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Doorkeeper: "Attention, Members of the House of Representatives. The House will convene in fifteen minutes. All persons not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the gallery. Attention, Members of the House of Representatives. The House will convene in five minutes."

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order. Members please be in their seats. We'll be led in prayer by the Reverend Krueger, the House Chaplain."

Rev. Krueger: "In the Name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. We've been asked to remember in our prayers the former Representative Robert Beckmeyer of Nashville who has died. Let us pray. O God, whose mercies cannot be numbered; accept our prayers on behalf of the soul of Thy servant, Robert, departed, and grant him an entrance into the land of light and joy, in the fellowship of Thy saints; through Jesus Christ our Lord. May he rest in Peace and may Light perpetual shine upon him. Amen. In the Old Testament, Joshua the 24th Chapter, the 14th verse, the prophet Joshua says these words: Fear the Lord, and serve him in sincerity and in truth. Let us pray. Almighty God, the author of all knowledge and truth, the source of all power and might, we give Thee hearty thanks for all the blessings of this day, for our lives, and for the honour of serving as Representatives in this General Assembly of the State of Illinois. Kindle within us the perception that Thou wouldst we have so that in our service to the people of this state we do only that which is well-pleasing to Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Speaker Redmond: "Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 304, Schlickman. 305, Schlickman. 306, Huskey. 307, Madigan. 308, Geo-Karis. 309, Mahar. 310, Pullen. 311, Marovitz. 312, Mudd."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 304 by Schlickman honors Dr. Robert Bartz on his 25th year of service. 305 by Schlickman does the same to Robert Teichert. 306 by Huskey talks about the Superintendent of Evergreen Park Elementary School retiring. 307



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

by Madigan notes the 50th anniversary of Reverend Vincent Brizgys of Lithuania. 308 by Geo-Karis talks about the retirement of Bernice Just of the Waukegan News-Sun. 309 by Mahar notes again the 50th anniversary of Reverend Frederick Williams. 310 by Pullen talks about the citizens of Park Ridge and the outstanding effort they've made in a certain endeavor. 311 by Marovitz denotes Lakeview High School's 26-5 record. And Mudd's 312 honors Josephine Grady. I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion for the adoption of Agreed Resolutions. Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Motion carries, the Resolutions are adopted. Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of Bills of the following titles, to-wit: House Bill #243, 283, 339 and 342. Passed by the Senate, June 9, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate's concurred with the House in the passage of Bills of the following title, to-wit: House Bill 277 together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 9, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate concurred with the House in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to-wit: House Bill 286 together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 9, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate has concurred with the House in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to-wit: House Bill 289 together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 9, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary."

Speaker Redmond: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Matijevich, Chairman of the Committee



on Appropriations I, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bills 2299, 2408, Senate Bills 85, 314, 733, 959, 960, 1095 and 1243; do pass as amended Senate Bill 153, 539 and 1046. Representative Ewell, Chairman of the Committee on Higher Education, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 366, 367, 368, 369, 380 and 463; do pass as amended Senate Bill 1035; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 349, 1069 and 1162. Representative Flinn, Chairman of the Committee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 39, 681, 889, 890, 1091, 1319 and 1342; do pass as amended Senate Bills 280, 281 and 574; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 93. Representative Capparelli, Chairman of the Committee on Executive, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 21, 61, 383, 480, 804 and 805; do pass as amended Senate Bills 589 and 803; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 62, 211, 226, 640, 847 and 1163; do pass as amended Consent Calendar Senate Bill 63; be adopted..."

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

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I'm told that there's a Mayor lost in the Capitol Complex somewhere. We announce, we're looking for Mayor Jack Hill."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know. We found him yesterday."

Giorgi: "Well, they're looking for him today."

Speaker Redmond: "What do they want him for?"

Giorgi: "I'm not free to tell at this point."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Be adopted, House Resolutions 80, 85, 158, 213, 214; House Joint Resolution 24 and 26; not be adopted House Joint Resolution 32; be adopted as amended House Resolution 150; be adopted Consent Calendar House Resolution 161, House Joint Resolutions



29 and 33. Representative Schneider, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to which the following Bills were referred, action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bill 675; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 672, 674, 676, 677, 678 and 679. Representative E.M. Barnes, Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations II, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass House Bill 2392 and Senate Bill 561; do pass as amended Senate Bills 334, 339 and 351. Representative Chapman, Chairman of the Committee on Human Resources, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 79, 187, 350, 401, 415, 416, 426 and 649; do not pass Senate Bill 507; do pass as amended Senate Bill 892; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 506, 688 and 690. Representative Von Boeckman, Chairman of the Committee on Motor Vehicles, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 9, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 166, 521, 699 and 702, 740, 794, and 1343; do pass as amended Senate Bills 569, 1097, 1301 and 1338; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 302, 598, 665, 695, 755, 814, 1131 and 1336; do pass as amended Consent Calendar Senate Bill 1039. Representative Katz, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary II, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bill 160, 603, 844 and 1310; do pass as amended Senate Bill 228; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 1260. Representative Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bills 693 and 906; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 320, 994, 1087 and 1193; do pass as amended Consent Calendar Senate Bill 1036."

Speaker Redmond: "Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2417, Brady. A Bill for an Act to make an



appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expense of the Illinois Community College Board for fiscal year 1978. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Corneal Davis, for the purpose of an introduction. Will you take that horn right there and introduce somebody? You know who I mean. Representative Corneal Davis."

C. Davis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it is my privilege to introduce to you a former distinguished Member of the House of Representatives. I had the pleasure of being Chairman of the Welfare Committee and he was my Vice-chairman. He says that when I was Chairman, I never gave him the gavel one time, but he has a gavel in the City of Chicago. The Honorable Harry Semrow."

Speaker Redmond: "You're a darn sight better looking than the guy that's here from that district and a better ball player. Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Day. Representative Madigan. Representative Madigan, you yield?"

Madigan: "I thought that Commissioner Semrow would like to say hello to his former colleagues. Harry."

Speaker Redmond: "Good idea. Former Representative Harry Semrow that used to sit over there near where Bob Mann is now."

Commissioner Semrow: "Well, this is the first time that I've been offered the leadership that fast, but I'll accept. And I just want to say that it's always a great pleasure to come back. I flew down this morning with my former colleague, Bill Carroll on the other side and we were on the Welfare Committee. He never got the gavel either. But I want to ask a question. Does Deacon Davis still give the prayers here in the morning when the other pastor, whoever it may be, not show up?"

Speaker Redmond: "Sometimes."

Commissioner Semrow: "I would like to hear that. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, you're doing a great job. I know you've got about two thousand more Bills than we used to have. I think ours were every bit as important, but I know you're working harder. And God bless all of you and stay healthy. Enjoy your pension when you get it. I haven't got mine yet and I don't intend to for awhile."



I'm still in there and you stay, too. Thanks so much for letting me say hello."

Speaker Redmond: "Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Day."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 744. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 745. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Act. First... Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 746. A Bill for an Act to amend the Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen License Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 795. A Bill for an Act to amend the Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia Bonus Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 816. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 997. A Bill for an Act to amend the Pension Code. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1112. A Bill for an Act to amend an Act creating the Department of Veterans Affairs and State Finance Act. Second Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill 1189. A Bill for an Act to amend the Election Code. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. Is Representative Brady on the floor? House Bills, Second Reading. On House Bills, Second Reading appears House Bill 1033."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1033. A Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Department of General Services. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1, 2 and 4 were adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Winchester. Out of the record. 2379."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2379. A Bill for an Act to make appropriations and reappropriation to the Department of Transportation. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1-8, 12-15 and 17-45 were adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions or Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions on file. Floor Amendment #46."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McBroom on the floor? McBroom? Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, could you take that Bill out of the record? The Sponsor's not on the floor and I..."



Speaker Redmond: "Out of the record."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "2402."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the Members of the General Assembly in the House, would you please tell us what your intentions are for tomorrow?"

Speaker Redmond: "As I told you on the phone a half an hour ago, the intention is that we will work tomorrow at nine o'clock."

Ryan: "Now, would you... everybody in the chambers heard that so we don't have to answer it fourteen more times today."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, there'll be a rumor in five minutes so you may have to answer it in six minutes."

Ryan: "We will be in Session at nine a.m. tomorrow morning. Is that right?"

Speaker Redmond: "That is correct, that is correct."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan when he asked me that earlier in the day reminded me that neither he nor I was responsible for the flood of Bills. 2402."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2402. A Bill for an Act to make appropriations to the ordinary and contingent expense of the State Board of Elections. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any motions or Floor Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions or Floor Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. 2403. Representative Darrow, can you come to the podium?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2403. House Bill 2403. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the ordinary and contingent expense of various commissions, boards and agencies of state government. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendments #1, 2 and 3 were adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Any motions or Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions. Floor Amendment #4, Peters. Amends House



Bill 2403 by inserting immediately after Section 13 the following:

Section 13.1 The sum of twenty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary as appropriated to the Commission on labor laws for its ordinary and contingent expense."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dan Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "Mr. Clerk, who's the Sponsor of the Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Peters."

D. Houlihan: "Has the Amendment been printed?"

Speaker Redmond: "Take it out of the record. 2409."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2409. A Bill for an Act relating to the State Fire Marshall. Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "2409, out of the record. Representative Brady, have you got a Bill on Third Reading that's a Senate Bill that you want to call back to Second Reading? Is it 1251, am I right on that? Representative Brady, do you desire to return Senate Bill 1251 to the Order of Second Reading? Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Representative... Is there an Amendment, Mr. Clerk? Read the Amendment."

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1 amends Senate Bill 1251 on page 1 by deleting lines 28 and 29 and so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brady."

Brady: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, although we're under terrific time constraints with this Bill, we thought it necessary to bring it back to amend it because of the possibility of leaving it open to some lawsuits and this Amendment will bring about better ways of computing and getting the people to file their resolutions at a given cutoff period of time who are involved in this Bill. And I urge your support."

Speaker Redmond: "The question... any questions on the Amendment? Representative Waddell."

Waddell: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order."

Waddell: "What does the Amendment do?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brady."

Brady: "Yes, Representative Waddell, what the Amendment does is change





the procedure. According to this hold harmless which requires taxing districts to notify by resolution that they want to be involved in this Bill, it was written in the original Bill that they had to notify prior to the mailing. We thought that would leave it open for some litigation possible cause somebody could say they got it really in before the postmark of the mailing. But what the Amendment does is say that you have to notify prior to the computation and the County Clerk of Cook County has agreed to inform all taxing districts of a given period of time when their computation would start and, therefore, set up a specific time and there will be no problems or no waivering in between. I urge the adoption, Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, of Amendment 1."

Speaker Redmond: "The question's on the Gentleman's motion. Those in favor of the Gentleman's motion say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The motion carried, the Amendment's adopted. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Who's the Sponsor of this Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Brady and William Walsh is a Cosponsor."

Ryan: "I understand this is a Deavers-Brady Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "A what?"

Ryan: "A Deavers-Brady Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "No, it's William Walsh. Representative Brady... at least it shows on here."

Brady: "It is Representative Walsh and myself, Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "I had some bad information, I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "That's most unusual. Any further Amendments on Senate Bill 1251?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Third Reading. We have a series of Bills, House Bills, Third Reading, substantive Bills awaiting companion appropriation Bills. The deadline was extended till today. So these Bills which appear on page 3 will die unless something happens. And if there would be an extension, your attention is directed to the fact that the Senate Committees would probably be unable to meet and hear them. So I intend to call them now. Representative



Yourell, for what purpose do you rise?"

Yourell: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, while we're waiting to get going, I'd like to ask leave for... to waive the posting rule so that Senate Bill 948 can be heard in Counties and Townships Committee on Tuesday, June 14th. I've checked with the Minority Leader and I can't find the Minority Spokesman on the Committee, but there's no opposition that I of from the..."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Use the Attendance Roll Call. House Bills, Third Reading, substantive Bills awaiting companion appropriation Bills appears House Bill 41."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 41. A Bill for an Act authorizing the creation of..."

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

Lechowicz: "Point of order, Mr. Speaker. Before we go to Third Readings, I think maybe we should take the Attendance Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "Roll Call for attendance. I thought I told the Membership yesterday there's usually reasons why we don't take the Attendance Roll Call till a certain time. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, would the record show that Representative Kornowicz is excused because of illness and that Representative Giglio is excused because of a death in the family."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell."

Caldwell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 41 is a proposal to legalize the policy numbers games. A gambling system which has been played in Illinois for more than 100 years. It has survived and spread despite the consistent efforts of law enforcement agencies at every level. Policy cannot be stamped out. Tighter law enforcement allows the owners or operators to more effectively cheat the customers. We're not proposing any new gambling for the state. House Bill 41 simply seeks to clean up a bad situation that exists in the predominantly black communities of Illinois. That the policy game is a multi-million dollar illegal business has been recognized by Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, states that now have legal



policy games. I have conducted studies on the policy numbers games since 1937. While completing data... while compiling data for a Masters Degree at Northwestern University. A sociological novel followed in 1946. And in 1972, this House authorized the Policy Numbers Games Study Committee consisting of ten members who conducted hearings in Chicago, Rockford and other communities. House Bill 41 embodies the findings and the recommendations of this Committee which also did extensive research under the supervision of Mrs. Margaret Eldridge, a legislative staff person. The reports were submitted to the House in June, 1975. A Bill, House Bill 1932, passed this House during the closing Session two years ago, but there was not sufficient time for Senate consideration. Let me briefly review the findings of the Committee in its previous hearing. The Committee heard several witnesses including the Deputy Superintendent of Chicago Police Department, Mr. Mitchell Ware, and the Commander of the Vice Squad of the Chicago Police Department, Mr. Michael O'Donnell. We also heard from Mr. Ellis Reed, past President of the Cook County Bar Association, Bishop H.J. McFall, a former policeman and newspaper reporter testified at length as did Mr. Woodrow B. Dalson, a consultant engineer and Mr. Anderson Turner, Executive Director of the Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce. Also, Mr. Ralph Batch, Director at that time of the lottery in Illinois. Testimony of these witnesses established clearly that the policy numbers game is extensive and operational in the City of Chicago. Superintendent Ware estimated that twenty-three wheels, eight in the major category are known to exist. His testimony and that of Commander O'Donnell showed that arrests were made regularly, seven thousand in 1933. But there were few convictions other than minimal fines. Bishop McFall stated emphatically that if the police desires to eliminate policy, this could be accomplished within twenty-four hours. He also was equally emphatic in advocating legalizing this numbers scheme as a means of stopping the flow of money out of the black community. Committee held a hearing in the City Hall of Rockford, Illinois. Representative Zeke Giorgi, a Member of the Committee, resides in Rockford and



was most cooperative in securing witnesses. Sergeant Leonard Watson of the Rockford Police Department testified that thirty arrests for gambling were made in '73, nine of these arrests involved policy. Sergeant Watson stated that there are two known wheels in operation and he estimated that one of these grossed \$320,000 per year, that ten percent were returned in prizes to the players, twenty-five percent was used for commission to the operators and sixty-five percent to the owners of the wheel. He stated that the game has not diminished in popularity. Mrs. Ruby Mabre, President of the Illinois Welfare Rights Organization testified that in her travels throughout the state, policy is common in predominantly black communities. Mr. Dan Doyle, an Assistant States Attorney in Rockford, also testified. He stated that the wheels there..... testified. A summary of the Chicago's findings are as follows: These wheels are grossing over \$20,000,000 a year in Chicago alone. This \$20,000,000 is coming from the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, 13th and 15th Police Districts on Chicago's south and west side. There are three thousand, eight hundred individuals engaged in the operations in the City of Chicago. The net profit for a large policy wheel in Chicago is \$25,000 per week. The Illinois State Lottery has not cut down on the play of policy. They are in different markets, as was testified by Mr. Ralph Batch. Raids on policy wheels by the Chicago Police Department account for half of all of the gambling raids made in the city. The economy of the black community is not balanced. More money is leaving our community than is being brought into the community. It is not a balanced economy because we do not have the availability of industrial and commercial enterprises in the area. The legalizing of policy is trying to get the economic dollar back into the black community. We could, from the policy dollars that have left our community, have built several hospitals. In a viable community money must flow like electricity through a circuit and must go around and return again without a break in the circuit. We have tens of millions of dollars that are flowing in the black communities. No one is paying taxes on this money, nor is this



money being warehoused in any bank. It is staying in the icebox, as we say. It is not drawing any interest, nor is it being loaned or recycled for the legitimate good of the community. We need this money to flow, to be recycled in order to rejuvenate some of the businesses that need money in the communities. Policy is strictly another business venture. We must begin where we are. Policy would offer additional avenues in our community of which there are very few for young people to understand the whole mechanism of business, accounting and market analysis. It would employ people and give them experience in these skills. The moral stigma is relative. We believe that the moral thing is to help the individual learn to live within his community and live with himself. The final point I wish to make is how our Bill was written. We drafted it in the tightest possible manner. Sam Young, the former Assistant Secretary of State and Securities Commissioner, drafted this proposal with as tight regulations for capital, reporting, disclosure and audit as there are in our present security laws. Our Bill is in fact patterned after the 1953 Securities Law, which Mr. Young drafted. With believe that our Bill is well thought out and with sufficient protection and checks incorporated into it to protect our citizens. We believe that the revenue generated by the ten percent tax imposed in this Bill would net the state from seven to ten million dollars at the outset. The state needs the money. The black community needs the jobs. I solicit your 'aye' vote on this proposal. And I'll be glad to answer any questions."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Schlickman: "In a preparatory way, I would like to say, Representative, I am appreciative in your interest in the subject, which I believe goes back to 1939, when you developed a thesis on the subject. Is that correct?"

