union bosses say that if you vote a certain way, we

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

71.
 promise you funds in the next election, I think its illegal.
 I surely think that's illegal, I don't think it should be done.
 Now Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have a serious matter.
 I...two weeks ago, the floor of the House was filled here. Do
 you remember when we voted on the...a...on the...when we voted
 on no-fault insurance...on the no-fault insurance Bill. Let me
 tell you that was a pleasure to be here on the floor of the House
 and to see that everything was cleared. You know why it was
 cleared? Because everybody thought that the Feds were lookin
 to investigate what's happening on no-fault. To me, that's the
 way the House should operate every day in...with a clear House
 so we can all vote our consciences without...thank you Ladies
 and Gentlemen, I think the responsible vote is a no vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker...Mr. Soeaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of
 the House, I come from the 31st District also, as the prior speaker
 and as one other speaker before me. In March, when the Chief
 Executive of this State made his message to all of us here, he
 said, quote on page 4 'we are in a fiscal position to meet our
 responsibility. There will be \$600,000,000 more in the general
 funds from revenue growth in the county over-balanced. And we
 have the capacity to issue substantially more bonds'. He also
 said that he would like us to undertake \$10,000,000,000 construction
 program which would be funded by the sale of general obligation
 bonds. We would have been in a real mess if we would have listened
 to him about that. When I ran for office, I said if you want a
 me-tooeer, or you don't want me to, but if you want someone who's
 going to speak from the basis of experience and her training and
 her research and her conscience, then you want me. So the voters
 saw fit to elect me. Maybe they won't the next time, but I have
 a conscience and I have some credibility like two of the people
 of my district that I would support full funding. I met yesterday
 with the Chief Deputy Controller to Dr. Robert Vanderbilt. I asked
 him a direct question. If this Bill should pass, will this
 Jeopardize our treasury? He said the passage of this Bill will in



no way jeopardize our treasury. I also met with the Treasurer's Office three hours Monday morning. And I had the same promise. Now, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'd like to know why we should take this attitude against the passage of this Bill when 75 percent of it goes to downstate districts, including my own. I'd like to know why we are making a political football out of this Bill, because that's what's happening. I'd like to know why...I'd like to know why...I'd like to know...I'd like to know why...I'd like to give you a little background here... I'd like to know why the grant was not investigated on this welfare drive...we are in debt, we have problems of public welfare what with \$200,000,000 in a conservative estimate. I'd like everyone to know that we do not rank three times higher in a box of eligibility to Public Aid than any other State in the country. I'd like to know why those welfare frauds, those food stamp frauds, and what have you in Public Aid cannot be printed up so that the federal government can give us our matching share, at least \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 I deplore...I deplore...I deplore...I deplore the Executive Branch Governor, and I'll mention him, Governor Walker using this as a political tool to between downstate and Chicago because the people in Chicago are the people in my district and my district loses a few million dollars and its too valuable. Now I also defy that anybody that votes for this Bill for the override of this Bill is considered against the taxpayers. I am a very substantial taxpayer, I have no children, but I supported those children in school all my life. And now I'm going to tell you something further. I think its high time we grow up and stop listening to the political ambitions of a few and remember that we have to remember our school districts made their budgets and when the Governor said we had the money and now there they are. I believe in the full funding, if its going to cost you the election I'm sorry, I will still support the override of this veto."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Tipsword. Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I think everybody in this room has their mind made up. I certainly cannot persuade



anyone as to how they should vote and I'm not even going to try to. I just want to further elucidate on the matter that I think has been brought to your attention on the floor in regard to...I believe its been said that the Economic Fiscal Commission has indicated that they're \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 probably in sales tax collections during the month of October. They also told us in the same report that during the month of October, the lag period of anywhere from four to six days on the accreditation of sales taxes was eliminated down to a one day lag and that most of this increase can be accounted for by the elimination of that lag. In other words, the month of October for the accreditation of sales taxes was about a 35 or 36 day month. Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Maragos."

Maragos: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have not spoken on this issue because I left others who are well qualified in the areas of education to speak on the needs of education and the needs of school children. I arise, however, as the Chairman of the Revenue Committee and for the last three months, we have been banded around the terms that we're going broke. The State of Illinois for the best estimates of anybody is not going broke. And I hate to see the buzzards and the scarecrows that are thrown up that automatically, if we override this particular veto, that we're automatically have an increase of taxes. That is not necessarily true. I think, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House that we have to say to ourselves 'are we credible, do we keep our word as a legislative body or as an executive part of the State of Illinois' and in March and April and May, even up as latest as June, we said to the people of the State of Illinois 'you're are going to have full funding, you are going to depend, local government and your taxing and your other budgets that you bring out a wholesome budget for the school needs of your children'. And now we come back this summer and fall and say 'we take our word back' and even those of you who have other alternatives, but you had to go and borrow money to keep up your budgets for your commitment,



we in the State of Illinois say we are sorry, we cannot help you because we take back our word. The Constitution says, its been bantered around, the Constitution says that we have the primary responsibility for education in this State. We still have not met that responsibility, even if we pass this Bill. And I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, when we give our word to the people of the State of Illinois to the Boards of Education, to the local taxing districts, that they should make the commitments based on our word, we should keep our word and override this particular Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedland. Representative Friedland? Friedland. Representative Simms, somebody is pulling Representative Friedland's leg. How about Representative Ebbessen? Representative Palmer? Representative Kane?"

Kane: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the question that we're being asked today is a major question that is being raised today is do we have the money to fully fund the School Aid Formula? Back in the last election year, which was 1972, the revenue from the sale and income taxes to the State came to 2,000,000. 2.0 billion dollars. This year, in fiscal 1976, the revenue from the sales and income taxes for the State will total 3.3 billion dollars. That's an increase of \$1,300,000,000 in four years. That means that this year in fiscal, 1976, we are going to have \$1,300,000,000 more dollars from just the sales and the income taxes than we had a short four years ago. That's a 65% increase. Now what's happened to the School Aid Formula in those same four years. In fiscal, 1972, to fully fund the School Aid Formula, it took \$738,000,000. This year, in fiscal 1976, to fully fund the School Aid Formula, it will cost \$1,173,000,000, that's an increase of only only \$435,000,000 in four years. Now we're being told that to spend an increased \$435,000,000 when we have a revenue increase of \$1,300,000,000 that that's going to cause a tax increase. Well that's bunk. The percentage increase to fully fund the formula in those four years is 69%. We're being told that then we have a revenue increase of 65% in those same four years, that a spending increase of 59% is going to cause a tax increase.



Well that's bunk. And I think that there's plenty of money there, its a question of where our priorities are and its clear that we are receiving more money in revenue than we are percentage wise putting out for the School Aid Formula. Now the Governor in his budget message said 'we are in a fiscal position to meet our responsibilities'. In Illinois we can increase services without increasing taxes. And that's true. And I vote aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Jacobs. Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, its a rare occasion that I get up on the floor to explain my vote. Number one, I don't believe that if you do your homework, you have to get up and explain your vote. And the only reason I'm doing it now is because my constituents have asked me to do it. Are we talking about now turning our backs on the school children in the State of Illinois or are we saying to our local taxpayers at home if the money is not available you, as a local taxpayer, is going to have to pick up this burden? Is this what we're doing? You know, its quite strange that in my district as late as last Sunday, that George Lindberg, the Comptroller, whom I have a lot of respect for, who I served in this House with, who I would find it difficult, as a Democrat to vote against, to find that the other side of the aisle is saying to George Lindberg you are wrong, George Lindberg said in my district last Sunday night an override of the Governor's veto on this School Formula Bill will not cause an increase in the State's taxes. Will not cause an increase, a State tax to be put on. Listen, George Lindberg said this, our Comptroller, now if the other side of the aisle are going to say George Lindberg doesn't know what he's talking about and you're going to vote that way, so be it. But I happen to believe that George Lindberg is right. No one has ever told us that there has been a decrease so much in our fine State's revenues with the liquor tax, the motor fuel tax, the State income tax, and the sales tax has ever dropped that much. Certainly its not 11 or 13 percent increase like it has been every year, but its 6 and 7 percent and we are not in the difficulty that some people would like



to have you believe. What are you going to do to your constituents^{76.} if you should vote not to override this veto? How are you going back to your people and say to them, your constituents, 'I voted not to override, I said the heck with the kids, what I want to do is ask you how are you going to vote on \$150...\$200,000,000 elementary appropriation that you are going to have to do in the next few months on Public Aid. Help the cheaters and to hell with the kids. Vote yes to override."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Lucco."