Caldwell: "That's correct, Sir."

Schlickman: "As your rationale for our legalizing policy, you state



that it's there, it's been there for some time and it's noncontrollable. Is that correct?"

Caldwell: "This is correct based on my investigation and establishing the fact that it has existed for over one hundred years."

Schlickman: "Well, couldn't the same argument then... or couldn't the extension of your argument be made to prostitution?"

Caldwell: "Well, ..... you said it, I didn't. I have no argument with that. I'm stating the facts in connection with the numbers."

Schlickman: "Well, don't you believe that by legalizing policy and particularly within the area that you have indicated it predominant, that by legalization it's simply going to encourage it to a greater extent than what is now prevalent. And we are going to have people taking their welfare checks and spending it on gambling."

Caldwell: "I don't agree with that assumption, Mr. Schlickman. I was a caseworker for some.... a probation officer for some sixteen years and dealt very closely with welfare recipients. And in my considered judgement, there would no more abuse of welfare checks in this petty gambling racket after it is legalized, if as much as it is now."

Schlickman: "By the terms of your Bill, who are the individuals that would qualify to be the... the vendors or purveyors?"

Caldwell: "The vendors or purveyors would be those who would come forward as they would in any other entrepreneurial activity. They would make applications. The Department of Revenue would set standards and set up the machinery for taxing and regulating just as though they would if it were a liquor store or if it was a race horse parlor or whatever. It would be handled by .... this is why I suggested that if builders draft it in such a way it would not involve people who would not be interested in investing their money and complying with the laws that were set down under this legislation."

Schlickman: "Are you saying then that unlike bingo, it could be anybody? Even someone with a criminal record?"

Caldwell: "No, Mr. Schlickman. I indicated... if you'll read the Bill; it points out that the standards set down by the Department of



Revenue. It would be controlled and the people would be screened and authorized. All of them would be licensed. The standards, as I said before, this would be new legislation and it would be legal in every sense of the word. And the law would be enforced because the laws would be there."

Schlickman: "Well, does the Bill itself say... like in the case of the gunowners identification card, that the individual shall not have been convicted for a felony, shall not have....."

Caldwell: "Did you read the Bill, Mr. Schlickman?"

Schlickman: "Well, I'm asking you."

Caldwell: "Well, yes. It does that."

Schlickman: "When you talk about standards to be established by the department.... and that would be a delegation of authority as I understand it."

Caldwell: "Well, no.... I mean... I will get the... get the Bill out and read it to you and cover that point. I can assure you that it does."

Schlickman: "Does the Bill prohibit anybody who has a criminal record from engaging in policy making?"

Caldwell: "Yes, it does."

Schlickman: "And for what period of time?"

Caldwell: "Well, if they've been engaged... if they've been indicted for a crime other than they petty involvement in policy games... they're shut out forever."

Schlickman: "This Bill does have a fiscal impact... A fiscal note was filed and I understand that the fiscal impact for the first year at least would be one... one and three quarter million dollars. Is that correct?"

Caldwell: "The Department of Revenue, Mr. Schlickman, researched this. They could not state specifically how much money it would take. They took.... they balanced between the figures that were appropriated for the start-up of bingo and the figures that were used for the start-up of the lottery. It is indicated that whatever the amount..... they... threw this figure out. Obviously, any money that is not necessary will not be used and it would be in the



Governor's authority to use whatever was needed. It is assumed that it would take from six to nine months, perhaps a year, to set this machinery up to do this job. And the department indicated that in their judgment they would like to see that figure."

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

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I am quite undecided about this Bill. And I think that it's a very important piece of legislation. And I just can't hear a word. And I'm trying to hear...."

Speaker Redmond: "Your point is well taken. Will the Members please be in their seats. And give the Gentleman some order. Representative Conti is absolutely correct. Members please be in their seats. Representative Katz, please be in your seat. Now, proceed."

Schlickman: "I have one further question, if I may. Presently.... well, it's in two parts. Presently, what is the criminal sanction for a person engaged in this policy numbers game?"

Caldwell: "When you say criminal sanction, what do you mean?"

Schlickman: "Well, it's against the law now to engage in policy. I'm just wondering if a person is indicted and convicted, what is the sanction?"

Caldwell: "I indicated that the... for years the police in Chicago will arrest people... but there have been no convictions. There were earlier in 1975. The federal court got involved and indicted.... I think nine people. And some prison terms... but that was under the federal law. In the city itself, there have been no real sanctions. They get out on bond and they go right back to applying their trade."

Schlickman: "My point is, presently in the Criminal Code there is a sanction. It's ..... violation of the law, and I'm wondering what that sanction is. Because I would like to know, as my second question, is the sanction changed for those who continue to operate policy number games outside the framework of this Bill if it becomes law?"

Caldwell: "It doesn't affect it at all. My idea, whatever it is now it would continue to be."

Speaker Redmond: "The noise level is getting high again. Please give the





Gentleman some order.. We've been on this Bill for fifty minutes.

We started here at 2:00 and it's now 2:50. "

Schlickman: "Well, you're going to be legalizing policy, but I would assume that within your Bill there are going to be certain regulations with respect to the operation of it. Number one, you indicated that to be engaged in a policy number game operation an individual is going to have to qualify by certain standards; whether they're in the Bill or whether they are established by the Department. That's number one. Number two, within the Bill, I would assume, there's a provision about remitting to the state a percentage of the money that has been accumulated. Now there's certain individuals, I assume, who will not qualify. And there are certain individuals who will not want to remit to the state that which is due the state. And I'm just wondering if you will be increasing the sanction from what it is today to another level."

Caldwell: "I don't think so."

Schlickman: "But you don't know."

Caldwell: "Well, the answer is no."

Schlickman: "May I speak to the Bill, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed. It's been called to my attention that there are unauthorized persons on the floor. Now I don't want to be specific, but those who are on the floor that do not have floor privileges know who I'm talking about. All unauthorized persons, leave the floor. Proceed."

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I find it hard, as I stand here to think of someone who is not more respected and regarded than the Sponsor of this Bill. Furthermore, I have great appreciation for the amount of time that he has spent on this subject. However, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, if we legalize the policy numbers game simply on the basis that they're doing it, it's been there for a long time, it's not controllable, then to be consistent, we're going to have to go a step further and legalize other activities such as prostitution. And I think that anybody who votes for this Bill, to be consistent, will have to bear that in mind. Now further, Mr. Speaker and Members of the



House, there is a concern, I certainly share that concern, that by the legalization of the policy numbers game; we're not just going to be controlling it, we're not just going to be benefiting as a state from it, but we're going to be promoting gambling. And we're going to be telling people, 'Here's an avenue for getting rich quick. Here's an avenue for taking the few dollars that you have whether by a paycheck or by a welfare check .... engage in a little gambling and maybe... just maybe the end of the rainbow will be yours!.. that pot that has unfortunately evaded an individual. Finally, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I don't think that the state should be conceding that it can't cope with the problem. I don't think that the state, in its desperation for money, should be attempting to profit from something which presently is illegal, which a number may feel is not just illegal but immoral. And I would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Youngue."

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

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."

Youngue: "Mr.... Representative Caldwell, the members of the communities that play and ride policy, do they consider that a crime... in the communities?"

Caldwell: "No, it isn't.... they don't consider it a crime. They get arrested and they're bailed out the same day and they go back to work."

Youngue: "All right, thank you. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to speak to the Bill. I think that in reference to Representative Caldwell's Bill in legalizing policy, we as a state are really considering a very real fact. And that is, due to the changes in the mores of time, we're dealing with a subject matter that is no longer considered a crime by the persons who ride policy or the persons who play policy. Policy is very much like bingo. It is played for recreational purposes. And I think that to continue on the books a activity that is clearly no longer a criminal activity does an injustice to our society and to our state because it lessens the respect of the law in the minds of all involved. I think there is a question here of equal standard under the law too. We have



legalized horse racing... betting. A person can go to a horse race track if he has the money and the car to go out there and he can bet dollars.... two and four dollars on a horse. And the question here in reference to policy is, 'What if a person who is confined in the geographical territory in which he lives... shall have an opportunity for the same type of recreation.... close to where he lives?' I think that clearly because... there is no harm done by the person who is riding the policy or by the person who plays policy.... that that would be a sufficient reason. We once had a law against smoking on the street. The mores changed and now people smoke on the streets. And really that is the same kind of thing that we're talking about here. And I think that for those reasons plus the reasons... in the state of the economy in Illinois.... could use the additional income that would come from legalizing it. It is no longer considered a crime because it is in the same category as bingo and lottery. It's a little lottery. It's a daily lottery. And because of the Sponsor of this Bill and his integrity and his long persistent fight to make it so, I think we ought to support him in this effort."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Thank you, Mr. Giorgi. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I certainly would much prefer to be supporting my friend, Louie Caldwell, because....."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order."

Hudson: "..... my highest regard for the Sponsor of this Bill...."

Speaker Redmond: "Please give the Gentleman order!"

Hudson: ".... then I would be to rising in opposition to it, but rise in opposition I must. I was on the Committee where the Bill was heard and I opposed it in Committee and I oppose it on the House floor for these reasons. First of all, I believe that as we legalize... if we do, the policy game, we are, in effect, placing the state seal of approval on yet another form of gambling and saying, 'This is the way to go.' And I think that there's a difference in having these things going on, which we recognize they are, and a difference between that and having the state say that this is fine; let's go ahead and do it. I also believe that



the people themselves are laboring under the delusion that there is something in this for them. Now they may be doing it, but I feel that it is wrong for the state to encourage such a delusion on the part of the people. I felt this way about bingo and I feel this way about this issue. So I'm not being inconsistent, I don't believe. The same arguments were made for bingo; that is, it's going on so why not legalize it. Another argument, which I do not buy by the way, for the reasons already mentioned; another thing is the income. I would remind you, my colleagues, that the lottery now is producing around one percent or less than one percent of the total state's revenue income wise, which is miniscule. It doesn't amount to a thing. And the income derived from this operation would be considerably less than that. It would be so minute to hardly make it worthwhile as an argument to use in favor of legalizing the policy game. Another thing, it does not eliminate illegal policy games. I think it would encourage them because the legal operators would have to operate according to standards. And I believe it would result in even more exotic forms of the illegal form of the policy games. They would come up with more enticing things to stay in business; that is the illegal operators, which I think they would do. Another piece of testimony that came out in Committee from the police involved, the law enforcement officers, was that in their opinion it would not... repeat it would not, free up law enforcement officers. As a matter of fact it might even... well, they made the point that at least it would not free up... it would not help in that case. The games would still have to be policed. They would have to be checked. So I think, in closing, that I would encourage a 'no' vote. It is bad on many counts, I do believe. And it would place the state seal of approval on gambling as a legitimate form of raising income for state purposes. I think it's a hoax and a fraud on the people and the taxpayers of the state. And I would urge.. respectfully, a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative VanDuyne."

VanDuyne: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move the previous question."



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

Caldwell: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I have listened to the.... those who oppose this Bill perhaps on moral grounds. Representative Schlickman brings up an argument that really doesn't.... he compares policy with prostitution. He indicates that the law cannot be enforced. The fact that in the State of Illinois, this scheme has existed and thrived for more than one hundred years, that that's no reason to legalize it. There have been studies made. The same arguments that are being brought against this proposal today, were the same arguments that were brought up against bingo, of which I was one of the Chief Sponsors. The same arguments against lottery. I would respectfully suggest to you that bingo brings into the state some five million dollars plus, that we weren't getting before. I remember very well when Grandma Kelly, may her soul rest in peace, came down with some five or six hundred supporters and admitted to the illegality of the system, but urged us to make a law and legalize it. It passed. Bingo isn't hurting anyone. And if those of you who live in communities with Catholic Churches or Veteran Facilities you know that on bingo night you can't get by there. And it's not hurting anyone. Lottery....Mr. Batch indicated that policy was in the same category. It satisfies the urge to take a chance among people who cannot afford to gamble on the lottery. And it would.... lottery brings in over sixty million dollars a year, which was not possible before we legalized it. I'm suggesting that we would be doing the state, the players and the economy a favor by recognizing that this system exists and that it ought to be regulated and taxed. And I would suggest that the state would be better off. And we can take the revenues which are badly needed and help to underwrite the cost of many public services. In addition to that we would remove, at least in their minds, the moral stigma of the people who are engaged in this system. I would



appreciate your 'aye' vote on this proposal. And I'm certain that once the law is implemented, you won't have any backwash... anymore so then you have had from bingo or from lottery. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye' and opposed vote 'no'. Representative Geo-Karis to explain her vote."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think the Sponsor's Bill is very reasonable. We have legalized bingo, we have legal racetracks where people lose their homes... or what have you. We have legalized stock market gambles. Those are far more heavier.... heavy and worse than this type of operation. Furthermore, this will make it licensed and policy sharks out of the business for the most part. And I don't think that we should be hypocritical and say, 'Uh-Uh, this is bad', when we go ahead and pass Bills legalizing racetracks and bingo. And I urge the support of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Duester to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Duester: "Mr. Speaker, in explaining my 'yes' vote, I think there are three reasons for supporting this legislation. One, it's going to provide recreation for people, not in my community but in other communities. Third, it's going to create respect for law because the people of Illinois think the State of Illinois is a hypocrite where the state is involved in the business of running a lottery, advertising it on TV and radio and then telling the private people that they can't engage in gambling. Thirdly, it's going to increase revenue for the State of Illinois. And I must say that when I first ran, all through Lake County there were signs outside the churches and the Legion Halls saying, 'Bingo Wednesday Night. Reelect Bingo Bill Murphy.' The people in my district..... that was frightening.... but the people in my district engage in bingo. There's nothing immoral about that. It produces revenue. It produces recreation and it produces respect for the law. And I urge more 'aye' votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Dyer to explain her vote."



Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, my reasons are very similar to those of Representative Geo-Karis and Representative Duester. I think everyone in this House who is voted 'aye' for the lottery or 'aye' for bingo or who participates in either of those two fun and games here in Illinois should vote 'yes' for this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bowman to explain his vote. Timer's on."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I fully concur with what Representative Duester and Dyer said. And let me just add one other thing that hasn't been touched on but I'm sure that anyone who looks at this carefully will realize this. Policy is predominantly played in the black communities. And I think really what we're doing here... if we refuse this issue, if we reject this issue, what we're saying is that it's okay for white people to gamble but it's not okay for black people to gamble. And I think that's the height of hypocrisy. So I urge an 'aye' vote on this. If we're in the business of running a state lottery, then by George we ought to be able to let private individuals run their lotteries in their own communities. I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Gaines to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Gaines: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. You know, it's quite amusing... I heard on television about a month ago that the persons who played policy had a better chance of winning than those who played state lottery. And I hope that those of you who claim that this is going to cheat somebody will realize that people get a bigger and better return on policy than they do on the lottery. So I'm asking for some extra green votes. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner to explain his vote."

Skinner: "I'm not sure I heard this reason given before, but one of the reasons we ought to consider passing this Bill is because it will put more black businessmen into the legitimate private enterprise system. At the present time the money that the policy-



operators make is illegal, untaxed, their workers aren't on social security and they don't have much of a stake in the preservation of the legal system. If we legalize it, that incentive will change. And I think that we will have a more stable Chicago and East St. Louis."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ewell to explain his vote. The timer is on."

Ewell: "Mr. Speaker, very briefly, the matter of policy is a matter in which people like Representative Caldwell have a great deal of knowledge. I should like to point out that eleven years ago when I was here and I was concerned about the problem of marijuana, nobody wanted to hear about it. It was an evil vicious thing until it moved into the suburbs. Now the problem of marijuana is in the suburbs and you're again taking a reasonable attitude towards it. All that we ask that you do is take a reasonable attitude towards some of the things that we believe we know a little bit about. And I thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 96 'aye' and 62 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 219. .... it's been an hour and ten minutes and we've passed one Bill. So when you ask me how long it's going to take, I can't tell you. Call 219."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 219. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Capital Development Bond Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pouncey. Will you please sit down, Representative Taylor? Representative Taylor. Representative Pouncey."

Pouncey: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would like to have.... permission to have House Bill 2356 be a companion Bill to House Bill 219... be heard together, if I may."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Will you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2356. A Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Capital Development Board. Third Reading of the Bill."





Pouncey: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. House Bill 219 amends the Capital Development Bond Act to provide \$25,000,000 in bonding authorities specifically for the specialized living centers. It is the intent of House Bill 2356 to place a bonding authorization for specialized living centers into a separate Section. There you should follow that the categories, which include specialized living centers presently should be adjective accordingly. As it now stands there is a part of \$14,000,000 in Public Health, Mental Health, Child Care Section for specialized living centers. This \$14,000,000 should be transferred from this Section to the new Section specifically for specialized living centers in order to be consistent with the apparent intent of House Bill 219. I would like your favorable support on these two Bills. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall these Bills pass? Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Representative Byers."

Byers: "Mr. Speaker, I think we might be a little hasty on this Bill. As you know, we have just established five proposed living centers to be built around this state and they're going to be built ..... I think one here in Springfield and one up in Rockford and down in St. Claire County and two in Chicago; and we do have quite a few vacancies in our Mental Health Hospital right now. And I think that we should see how these new facilities are going to work before we really go into this other area. We did have a hearing on this in Committee and it was voted down. And I think that this work should be sustained in the Committee... with a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in explaining my vote; I think Representative Byers is correct in regarding what he says. I also am not sure... as I understand the original appropriation for this Bill was defeated. There may be an Amendment to some other Bill that would provide for this. And if so, it's \$25,000,000 again, which is not in the Governor's Budget. Just yesterday this House spent \$40 some million dollars in excess of the Governor's Budget. Sooner or later we're going to have to start being re-



sponsible and not making, in effect, promises to the public that we know cannot be fulfilled. I think we ought to follow Representative Byers counsel and advice and kind of sit and wait and see what happens with the other ones that we have authorized."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Beatty."

Beatty: "In explaining my vote, I believe that this is a good concept. We now have set up... or have in progress five living centers to help people that need assistance... medically handicapped people. In the long run this program would actually save the state money because initially the state sets up the money. The people provide their own sites. The state provides the money for the buildings and then the unit or the particular group that's handling the living center... for instance, the help through the center furnishes the funds for continuing the center and keeps people out of state institutions. The initial money is used in the sense where the actual construction, but there on in the state should benefit from this and the people themselves should too. And I would urge an 'aye' vote."

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

Gaines: "I wish to rise to dramatically vote against this Bill because they're trying to put one in my district and people don't want it. So that's one you can scrap. You don't need the money for that one. So that's why I don't think that we need this supplementary money. And any time an agency goes into a district and doesn't consult any State Representative in that district, doesn't consult the people in the district... and the people in the neighborhood and immediately adjacent and all surrounding are thoroughly opposed to the one that they're trying to ram down our throat. And that's why I'm going to vote 'no'. Why waste the state's money to put up a center for a neighborhood that doesn't want it? That's why I'm urging some 'no' votes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pouncey to explain his vote."

Pouncey: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Mr. Gaines might have spoken and said that they do not want the living center in his district. I talked to the Gentleman and it has been agreed



..... I also have a private agency that is willing to take it and put it in the 26th Legislative District. On May 18th of last month the Governor called the people of this Assembly into his office and signed into a law the \$14,000,000 for the first six centers. There is a lot of people here that know that the ground has been broken. The plans have been drawn and these living centers are needed very much in this state. I also.... to a savings, one center out of the six was built for a mere \$56,000. A \$2,000,000 savings of federal funds. It is the intent, if this Bill is passed, there'll be other federal funds allocated for some of these centers at a savings of this State of Illinois."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Mann, are you seeking recognition? Representative Katz,"

Katz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I wanted leave of the House to post three Bills....."

Speaker Redmond: "I wonder if you would hold that for a minute until we get this Roll Call over? I'll call on you. Have all voted who wished? Representative Jaffe."

Jaffe: "Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Bill. I think that there is no question, you know, that government has to take care of people. And I think this is a right approach and I think that Representative Pouncey is certainly making the right approach in House Bill 219. You know, let's take a look at it. We're not using General Revenue Funds over here. This is Capital Developmental Bond money. It's going to be over twenty-five years. And after all, as Representative Pouncey indicated to you, we're going to be getting federal funds so it will probably not be that much. Now I think as a Legislature, we have a responsibility to people. I think that Representative Pouncey is right. I think we only need a few more green lights on that board and I would urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 84 'aye' and 65 'no'..... Representative Pouncey."

Pouncey: "Mr. Speaker, can I poll the absentees, please?"



Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman has requested a poll of the absentees, Mr. Clerk. Will you please poll the absentees?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Daniels, Getty, Giglio, Hoffman, Klosak, Kornowicz, Kucharski, McAvoy, Meyer, Peters, Schoeberlein, Stearney and Wall."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Pouncey."

Pouncey: "At this time, Mr. Speaker, I request... I would like to get it on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Postponed Consideration. Representative Chapman."

Chapman: "Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Human Resources was referred three Bills; Senate Bill 692, 1257 and 1361. The time for posting Bill, the final time for posting Bills for our Committee was yesterday at noon. The Committee meets for the final time on Senate Bills next Wednesday. Therefore, I do request... I do move to suspend the provisions of Rule 18b because we are not able to provide the required time. We will post immediately, however, if this motion is permitted."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Lady have leave to waive the posting rule? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, we were referred in the House Revenue Committee this morning several Bills by the Committee on Assignment of Bills. Our scheduled meeting is Monday the 13th at 2:00 pm. So I rise to suspend the posting rule in order to post today the following Bills that were referred to the Revenue Committee by the Committee on Assignment of Bills for this meeting. And the last meeting of the Committee schedule, which is Monday the 13th at 2:00 pm., Senate Bills 413, 429, 686, 981, 850, 1364 and 983. I've cleared this with the Minority Spokesman on the Revenue Committee. I couldn't find the Minority Leader at the time."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Use the Attendance Roll Call. Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the Judiciary II Committee has been referred Senate Bill 1043, Senate Bill 1053 and



H.J.R. 45. Our last meeting is scheduled for next Monday. And I have checked with the Minority Leader and the Majority Leader and would ask leave to post immediately for next Monday at 2:00 pm, meeting of the Judiciary II Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Use the Attendance Roll Call. Representative DiPrima."

DiPrima: "Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of the House to suspend the six and a half posting rule in order to include Senate Bill 1264 in the Veterans Registration and Regulation Committee Meeting next Tuesday."

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any objections? Hearing none, leave is granted. Use the Attendance Roll Call. Representative Jacobs."

Jacobs: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I also ask leave to have.... to suspend the proper rule so that the four Bills that were referred to the Labor and Commerce Committee can be heard on Tuesday. That's Senate Bill 724, 967 and 371 and 843. I ask leave to have those heard on Tuesday."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. Representative McLendon."

McLendon: "Mr. Speaker, Personnel and Pensions Committee requests leave to suspend the posting rule so that we may hear on Tuesday, our final meeting, June 14th, Senate Bill 1119, which was assigned to the Committee today."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentlemen have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. Representative Tipsword."

Tipsword: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like.... or request leave for the suspension of the appropriate rule... posting rule, so that we might hear in the Insurance Committee on Monday four Bills that have just today been assigned to the Insurance Committee. Those are Senate Bills 935, 936, 937 and 938."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any objection? Representative Telcser.... hearing no objections, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call.



Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know if Representative Mann is going to ask for this same leave, but I have Senate Bills 40 through 60, except for 55. And I wonder if I could have leave to suspend the provisions of posting a rule so that they may be heard in Judiciary I on Tuesday, June 14th."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Katz. Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to have Senate Bills 40 through 60, except for 55, to suspend the posting notice so that they may be heard Tuesday, June 14th in Judiciary I. I think that Representative Mann will support this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann. Don't be misled, we're not winding down here. This is just to accommodate some Chairmen. We've got a full head of steam up here as soon as we get out of this. Representative Mann."

Mann: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Representative Telcser talked to me about this and I have no objection whatsoever."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. Representative Taylor."

Taylor: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like leave of the House to suspend the six and a half day posting rule in order that Senate Bill 839 will be heard in Cities and Villages Committee on Monday. I've discussed this with the Minority Spokesman of my Committee and he has agreed. I ask leave for this."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. The Attendance Roll Call will be used. Are there any other Chairman to make a similar request? Representative Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, I regret that when I rose before, I got the new assignments in our Committee, but there were certain Bills that were posted today but the Sponsors weren't there and they weren't disposed of. And I'd like to repost next week. They are Senate Bill 73, 82, 233, 624, 647, 653, 1007 and 1013 will be posted for this coming Monday at 2:00 pm. They were posted for today also."



I would like leave to post them on Monday at 2:00 pm in Room 114."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Gentlemen have leave? Hearing no objections, leave is granted. Senate Bills, Third Reading appears Senate Bill 2402... is it? House Bill 2403. Representative Walsh is recognized. 2402, just be quiet now and you'll hear what Representative Walsh has in mind. "

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I'd ask leave to bring this Bill back to Second Reading for the purpose of tabling an Amendment. The Bill was called when I was off the floor and did not have that opportunity."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Is it on Second Reading, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "It will be returned to the Order of Second Reading. That was moved to the Order of Third Reading earlier in the day. So we'll move it back to Second."

Walsh: "Yes, and the Bill is now on Second Reading?"

Speaker Redmond: "Now do you have a motion, Representative Walsh?"

Walsh: "I do. I have a motion filed, Mr. Speaker. And the motion is to table Amendment #1, if I may be heard on that. Amendment #1, Mr. Speaker, was sponsored by Representatives Winchester and Harris, two of the finest Gentlemen on the Appropriations Committee. And I rise with great reluctance in asking to table that Amendment. The Amendment, however does this. It provides in the appropriation for the State Board of Elections that there be an office opened and maintained. And it provides for \$17,000 for the purpose of operating this office in the City of Marion, Illinois. Now I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that for us in the Legislature to tell an agency of state government, whether it be the State Board of Elections or the Department of Revenue or any other agency, that they must maintain an office in anyplace other than the seat of government is absolutely wrong. It's philosophically wrong. We should not do it. It's being more involved in the operation than we really ought to be. So I suggest that the Amendment is not good, despite the good sponsorship. And I would urge you to vote 'yes' on this motion to table."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leverenz."



Leverenz: "Would the Sponsor of the motion yield for a question? You just made a statement that there should only be an office in the seat of government. I understand the State Board of Elections.... don't they have an office in Chicago?"

Walsh: "No, my point, Ted, was.... we should not... we in the Legislature should not mandate that any agency of state government maintain an office anywhere, except possibly mandate that they maintain an office in the seat of government."

Leverenz: "Well, what do you know about the financial aspects of this in terms of what is being paid to have these field people around the lower end of the state? How does the fiscal end compare with having an office there verses have the mileage and everything and these people on the road?"

Walsh: "Well, I have no idea and I'm not hired to know the financial differences or aspects of that would be. We have, in our wisdom, in the Legislature, established a board to govern the State Board of Elections. It is the duty and the obligation of those four gentlemen to make this type of decision."

Leverenz: "I think we have the wisdom, Representative Walsh, to think of the financial consideration there; too; and to suggest, perhaps you hold the motion until you find out what the financial aspect of this situation is. Certainly you.... you're an outstanding Representative that comes fully prepared in every case and I suggest you do the same here."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative William Harris."

Harris: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #1 to House Bill 2402 was adopted in Committee 16 to 6. The purpose of the Amendment was for an office in southern Illinois. For example, from Springfield to one of the districts south of southern Illinois is a distance of two-hundred and thirty-five miles. There are four people at the State Board of Elections at this time working in southern Illinois. They're working out of their homes, which sometimes gets to be a costly procedure. There's a Regional Office Building in Williamson County located in Marion, Illinois serving twenty-seven southern counties. These twenty-





seven southern counties will have service plus three other counties by these four people in the State Board of Elections. This office is not only needed, it's a state of economy because these four people traveling to Springfield and Chicago on their travels cost approximately \$10,000. The Amendment's line item is a \$17,000 cost... that would include a secretary and a receptionist. So this is needed from the standpoint of the service. The State Board of Elections is a service organization. And I would like to have a vote on this Amendment to prove the Amendment as such."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is ..... Representative Winchester."

Winchester: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I also rise to oppose Representative's motion. I don't think that there's any more that I can add to Representative Harris's comments. I think a office for the four people that work for the State Board of Elections in Marion Regional Office Building is important to our area of the state. I would save a tremendous amount of money as Representative Harris pointed out. I think it was a good fiscal approach to saving dollars in Illinois. I complement Representative Harris for his Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Collins."

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

I rise in support of this motion. There's a lot of talk about service; well, I think the type of service provided by the State Board of Elections is what we could very well do without. And if we're going to save money.... it's not a very good idea to save money by opening a new office in another part of the state. The way to save money is to get rid of the people that are running around down there confusing County Clerks and giving them so much misinformation. This... the services provided for these people in southern Illinois or in northern Illinois or in central Illinois is disservice. So if you really want to save money, let's just get rid of the State Board of Elections entirely. I think this is a very reasonable motion and I think it deserves your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? Representative Mugalian."



Mugalian: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think if you look at this.... the Amendment and the motion of Representative Walsh.... and I must commend Representative Walsh for his alertness. We've got to support this motion to table Amendment #1. I suspect that this passed the Committee because of friendship and because of ... you know, what the hell.. so let's vote for it. But really, it's an outrageous kind of thing. Let's just close the door on this sort of thing so that... so that, colleagues, we can rely to some degree on Committee work. We talked about relying on Committees, but if we let stuff like this go through then we can never have faith in the Committees that make reports to us. Let's just overwhelmingly adopt this motion. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Are you ready for the question? The question's on Representative Walsh's motion to table Amendment #1 to House Bill 2402. Those in favor vote 'aye' and those opposed vote 'no'. Representative Dunn to explain his vote."

Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I began to think that my light wasn't working. We have state offices in Chicago. Southern Illinois needs some state office.... an office building... we have an Office Regional Office Building. This wouldn't mandate that the state open an office down there, but it would give them \$17,000 as I understand, if they wanted to. I think it's a mere pittance and I think it's silly to take this off. I would urge that we vote 'no' on this motion to table."

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

Richmond: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I would urge a 'no' vote on this Amendment. As a Representative from the neighboring district to where this office would be located, I can tell you that it would provide a service that would be very valuable to southern Illinois. And we do have the facility there. I see nothing wrong with making this move. And I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? Representative Walsh, for what purpose do you rise?"

Walsh: "To explain my vote, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Proceed."



Walsh: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, to adopt this Amendment truly does make a mockery of the function of the Legislature and state government. Certainly all of us want as much as we can possibly get for our district, but we shouldn't be blinded by that desire to the extent that we are ordering, mandating through legislation that certain things go to our district. The way that we do this, if you want so badly an office in Marion, Illinois, I have no idea whether it's a good idea or not. I suspect perhaps it is not because these Gentleman did not request that the office be put there without increasing the appropriation by seventeen thousand dollars to maintain that office. So I submit the answer to Representative Leverenz's question is that it costs seventeen thousand dollars more and indeed there is no savings in having an office down there. But for us to do this if we do it in this Bill, then it is perfectly proper for us in every appropriations Bill to offer an Amendment ad infinitum, Amendments ad infinitum to appropriations Bills for offices of every state... of every agency of state government in Bellewood and Broadview and in all of the other various towns in my district. And incidentally I don't think I have a singly state office in my district; but if this passes, then I would be justified and I think perhaps I will offer an Amendment that will put various offices in my district. This is a horrible Amendment, Mr. Speaker, and should be defeated and I urge your 'yes' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? All voted who wished?"

Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 71 'aye' and 72 'no'. The Gentleman's motion... Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask for a poll of the absentees."

Speaker Redmond: "Mr. Clerk, will you poll the absentees?"

Walsh: "And then, Mr. Speaker, if things don't work out, a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Poll the absentees at 3:40. Representative Huskey, for what purpose do you rise?"

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

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

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



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Huskey: "Would you change my 'no' vote to a 'yes' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'no' to 'yes'. Representative Kane."

Kane: "How am I recorded?"

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

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Kane: "Vote me 'no' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change him from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative Kent. Representative Kent."

Kent: "Would you please vote me 'aye'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Lady 'aye'. What is the tally now, Mr. Clerk? The score is now 72 to 72. Poll the absentees. Representative Matijevich, for what purpose do you rise?"

Matijevich: "Speaker, Chairman isn't supposed to do this but I got to admit that I voted wrong. I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. Representative Gaines."

Gaines: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Gaines: "Vote me 'aye' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "How am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's he recorded? Johnson."

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

Johnson: "Vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman 'aye'. Representative Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Would you vote me 'aye' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Vote the Lady 'aye'. What's the score now? 76 'aye' and 71 'no'. Representative Madison."

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

Speaker Redmond: "How is the Gentleman recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'no'. Oh, excuse me. The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Madison: "Vote me 'no' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'no'. Anyone else desire to vote? Representative Jones."

E. Jones: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. How am I recorded?"



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

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

E. Jones: "Vote me 'no' twice."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'no'. Anyone else desire to vote? Representative Friedland. Friedland."

Friedland: "How am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Friedland: "Change that to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change...(tape failure)... 75-75, is that correct? Mr. Clerk? Representative Sumner."

Sumner: "Yes, vote me 'aye'. I don't believe I'm recorded."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sumner desires to be recorded as 'aye'. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would you record me as 'aye' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Record Representative Ryan as 'aye'. Representative Wall. Record Representative Wall as 'aye'. Representative McAvoy, license plate #2, 'aye'. Representative Hudson, do you desire to change your vote?"

Hudson: "I wondered, Mr. Speaker, if there are going to be more... a question to the Chair, this is. If it would pay to dump the Roll Call and revote."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know, we'll find... What's the score, Mr. Clerk? 79 'ayes' and 74 'nays' now. Representative Holewinski."

Holewinski: "Change my vote to 'no' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'aye'..."

Clerk O'Brien: "From 'aye' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "'Aye' to 'no'. Representative Pierce. At 3:45 Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Change me to 'no' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Change Pierce from 'aye' to 'no'. Representative Van Duyne. How is Van Duyne recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Speaker Redmond: "Record him 'no'. Representative Levin, do you desire to be... recognition? Would you get the splint for Representative Levin? How's he recorded?"



Clerk O'Brien: "He's recorded as voting 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change him to 'no'. Representative Barnes."

Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Change my 'present' to 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'present' to 'no'. Have we polled the absentees? Any other absentee that desires to be recorded? Haven't? Representative Friedrich, for what purpose do you rise?"

Friedrich: "Would you record me as voting 'aye' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Record him as 'aye'. Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bartulis, Daniels, Ebbesen, Getty, Giglio, Griesheimer, Hoffman, Kornowicz, Kucharski, Peggy Smith Martin, Meyer, O'Brien, Schneider, Schuneman, Stearney, E.G. Steele, Von Boeckman. That's all."

Speaker Redmond: "And what's the count, Mr. Clerk? 77 'aye' and 79 'no'. Representative Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Change my vote from... what is it? 'Yes' to 'no'."

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

Representative O'Brien. Representative O'Brien is recognized, the center fielder that we saw with their first fly ball yesterday. Representative O'Brien."

O'Brien: "Record me 'no' please."

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'no'. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, I've no desire in tying up the House any more than it has been on this. Could we take this out of the record and maybe call it... call it next week when Representative Kozubowski is back and then consider this motion?"

Speaker Redmond: "How would he vote?"

Walsh: "Well, I'm not sure but I'd be interested in seeing."

Speaker Redmond: "No, I don't think that we should take it out of the record. If you insist, why, I think that's within your right, but..."

Walsh: "Yes, please take it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Wait a minute, wait a minute. Am I right? No, not once when the Roll Call has been taken."

Walsh: "Well, no, Mr. Speaker. It's... that's on Third Reading. This isn't a question of postponing. This is a question of taking it



out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Without unanimous consent, you may not take the motion out of the Roll Call. Does he have unanimous consent? Is there any objection? Representative Hart objects. There's a Bill on Second Reading. We'll leave it on Second Reading. Did we determine the result of this Roll Call? 77 'aye' and 79... Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, the point in taking it out of the record is not to consider this motion. Now..."

Speaker Redmond: "I don't know how to do it when there's a Roll Call on the board."

Walsh: "Just simply take it out of the record. The only time that you may not..."

Speaker Redmond: "The Parliamentarian says that we can't do it."

Walsh: "The Parliamentarian is usually wrong. This time he's mistaken, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "What'd you say?"

Walsh: "My friend heard it."

Speaker Redmond: "What'd he say? Requires unanimous consent to comply with your request and unanimous consent..."

Walsh: "I submit that that is not correct. The only time that applies, Mr. Speaker, is when a Bill is on Third Reading. That's when it may not be taken out of the record when a Roll Call is under way. Now, if you insist on... in your opinion, then I have to ask for a verification. But it seems pretty pointless because another Member, if we leave it on Second Reading and that is my prerogative, another Member can file the same motion next week. So I see no reason why you won't take it out of the record. I see no reason for the Parliamentarian's opinion."

Speaker Redmond: "He's bound by rules. He's a government of rules and not of men. And you were on the Rules Committee that voted for the rules, too, Representative Walsh. Leave it on the Order of Second Reading? On this... well, there's no... Representative Hart. We have to declare the result of this motion. Now..."

Hart: "Yeah, but I would object to leaving it on Second Reading and that can't be done without leave of the House either. Rule 22



or something like that says that it has to be advanced to the Order of Third Reading unless leave of the House is granted to leave it on Second and I object."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, we took 1033, we took 2379, we took 2403, we took 2409 when it was the same posture and I would think in order to be consistent that it would be wise to leave... Representative Hart."

Hart: "Well, nobody objected and I'm objecting to this and that, as you say, is the rule."

Speaker Redmond: "Parliamentarian can't find the rule. Will you tell him..."

Hart: "He'll find it because it's in there and he is very expert about finding the ones that are in there. He's even pretty good about finding some that aren't in there sometimes."

Speaker Redmond: "...that Rule 35 which reads, 'After the Second Reading of a House Bill, the Speaker shall' and I believe 'shall' is probably mandatory, 'order the Bill and Amendments engrossed and advanced to the Order of Third Reading. With leave of the House, a Bill may be held on the Order of Second Reading.' Now, that same rule on... subparagraph D: 'If unanimous consent is denied, leave of the House may be granted by a vote of 89.' So in order to have it, leave of the House to put it on... leave it on Second Reading, would require 89 votes. Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, back to our first point, Mr. Speaker. The only place the rules address themselves to taking out of the record is in Rule 35(b) where it says, 'On final passage', and I emphasize on final passage, 'after the question has been put and the Roll Call is started, a Bill may not be taken from the record.' Now, that would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that at other times a Bill may be taken out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I think the Gentleman who just spoke is absolutely right. And while I'm on my feet, I would like to announce that the next world champions won three to one today."

Speaker Redmond: "Soxs?"

Schlickman: "The Chicago Cubs. Okay, Harold."





Speaker Redmond: "We'll declare the result of that Roll Call. Mr. Clerk, it was 77-79, is that correct? 77 'aye' and 79 'no'. So that motion... Representative Walsh, that motion fails. Now, there's a way... Representative Walsh. And the next time I listen to you to take some simple thing back that isn't going to get me in trouble, I hope I go to a phrenologist and a phrenologist is a guy that examines the bumps on your head."

Walsh: "You're just one big one, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "I should know you better than that, Representative Walsh. You've done this to me before. You look so cherubic and so innocent."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, how was I to know?"

Speaker Redmond: "What'd you say?"

Walsh: "How was I to know that this was going to develop? But, Mr. Speaker I do ask respectfully that the Parliamentarian rethink his position in taking it out of the record."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, now we've finally come to a conclusion. Representative Madison."

Walsh: "Well, wait. Now, Mr. Speaker..."

Madison: "Mr. Speaker, I think if... while we're on the rules, if Representative Walsh would simply refer himself to Rule 60(e), he will find out that the Parliamentarian is exactly correct. Rule 60(e), Mr. Walsh."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh, proceed."

Walsh: "Well, I guess I'm going to have to ask for a verification, Mr. Speaker, if the Parliamentarian persists in his ruling. I submit that he's wrong."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, the motion fails. Now, Representative Walsh, if you desire to have it kept on the Order of Second Reading, it would be... you would have to either have unanimous consent or failing to get unanimous consent, you would have to have a majority vote on your motion to leave it on Second Reading."

Walsh: "Well, how about Amendment #2, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Amendment #2? Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, Walsh. Amends House Bill 2402 on page 1, line 10 and so forth."



Walsh: "I'm afraid that one hasn't been distributed, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "That's what is known as skinning the cat. Okay, we'll have to hold it on Second until Amendment #4 is printed. Representative Hart."

Hart: "Now, didn't you previously rule that a Bill couldn't be held on Second Reading by dilatory tactics such as filing motions and having the Sponsor have to wait until those motions were printed?"

Speaker Redmond: "Well, that's when the motion was filed... when the Amendment was filed by someone other than the principal Sponsor. In this case, we have the Sponsor of the Bill filing the Amendment. So I think it is consistent and I think we'd better get on to something else because I'm not going to listen to Walsh anymore. House Bills, Third Reading. House Bills, Third Reading appears House Bill 555. Representative McClain."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 555. A Bill for an Act creating the Commission on Reorganization of State Government. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McClain, do you desire to have 2403 heard in conjunction with it?"

McClain: "556, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, 556? Where's that?"

McClain: "555, I'm sorry."

Speaker Redmond: "555 and... better... Where's the appropriation?"

McClain: "You had made the ruling that the appropriations be referred back to Appropriations II Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Oh, it's still in Committee, huh? Okay, 555. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. Mr. McClain."

McClain: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Now that everybody's in a good mood, I would like to respectfully ask for an 'aye' on 555 which creates a Commission on Reorganization of State Government. The membership would be three appointed by the Speaker, two appointed by the House Minority Leader, three appointed by the President, two appointed by the Senate Minority Leader and then five public members by the Governor. The Commission would select it's own Chairperson. The members of the Commission would serve without



compensation. The Commission would have the powers to catalog and describe statutory duties and make recommendations to the Legislature on any reorganization. Senator Frank Ozinga had a similar Bill and is willing to handle these Bills for me once they get into the Senate. It passed out of the Executive Committee 19 to 1 and I'd urge a favorable vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser. I can't see Representative Telcser. Will the Gentleman standing in front of Mr. Telcser please sit down."

Telcser: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I would first like to commend the Sponsor for the very noble effort he's putting forth with this Bill, but I think what he wants to do we're already doing. We have adopted by the rules this Session a House Select Committee on Reorganization of State Government. That's the very Committee which heard the Governor's reorganization plans which we voted on just a week or two ago. It seems to me that spending this extra one hundred thousand dollars is absolutely unnecessary because we have created a Select Committee on Organization of State Government. It is that Standing Committee which has the authority and which ought to have the authority and responsibility to do what the Gentleman is asking to be done in House Bill 555. I'd also like to point out that if we enact this Commission Bill, I think we might be even deluding the Legislature's input into this very critical matter. The Gentleman is suggesting public members to what I think ought to be and is now without this Bill a strict legislative matter. If the Governor wishes to do something with state government in terms of altering it, he can appoint public members to serve on a Commission or a Committee which he wants to form. But I think we as Legislators ought to protect our legislative prerogatives. I think we ought not spend an extra hundred thousand dollars which is unnecessary. I think we ought to abide by the rules which we all adopted. We've seen our Select Committee function already. They did a fine job in scrutinizing and working with the Governor regarding his Executive Order. And for these reasons, I think House Bill 555 is not necessary."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? Representative Stiehl."