Lucco: "Thank you Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I've been sitting here patiently waiting. I know that you're tired, its been a double header almost. But I hope you'll have enough courtesy to give me your attention. First of all, to the Gentleman from County Lake. I want him to know that if he can't take the pressure, and I'm sure he can, I think John Matijevich can take it, but I want him to know that there's other pressures being exerted other than those from just legislators and so-called political bosses. There are a lot of other pressures. And anyone that's here that hasn't been pressured and can't take it doesn't belong here and I think every 177 of us here belong here. There are two groups that I want to issue accountings to. Number one, its very clear to me that too many people are talking about this particular Bill and program being for the benefit of the school district of Chicago. I want you to know that those of us in Southern Illinois want this Bill too. I want you to know that in Southern Illinois, there are school districts that are taxing themselves at a maximum of the rate and with the proposed compromise that Representative Berman and others have worked out, there will be instituted a plan whereby transportation costs will be added to the operating costs of the school districts and as a result, particularly Southern Illinois schools, stand to gain on this type of a program. The program that has been offered to us prior to this particular one is one that's inequitable. It gives money to schools that are losing in enrollment. It gives money to schools that are increasing in assessments. And its not



fair. I agree with some people that the educational formula probably needs a going over. Representative Berman has promised that a subcommittee will be set up and it'll be so geographically arranged so that everyone will have an opportunity to have input into the remaking of that School Formula which took years to make, but now suddenly we think is inequitable and we do want to change. This particular Bill or the Amendments that we are going to talk about later after this Bill is passed, will spread the formula one year further and will enable the State to meet its commitment. The school districts in the State of Illinois set their budgets on the promise of the Governor of Illinois and we, the State Legislature, that they would have commitments, they would have funding and now we're letting them down. Now I want to issue two challenges. I must have their attention. I'm not walkin in here...."

Speaker Redmond: "Give the Gentleman order."

Lucco: "There are sixteen people up there that have not voted. I challenge you to pass the vote. I don't care really how you vote, but I think it's your prerogative your right, and your responsibility to vote. Don't wait until the issue is decided one way or another and then get on or get off of the bandwagon. Get your feet wet. Number two...that's alright, John, you hang in there...because if don't hang in there, you'll get hung somewhere....the second point, I want to issue a challenge to the school people that are here, and I hope you heed this, I hope this Bill passes, but I hope you heed this, money is not the answer to the ills of education. I think its one thing, but public education is at the crossroads, we've said that for many, many years, but if we don't do something about public education now, not next year, there may not be public education as we have known it for many many years. Now you people and we people who are interested in education, need to write our House, just like they are talking about the union leaders and the political bosses. I don't know who they are, but let me tell you that you need to straighten out your House and I say let's pass this Bill. Let's take the Amendment which will make



it very clear to the school people of the State of Illinois that after this year they must tighten their belts. They will have sixty days before the end of the school year to set their budget and they need to do that. I hope that you fifteen people up there, I don't say you haven't got guts, it takes guts to vote red, and it takes guts to vote green, but it doesn't take any guts not to vote. I encourage you to vote and I want you to vote, of course, aye."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Epton."

Epton: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, I'm sorry that I have to add to the delay in casting the final vote. I hadn't intended to say anything in this regard. I haven't spoken on this issue before. I think it is important to tell all of you, actually, Mr. Walsh, I listen when you speak, I think you are going to give me the same privilege. As a matter of fact, I think in the Republican party, one of the things we do have is the right to vote our conscience without being let out of the party. If that isn't true, I assume of course that I'll be corrected. But in any event, what I wanted to say was that I have been treated graciously by the Governor who has asked me to support him. I have been treated equally graciously by Jerry Shea and by Mike Madigan, who have asked me to override. I was on the Committee with Phil Collins that investigated the Chicago Board of Education. And it was a catastrophe area. There is just not enough money to remedy the situation in the City of Chicago. In spite of that, knowing all that, I recognized that there are many school districts who have already made commitments based upon what apparently the false assumptions by us. I did not know until ten minutes ago how I would vote on this question, but I certainly respect those who vote red, just as I insist upon the respect of those who vote green. I think that the time has come when the men and women in this House should have enough maturity to disagree and to have enough maturity to listen to one another instead of having individual huddles that as to what or will not be promised or threatened. If you've got any threats, you know where to take them,



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 if you had any. I think its about time. In my eight years, I've enjoyed being a Member of this House, its been a prestigious position and I hope it will continue to be so. I enjoy being a Republican and I think that voting for this to override does not disqualify me as a Member of that party. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as did the preceding speaker, I make some apology for adding to the length of time involved in this debate. I have not spoken on the issue before, but I feel constrained to say this at least to my colleagues here. A short time ago I was privileged to attend a meeting where the State Treasurer spoke and he made this statement. He said 'the State of Illinois is not broke, but its badly bent'. And I will submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that anything that's badly bent is pretty close or in danger of being broke, and that's where I think we are fiscally today. I don't pretend to be a fiscal expert, but I know that in fiscal '75 out of General Revenue Funds, we spent \$138,000,000 more than we took in and there are estimates going up to \$300,000,000 that we may be in the hole to that extent by the end of fiscal '76 if we don't watch it. No one here wants to admit that the vote that they cast today will be responsible for a State-wide increase in the income tax. No one here wants to admit it. Its like people putting in water into a tumbler of water and filling it up gradually, but each one saying no, my little contribution will not result in an overflow in the water in that glass. But that's where we are gong to be if we continue to spend beyond our means. No one here wants to say that their vote on this issue will be responsible for State income tax hike and maybe that one vote this one issue won't but it will surely contribute to it. Most everyone here will agree that if we continue to accumulate, accumulate these votes, we will have a hike in the income tax. I'm going to conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, by suggesting to you that we stand today on the line and if we do not hold this line today in the interest of fiscal responsibility, this State is headed I'm going to act somewhat as a minor prophet perhaps we headed surely for a State income tax or another State-wide increase



in our taxes within the next two or three years because the cork will be out of the bottle. This is the crucial test. This is it. If we don't do it now... if we don't hold the line now, there will be no reason. Many of us will see to hold the line in the future and the flood gates will be open. And to say that we can vote today for this Bill because we're going to have an income tax increase anyway ah... is like saying it doesn't matter to a parachutist how fast he falls because he's going to hit the ground anyway. It makes a great deal of difference what we do. And I would urge you, my colleagues, those of you who are hanging off here until the closing seconds and ah.... we're getting closer to that magic number, I would urge you to consider this carefully because you will be, by a 'yes' vote here today, contributing to a statewide increase in one tax or another. It's time to tighten our belts. It's time to set priorities and it's time to call a halt to spending more than we're taking in ah.. in the ah.. interest of fiscal responsibility and the taxpayers. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brinkmeier."

Brinkmeier: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I'll try to be very brief. I heard today accusations hurled at many people as to the cause of the present fiscal crisis confronting our schools. I've heard complaints that it's Governor Walker, I've heard it's the Chicago School Board, I've heard it's the recession. I think that all of these are partially true, but I submit to you that there is still a fourth element that hasn't been mentioned yet and I want those twelve people not voting specifically to listen to this because if you have served down here more than one term, then this is particularly of interest to you. I'd like to call to your attention the fact that it's the General Assembly that has caused this fiscal crisis also. It's the General Assembly that mandated that we have special education, badly needed but very expensive. It was the General Assembly that mandated consumer education. It was the General Assembly that mandated health education. It was the General Assembly that created the resource equalizer that put the school board behind the eight ball when they planned their budget for this



year. It was the General Assembly that mandated the existing necessary, but highly expensive life safety code. It was the General Assembly that just recently just in this last Session mandated retrofitting of buses, which probably was as good as the safety factor, but is certainly was expensive. It was the General Assembly that passed minimum salaries for our teachers. It was the General Assembly that just this last Session voted for increased benefits for workmen's compensation. Now I'm not saying that these weren't good votes in the past, but what I'm saying to you now is that if you voted for those mandated programs, then you should have the courage now to stand up when you need to be counted and support the schools because we are the people that made a major contribution to this fiscal crisis and I urge you to vote 'green'."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question..... Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I apologize for waiting so long.... I would have like to have voted earlier. Maybe you didn't see my speak light. There certainly is no item that is more important than education. Our priorities have been set and we are going to move towards full funding no matter what we do here today. I suspect, in fact, that there are 89 votes here. I suspect that after all of the arm twisting and all of the suggestions and all of the pressures that this room brought to bare, there probably will be 89 votes. And I voted last time to override the veto and I went back to my district and I'd asked them earlier what their feeling was about this very important issue. I pointed out that since the beginning of the current Session of Legislature, the atmosphere around this issue has been one of strident rhetoric, not one to solve the issue. It has been, in fact, a long discussion with nobody proposing solutions. I had hoped that there would be some response by the Board of Education to some of the claims of waste within those budgets. The Executive and the Legislative Branches and the Judicial Branch even ah.. have reduced their budgets and trimmed their sales. Our



Legislative record is clear."

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

Friedrich: "What order of business are we on? I thought you'd ask to take the record. I thought we'd passed the explanation of votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. Please close, Representative Houlihan."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I'm trying to explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "I think it's a little late."