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

I, too, rise in opposition to House Bill 555. The Select Committee has not only, on state government reorganization, has not only been hearing the Executive Orders, but we presently have a number of other reorganization Bills in the House that have been filed in the House and are presently in Committee. I think that this legislation is unnecessary. The Governor has had a complete study on reorganization. They are holding hearings on this. The House Select Committee is studying their own plans for reorganization and I think that this would be a serious duplication of the plans that are now underway in both the House Committee and in the Executive Branch. We hope to work cooperatively with them. I think that there is no need for the expenditure of this extra one hundred thousand dollars appropriation. It is simply a proliferation of Commissions. And at this time, we are attempting to consolidate and to abolish Commissions that are no longer necessary. And I would ask for a 'no' vote on this."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Ready for the question? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Before we take the tally, we've been joined by the most famous quarter-miler from Penn State University, Attorney General Bill Scott, former quarter-miler from Penn State. Have all voted who wished? Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this is a tax increase without a referendum, I thought we might want to hear from Mayor Jack Hill on how he feels about tax increases without referendums. Mayor Jack Hill, on tax increases without referendum."

Speaker Redmond: "Sometimes, I wish I could turn the gavel over to him. He liked it so well the last time he was here. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, before Jack Hall came here, by the way, I saw him last night, one of our Democratic leaders said, 'John, why don't you give that impersonation of Jack Hill again.' And I don't want to do that, but when they said Jack was going to be here, I thought, you know, Jack used to take a lot of the pressure off of me. And I remember that day when I moved to adjourn and



Ray Ewell said, 'Who the hell do you think's running the House?' But I just thought, what would Jack Hill have done when that announcement was made that we're going to work tomorrow. Now, let's see, Jack would have been in his seat like this. The announcement would have been made and Jack would have said, 'Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, do you know that I've been working here all week, all week, I want to tell ya; all week working my fool head off, Mr. Speaker, and look what you're doing to me. You're making me work on Saturday and there's no need. Don't you know the Senate left? They left, they went home, they packed their bags. I got a ten year-old boy at home. I got to go back to that boy this weekend. Now, Mr. Speaker, change your mind.' Now, you wonder where I learned all that. That was Jack Hill that taught me all that."

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

McClain: "Mr. Speaker, since everybody's in such a good mood, I move to table the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman have leave to table the Bill? No objection, leave is granted. The Bill is tabled. 820."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 820. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Housing Development Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I regret that my Joint Sponsor, Representative Kucharski, is not on the floor at the present time. I'm sure that I cannot speak as eloquently to this subject that he can since he has had a Bill similar to this for the past two Sessions. I'll bet most of you don't know that we have a program which supplies mortgage money based on revenue bond sales to the Illinois Housing Development Authority which is then at the discretion of the Illinois Housing Development Authority loaned to lending institutions and then reloaned on a retail basis by the lending institutions to individual home purchasers. This part of the basic authority which was passed when the original Bill was passed in the mid-60's has only been used once. It was used in the early 1970's when the ordinary flow of money in the



mortgage market dried up. At that point, instead of putting their bond money, the revenue bond money into housing developments such as many of us are more familiar with, they laid the money off into mortgage institutions, savings and loans and banks. Well, Eddy had an idea about four years ago that Vietnam veterans ought to have some opportunity to be able to purchase homes. They were having a very difficult time getting mortgages as everyone was having a difficult time getting mortgages. When I saw the Bill, I tried to tear it apart and the more I got into it, the better it sounded. In fact, I became so enamored of the concept of the state sort of being a lender of last resort to first-time homeowners that I asked to be a Joint Sponsor and I asked him to change the concept and to broaden it to anyone under 35. At that point, other people became interested in the Bill and because of their interest, we have taken out any age restriction on the part of the people who could end up getting the loans. What we have done is targeted this program through the Illinois Housing Development Authority's loans to lenders program and the lenders being the savings and loan associations and the banks to first-time homeowners and this Bill would authorize an additional fifty million dollars in loans, the full value of the loans, to first-time home purchasers. The savings and loan associations would be authorized, and the banks... whenever I say one, I mean the other... would be authorized to make loans to anyone who could come up with 5% down. Now at the present time, most of the conventional mortgages require more than 5% down. Now, why would a Bill like this appeal to someone from a relatively affluent district like the 33rd District? That's a legitimate question, I believe. It appeals because it occurred in my own family with my brother-in-law and sister not having a down payment sufficient to get a conventional mortgage, so they came to their then unmarried brother-in-law and brother and got a five thousand dollar loan. Well, apparently there are all sorts of people who will eventually have an income stream or maybe presently have an income stream to pay back the monthly mortgage payment, but they don't have enough of a lump sum in the bank to pay for the down



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payment. Well, that's where the Bill came from. With the authorization of fifty million dollars additional money to IHDA, we would estimate that maybe a thousand to fifteen hundred first-time home buyers in the State of Illinois will be able to be served. Now, it may be more than that because the Illinois Housing Development Authority has in the past required savings and loans and banks to set aside at least the same amount of their money as the amount that is loaned by the IHDA. So we may be talking about two thousand to three thousand first-time home buyers. At any rate, if one assumes that a very large part of the American way of life and the American political society is based on owning a piece of the real estate action in the United States, it seems to me that we as Members of the General Assembly should do what we can to increase the number of home owners and condominium owners. That is what House/Bill 820 does. If there are questions, I would be happy to answer them. If not, I would certainly be willing to hear comments from supporters or opponents of the concept."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Madison."

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

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Skinner: "Certainly."

Madison: "Representative Skinner, as I understand it Amendment 3 is the Bill."

Skinner: "It is pretty much the Bill, yes."

Madison: "Okay, I understand the essence of this Bill for those situations that you have described. It makes available loans not to exceed 95% in the value of the property, is that correct?"

Skinner: "Yes, it is."

Madison: "Does the Bill define value?"

Skinner: "Well, if you don't see it, it's not there. And I don't see it, but value certainly is the purchase price of the home."

Madison: "Well, that's what I'm questioning whether it's the... what is... whether it is the seller's asking price or whether it's the appraised price."

Skinner: "It is whatever the seller and the buyer agree upon is the price."



Madison: "Well, you know, in most situations, Representative Skinner, notwithstanding the seller's asking price, most mortgage houses will make their loan based on the appraised value and sometimes there is a considerable difference between appraised value and the seller's asking price. And when the buyer's not able to negotiate that asking price downward, an additional amount of down-payment is required and that's why it seems to me unless this Bill speaks to that, then it may not accomplish what you want it to accomplish."

Skinner: "Well, I can only speak for myself. The Illinois Housing Development Authority does have rule-making authority under it's basic loans to lender program. I would hope that they would not... that they would require that the individuals in question at least have 5% of the purchase price."

Madison: "Well, I guess that's the part that scares me. That, you know, that leaves the sellers wide open to set a purchase price wherever they want it because they're going to get a 95% mortgage regardless of where the selling price is and it doesn't... it doesn't give the lender that much of an incentive to protect the buyer in terms of the purchase price. And that's the problem I've got with the mechanics here."

Skinner: "Well, Representative, I guess I don't understand the thrust of your objection because the savings and loan associations have already loaned out approximately seventy million dollars of this... under this program. The only thing that we're doing to change the basic program is to target the first-time home or condominium purchasers."

Madison: "Well, I mean, I can appreciate the fact that their money has already been lended... been made available under this loan to lenders program, but it is generally, Representative Skinner, those first-time purchasers who are most vulnerable."

Skinner: "Most what?"

Madison: "Most vulnerable."

Skinner: "Vulnerable?"

Madison: "Yes."

Skinner: "Well, I do not..."





Madison: "There exists at all times particularly within the minority community, Mr. Skinner, a vast difference between the appraised value of a home and the seller's asking price. And sometimes that difference can be upwards of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Now if a home that is appraised at thirty thousand dollars is being asked for at fifty, you're telling me at that point that the... that the mortgage lender is going to make forty-five thousand dollars available to purchase the home that's being sold at fifty when the home is only worth thirty thousand dollars."

Skinner: "Representative, I would just have to reply that I have more faith in the Illinois Housing Development Authority than to think they would allow a rip-off like that to occur."

Madison: "Well, I was just thinking that maybe protection against that rip-off ought to be in the legislation rather than... I mean, I support the concept. I think it has some mechanical problems. That's all I'm saying, Representative."

Skinner: "Well, I assure you we have... we have put this Bill under as intensive scrutiny of housing experts and attorneys within the administration as any Bill I've ever seen and if there are loopholes within this Bill, I do not know of them. And if any... however, if any do exist, I assure you, the Illinois Housing Development Authority will plug them."

Madison: "I'll support your Bill, Representative Skinner."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye'... Representative Holewinski."

Holewinski: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If the Sponsor would yield for a question..."

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Holewinski: "A little confused about the mechanics of how this would work. Is there a limitation of five thousand dollars in the size of the loan?"

Skinner: "No, there are... no, it is not. I'm sorry. I was trying to trace the legislative history of the Bill."

Holewinski: "That's the way it started."

Skinner: "The Bill as it started this Session had a five thousand dollar direct loan from the state to individual home purchasers."



There would be, therefore, two loans outstanding. The Bill as it ended up, in effect, gives the... an extra amount of money to the borrower."

Holewinski: "So what this... so what the Bill does now, the effect of the Bill is to put more money into the loan to lender program except that it changes the requirements of the programs. In other words, the changes, the requirements on the lender, is that correct?"

Skinner: "It targets the lenders, yes. It says that the person must not have been a former... must not have owned real estate before in which he or she lived."

Holewinski: "Is that the only difference between this Bill and the current loan to lender program or the requirements of the lender... loan to lender program?"

Skinner: "Basically, yes. The Illinois Housing Development Authority now has the ability, I believe, to give 100% loan if they want. They have not done so. Representative Kucharski and I thought that that authority should be limited, that they should under no circumstances make a loan to someone who does not have at least 5% of the value of the property."

Holewinski: "But there is no limitation on the size of income the applicant for the loan might have. In other words, people making... having an annual income of sixty, seventy thousand dollars could apply for, you know, could attempt to get a 5% loan underneath... under this program?"

Skinner: "IHDA would set limits. IHDA has the authority to set limits."

Holewinski: "I see. Then there's no..."

Skinner: "And has done so in the past, I'm informed."

Holewinski: "And there are no limitations in the size of the mortgage that could be granted under the program, dollar size?"

Skinner: "There was a limitation in the rules. There is a limitation in the rules. I am not aware of what it is."

Holewinski: "I take it, IHDA supports this legislation?"

Skinner: "They do now, yes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti. Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, will the Sponsor yield to a question?"



Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Conti: "Isn't this a duplication of FHA? And if it is, why do we need this, Cal?"

Skinner: "I don't think so, Representative Conti. I certainly have no desire whatsoever to get close to anything that resembles the FHA 235 program. That has worked in some areas and in other areas, it's been an absolute disaster. And what we've attempted to do here that is different is to require that there will be 5% down."

Conti: "Just one more question. I think you are mistaken. There has been 100% loans made with IHDA so far and if there hasn't been, how many times can... how many times can a person qualify for that application?"

Skinner: "Well, under this supplemental authorization, they obviously would only be able to apply once because once they had purchased a home, they would no longer be eligible to be called a first-time home buyer."

Conti: "All right, but..."

Skinner: "I was not aware that they had made 100% loans and I'm shocked to hear that frankly."

Conti: "I'm almost sure I heard that in Committee."

Skinner: "Well, that's even a better reason to pass this Bill so...to make sure they don't do it again."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Kelly: "Yes, Representative Skinner, you're talking about this 5% and also about this... about, in effect, two loans. Is there going to be for the consumer or the purchaser of the home, is there going to be one loan program for him to pay or is there two programs?"

Skinner: "There's one loan program. The key objection in my opinion to the Bill as it was originally drafted is that there would be two checks that the home purchaser would have to write. One directed to the State of Illinois; the other to his lending institution. That was before I learned about the loans to lender program. Under the Bill as it stands before you today, there will be one check written each month and it will go to the savings and



loan and be processed. We are not putting the State of Illinois into the direct making of loans. We will be dealing only with institutions and setting guidelines for their loan policy."

Kelly: "Okay, let me ask you one more question. I certainly sympathize with those that want to purchase their first home. We all know that homes now are so expensive that many people have to have some type of help. What I want to be sure of, in your opinion, is there any possibility that we might be placing the borrowers into a position where they'll never be able to pay for their home with this proposal?"

Skinner: "I think the answer is 'no' and I think it's almost self-enforcing because the savings and loan associations are going to be making the judgments of whom they should loan the money to."

Kelly: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ralph Dunn."

R. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wonder if the Sponsor would yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

R. Dunn: "I notice in the resume in the Digest that there is a fiscal note filed. Could you tell me, Representative Skinner, how much this was? What's the state's liability?"

Skinner: "Well, obviously the... Well, there are two ways to look at this. The fiscal note, I believe, was filed on the Bill as... before it was amended the third time. The fiscal impact on the state's General Revenue Fund will be effectively zero because the loans, once they are... once the... once IHDA sells the revenue bonds, the money that it will take for administration will come out of the margin, if you will, between what we borrow the money for and what we loan to the savings and loans and banks for."

R. Dunn: "I was worried about the state's liability if the fellow couldn't pay for his house as Representative Kelly stated a while ago maybe. Who... are we going to be in the home owner's business?"

Skinner: "I'm sorry, Representative. I did not understand what you said."

R. Dunn: "Are we going to be in the home owning business if the borrower



is not able to pay for his home if he gets 95% loan and then can't pay the payment?"

Skinner: "No, we will not end up with homes. The savings and loans will end up with the home if there are foreclosures. It's been a very successful program so far."

R. Dunn: "It's not a guaranteed loan to the state?"

Skinner: "No."

R. Dunn: "It just doesn't sound right to me that we would authorize something that we're not liable for. I think maybe something..."

Skinner: "Well, these are... there's a difference between general obligation bonds upon which the full faith and credit or behind which the full faith and credit of the State of Illinois is pledged and revenue bonds behind which the... well, the rents for the IHDA building, for instance, and the projects are pledged. In this case, what we are pledging is the payments of... that the individuals will make to the savings and loan and that the savings and loan will pay back to us."

R. Dunn: "If the loan goes well. A lot of loans go sour. I was afraid maybe we'd get into bad shape on this. The savings and loan are not going to loan money. I think the Bill serves no useful purpose if it doesn't really guarantee to the people that are going to buy these homes that the state will give their full faith and credit behind them."

Skinner: "You see, Representative, the beauty of this is if the loan goes bad, the savings and loan has to eat it. They owe us the money. We give them one loan, let's say for... let's say we give a million dollars to a given savings and loan association in the prospect that they will loan it out to... well, to some one who... what we're doing. They will make from that million dollars as many loans as they can. And if IHDA set the guidelines as they have in past programs, the savings and loans will be forced to match that amount of money. Now, if any loans of the savings and loan doesn't... has to foreclose on, they still owe the state the money, the total million dollars. And if they make bad loans, they're going to end up eating it, so it's not our problem. We're not..."



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

R. Dunn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I think it's a bad Bill, Cal.

I think that we're really not doing anything. Savings and loans have millions and millions of dollars to loan now and why they'd need our money, I don't know. And I'd urge a vote against this."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Van Duynes."

Van Duynes: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall the main question be put?"

Those in favor say 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it.

Motion carried. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Those of you who go back to your local districts and have a candidates night are going to find over the next few years that your local constituents are saying, 'Why can't my son or why can't my daughter live in the town where he or she graduated from high school?' That is happening in my home town of Crystal Lake right now. And the reason they can't often is because they cannot get the money to buy their home in their home town. The prices of the homes have just escalated too high. That is one type of person who will be helped by this Bill which will allow first-time home owners to get this... these 95% loans. The others are those that have... whose families have never owned property but who aspire to be more of the American system as we traditionally know it. People who live in the declining neighborhoods in Chicago who may aspire to a house but will never be able to get a loan unless some savings and loan association has money which is specifically targeted for such areas. I think that this is a Bill which does not... Well, I know this is a Bill which will not jeopardize the bond ratings, the triple A bond rating that we have on general obligation bonds. It is a proven program which not many of us knew much about before today, I suspect, and I believe that by targeting the first-term home owners, we will be spreading a very basic concept in America. And in order to proceed toward that goal, I ask your support of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Madison."

Madison: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm going to support this Bill for one



basic reason although I had some questions about it. It seems to me this Bill ought to accomplish one thing. It ought to create some healthy competition between savings and loan associations and mortgage bankers. And if it accomplishes nothing more than that, I'd say that's quite healthy. The mortgage bankers have been lousy in this area and maybe we can create some competition that'll clean up that industry. And so, I'm going to vote 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Griesheimer."

Griesheimer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I see the usual steadfast conservatism of the Sponsor of this Bill a little bit awry in this case. I had the dubious honor over the last several years before joining the House to represent Federal National Mortgage Association that handles all the V.A. and F.H.A. mortgages. And if there's the greatest impossible bureaucracy of Federal government, it's the F.H.A. and the V.A. I don't think the State of Illinois has any business getting involved in this particular type of action. It will have no benefits to the state. Ultimately, we will be saddled with many problems and another bureaucratic level of government which will be like a bottomless pit which will cost us more and more money as time goes on. The state government should mind it's own business, run its state which we're not doing now and let the Federal government try to figure out what they're going to do with home loans."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, housing is a part of the state's business. There is no more critical need in the state than for more housing. You should vote green with pride. It is an innovative approach to a pressing problem. It offers an opportunity to do something worthwhile. Most of the things we do, we spin our wheels down here. This offers something for your constituents. Vote green."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wanted to say that I am voting green for this Bill because it will help stimulate the private building industry and I think that needs to be done. There are sufficient votes, so I won't make a further statement."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Holewinski."

Holewinski: "I don't think it's necessary, Mr. Speaker."

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

Robinson: "Mr. Speaker, how many votes does this take?"

Speaker Redmond: "I'm under the impression that it's 89 and somebody has suggested 107. It's not general obligation bonds, they tell me. Look at the Bill. Where's David? Not general obligation bonds, so 89 votes. Take the record, Mr. Clerk. On this question there's 105 'yes' and 44 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago that talented head of Appropriations I made an impassioned imitation of our late... not our late friend, our great friend, Jack Hill. I never heard what the Chair ruled. Many of us need to go back to our constituencies tomorrow to have our faith in government and our guidance replenished. Some of us are not as secure in our districts as is the Speaker. Has the Speaker reconsidered? Is there reason for hope? I would hope that others would rise to make the point. Everyone here wants to go home. The productivity drops down after a point. We'll do better if we come back on Monday morning bright and early, refreshed by having visited our constituents. I pray you'd reconsider, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "1046."

Cunningham: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1046."

Kane: "Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. House Bill 820 is on the order of business of Bills awaiting companion appropriation Bills. If... what is the companion appropriation Bill and if we need it, isn't that supporting those bonds with state funds? And if there isn't a companion appropriation Bill, didn't the deadline pass on May 21st?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is there an appropriation Bill, Mr. Skinner? Representative Skinner."





Skinner: "I apologize. I was engaged in an active discussion."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kane made the inquiry as to whether or not there was a companion appropriation Bill and if there wasn't was this Bill... did it die with the deadline? Is there a companion appropriation Bill?"

Skinner: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. It is House Bill 821. It was required as long as we were having general obligation bonds, but when we amended the Bill in order to make it revenue bonds, we discovered we did not need an appropriation Bill. Now, that may put you in a quandry, but I assure you..."

Speaker Redmond: "The deadline was extended by motion and by the action of the House. So as far as I'm concerned, this Bill is passed."

Skinner: "Thank you, Sir."

Speaker Redmond: "1046."

Skinner: "Representative Kucharski thanks you."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1046. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Housing Development Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Meyer."

Meyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to have leave of the House to hear the companion appropriation Bill 1047."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1047. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Illinois Housing Development Authority. Third Reading of the Bill."

Meyer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. These two Bills amend the Illinois Housing Development Act and it authorizes the Housing Development Authority to make grants to not-for-profit corporations for renovating residential real property. There's House Amendment #1 attached to 1046 which is a technical Amendment. It was introduced at the request of Auditor General Bob Cronson. House Bill 1047 appropriates a hundred and twenty thousand dollars to fund this project. These Bills are introduced by Representative Dan Houlihan and myself."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? The question is, shall



these Bills pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 103 'aye' and 21 'no' and the Bill having received the Constitutional... these Bills having received the Constitutional Majority are hereby declared passed. 1601, Representative E.M. Barnes."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1061."

Speaker Redmond: "1601, E.M. Barnes."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1601. A Bill for an Act creating the Commission on the Status of Minorities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Barnes."

E. Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The synopsis is correct on House Bill 1601, so it's no great explanation. It is a Commission to study the various programs that we have in the various agencies and to have a up-to-date, current picture of the affirmative action program as it relates to the various programs that we have developed. The synopsis that you have is correct. I did have one question raised to me by one of the Members concerning the definition as we envision it and as the Bill was drafted, the definition of the minorities is defined in the Fair Employment Practices Act and be... purporting the purpose of the Commission would be to update and hopefully consolidate various programs that have been instituted in this total area. This is a one-shot, one-year Commission. The reporting date would be June 1, 1978. The accompanying appropriation is embodied in House Bill 2405, I believe it is, Committee Bill that has been voted out and I believe it's on Second Reading on the House Calendar. I would solicit your favorable support for this... this Bill. The amount in it is, I believe, fifty thousand dollars."

Speaker Redmond: "Ready for the question? The question is, shall this Bill, these Bills pass? Those in favor... Representative Barnes, is there only one Bill here? Shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk



will take the record. Representative Mann."

Mann: "May I be recorded as voting 'aye', Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "Record the Gentleman as 'aye'. On this question there's 113 'aye' and 11 'no', and the Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. 1633. Representative Caldwell."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1633. A Bill for an Act to create a Commission to study Illinois laws relating to public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Caldwell. Representative Marovitz. Out of the record. 1807, Representative Yourell."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1807. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Yourell: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1807 provides that the county collectors of counties seeking reimbursement under this Bill must certify and file with the Department, the Department being the Department of Local Governmental Affairs, in a manner and form prescribed by the Department an itemized statement of the expenses incurred by the counties in the assessment and collection of property taxes for taxing districts. The Department shall promulgate such rules and regulations as it considers necessary governing the application, the qualifications of counties under the Act. Under House Bill 1807, the Department of Local Government Affairs will determine qualifications of counties for these reimbursements and above costs. And that would mean the Department would reimburse the counties for the collection of... costs and expenses incurred in assessment and collection of property taxes."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Representative Yourell, according to the Digest this carries a twenty million price tag for the next year?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Yes, I asked a question of the Sponsor."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Yourell."

Leinenweber: "Is this Bill twenty million dollars for next year out of



General Revenue Fund?"

Yourell: "Yes, that is correct."

Leinenweber: "Is this in the Governor's budget?"

Yourell: "I have no idea. I am not privy to that information."

Leinenweber: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would just say that twenty million added to the fifty or sixty million for the state employees and some of the other vast programs that the General Assembly has voted probably percentage-wise doesn't amount to very much. But as someone said, I think it was Representative Skinner, this will not only... the straw that might break the camel's back, but it might just break the camel in two. So I would certainly think that we should vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, the straw that broke the camel's back was broken about ten or twelve years ago when Judge O'Brien took away the collection fees from the town collectors, the local collectors who could do it a hell of a lot cheaper than this twenty million dollar price tag on this. I think this is a good Bill that we should look at to defeat. Let's let the local county assessors and collectors collect their own taxes, save twenty million dollars."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Yourell, to close."

Yourell: "I think the Bill is well understood by everybody and I would just ask a favorable Roll Call and that we can do what should have been done a long time ago to stop penalizing counties for the col... the assessment and the collection of the taxes that they're obligated under our new Constitution to do. And I move for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 73 'aye' and 68 'no'. This Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared lost. 1861."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1861. A Bill for an Act in relation to the practice of Professional Geologist Examining Committee. Third



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this is a Bill that would allow state geologists to have their own examining board set up and have them qualify as practicing geologists. There is a growing need in the state and in the nation to have some kind of official recognition for the people who are fully qualified to practice as geologists. As we know, we are requiring more and more environmental protection standards and things of this sort which make it more and more imperative not only for state government but for local governments to be hiring people who are qualified in this area. Some of the areas that put them very much in demand at this point and are certainly a very heavy consequence to the people of the State of Illinois are problems related to mine subsidence and reclamation, disposal of hazardous materials, sitings for nuclear power plants, landfill sites, bridge construction, a number of things of this sort where they are in demand and where some of the people at the local government level, in particular, may not know for sure who has the appropriate qualifications. And so I would urgently urge your support of this Bill so that we can begin to license them and have them use a designation that will be well recognized to all of those who need to hire geologists."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrichs."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, I, with all deference to the Sponsor, I respectfully oppose this Bill. In the first place, geology is quite a varied subject and all geologists are not qualified to do everything that's geological. We have oil field geologists that we depend on. There are geologists who now specialize in the building of dams because they have to get into to the earth's formation and so on. We certainly have a lot of geologists now who are concerned about nuclear plants and so on. Now, believe me, that the people who are digging oil wells, they know which geologist to hire and he doesn't have to belong to an organization or has to be licensed by the state for them to use them. They don't, they can't take a chance on hiring one



that isn't qualified. I'm sure that anyone building a fifty million dollar nuclear plant is not going to worry whether he's licensed with the state, they're going to know what his qualifications and background is. This is just another layer of unnecessary government and I think it should be opposed. I've watched this licensing thing for a long time. You license and license; grandfather everybody in and then you keep everybody else out.

And this will serve no useful purpose and I urge you to vote 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Well, I join Representative Friedrich, Mr. Speaker, in opposition to this Bill. I understand that the cost is going to be considerably more to the Department to administer this than the Sponsor has represented. I understand the cost is something in the neighborhood of a hundred and eighty thousand dollars and I submit that Representative Friedrich is absolutely correct when he says that the purchasers of geological services are sophisticated people. They are not going to look to a state license to determine whether or not they retain a particular geologist as someone who is not sophisticated who is buying another service such as barbering. Now, Mr. Speaker, we have something in the neighborhood of a hundred and seventy-five or a hundred and eighty licensed trades and professions in this state, far more than there are in any other state in the Union and I suggest to you that this is absolutely, totally unnecessary and that we ought to be in the business of reducing the number of licensed professions and trades and not adding to them. And I urge your opposition."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Will the Sponsor yield? Representative Satterthwaite, does your Bill cover the situation where people witch for wells? In our district we have many talented individuals, usually ladies, who take a peach bough and go out and find waterwells by it turning down. Sometimes they can use a cherry limb or a plum, but peach is thought to be the preferred one."

Satterthwaite: "They would not be covered under this Act, Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, I've carefully read your Act and it says, 'the



supervision and the consultation of the map of rock formations.' And I was afraid that it provided there that those that witch for waterwells would be covered and precluded from practicing their speciality. Have you given that any thought?"

Satterthwaite: "I think that is very unlikely. There is nothing in here that has to do with water witching and I'm sure that those who practice that can continue to do that without having this licensure."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, speaking on the Bill, if I may just for a moment, I share the concern of the two prior speakers that perhaps we have too many agencies in the state now or too many professions that are being regulated. I feel that we should be moving in the opposite direction. There comes a time when the skill of which an individual practices his profession should determine whether or not he has a sheepskin on the wall from the state that says he has the right to do so. That's why I'll be voting 'no'."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "The Sponsor yield for a question? Representative Satterthwaite, wasn't there a companion Bill that we heard this morning in Appropriations to this?"

Satterthwaite: "Yes, there is, Representative Anderson."

Anderson: "What was the amount of the companion Bill?"

Satterthwaite: "The amount of the companion Bill is five thousand dollars. The Bill as it is amended will not take affect until January of next year. During the first six months that the Bill is in effect, the only obligation would be to set up the five Member board so that they could begin to meet and determine how they were going to go about administering this particular Act. Five thousand dollars seems to me and seems to our staff to be more than sufficient to provide for the travel expenses and a twenty-five dollar per diem for those board members."

Anderson: "Is it not true that the Department put a fiscal note on your Bill that was much higher than the five thousand dollars that..."

Satterthwaite: "That is true, Representative Anderson. And I am amazed to hear one of the previous speakers escalate the amount even far



more than the Department of Registration and Education did. There are obviously errors in what they have anticipated we're going to need to be done under this Act. It's estimated that the maximum number of people who would be applying for licensure under this Act would be one thousand people. The Department has called for setting up offices in Springfield and Chicago which I think is not necessary. They have put on six staff people which I think is not necessary. They have provided for duplicate purchase of equipment for a four-year period so that even with the six staff people they asked for, we would end up with twenty desks, twenty chairs, multiple file cabinets, et cetera which are in each budget year for a four-year period. I was not able to get from the Department of revised fiscal note which they promised me a couple of weeks ago they would have. And since I have not seen that, I cannot give you an accurate estimate. All I can say is that whatever figures you have heard are far in excess of what it really needs. I also took the Department of Registration and Education, deleted the museums and the surveys from it, took everything else in their budget, including all their administrative costs, and took the figure of the number of licenses that they now have, that comes out to an average of eleven dollars a year per licensee. On that basis if we had a comparable cost for the geologists, the most they should need is eleven thousand dollars. I'm willing to admit that when it's a small number, the cost might go up proportionately, but I'm not willing to admit it's going to cost eighty or ninety thousand dollars a year."

Anderson: "Well, how much was their fiscal note?"

Satterthwaite: "Their fiscal note for the first full year of implementation was eighty-nine thousand dollars. But as I said, it contains so many extraneous things that it is totally unreliable."

Anderson: "But you're saying five thousand and they're saying eighty-nine thousand, Representative Satterthwaite?"

Satterthwaite: "No, no, Representative Anderson. I tried to explain that there will be no licensure during the period that that five thousand dollars covers. The only thing that happens during that period is to name the board and have them begin to meet and operate."





Anderson: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the Bill please? Representative Satterthwaite, I am in favor of your Bill but until you get it straightened out with the Department of Registration and Education, that's, you know, fourteen times what you're saying. They're saying eighty-nine thousand, you're saying five thousand. Now, that's quite a difference. Until you get that straightened out, I'm going to vote 'present' on this Bill."