Houlihan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I asked at the enter of Roll Call last time ah.. I'd ask Representative Berman to try and help me get some answers from the Board of Education. I think my district.... probably one of the few districts that would support a tax increase. I think my district is willing to pay for higher education and pay the costs, but I don't think they're willing to pay for waste and therefore I can't put the 89th vote on this Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, I'd ask for a poll of the absentees."

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

Jack O'Brien: "J.M. Houlihan,"

Speaker Redmond: "How is the Gentleman recorded? I've been advised that he was locked out."

Houlihan: "Mr. Speaker, I think I had asked to be recorded as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman 'no'."

Jack O'Brien: "McClain."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain."

McClain: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, ah.. this vote has been the toughest vote that I have had to commit myself to since I was elected in '72. It's a conscience vote... I have to vote with my friends, I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. Proceed with the call."

Jack O'Brien: "Randolph."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask for a verification of the Affirmative Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "I think we'd better conclude the poll of the absentees. Mr. Clerk, proceed."

Jack O'Brien: "Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Wall. Record the Gentleman as 'present'. Representative Shea."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, could the floor of this House please be cleared of everybody that is not a Member of the General Assembly?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Doorkeeper will clear the floor of everyone that is not a Member. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "That excludes of course, Mr. Speaker, those persons who are entitled to the floor in our rules, does it not?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct. Will the Members please take your seats and Members that are not entitled to the floor, please leave the floor. Will the Members please be seated? The Gentleman from Will, you're out of your seat. Will you please clear the center aisle? Members, please be in your seats. The Gentleman from Will is out of his seat. The Gentleman from the 6th District is not in his seat. The Gentleman from Calumet City is not in his seat. The Gentleman from Cook ah.. on the south side, whose mother is a Precinct Committeeman in DuPage County is not in his seat. G.L. Houlihan. Proceed with the call of the absentees. Representative Randolph was called and I believe he was excused. Proceed with ah... anybody else? The Gentleman from Winnebago has requested a verification of the Affirmative Roll Call. The Clerk will call the Affirmative Roll Call."

Jack O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes. J.M. Barnes. Beatty. Berman. Birchler. Brandt. Brinkmeier. Brummet. Caldwell. Capparelli. Capuzi. Catania. Choate. Coffey. D'Arco. Darrow. Davis."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Simms."

Simms: "We can't see in the back of the room with ah.. the conferences going on. I wonder if you..."



Speaker Redmond: "Members of the Senate, will you please ah.. don't obscure the House Members."

Jack O'Brien: "DiPrima. Downs. Epton. Ewell. Farley. Fleck. Gaines. Garmisa. Geo-Karis. Getty. Giglio. Greiman. Hanahan. Hill. Dan Houlihan. Huff. Jacobs. Jaffe. Emil Jones. Kane. Katz. Keller. Kelly. Kornowitz. Kosinski. Kozubowski. Kucharski. Laurino. Lechowicz. Leon. Leverenz. Lucco. Luft. Lundy. Mandigan. Madison. Mann. Marogos. Marovitz. Mautino. McAuliffe. McAvoy. McClain. McCourt. McGrew. McLendon. McPartlin. Merlo. Meyer. Molloy. Nardulli. Patrick. Peters. Pierce. Polk. Pouncey. Rayson. Reed. Richmond. Satterthwaite. Shea. Stearney. Taylor. Telcser. Terzich. Vitek. Washington. White. Williams. Wolf. Younge. Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Any questions of the Affirmative Roll Call? Representative Simms."

Simms: "Ah... Representative Beatty?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beatty is in his seat."

Simms: "Representative Capparelli?"

Speaker Redmond: "Capparelli is in his seat."

Simms: "Representative Catania?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania..... Representative Catania is not in her seat, but she's in the back."

Simms: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Garmisa?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Garmisa ah.. he's here."

Simms: "Representative Keller?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here in the back of the hall."

Simms: "Representative Kozubowski?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kozubowski ah.. he's here."

Simms: "Representative Laurino?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative Rayson?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative Terzich?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative Wolf?"



Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative Williams?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative Eugene Barnes?"

Speaker Redmond: "Eugene Barnes is here."

Simms: "Ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions of the Affirmative Roll Call?"

Simms: "The Assistant Minority Leader has some."

Speaker Redmond: "Who's that? Representative Walsh?"

Simms: "Representative Yourell? My ah..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell is here."

Simms: "Representative Taylor?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further questions?"

Simms: "Representative D'Arco?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here. Any further questions?"

Simms: "Ya, ah.. I have a few others. Representative Fleck?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative ah.... Representative McAvoy?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative ah.. ya, I see him, Mike. McClain ah.. he'd

like to be verified. Wants to go down and see the Governor. Ah...

Representative Capuzi?"

Speaker Redmond: "He's here."

Simms: "Representative Telcser wanted to be verified, I think. Oh, ah..

o'kay.... Representative Madison?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison... is Representative Madison

here? How is the Gentleman recorded?"

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

Speaker Redmond: "Remove him from the Roll Call. Does Representative

Madison have leave to return to his seat? Put him back on the Roll

Call."

Simms: "Is Representative Shea here?"

Speaker Redmond: "Ya, he's here. Any further?"

Simms: "I have no further questions."



Speaker Redmond: "O'kay. What's the score here? On this question there are 89 'ayes' and 86 'nays' and the motion carries ah.. having received.....we'll have to clear the gallery if the guests don't give a little better example than the Members do. This motion is carried and the items are restored ah.. the action of the Governor not withstanding. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, can I now return to the bathroom?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any objections? Hearing none..... Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, ah... again I do this respectfully because in case there is a court test ah.. we can do it real quickly ah.. I've got to now make the point of order, Mr. Speaker, that ah... under Rule 47 (d) that you cannot declare that the matter be restored to the original amount because ah.. when the issue was last made or ah.. before the House, the motion failed and it was your duty then to declare that the appropriation for the item failed to be restored and ah.. to its original amount. Under the rules ah.. we have no rule that allows for a postponed consideration on a reduction veto and therefore I make that point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Berman."

Berman: "Mr. Speaker, in response to Representative Matijevich's point; when a Roll Call was taken two weeks ago, the result was not announced. It was put on postponed consideration properly. You've already ruled on that point and I would ask that we move along."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I can only say that based on my interpretation of the ruling ah.. that vote had to be announced at that time and that's why we're where we're at now. All I'm asking for is a ruling on the matter. I don't want to delay it any at all. I think you know that, Art."

Speaker Redmond: "Previously ruling persists and in the opinion of the Chair the motion carries and the restored items are ah.. the items are restored and hav..... the motion having received the



constitutional majority ah...."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, ah.. and you know, ah.. out of respect again just to make it final ah.. I appeal that ruling and I'll take the same Roll Call we had last time on the appeal of the Chair. I'll take the same Roll Call if I could have leave on the last appeal."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has appealed the ruling of the Chair. Is there leave? Hearing no objection ah.. leave granted."

Matijevich: "OK. Thank you."



Speaker Redmond: "I believe that he has the same Roll Call on the last detail. Hearing no objections . . ."

Matijevich: "All right."

Speaker Redmond: ". . . Leave granted. Now, we'll go to the 1 . . . order of Item and Reduction Vetoes. Now, just to give you an idea of where we stand, we have two items there, House Bill 1947 and 2989, and . . . ah . . . House Bill 1079. We also have 33 of the vetoes that have been called, but we haven't passed upon them, three Bills on Postponed Consideration and 16 amendatory vetoes, making a total of about 50 items. On the order of Item and Reduction Veto Motions appears House Bill 1947, a motion by Representative D. L. Houlihan. Take that one out of the Record. House Bill 2989. Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to move to Motion #2 with leave of the House on the items that were vetoed in the grant and aid that would reduce the veto and I move to override the Governor's veto, reduction veto, on each item that are listed in Motion #2 to House Bill 2989."

Unknown: "I second the motion. Roll Call. I don't want to hear a speech from Hanahan, come on let's go."

Speaker Redmond: "Motion #2, the restoration, is there any discussion on the Gentleman's motion?"

Unknown: "Get 'em on . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Who seeks recognition? Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Would the Gentleman explain what was reduced, and what he is seeking to restore and for what purposes?"

Hanahan: "Yes, I will. Do I have leave to go to Motion #2, that was the question I asked a . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, I was distracted for a moment. I have a motion on the Calendar as respect to this . . . these motions on 2989 to divide the question. Ah . . . I would like to ask if it is timely to make that motion now?"

Speaker Redmond: "Your motion is directed to all of these motions, is that correct, 1, 2 and 3 to divide them all, is that correct?"



Duff: "Yes, Sir, all the . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "That's in order."

Duff: ". . . all right, well, Mr. Speaker, may I address myself to the motion and could I ask for the attention of the House?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, give the Gentleman attention."