Satterthwaite: "Representative Anderson, if this Bill passes over to the Senate, I hope that that will give the Department incentive to sit down with me, give me an accurate fiscal note which I've asked for repeatedly. I am willing to negotiate with them. If they think the fee schedule needs to be adjusted and we can certainly amend the Bill in the Senate to do that, if I can get their cooperation in finding out how that should be done. In the meantime, there is no way that I would anticipate more than five thousand dollars in this fiscal year to do completely what the Bill will require to be done in the last six months of this fiscal year."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Stiehl."

C. Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of House Bill 1861 because I think that it is an attempt on the part of the Geological Society to simply insure professionalism and to upgrade the ability and the efficiencies of their members. Now, I think that because there is a difference between the Department of R. & E. and the appropriation should not hold this Bill back because I happen to believe that the figures of the Department of R. & E. are in error. And I would suggest that before this Bill... be taken to Second Reading in the Senate that it be amended that the fiscal note be amended and that the... an agreement be worked out between the Sponsor and this can be worked out. I think that this is a good Bill and I would recommend passage."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite, to close."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I think we have sufficiently covered the material of the Bill. The only thing that I would say in addition is in response to one of the previous



speakers who indicated that the big oil companies, the large construction companies are able to find adequately trained geologists. That is true. However, there are many, many other people who are required to hire geologists and are not able to determine whether or not these people are bringing the kind of professional qualifications with them that they should have. If we have this Act and we have people licensed under this Act, there will be a list available so that people from small government, people in small construction or whatever the need may be will be able to determine for sure that the person they are hiring is adequately trained and can give them competent service. I solicit your support for this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker, I think it's obvious from the board that the confusion provided by the erroneous fiscal note from the Department is going to jeopardize the future of this Bill and I would ask for leave of the House to have the Bill returned for Committee and put into Interim Study in the hopes that we can work this out with the Department and come in in the fall with a Committee Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave? Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, we... this is precisely what we discussed earlier today and Rule 36(b) states that once a Roll Call has... is in progress then the Bill must proceed. Now if the Lady would like to do something after you announce this Roll Call, then we can consider that."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Walsh: "But this Bill has to go down."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I don't know, but I thought I heard her say she was going to put it on Postponed and then ask leave to put it in Interim Study and there's nothing wrong with that, Representative Walsh. All right? I think that's what she wants to do, Mr. Speaker."



Speaker Redmond: "What was that?"

Matijeich: "She wants leave to put it on Postponed Consideration."

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave to put it on Postponed Consideration?"

Matijeich: "And then ask leave to put it in Interim Study."

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave to put it on Postponed Consideration? Representative Walsh."

Walsh: "Mr. Speaker, as far as I am concerned, I would be willing to waive the rule that requires 70 votes and put it on Postponed Consideration. Now, there may be other objections to that, but it would be all right with me."

Speaker Redmond: "I hear no other objections to that. She have leave to suspend that rule? Hearing no objections... Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I object."

Speaker Redmond: "Objection has been raised. Representative Matijeich."

Matijeich: "Mr. Speaker, I... we've been here a long time and most of the times that I've been here, we've always let someone put something in the Interim Study and I would suggest the Members try to give her 70 votes so at least she can make an honest effort. It would be a Committee if it ever did come out and it wouldn't come out before next January under our rules and I don't think anybody would object to that."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 73 'aye' and 51 'no'. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "May I ask for Postponed Consideration?"

Speaker Redmond: "Postponed Consideration. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "This the appropriate time then to ask to have the Bill referred back to Committee for Interim Study?"

Speaker Redmond: "Is there objection? Hearing none, leave is granted. Go to the Interim Study."

Satterthwaite: "Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "1886."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1886. A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."



Speaker Redmond: "Representative Capparelli. 1886."

Capparelli: "No, I would like to refer this to Interim Study Committee."

Speaker Redmond: "Does he have leave? Hearing no objection, Interim Study. 2212. 2212."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2212. A Bill for an Act creating the East St. Louis Industrial Development Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge."

Younge: "Mr. Speaker, may I have leave to hear the companion appropriation Bill 2213 at the same time?"

Speaker Redmond: "Does she have leave to hear 2213 at the same time 2212? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Read the Bill, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2213. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the East St. Louis Industrial Development Commission. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. House Bill 2213 is the companion appropriations Bill which will be the subject matter of an application for Federal funding of one hundred thousand dollars. House Bill 12... 2212 creates the East St. Louis Industrial Development Commission consisting of a seven-person board appointed by the Governor. The purpose of this Commission is to develop industry and business in East St. Louis. The board will induce businesses and industry to locate in and expand in East St. Louis, Illinois. Developers would ask... would be asked and would submit industrial development plans to the Commission and if these plans are approved, the Commission would use its powers to acquire land by eminent domain to acquire the land and then the Commission would monitor the industrial development that would occur. The reason why this Bill is needed is that there is the result... there are some, I believe, one thousand acres of land that have been cleared under the various urban renewal processes that have gone on in East St. Louis. And so therefore, there are about four areas in which there are inquiries in emerging industrial parks. Those industrial park activities need to be



coordinated. They need to be supervised under an established Commission. Therefore and since these are funds that will not come from the State Treasurer, there'll be an application to the Federal government. I ask for your favorable support of this Bill, of these Bills."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall these Bills... Representative Hudson."

Hudson: "Would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Redmond: "She will."

Hudson: "Representative Younge... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Representative Younge, the notes that I have here and I assume they're correct, they may not be, indicate that this, under the provisions of this Bill, the Commission could acquire property and sell, lease or give the property to private developers. And that acquisition of such property could be made by the rights of eminent domain. Is this correct?"

Younge: "That's correct."

Hudson: "Well, does it not seem to you to be an abuse of authority for governmental units of any kind to acquire property by eminent domain and then be in a position to, to actually give them away to private interests?"

Younge: "Well..."

Hudson: "Isn't this... excuse me. Isn't this an imposition of sorts on the taxpayers?"

Younge: "Well, it would be according to the development package, Representative Hudson and, of course, we have no way of knowing here right now what the development package would be. It would depend on what the disposition of the land finally should be as a result of analysis as to what is the best development situation. One case might be that the municipality makes the land available and therefore, the revenue generation as a result of people employed might be the best situation. It might be the various urban renewal land that is available and therefore, the best development package to entice a particular industry into East St. Louis might be simply to lease the land or sell it or to make it available. And so that decision would have to be as a result of analyzation



of the feasibility by the staff of the Commission and not be able to make no judgment as to which would be better. But clearly, the purpose of the Commission is to place in this environment where there are merging industrial sites a well-trained, highly-qualified group of people who would just make those decisions."

Hudson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, if I may speak to the Bill, it would seem to me that we may be embarking on a very dangerous precedent here when we permit a Commission of this kind to use the power of eminent domain to acquire land which may later go, probably at reduced cost, to private developers. It does seem to involve the state in state money and private business. It allows eminent domain to be used for acquiring land for private developers and I believe again, I repeat, it establishes here a dangerous precedent. The Commission would be able to sell or lease land to private developers at reduced costs and these developers then would, in effect, receive a... be receiving a state subsidy for locating in these areas. And I would think that we would want to consider the precedent that we may be setting here with all due respect to the Sponsor, considering the precedent as perhaps a dangerous one and one which would be subject to possible abuse. So I would urge very cautious consideration before voting 'yes' on this particular measure and would urge, in fact, would urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "You ready for the question? The question is, shall these Bills pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Keats, do you seek recognition? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Young, to explain her vote."

Young: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote by saying that there will be no state funds involved in this Bill. In the East St. Louis area as a result of urban renewal, there is a large amount of land that could serve the basic... original intent of urban renewal and that was to provide space for industry to locate there. And the effort here is a very important effort as a part of a program to make East St. Louis an economically sound area, to make it a tax-producing area. I would call to the attention of



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the Members of the General Assembly that East St. Louis at this time has between 65 and 70% of the land area owned by some public, non-paying tax entity and my effort is to put that land back on the tax rolls and to make East St. Louis a town that generates its fair portion of taxes, and therefore, turn the economy into an economically sound economy. We can do that if that development process is orderly and it's under the jurisdiction of people who understand industrial development. Industrial development is a very specialized development effort and it should... we in East St. Louis need an opportunity to bring into East St. Louis specialists in the field of industrial development and that is why I am requesting this of you. It is not a frivolous request, it's a very serious request and we need your help, and we appreciate your help to help stabilize and coordinate and settle the affairs of East St. Louis."

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

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, there can't possibly be 92... there ain't 92 people in the chambers. I would suggest we dump the Roll Call and... so that those who are here can vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished?"

Leinenweber: "If not, I ask for a verification."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Younge, I do see a few people that... whose switches have been depressed that aren't in the seat. What's your response to..."

Younge: "Well, I don't want to take up the time of the..."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay, well, let's dump the Roll Call and we'll do it again. Please vote only your own switch. The question is, shall these Bills pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Who seeks recognition? Representative Cunningham."

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, the reason this Bill got out of Appropriations I where we're very, very careful not to break the dam, fiscal responsibility in the State of Illinois, was the invocation of the Lechowicz Principle. And that is, if it's Federal money, let's get our



share. The very energetic and capable Sponsor of this Bill amended it so that it comes out of Federal funds alone. And if you've seen the problem, you recognize how great the need. I believe that you will conclude as did we in the Appropriations I that it's time that Illinois did something with Federal money for the, that section of the state if we're to move forward together. I submit that you should have no problem whatever in putting a green light in this proposition. Federal funds are what's involved."

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

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my 'aye' vote. When I was Chairman of the Low Income Housing Commission, we toured the entire state and one of the places that we had occasion to visit was East St. Louis and there's some things that you just can't quite understand unless you experience them personally and I know...(microphone turned off)...need for this legislation that... absent a trip there, perhaps you really can't feel as strongly as the Sponsor and her supporters do. I think the stronger East St. Louis is, the stronger this state is. And the sooner we move toward breaking some of the poverty syndrome that exists in our society and are reflected in a place East St. Louis, the quicker we're going to move into a healthier and a wealthier society. And this is a good Bill and I urge your support."

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

Younge: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to explain my vote just a little bit further and hopefully the other few votes needed will appear on the board."

Speaker Redmond: "Recognize for personal privilege."

Younge: "One of the very peculiar things about the State of Illinois is that we are fifth from the top in the amount of Federal taxes paid into the Federal Treasury. Yet, we are fifth from the bottom in the amount of Federal tax monies that comes back to the State of Illinois. And I believe that that is true because we have an absence of the creative initiative to return to the people of Illinois the Federal tax money needed in order to correct the depressed conditions that exist here in Illinois. The economic





development administration has funds available to correct these conditions and what is being requested here is a Commission funded by the economic development administration that will help us to coordinate our industrial park development in East St. Louis. I know that this will stabilize my community and I ask you to please support by effort to make East St. Louis a revenue-generating, tax sufficient community through the use of creative Federal funding. And I ask for your support in that very legitimate effort."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 91 'aye' and 38 'no'. The Bill having received... these Bills having received the Constitutional Majority are hereby declared passed. 2313. Representative Ryan."

Clerk Hall: "House Bill 2313. A Bill for an Act creating a Commission to revise and rewrite the Illinois Public Aid Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 2313 creates a Commission to revise and rewrite the Illinois Public Aid Code. The Commission will be made up of Members of the Senate and the House appointed by the President of the Senate and the Minority Leader and the same in the House. It has a self-repealing clause in it for August 31st of 1979 and I would ask for the passage of House Bill 2313."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Representative Mann."

Mann: "Would our distinguished Minority Leader yield to a question?"

Speaker Redmond: "He will."

Mann: "Representative Ryan, as you know, there is a Legislative Advisory Commission chaired by Senator Don Moore on which there are a number of House Members and I wondered if he was aware of this Bill and whether or not you would want to consult the Committee first because actually we've been in existence since 1963 and our purpose has been to advise Governors on matters affecting public aid. And that's why I put the question to you."

Ryan: "Well, Representative, I'm not sure that I got all of the questions. As far as Representative or Senator Moore is concerned, I have not discussed this Bill with him. I don't know whether



he's aware of it or not. This is no way an attempt to usurp any of the authority that the Commission may have, the Advisory Commission and that's what that Commission is, is strictly advisory. We would be more than happy, I'm sure this Commission would be, to work with that Advisory Commission to do what has to be done to implement this. And I don't know whether I've answered all your questions or not."

Mann: "Well, Representative Ryan, rather than have a pitch battle here over something that may not really involve a difference of opinion, but speaking as a Member of the Committee, it just seems to me that the courtesy ought to be at least extended to Chairman Don Moore and the other Members of the Committee since we do function very closely on this particular subject matter."

Ryan: "Well, Representative Mann, it's not my intention to step on anybody's toes that are... that are Members of the Advisory Commission. This was a Bill that I introduced in all sincerity. I think that it's something that we need in the State of Illinois. And as I said, it's not an attempt to usurp in any manner the Advisory Commission. This Bill if passed here will have a fair hearing I'm certain in the Senate and at that time, I think Senator Moore will express his views."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker."

Ryan: "I understand, Representative Mann, that the Advisory Commission does not have the statutory authority to rewrite the code and... Mr. Speaker, would you recognize Representative Mann please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mann."

Mann: "Well, Mr. Speaker, the enactment of a Bill to study... a reform Bill to study Public Aid in the State of Illinois is like studying the problem of pollution in the United States of America. That is such a broad undertaking, we have no idea what the Gentleman plans to do, we have no idea how much money he expects to expend on it. There are over a million public aid recipients in the State of Illinois. There are thousands and thousands of medical providers, there are townships and municipalities involved, there is our relationship to H.E.W., there is a new Public Director... Public Aid Director by the name of Quern, there's the whole



question of cost of living increases, the whole question of assistance to the aged, blind and disabled, the whole question of our relationship to the Federal government. This Commission... I mean, this Bill is absolutely unnecessary. Mr. Speaker, it is vague, it is uncertain in purpose, and I ask the Minority Leader if he would hold it because I think he is going to rue the day that... on the last day for passage of this matter, he asks for the appointment of a Legislative Committee, it sounds to me, Mr. Speaker, like a red herring witch hunt. And I don't like to accuse that of Mr. Ryan, but as far as I'm concerned, that's the inescapable conclusion and we don't need a red herring witch hunt in the State of Illinois, not with unemployment on the West Side at 60% and in Wood Lawn at 40%. I think this Bill ought to be voted down decisively."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, to close."

Ryan: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite, pardon me."

Satterthwaite: "Will the Sponsor yield to a question? Representative Ryan, is there a companion appropriation Bill for this Commission?"

Ryan: "Yes, there is."

Satterthwaite: "What Bill is that, may I ask?"

Ryan: "I can't tell you the number. I don't... 2269, it's in the Appropriations Committee now."

Satterthwaite: "And what is the amount of the..."

Ryan: "Two hundred thousand dollars."

Satterthwaite: "Two hundred thousand dollars. It has not yet been heard in Committee, is that..."

Ryan: "I hope to have it heard... I thought I was going to have it today. They broke, they're going to be back tonight. I hope I can have it heard tonight. This Bill dies today."

Satterthwaite: "How many Members are there to be on the Commission?"

Ryan: "Twenty-four all together."

Satterthwaite: "Appointed by whom?"

Ryan: "Speaker and the Minority Leader of the House, President and the Minority Leader of the Senate, and twelve by the Governor."