Duff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have found this motion to divide the question on this important subject primarily because I have talked to a great number of you on both sides of the aisle who are very conscious of a fiscal implication of the total package which is quite large. I'm also aware of the fact that a number of you . . . ah . . . have indicated to me that you would like to vote for a particular item which is not of major . . . ah . . . fiscal implications. For example, some Members have said to me they would like to vote only to override the item . . . ah . . . on . . . ah . . . Special Education, . . . ah . . . some Members have said they would like to vote only on Gifted Children. Ah . . . If we are put in a position of having to vote on all at once . . . ah . . . it is my fear that because we are dealing with a grab bag, something for everyone, that the net result may be a fiscally responsible . . . ah . . . that most of the Members would not like to occur. Now, on the other side of that same question, if you are one of the Members who would like the whole thing to pass or some special parts of it, and the outcome as we talked on the previous vote is quite close, it is unpredictable to know whether we will get all or nothing at all. It seems to me reasonable, and I would like to ask, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . if we could accept that motion to divide the issue?"

Speaker Redmond: "The motion to divide is in order and it is not debatable. Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "I believe then the . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hill."

Hanahan: ". . . then the motion to divide may not be debatable but the questions of the Sponsor making that motion should certainly be in order to question his motivation because of the interlocking nature of Motion #2 that is . . . Duff."



Speaker Redmond: "I don't believe that that's debatable, the motion has been . . . has been filed and I believe it's in order and . . . ah . . . the motivation behind it I don't think is in order."

Hanahan: "Well, I'd like to be re . . . ah . . . after the Roll then is taken, I'd like to be . . . ah . . . recognized for explanation of my 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman's motion is to divide the pending question into separate questions, 25 separate questions. The motion is on the . . . the question is on the motion to divide. All in favor indicate by voting 'aye', oppose vote 'no'."

Hanahan: "Would you vote Hanahan 'no', . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know, how do I . . . Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "In explaining my 'no' vote, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to report that this motion to divide is going to entail an awful lot of time tonight all for items that are interlocked in the areas that grant and aid reduction in the area of Special Education, Learning Disabilities, . . . ah . . . Exceptional Children and Gifted Children. I don't know what priorities you have, but I don't see where we could easily separate and define that line in between priorities of spending if we're committed towards excellence in education, especially in areas of people who cannot help themselves in a Special Education grant area. We're talking about lots of money, we're talking about specifically a lot of money in Special Ed'; and I sure hope this motion goes down to defeat so that we could go about on a Roll Call to pass this motion over to the Senate and get upon the business of the . . . of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? This requires a simple majority. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I rise to explain my vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Duff: "The question . . . the Gentleman has questioned the motivation, I thought I was fairly clear."

Speaker Redmond: "That was ruled out of order."

Duff: "Ah . . . I . . ."



Speaker Redmond: "Explain your vote, Sir."

Duff: ". . . in explaining my vote, Mr. Speaker, I would say that . . . ah . . . I know there are Members on this House floor that would be willing to vote for an item of \$3,000,000 or 3.8 for Special Education, or for Gifted Children or for the Deaf and Disabled, but I know there are people on this floor who do not want to vote for the millions that it totals; and I think that it's entirely a reasonable thing to allow Members to vote for those areas which they have indicated to their friends in their districts that they would like to vote for. I think it's unreasonable of the Sponsor not to al . . . ah . . . to be opposed to that . . . ah . . . motion. He is looking for all or nothing at all, and I'm afraid he, himself, may end up . . . ah . . . without it and without some of the items that some of us might be willing to vote for."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew. McGrew."

McGrew: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. A point of parliamentary inquiry."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

McGrew: "Is the question divisible?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes, it is."

McGrew: "Well, then I think we have . . . with motion to divide the question, does not require a vote and the Chair is duly bound under the House rules to simply divide the question and we go on about the business of the House."

Speaker Redmond: "I think this is a motion, we ruled that it's a motion where a vote of the House is required. 80 . . . A simple majority. Have all voted who wish? On this question there's 65 'aye', . . . take the Record . . . on this question there's 67 'aye' and 71 'no'; the motion fails. Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, was it your ruling that a simple majority would carry a motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "Yes."

Duff: "I would like then a Roll Call of the absentees, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will call the absentees. I have . . . I don't know, I have to do . . . I have to get through . . ."



Duff: "Mr. Speaker, I'm sorry, I didn't understand that ruling, are you saying that it takes 89 or . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "A simple majority."

Duff: ". . . a majority of those voting?"

Speaker Redmond: "That's correct, yeah."

Duff: "Then I would like a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, a poll of the absentees has been requested. The Clerk will call the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "E. M. Barnes. J. M. Barnes. Caldwell. Carroll. Chapman. Daniels. Deavers. Deuster. Downs. Ralph Dunn. Epton. Fleck. Geo-Karis. Giorgi. Jacobs. Jaffe. Kent. LaFluer. Lauer. Davis, Davis, would you help Mary here? Leverenz. Madison. Matijevich. McClain. Mugalian. O'Daniel. Randolph. Rayson. Reed. Schisler. Schisler wants recognition."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schisler."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker, please record me as voting 'no'."

Jack O'Brien: "Record Schisler as voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record Representative Schisler as voting 'no'. Representative Leverenz is 'no'. Matijevich 'no'. Caldwell 'no'. Epton 'aye'. Duff . . . wait a minute . . ."

Jack O'Brien: "We don't get them that fast, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Who didn't you get?"

Jack O'Brien: "Where are you?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I . . . for the sake of the time of the House do not intend to ask for a verification of this Roll Call, but because there are a number of Members who have asked me to and because I do believe in it in principle, I wanted to say that so if some other person wants to do it, they'll have to do it. Ah . . . I do not choose to ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I submit to you as I did previously under Rule 61D, 'if a motion is divisible, any Member may call for a division of the question. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible'."



Speaker Redmond: "The Parliamentarian has advised me that the procedure that we followed is the correct procedure and I'll have to abide by the . . ."

McGrew: "Then would you kindly equate Rule 61D to that?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Houlihan . . . er . . . Hanahan."

Hanahan: "The . . . the Gentleman knows very well his alternative to the ruling made by the Chair, I wish you'd proceed or be quiet."

Speaker Redmond: "That's the visiting professor from Sangamon State and he missed his class tonight. Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Mr. Speaker, we are talking about the rules under which this House operates and I will not sit down and be quiet for anyone. I submit to you that we did not have any . . . it was necessary to have any Roll Call no matter what that Roll Call says, I ask for you to consider on Rule 61D and kindly explain that to me and then I will kindly sit down."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "A point of order is that the Gentleman is speaking to a . . . an objection to a ruling made by the Chair. He knows his alternative."

Speaker Redmond: "I think your point is well taken. I believe your . . . your remedy or release is to appeal the ruling of the Chair, Representative McGrew, which would take 89 votes."

McGrew: "Ah . . . If you choose not to answer how this relates to Rule 61D, then I will gladly move to override the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised by the Parliamentarian that a call for division is the same as the motion and that the motion is to be put and it requires a simple majority."

McGrew: "If that's the case, wouldn't it say that it would take 89 votes under 61, Provision D?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know, the ruling has been made, Representative McGrew, if you want to appeal it, why that's your prerogative. I don't see any . . ."

McGrew: "Well, I agree with you that it's perhaps futile at this point . . . ah . . . and will not get anywhere, Mr. Speaker, but I have voted many times to uphold the rules of the House, and I will be more than happy to make a motion to override the Chair."



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved that the ruling of the Chair . . . Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, does that motion have to be in writing?"

Speaker Redmond: "If you demand it is. It . . . I don't think the writing will take very long though. We're in the middle of a Roll Call here. Mr. Clerk, will you please proceed."

Jack O'Brien: "Proceed with the . . . ah . . . call of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Call of the absentees."

Jack O'Brien: "Schneider. Sharp. Simms. Stearney. C. M. Stiehl. Washburn and Washington."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Washington 'no'. Representative O'Daniel, did you vote 'aye'? Any . . . okay . . . on this question there are 69 'ayes' and 71 . . . 76 'nos'; and the motion having failed to receive the necessary majority is, hereby, declared lost. Representative Hanahan on the motion on House Bill 2989. Representative McGrew."

McGrew: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I have a written motion now to override the Chair."

Speaker Redmond: "The Clerk will read the motion."

Jack O'Brien: "I move to override the Chair, Representative Samuel M. McGrew."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on whether or not the Chair will be overridden. All in favor of overriding the Chair vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? No, this is a motion to over . . . have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there's 21 'aye', 82 'no'; and the motion fails, the Chair is sustained. House Bill 2989, Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mo . . . Motion #2, Mr. Speaker and Members of this House, and I'll go through the items because I've been privy to all the items in explanation of each and every item. I'll try and answer all questions. I had distributed to the floor of the House to save a lot of questions and a lot of time about a . . . oh, a 15 or 20 page documentation of each line item veto and what it does to the program. First I might say that the Office of Education, where are



. . . the Board of Education . . . ah . . . Mr. . . . listen, the Board of Education in the State of Illinois appointed by the Governor and . . . and confirmed by the State Senate has formerly recommended these reductions be reinstated in the Bill. Now, these men and women that serve on a Board of Education know the need of the areas of reimbursement; and I'll start off point by point to show you why it would have been folly to go and in vote point by point. Page 2, line 12, restores \$80,000 for the personal services in the area of educational planning and management. Item #2, page 2, line 13, restores \$10,000 for retirement contribution. Item 3 . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Would you turn the light off up in the Gallery, we're almost blind?"

Hanahan: ". . . Item 3, \$6,000 for the social security contributions in the area of education planning and management. Item #4, plant restores \$30,000 for the electronic data processing in the area of educational planning and management, restores the \$100,000 for personal ser . . . services in the area of pupil and professional services. Page 3, line 20, restores \$7,000 for the retirement contributions for this area. Res . . . Item . . . Page 3, line 21, \$6,000 for the social security contribution. It . . . Page 4, line 35, restores \$160,000 for personal services in the area of supervision and instruction. \$10,000 on page 5, line 1, for retirement contribution. \$5,000 for the social security on page 5, line 2. Item . . . Page 9, line 26, restores \$36,000 for personal services in the area of Vocational Education. Page 14, lines 29 to 33 in Adult Education, restores \$200,000 for reimbursement to the school districts for Adult Education. This appropriation was caught . . . cut 8.5 percent by the Governor. The purpose of the program is to encourage public school and community college districts to offer courses of study which will enable adults and youths to obtain either a high school graduation and/or citizenship and to assist a district with cost to the program. Page 15, lines 3 to 5, to gifted services restores \$820,000 for reimbursements for school districts for services and materials for programs for the use of gifted children. The Governor has reduced this appropriation 29 percent. During the last



fiscal year about 60,420 children received special services and programs throughout the . . . through the Illinois Gifted Education Program. A reduction of this \$820,000 in the reimbursement program will mean that the budgets of local schools . . . local school districts must be as reimbursements to them are pro-rated unless local taxes increase to pick up the difference. The exact reduction in the number of children served will depend on a number of districts electing to drop the program as a result of the cut and the manner in which districts elect to observe the budget reduction. Historically, whenever the state appropriation has not been sufficient to provide 100 . . . 100 percent reimbursement, the number of districts participating in the program has decreased. Page 15, lines 6 through 10, gifted service centers restores \$150,000 for contracts with school districts, colleges and universities for the operation of area service centers for the education of gifted children. The appropriation was cut 20 percent by the Governor. The 20 percent reduction will significantly effect the operation of all area service centers. During fiscal year '75, 9 area centers funded at an average level of \$75,000. The 20 percent appropriation cut means that this year the average funding level will . . . will drop to \$60,000. Without exception, every service center has been reduced its staff and, therefore, its capacity to provide services to school districts. Each center is responsible for serving the local school districts in about 15 counties. The centers have never been able to fully meet the demand for school districts to provide assistance in developing programs for gifted children. Item 15, line . . . lines 11 to 14, nonpublic handicap tuition, restores \$4,000,000 for tuition of handicapped children attending nonpublic schools. The Governor reduced the appropriation by 36 percent. The purpose of this program is to insure that all children have educational opportunities even if the school district itself cannot provide Special Education services to children whose handicapping conditions are unique or profound. During the '74-'75 school years, 7,225 children were served by this important program. A 36 percent appropriation cut in this program means that there will be



a maximum reimbursement of about \$980 per pupil, rather than the required \$1,400 for the regular school year. Item, page 15, lines 18 to 22, Extraordinary Special Education, restores \$1,000,000 for reimbursement to school districts for Extraordinary Special Education and facilities. The Governor reduced the appropriation by 29 percent. The Extraordinary Special Education Program was enacted in 1972 to encourage districts to design and deliver a quality Special Education Program to pupils requiring extraordinary services. The intent of the program is to reduce the need to send pupils to private facilities and to make quality educational services economically practical though for high cost cases such as trainable mentally retarded, the emotionally disturbed and other multiple handicapping conditions. About 2,000 children are served by this program. These services and local school districts help keep the children in their local communities. The program negates the need to send these children to private facilities outside of their hometowns and in some cases out of the state. The Governor's approved appropriation is totally . . . totally inadequate for reimbursing districts for services already provided during the '74-'75 school year. Item, page 15, lines 23 to 28, Special Education personnel, restores \$18,000,000 for reimbursement to school districts for services and materials used in programs for the use of handicapped children. The Governor reduced the appropriation by 18.5 percent. Since 1957 reimbursement to districts has been based on professional works. The 1957 law provided for \$3,000 state reimbursement to each professional worker. By 1969 it was \$5,000 and \$1,500 for non-professional workers. In 1974, with a period of inflation arising costs, the General Assembly increased the reimbursement to one half the professional salary of not more than \$6,250 and \$2,500 for non-certified workers. The Governor vetoed this 1974 Act, but his veto was overridden by many Members of this present General Assembly. In reducing the fiscal '76 appropriation by \$18,000,000, the Governor has in effect ignored the General Assembly and reinstated his veto of the 1974 legislation. Districts do not have and have never had sufficient funds for providing salar-



ies for professional personnel for special instruction to an estimated 270,000 children currently served under this program. With reduced state assistance, districts will have lo . . . will have lost confidence in the state's willingness to assume its legal obligation to financially support these programs. Page 15,16, lines 29 to 35 and 1, orphans, restores \$300,000 for reimbursement to school districts which provide for education of handicapped orphans from residential institutions as well as fostered children who are mentally impaired or behav . . . behaviorally disordered. The program was developed to insure that all handicapped children receive educational opportunities even if they reside in an institution that does not contribute to the districts revenue. About 3,100 children requiring Special Education services reside in these facilities. Page 16, lines 7 to 12, restores \$1,424,242 for financial assistance to meet the needs of those children who come from an environment where the dominant language is other than English. The Governor reduces this appropriation by 19.2 percent. Page 16, line 13, downstate bilingual, restores \$7,000 . . . 712,121 for downstate Bilingual Education Programs. The Governor also reduces this appropriation by 19.2 percent. The Governor's cut means that of the 7,500 pupils currently enrolled, 427 will have to get out of this program. Page 16, lines 24 to 28, pupil transportation. restores \$5,800,000 for reimbursement to school districts for pupil transportation costs. The Governor cut the appropriation by 15 percent. The Governor's approved appropriation of \$33,580,000 for pupil transportation is totally inadequate. Page 16, lines 21 and . . . 29 and 21, Special Education re . . . transportation, restores \$1,300,000 for reimbursement to school districts for a portion of costs of transporting handicapped students. The School Code provides the school district be reimbursed four fifths of the cost for transportation of . . . for children with handicapped conditions. We'd like to meet that requirement of the law. Page 16 and 17, lines 32 to 35, and page 1 to 5 and page 17, restores \$725,000 for reimbursement to school districts for providing free lunch and breakfast programs. Item, page 21, lines 31 to 34, court assigned truants,



restores \$100,000 for contracts for public and private agencies providing alternative education for court assigned truants. The Governor cut the appropriation by 16.7 percent and, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House; a society will be judged by what we do for people who cannot help themselves; and I think your vote is on your conscience on what you want to do in meeting the requirements of law, of keeping the commitments of law, of reimbursing your school district with the amounts of money that they were guaranteed by law, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, reduction veto. I urge an affirmative vote on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "What's the total tab on this package of restoration?"

Hanahan: "The total of this restoration is \$35,701,403 in reimbursed funds."

Palmer: "Now, we just overrode the Governor's veto on \$81,000,000. Do you . . . is it your contention . . . ah . . . that there is sufficient monies or that there will be by June 30th of this coming year to pay for this?"

Hanahan: "Senator, if there isn't, I'll try and make sure that there will be."

Palmer: "Well, are you saying, Sir, that you're willing to advocate or your Leadership to advocate to this House and to the people of this state a raise in income tax and sales tax?"

Hanahan: "No, Sir, I'm saying that there's enough of that in that budget. I've served 12 years in Appropriation's Committee and I could and up that out of that budget enough services that don't receive the priority requirements that these services provide and we'll cut the budget if necessary in areas of non-priority."

Palmer: "Well, I should like to know when you're going to do that? The Governor has estimated that there's 100 and will be about 127,000,000. Now, you've just . . . you were just overrode \$81,000,000, you've got another \$35 here and there are more to come, including sufficiencies and everything else. I should like to know where this money is going to come from?"

Hanahan: "I'd like to say, Sir, it'll come from this General Assembly



meeting its obligation in making sure that we spend the taxpayers money in a sense of real priority."

Palmer: "Well, aren't you engaging in a little bit of sophistry here, aren't you pla . . . ah . . . promising the people things that you're not going to be able to give them? They've got to come . . ."

Hanahan: "I think that we're going to give the people, the school districts of the State of Illinois all the money that under law they're guaranteed and under law you helped vote for it, and under a sense of priorities, you know darn well is more needed than some of the other votes for all the other boondoggle projects that go on throughout this state."

Palmer: "Well, I'm certain if there have been some and perhaps there have been, you haven't been able so far to point them out, I think . . . we should be able to do that."

Hanahan: "I've been . . . for 12 years . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "One more question, Representative Palmer. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, despite the fact that there is a reduction in the amount by which the General Assembly previously appropriated there is an increase over the previous year. Also we're talking about fewer students to be served. I might also add, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we're not talking about any commitment those of the full funding. I've heard a lot today about the matter of integrity, and I've heard a lot about our commitment to the people. Well, I suggest, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the primary commitment that we have is the Constitution, which is the basic law of this state, and that Constitution very explicitly states that we shall not . . . we shall not appropriate beyond the estimate of revenue. If we vote as the Gentleman from McHenry asks us to vote, we will all be engaged . . . engaging in an unconstitutional act; and I implore you to vote 'no' on this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Would the Sponsor of this motion yield to a question or two?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."



Skinner: "How much fat do you think we will need to cut out of the General Fund by September 30th to have a positive balance after all last period expenditures have been paid?"

Hanahan: "I would suggest that probably we would need another \$100,000,000 re . . . you know, cut. If the Governor is frugal like he said he would, he'd probably not expend some money. I think there could be a reduction in some services that don't require the priorities that these . . . this expenditure requires."

Skinner: "And do I read you correctly that you said \$100,000,000 you think to be cut?"

Hanahan: "I would . . . I would suggest that after the Governor is through cutting, that we in the General Assembly could recommend a discontinuation of many services that are in the General Revenue Fund that we now provide and cut the payroll, cut whatever else is necessary. If it . . . if this were to take, instead of a tax increase, I'll join with you in helping cut."

Skinner: "Well, besides eliminating the State Board of Elections outright, what else would you suggest?"

Hanahan: "I . . . I . . . you know, that's an unfair question here tonight to ask, but I'll join with you anytime, Representative Skinner. I've served enough years to . . . to know that there's areas of services that we now provide that we could discontinue if necessary."

Skinner: "Well, now all you have to do is get Representative Lechowicz, and Representative Barnes, and Representative Boyle, and Representative Totten and Representative Cunningham to get up and say the same thing and maybe we can cut the hell out of the state budget."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the previous Speaker from Cook, . . . ah . . . Mr. Schlickman, is using very accurate statements. I was surprised when he said that we're serving less children this year than we were in previous years, and I think in Special Education and Handicapped Children fields we're serving more and more children every year since 1965 when we imposed a mandate effective in 1969 for the service of all handicapped



children in the state. For example, between 1972 and 1975, the number of children served by Special Education Programs has increased from 176,000 to 270,000 students served. The personnel has been increased in that same period by almost . . . ah . . . \$3,000. Now, as to the commitment, and I know that was an intentional misstatement but . . . but here's a misstatement as to Special Education children, not as to . . . not as to general children, that's the item I'm speaking of. Now, secondly, as to a commitment to full funding, we have even a greater commitment here than the full funding commitment because we have a commitment to reimburse the school districts for money they spent in the school year 1974-1975 because it's the fall of '75 in fiscal '76 that they are reimbursed by the state for money spent for handicapped children tuition both in the non-public schools and in the public school Extraordinary Education Programs. This is money spent in the previous year that was really a legal, not only a moral commitment, but a legal commitment under House Bill 2671 in the Extraordinary Education and Special Education Programs, the school districts are already obligated. They've already spent the funds, but they don't get reimbursed for the '74-'75 school year 'til the fall of '75 in fiscal '76. This is the money we're talking about, money already expended by the local school district on which they were counting on the state reimbursement and then the Governor comes along and reduces millions of dollars from both the nonpublic school reimbursement program and the extraordinary reimbursement program for the public schools; and that's why I'm supporting the override and the restoration of the funds here because of not only a moral commitment but a legal commitment to the schools on funds already expended, already expended because we directed and mandated them to spend those funds here in the General Assembly, and I will support the motion to restore the funds."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I hope and I know everybody here has strong feelings on where we stand and nobody wants to be in a position that we're placed in here, and I agree with



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the Sponsor of the motion to one point only that the Chief Executive Officer of this state has put us into this situation and that this is an unhappy thing, but I hope that the record around the state over the next year will reflect the fact that in a time of serious unemployment in Illinois, the man on this House floor who says he speaks for labor, has just said that he wants some people to lose their jobs. The man on this House floor who we know to be the Chairman of the Democrat County Chairman's Association has just made the statement that this Legislature will have to provide the money. I hope the public in Illinois will recognize that the Leader of the Democrat Party around the state has suggested, in effect, that if a tax increase comes, he'll support it. Is he really telling us that the Democrat Party is going to take the responsibility for a tax increase? Is he really telling us that Labor is going to take the responsibility for throwing people out of their jobs? Just because the Governor has put us in a situation where we shouldn't be is no reason for us to run for cover. We made a motion here not too long ago to allow Members of this House to vote . . ."

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

Beaupre: "No, Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to interrupt the . . . ah . . . Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Representative Duff."

Duff: "We made a motion just a few minutes ago to allow Members of this House to vote for some of the more important and smaller items on this Bill so they could maintain both their constant support of education and Special Education, and I take a back seat to nobody in this House over the years for my support of Special Education and the Sponsor of the motion refused to allow this House to carefully decide on the minor and important portions of the Bill. Instead he's handed us a grab bag. He's handed us something for everybody and challenges us, take it or leave it, all or nothing at all. This is the Leader of the Democrat Party who is going before the public next year and I am sure not be willing to stand up and say that he will sponsor the income tax Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beaupre."

Beaupre: "Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, after the Roll Call and . . . and all procedures on the last Bill, which obviously was a most important Bill . . . ah . . . for this Session, . . . ah . . . there may be somewhat of a tendency for us to . . . ah . . . take a little more lightly the proposition that faces us at this time. I would hope that we wouldn't do that, and I would hope that we would indeed address ourselves to the issues that face us. We just overrode the Governor's veto on the previous Bill . . . ah . . . which mandated additional expenditures in education of \$81,000,000. Now, over the last . . . ah . . . few years we have become rather sophisticated in our ability to project . . . ah . . . the revenues to the State of Illinois and we have various and sundry agencies to consult . . . ah . . . using . . . utilizing those sophisticated methods to project the income for the State of Illinois. If you take the projections of those . . . based upon the figures . . . ah . . . of those most favorable to those who would override we were talking about the Economic and Fiscal Commission's projection of \$120,000,000 at the end of fiscal 1976; subtract from that the \$81,000,000 that we just mand . . . mandated expenditure on, and we're talking about a projected balance in the General Revenue Fund at the end of this year of \$40,000,000. We know that that's intolerable. This Bill in its total override will amount to \$49,000,000, and if we proceed and continue to vote as we have and override on this issue, we're going to be projecting a deficit amount in the General Revenue Fund at the end of this year. All I'm suggesting is that while these may be very important needs that again we're talking about whether or not the State of Illinois can afford it. The issue is whether or not we can afford it; and if you look at all the figures, they still tell the same story. If we override on this Bill, that we are projecting a deficit balance at the end of June 1976."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gene Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, if we couldn't afford the last Bill, we certainly can't afford this one. There is



. . . there's a reason, believe, for taking the other Bill before this one. Every student in this state is counted in weighted average daily attendance including . . . ah . . . most of the people that are covered by this particular motion. Most of this money, not all of, it, but most of this money goes into the . . . ah . . . coffers of local school districts . . . ah . . . to disperse . . . ah . . . and to pay for and to reimburse for a certain services that they have rendered. There's nothing that . . . ah . . . and let me emphasize that most of these funds are co-mingled so they can spend money they get in one fund . . . ah . . . for general distributive and for Special Ed' or for . . . ah . . . a gifted program that they're running. In fact, the gifted program was originally started as a seed money program. In other words, we would put seed money and . . . ah . . . the . . . the . . . ah . . . local school district would see important and how good it was and they'd pick it up themselves. I remember about six years ago we agreed that the maximum and we agreed with the people involved as I remember and gifted at that time to a \$2,000,000 limit. I was surprised to find out . . . ah . . . that it had grown to something like \$3,500,000 without anyone hardly noticing it. So I think that cut was particularly a . . . ah . . . a particularly good cut. We just cannot afford this program. If we went through \$81,000,000 about an hour ago, we certainly can't afford this \$35,000,000; and I would vote that the . . . ah . . . the Governor's position be sustained."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schraeder."

Schraeder: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, apparently all the interest has died down on the override because very few people around, very few are paying attention, but if it was fiscally unsound to override the last Bill, then this certainly adds fuel to that, another \$34-\$35,000,000. But it was interesting to hear the Sponsor of this piece of legislation saying that there's a lot of fat in the budget, and he's been here twelve years, and he knows there's fat there. Well, let me ask him, why didn't he get rid of that fat if he's been here twelve years and sees it? He says now we got this program. Well take care of it and we'll get rid of the fat. Well, if he hasn't done



it in twelve years, Ladies and Gentlemen, he's not going to succeed in the next twelve years. Some of us are very interested in the program that's under this veto message. In fact, the Gifted Program is the one that I receive 95 percent of my correspondence and communications on; and that's where the interest lies; and I didn't support the veto on the other measure because it wasn't fiscally sound. The state is going to be out of funds by the end of the fiscal year, and for that same reason, I have to ask a . . . a 'no' vote on override because we're going to be farther in debt. Ladies and Gentlemen, the money is not there. We're now up to \$225,000,000. Where are we going to get it? Please, vote red."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of personal privilege."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Schlickman: "The Gentleman from Lake previously used my name in debate which is violative of the rules, but more importantly, as far as I'm concerned, he stated that I had misstated the situation. I would point out to him, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that I concern myself with all of the categorical programs covered by this motion and not just one; and I think it was a act of disgrace on the part of the Gentleman from Lake to take out one particular program in which he has a special interest, and I applaud him for it, and to take the characteristics of that program and apply it to all of the programs covered by this motion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ebbessen."

Ebbessen: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has moved the previous question, and the question is, shall the main question be put? All those in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. Representative Houlhan . . . or . . . Hanahan, I get you Irish all mixed up. Representative Hanahan to close."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker . . . Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, last June these items weren't so important that any Member of this General Assembly wanted to divide the issue. Last June I handled this Bill and received an overwhelming, almost unanimous vote, of this House



of passing out this legislation. All of a sudden since last June, items like Vocational Education, Special Education, the Gifted Reimbursement, Adult Education, Special Education for the Orphans isn't so important. Isn't that odd that over a few months and a few promises, certain commitments and certain illusory types of offers are made and people change their mind on what's important and what isn't? I'm proud as the Chairman of the Democratic County Chairman to say to you that the Democratic Party stands for help in education, that the Democratic Party will go to the polls next November and speak to the people and say that we kept commitment on education and especially in the area of the handicapped, the learning disabled, the gifted and especially educated children's needs. We're not ashamed of that and we're not ashamed at the labor leader to say to you that the AFL/CIO, and the Teamsters, and the Auto Workers, and Mine Workers and all the unions that go to the people next election and say that we kept our commitment to our children and our grandchildren in these areas. We're not ashamed to say that, and as far as my role in the legislative process in twelve years, I might point out to that one person that continually wants to question motivation, that I did vote to cut many budgets over twelve years, and I voted against G.O.R.E., how did you vote? I voted against the Illinois Information Service, how did you vote? I voted against Human Resources commitments, how did you vote; and I voted against the Office of Collective Bargaining all funds from General Revenue that I thought were not needed, how did you vote? I think . . . I think, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think that we're going to be judged on what we do with our commitments. These commitments were made by law to our school districts back home on a reimbursement item. We said we would reimburse these school districts if they extended money in this area. All I want to do is keep face with the school districts back home by overriding this reduction veto; and I say to you we will be judged by our constituents on how we kept our word, and our word last June was to pass these reimbursable items at the full levels of request. They were not at any time proven to me that the sense of priority has dropped, has dropped in the needs



of Special Education or the Learning Disabled of this state. I think, if anything, we have to recommit our priorities and readjust our thinking so that we reimburse these school districts for monies they already spent in behalf of our children and our grandchildren.

I urge an 'aye' vote on this motion."

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

Duff: "A point of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "State your point."

Duff: "Well, I . . . the Gentleman has referred to decorum in debate and so as a matter of fact and because I know he would want to be doing everything properly and I recognize that T.V. cameras can't get back to where his chair is, but Rule 57D says that no motion is in order unless the Member is moving it next and from his own seat. So I say the motion is out of order, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "He had trouble with his microphone. Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Yes, I'd like to hear that speech again, go back and make it again."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall the items appearing on page 2, line 12; page 2, line 13; page 2, line 14; page 2, line 21; page 3, line 19, 20, 21; page 4, line 35; page 5, line 1; page 5, line 2; page 9, line 26; page 14, lines 29 through 33; page 15, lines 3 through 5; page 15, lines 6 through 10; page 15, lines 11 through 14, 18 through 22; page 15, lines 23 through 28; pages 15 and 16, lines 29 through 35 and 1; page 16, lines 7 through 12, 13 through 18, 24 through 28, 29 through 31; pages 16 and 17, lines 32 through 35, and 1 through 5; page 17, lines 6 through 10; page 21, lines 31 through 34 be restored the reduction of the Governor notwithstanding. All in favor indicate by voting 'aye', oppose vote 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Representative Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to explain my 'aye' vote. I think it should be noted that the school districts are required to provide Special Education and transportation services and state reimbursement is based on a statutory formula. This Bill is quite similar in nature as Repre-



sentative Berman's Bill was that we . . . we mandated the school districts to do a certain thing. They, in turn, provided and submitted their budgets based on the promise that this money was forthcoming. The areas that have actually been effected by these reductions are areas that effect every district in the State of Illinois. Tom went through the Adult Education Program which was cut by \$200,000, to Gifted Reimbursement Program a cut of \$820,000 or 29 percent cut in that area alone, the Gifted Area Service Centers a cut of 20 percent in that area alone, Special Ed' tuition cut 36 percent, Special Ed' Extraordinary cut 28 percent. We made a commitment, we made a commitment to everyone of these school districts for these programs. We mandated them and now you're telling us, I'm sorry, yes we made a statement, a cut of 6 percent to uphold the across the board, but look at the programs that are effected. Please vote your conscience and vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duff."

Duff: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if this gets to the point where the Sponsor can see that maybe the Bill is in trouble, the motion is in trouble, I hope he'll reconsider . . . ah . . . his opposition to the motion to divide the question so that some of us can, in fact, participate in some of the programs that . . . to which Representative Lechowicz referred."

Speaker Redmond: "Represen . . ."

Duff: "Otherwise he's gonna' let them all go down."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "I know my Democratic colleague is sincere in the arguments that he's making here today, but the money just is not there. Before Representative Lechowicz returned to the floor, I suggested that if he and the other Spokesmen from both parties of both Appropriations Committees would stand up and say we'll cut \$100,000,000 out of the budget, maybe the money might be there. Well, Representative Lechowicz has had his chance and he's obviously not willing to participate in . . . well, maybe he is willing, let's not foreclose it yet . . . ah . . . in firing 5 to 10,000 state employees to find this \$100,000, of cutting the fat out of the Public Aid Department



by just . . . ah . . . the money is just not there, Tom, I'm sorry. Now, the programs are good. We cannot use Representative Lechowicz's argument unless we are going to be consistent that the Legislature mandated this without also paying off the Junior College flat rate tuition grants which Representative Rayson has the override on. That's another \$20 to \$30,000,000. Well, I guess we're down to maybe whether we're going to have a $\frac{1}{2}$ a percent increase to the income tax or 1 percent income . . . increase in the income tax or are we up to 3 percent in the income tax now? I'm afraid that the taxpayers are gonna' have to win this one."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Palmer."

Palmer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, to explain my 'no' vote. In 1969, I was one of the first to put a green light on for the income tax. I don't believe the Sponsor of this Bill did. I could be wrong, but on my memory is that he didn't; and from the monies that have come into the coffers of this state, we've done many things, many of them good, most of them good, certainly in the area of Special Education and the area of education . . . ah . . . in general, it's been a good thing. But now we're faced with a point that we can't go any further unless you want to go back to your people and tell them that you bought them the additional programs that they are going to have to fund. I wonder if . . . if the Sponsor of this Bill will go back to his people and say that he's for an income tax or an increase in the sales tax in the state. I don't believe he will, and perhaps he can settle the point by trying to get the Democratic County Association . . . the Chairman of that Association to sponsor a Resolution that they are in favor of it/ but nevertheless, I have people in my district to represent, those are blue-collared people. I'm not going to . . . who can't buy if they buy something on Saturday don't have an awful lot of money to . . . to spend for the rest of the week. I'm not going to throttle this down their throats by voting 'yes', either on this or any Bill. Obviously there're good points in this Bill, but we've gone as far as we can go. We're not . . . I, for one, will not hang my people on this kind of stuff. I will not go for an income tax in-



crease as inevitably there must be or sales tax increase."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dunn."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I just want to go on the Record as being in favor of a number of the . . . ah . . . the items contained in this Bill. However, because of the outcome of House Bill 2971 and the failure to divide the question, I can't vote for the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Steele."

Steele: "Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in explaining my vote, I think before us here today is not a question of whether or not more funds are needed by the gifted children and by the schools, but it's really a question of fiscal responsibility; and by the very Constitution that all of us have sworn in by, we're charged to live within the funds that are available to our state; and certainly by all the evidence that's available to us, we do not have the funds, we've just spent \$81,000,000 more than we have in the Treasury. A real budget balance is predicted for the end of this fiscal year, and I think to uphold our Constitution to be fiscally responsible that we must vote 'no' on this and not spend funds that are not available in our Treasury. I urge you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, the public schools of this state have already during the past school year of 1974-1975 spent as much as \$2,000 per child for tuition for handicapped children attending nonpublic schools and they have spent that money and paid the nonpublic schools as much a \$2,000 per child on the promise on the statutory requirement that the state would reimburse \$1,400 of that \$2,000. The money has been expended by the public schools, and this Fall about this time of year, the state was to reimburse \$1,400 of that \$2,000. Now, we've reneged on that and we've reneged on that . . . the Governor has cut us by much more than the 8 percent figure. He really picked on the handicapped children in cutting the budget. That's where he really had fun and took out the knife and cut and cut the funding of our state educational system. When it came to the handicapped children, the cuts were as high as 27 percent; and



so the school districts who expended the money on our promise to pay them back \$1,400 per student are now told that promise is worthless, we're not gonna' do it and you can go broke as far as we're concerned; and that's reason enough to vote 'aye' to restore these funds; and I hope that more of you will get on and vote 'aye' on this Bill which is even more important, even more justified than the previous Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?"

The Clerk will take the Record. On this question there's 82 'aye', 71 'nay' . . . Representative Hanahan."

Hanahan: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to place this on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Gentleman has moved to place it on Postponed Consideration."

Hanahan: "If . . . if anyone here thinks that . . . intend to change that motion tomorrow either."

Speaker Redmond: "Hearing no objection? Hearing no objection? Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Ah . . . Yes, this . . . this is another way of journalizing that . . . ah . . . I make the point of order that he can't put this reduction veto on Postponed Consideration, you can rule on it, and we'll let it go at that."

Speaker Redmond: "Same point, same ruling, it's on Postponed Consideration. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well, Speaker, the rules require two Members requesting journalization, and I join with the Gentleman from Lake."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, let's show that there's two Members, but it's still the same ruling. Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Ah . . . Thank you, Mr. Speaker, . . . ah . . . I've had my speaker . . . speaker light on here trying to get recognized for the purpose of . . . ah . . . of casting my vote and . . . ah . . . obviously it wasn't even . . . ah . . . observed . . . ah . . . I could do handsprings back here. I'd like to at least get on the Roll Call on this vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Ah . . . There is no Roll Call, Representative



Griesheimer, when it's on Postponed Consideration."

Griesheimer: "All right, thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer, do you seek recognition? On the order . . . on the Supplemental Calendar . . . Representative Madison."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, understanding that House Bill 2989 has now been put on Postponed Consideration . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct."

Madison: ". . . I'd like to appeal to the Sponsor of the motion to reconsider his position as it relates to the . . . ah . . . the division of the question so that some of us may be able to vote on some of these items."

Speaker Redmond: "I've been advised if you file a motion that that matter can be attended to. Supplemental Calendar. Representative Meyer."

Washburn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, just an inquiry . . . ah . . . I know most of the Members on this side of the aisle, and I'm certain that . . . ah . . . many on the other side of the aisle are wondering when we can plan on going out for dinner. We've been here a long time and done a pretty good day's work and . . . ah . . . what are your projections here by . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "A few housekeeping items here and we're trying to . . . to adjourn very shortly."

Washburn: "You mean you're winding her down?"

Speaker Redmond: "Trying to."

Washburn: "Well, let's wind her down as fast as possible."

Speaker Redmond: "89 people out there running the show though, but . . . Supplemental Calendar #1. Representative Giorgi, do you desire to make a motion with respect to House Bill 3131. What's the motion? The motion that I understand you want to make is to suspend the rule and to advance it to the order of Second Reading."

Giorgi: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I . . . it goes to Second Reading, Second Legislative day tomorrow, is that correct?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct. The purpose is to suspend the rule so that it can appear on Third Reading tomorrow."

Giorgi: "Okay, Mr. Speaker, I make that motion. I make the motion that



House Bill 3131 . . ."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

Giorgi: ". . . 3154, 3156, 3169, 3170, 3179, 3180, 3186 and 3187, Mr. Speaker, all the . . . all the Bills that appear on the Calendar, the Supplemental Calendar today, I move that they be put on the next Legislative Day."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McMaster."

McMaster: "Ah . . . Mr. Speaker, I heard you say a minute ago that . . . ah . . . 89 of us out here were controlling the House, I would, therefore, move that we adjourn and suggest you put it to a vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I have a prior motion. I'll entertain that motion as soon as we . . . Representative Shea."

Shea: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we've got very little housekeeping to do and when we get through with it, we've got two Special Sessions to run through and we can be out of here in a very short time."

Speaker Redmond: "I think the question is whether we're going to be out of here tomorrow or Friday. Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I arise to object to this motion. Now, we're being asked to advance these Bills to the order of Third Reading. We don't even have copies of the Bills and we're being deprived of our constitutional right to consider these Bills, and if we so desire, to offer Amendments to them. Now, by advancing to Third, we're denied that right."

Speaker Redmond: "Do you withdraw your motion, Representative Giorgi?"

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, all of these Bills are an emergency nature and everyone of these Bills has gone through Committee and there . . . ah . . . has representation by the Minority Party, Spokesman of the Minority Party, and they're aware of these Bills and none of them received any . . . ah . . . trouble in Committee, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, I disagree with that, Mr. Speaker. We don't have copies of the Bills, much less are we familiar with the . . . with what's in them and as the Gentleman from Cook, Representative Schlickman, points out we foreclose our opportunity to offer Amendments to



these Bills; and I think we should have that opportunity. It's enough, Mr. Speaker, that they're on First . . . Second Reading, First Legislative Day, today, the same day that they were heard in Committee. But to ask us to skip that, read 'em a second time and put 'em on Third Reading, is just simply too much; and I object very strenuously."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Totten."

Totten: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ah . . . I object too on the motion because there are a couple of Bills which we heard in Appropriation's I today that were passed out where we asked for information before the Amendments were put on there . . . ah . . . before they be advanced any further; and we have not received . . . it has not been answered to our satisfaction as yet, and I'd like to see them held for another day."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could amend that motion to read that the Bills be placed on Second Legislative Day, today, and held there for appro . . . purpose of Amendments tomorrow?"

Speaker Redmond: "Any objection to that, how's that? Representative Walsh, surrenders . . . I thought you said it was all right."

Walsh: "No, I didn't say that."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay."

Walsh: "I . . . I'm asking what the reason for that is though? We have a Supplemental Calendar thereon . . . wherein they are on First Legislative Day, Second Reading. So whatever . . ."

Speaker Redmond: ". . . save the day, it looks like we're going to be here Friday, so you might just as well tell your motel that."

Walsh: ". . . no, that's not true, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Shea. Yes, it is."

Walsh: "There is . . ."

Shea: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the General Assembly, the first . . . or the Regular Session of the 79th General Assembly now adjourn until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "You . . . you heard the motion, all in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. The



Regular Session is adjourned. We're now going to the order of the First Special Session. Representative Shea."

Shea: "I move that the First Special Session of the 79th General Assembly now stand adjourned until 10:15 a.m. tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "You've heard the motion, all in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. First Special Session is adjourned until 10:15. Second Special Session. The House will come to order and the Members be in their seats, all unauthorized persons leave the floor. Representative Shea."

Shea: "I move that the Second Session . . . the Second Special Session of the 79th General Assembly now stand adjourned until 10:30 a.m. tomorrow morning."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins, you have a reception to go to. Representative Collins."

Collins: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if I could . . . make an inquiry of the Majority Leader. What is to be done with the Bills that were introduced in the Second Special Session today?"

Shea: "The Assistant Minority Leader of your party does not want them moved today."

Collins: "I thought that we had some . . . ah . . . conversation earlier as to whether they would be moved or whether they would be heard in Committee?"

Shea: "I would support either your motion to advance to Second Reading without reference or I would support a Committee meeting tomorrow morning. The Leadership, Mr. Walsh, on your side of the aisle wants to do neither. So when we're here on Friday, I'm sure we'll have it worked out. I again renew my motion to adjourn the Session until 10:30 a.m."

Speaker Redmond: "The motion for adjournment is al . . . in order. All in favor indicate by saying 'aye', 'aye', oppose 'no'; the 'ayes' have it. Third Special Session . . . Second Special Session is adjourned, and we are adjourned, Regular First, Second, Third, Fourth . . . Have a good night."