Satterthwaite: "Thank you very much. Half by legislative Leadership and half by the Governor?"

Ryan: "Right."

Satterthwaite: "Is the two hundred thousand dollars that you're requesting a part of the Governor's proposed budget?"

Ryan: "No, it's not."

Satterthwaite: "Thank you very much."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, to close. Representative Byers, pardon me. You're too quiet there."

Byers: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm really surprised at the Republican Leadership putting in a Bill like this at this time of the year when we have an austerity budget and I think it's another Commission that's not needed. We've got plenty of state employees and other people that are willing to donate their time to work and to do this type of service and I think we should vote 'no' on this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan, to close."

Ryan: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I'm really amazed at the attitude of a couple of Members on the other side. The President himself is attempting to do something about the public aid problem in the country. This Commission could certainly dovetail with that. This in no way, Representative Mann, is a red herring witch hunt. It's not intended to be that. I would have no part of that and I resent your statement indicating that I would have. There's two billion dollars spent in the State of Illinois on public aid. Two hundred thousand dollars is certainly a pittance if we could find a couple hundred million by rewriting and revising the laws. And if this isn't handled in a fair and equitable manner, I would be surprised. I'm certain that the Speaker and the President of the Senate, the Minority Leader in the Senate would probably make without a question, appointments that would be conducive to the right kind of atmosphere for this kind of legislation. And I would imagine, Representative Mann, you would even be a Member of that Commission. I would guess that maybe you would be. And I think that with the amount of money that's spent on public aid that it's



time that we did these kind of things and to see what we can't do to get it straightened out and I would ask for passage of House Bill 2313."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. Representative Mann. Representative Mann."

Mann: "Yeah, Mr. Speaker, I look at that board and I now know why George Ryan is the Minority Leader. I don't know whether I'll be on that Commission or not, Mr. Minority Leader, but I certainly think a more logical move would be for you to appoint yourself to the Legislative Advisory Committee. I do appreciate your statement that this will not be a red herring or a witch hunt; but if it isn't, it'll be unlike any other Commission that has looked at public assistance. You're going to go knocking on doors in the middle of the night looking for a husband under the bed. You're going to find that one princess telephone and you're going to find another Linda Taylor and for four years, you're going to be on this kick, Representative Ryan. You're going to be the Minority Leader next Session, you don't need this kind of an undertaking. It doesn't reflect well on you or your party. I haven't heard you say that Governor Thompson is for this or that Director Quern is for this and you're going to regret it. It's a mistake. It's two hundred thousand dollars that ought to go back into the A.D.C. Fund so that they can have a cost of living increase. And I just would hope that some of you would reconsider your vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 124 'aye' and 22 'no'. The Bill having received the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. On page 8, Consideration Postponed. House Bill 583."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 583. A Bill for an Act to amend the Unified Code of Corrections. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Catania."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I ask leave to consider the companion appropriation Bill which this Bill has been awaiting, at the same time. That's House Bill 2404."



Speaker Redmond: "Does the Lady have leave? Hearing no objection, leave is granted. Will you read the Bill, Mr. Clerk. 2404."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2404. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the administrative office of the Illinois Courts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. The first time this Bill was up, it was the first Bill that was heard after a two-hour break and we had just come back at 7:30 in the evening and people were playing with balloons. So, I would have to say that it didn't really have exactly a full hearing by the entire Body at that time. And I would hope that people would give it their serious consideration this afternoon. This is the unified state-wide probation Bill which has been approved by this House in the past. Last year it went over to the Senate with a very substantial majority in this Body, but along with the other probation Bills, it was killed last year by the Senate. This Bill is, I think, essential to help solve the current corrections crisis in the State of Illinois. Right now in Illinois, we do not have any sort of uniform state-wide probation. In a hundred and two counties, we have seventy separate probation programs. Some circuit programs, some county programs, but in no way do we have a unified approach. We have a great deal of fragmentation and I would like to remind you as I'm sure most of you are aware, probation comes before a prison sentence. It is not to be confused with parole which comes after a prison sentence. And I think in the minds of some people, including sometimes residents of the Illinois prisons, the two are kind of lumped together. The parole has been part of the Corrections Department, probation is part of the courts. And this Bill leaves it with the courts. What it does though is to say that the Illinois Office of the Courts, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts will administer the program, set the standards and the state will pay the salaries of probation officers so that counties that do not now have probation, that are now forced to put people either in the county jail or to dump them into the Illinois prison system where they become an enormous burden on the Illinois taxpayer,



will be able to have good, strong, supervised probation services for those people who in the opinion of Judges are able to qualify for this, people who should not become hardened criminals by being exposed to a long term in the prison system. Now, this is not in any way to demean good probation programs that we do have here and there now around the State of Illinois. We do now have a good juvenile program in Cook County. We do have occasional instances of good adult probation. Judge Earle Strayhorn in his own courtroom in Cook County has instituted his own personally supervised probation program which is excellent. But this is not because we have given him the wherewithall to do that. And this Bill does that. That is why it has always been supported by the Illinois Probation and Court Services Association. It is supported by the Urban Counties Council. Judge Gully testifying in Judiciary II from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts testified that this was the best Bill for probation that he would like to see enacted. The companion appropriation, House Bill 2404, was amended in the Appropriations II Committee to the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for fiscal year '78 which Judge Gully said he would need for phase in to the program. Now, there has been various estimates for the cost of the eventual program and those estimates range anywhere from eight million to eighteen million dollars once the state takes over the payments. I would point out, however, that that is an investment rather than an outright expense to the taxpayers because people who simply are put into the Illinois Corrections system costs the taxpayers anywhere from six thousand to ten thousand dollars a year. So this is as we've heard when we talked about the other probation Bills, a very good investment. It is not an investment, however, that we're asking in fiscal year '78. Fiscal year '78 would have a cost of only two hundred fifty thousand dollars. I ask for your support. "

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any discussion? Representative Lechowicz, are you seeking recognition?"

Lechowicz: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I stand in opposition to House Bill 583. And if the Membership



didn't hear what the Lady just got through saying, then in fiscal '78 the impact on the budget is really not to a great extent. It's approximately two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But what the Lady also stated that when the full implement of House Bill 583 comes into effect, the impact on state government is in a range from eight to eighteen million dollars. Now, I think that if you pass House Bill 583, this is probably the most expensive of the probation proposals that are being offered in this General Assembly. I don't believe that the probation departments now on the county level... in fact, I want to commend them on the job that they're doing. It was pointed out to me that the ten million dollars alone would be used just for the structure of this Bill and the agencies involved. I'd like to ask the Lady to kindly respond and give us a breakdown on the counties... by county just for the organization... the reorganization of the system. This, I think, should be brought to the Membership of the General Assembly. This Bill in my opinion would actually devastate, devastate may I mention, the Treasury at this time. Sure, we're talking about '78 and '79, but when you're implementing programs mandating it in 1979, I think we have a responsibility to make sure that those monies are there at that time. When you're considering the request of every other agency in state government, I don't believe that this department at this time or this Bill should pass. I strongly recommend a 'no' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I found the last speaker's comments rather unusual considering that he and a number of other people on that side of the aisle voted today to blow twenty million for collection of property tax, yesterday to blow fifty million for a pay raise of 5% for public employees out of current revenues... apparently without any regard at all to what this year's budget provides. However, this Bill only calls for expenditure of a very minute amount of money out of this year's budget for a program which everybody, including those most vociferous anti-crime proponents claim is absolutely necessary to get the handle on the extraordinarily rapidly rising crime rate. If any Bill of the Session





can be classified truly as an anti-crime Bill, a Bill to beef up our probation services can certainly lead that category because as I pointed out previously, the hearings of the Adult Corrections Subcommittee, the most common theme of everyone that testified before that Committee including Chiefs of police, prosecutors, and all those others involved in combating crime was that we have to do something about our probation system because in most areas of the state, we really have one that doesn't function at all. It's merely probation in name and an individual who is placed on there in lieu of being sent to the pen which is overcrowded get absolutely nothing out of it. And, of course, the next step is to go right back on the... and committing crimes again. The very record of the number of people who commit crimes while on parole, the fact that there have been a number of Bills introduced which I supported, to brand the people who commit crimes while on parole is a much more serious offender points out the problem that we have. So if we're going to do anything at all, we've got to have a functioning probation system. House Bill 583 offers that down the road, not... won't be in operation this year but it offers it down the road, so I encourage an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Yeah, I think we really ought to stick to facts in this debate. This certainly is not a ten million dollar Bill this year. This coming fiscal year it is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of planning money. Now, the Gentleman... some of the Gentlemen who will be voting against this Bill, I suspect are voting against it not because it costs less money than the Bill we defeated about a week and a half ago, that is just not correct. The Bill we defeated then would cost about two million dollars during the next fiscal year. This Bill recognizes that a problem exists. It offers the solution which I think is preferable to the other Bill. It doesn't just throw money at a problem. It recognizes that all counties are not up to snuff in their probation services and certainly at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it's affordable. And if we disagreed with the Governor's judgment that we shouldn't throw two million dollars



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at the problem next year. Putting a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar seed in the ground is certainly acceptable."

Speaker Redmond: "Anything further? Representative Catania, to close."

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. As I believe Representative Dan Houlihan pointed out last week when we were talking about the subject of probation, we need this as an integral part of our approach to the corrections crisis. The cost is not, I repeat, not a cost that is not going to be a good investment to the taxpayers when you consider the costs of keeping a person on probation in a program where they are being constructively treated so they can be kept in the communities, supporting their families who will not go on public aid. When you compare that cost to the cost of putting them in the Department of Corrections for a year or two years to which they undoubtedly return given the present condition of our Illinois prisons, I ask your support of this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, I voted against the Getty Bill and I voted against 2176 for the simple reason that it was not in the Governor's budget and we didn't know anything about it, including the Minority Leader. However, if these Bills are on postponed for consideration, I'm going to vote 'aye' on all of them and I'm going to let the Governor on the second floor decide which program he's going to use on the state probationary period. And I urge everyone to vote 'aye'. Let the Governor make his choice on the three Bills that are pending."

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

Catania: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I would like to point out for anyone who might not have been fully attentive at the beginning of the discussion, what we are talking about here is a uniform state-wide probation program. This is not to be confused with parole. Parole is now being gradually downgraded, people are talking about abolishing parole because parole comes



at the end of a prison sentence and unless someone is really willing to spend almost twenty-four hours a day as a parole officer assisting former convicts in trying to get back into society, parole has a hard time working. This is not that. This is probation. This is for people who, in Judge's opinions, belong in the communities supporting their families, trying to get back into the mainstream so that we do not result in higher public aid costs, higher corrections costs, people becoming entranced in the criminal system. This is the system that we need to unify state-wide probation so that we do not have the fragmentation that we currently have. The administrative office of the Illinois courts, the probation officers have been pleading with us to give them this system. And I would repeat that in fiscal year '78, it costs only two hundred fifty thousand dollars. This is a view-up cost which I think we cannot afford not to make. And I do ask for more green lights on this Bill."

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

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this is a Bill that I strongly support. I think that this is the ultimate goal to which we all strive, a truly state-wide probation system where we have uniform standards. Standards that are meaningful, standards that are well thought out and sensible. Whether or not we can afford to achieve this goal at this time, I think we ought to set it for ourselves as an ultimate goal. And to have it on the books, either this Bill or Representative Getty's Bill, on the books, signed by the Governor and if we cannot afford it at this time, then we can, with all deliberate speed, move toward that goal. I strongly solicit an 'aye' vote for this Bill, Mr. Speaker. And as Representative Conti has said, send them all to the second floor and let the Gentleman down there decide which one he thinks is the most worthy."

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

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I simply wanted to say that I voted for all of the probation Bills and it



would be nice, I think, just to get this one out, too, and let the Senate and the Governor decide which one to take. I think it's a good, meaningful Bill and I think it should be considered along with the rest of them."

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

On this question there's 75 'aye' and 17 'no'. The Bill having received the... Representative Catania."

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

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady's requested a poll of the absentess.

Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "E.M. Barnes, Bartulis, Beatty, Bluthardt, Brandt, Don Brummet, Caldwell, Capparelli, DiPrima, Epton, Ewell, Farley, Flinn, Carmisa, Getty, Giglio, Hoffman, Jim Houlihan, Huff, Huskey, Jacobs, Emil Jones, Katz, Kelly, Kent, Klosak, Kornowicz, Kucharski, Madigan, Madison, Marovitz, McAuliffe, McAvoy, McCourt, McGrew, McLendon, Mudd, Mugalian, Nardulli, Pechous, Peters, Pouncey, Sandquist, Schisler, Schlickman, Sevcik, Stearney, C.M. Stiehl, Von Boeckman, Waddell, Wall, Younge."

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

Waddell: "How am I recorded?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman's recorded as not voting."

Waddell: "Vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him 'aye'. Representative Kent. How's she recorded? Kent."

Clerk O'Brien: "Kent... recorded as not voting."

Kent: "Please vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote her 'aye'. Representative Stiehl. How's she recorded?"

C. Stiehl: "Mr. Speaker, please vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote her 'aye'. Representative Sumner. How's she recorded?"

Sumner: "Could I please change mine to 'present'?"

Speaker Redmond: "I don't hear you."

Sumner: "Could I please change mine to 'aye'?"

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman... the Lady desires to be recorded"



as voting 'aye'. Representative Von Boeckman."

Von Boeckman: "How am I recorded, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Redmond: "How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Not voting."

Von Boeckman: "Vote me 'aye'."

Speaker Redmond: "Vote him 'aye'. Continue with the poll of the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Younge and Yourell."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Keats."

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

Speaker Redmond: "How's he recorded?"

Clerk O'Brien: "The Gentleman is recorded as voting 'present'."

Keats: "Could you please change my misguided 'present' vote to a 'yes'?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Hudson. How's he recorded?"

Hudson: "How am I... "

Clerk O'Brien: "Recorded as voting as 'present'."

Hudson: "Would you please change that to 'yes' please?"

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman to 'yes'. Anyone else desire to vote? What's the tally, Mr. Clerk? On this question there's 82 'aye', 72 'no' and this Bill having received... Peters 'aye'. That's 83 'aye'. Anyone further? Representative Boucek, for what purpose do you rise?"

Boucek: "Mr. Speaker, change my 'no' vote to an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Redmond: "Change the Gentleman from 'no' to 'aye'. That's 84, is that correct? On this question there's 84 'aye' and... 'no'. This Bill having failed to receive the Constitutional Majority is hereby declared lost. 684, Representative Satterthwaite."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 684. A Bill for an Act to create a state-wide educational data network to save... to serve electronic data processing needs of local public school districts. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite. Representative Dawson, will you please sit down?"

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this Bill had a thorough discussion earlier. I would just solicit support of the people who voted for it before and for some of those who were



not here at that time. It's a permissive Bill that allows the State Board of Education to provide the link between the local school districts and the state computer services. The school districts very badly would like to have this passed so that they can provide this mechanism of computerized service so that they can take care of their attendance and bus schedules and various other kinds of things within their school districts more efficiently than they can under systems that are available to them otherwise. And I solicit your support."

Speaker Redmond: "Any discussion? The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Representative Satterthwaite. Representative Beatty, would you please sit down? Houlihan, Bradly."

Satterthwaite: "Yes, in order to allow a few more people to get to their 'yes' switches, I will just say that there is a strong letter of endorsement for this legislation from the Illinois Association of School Business Officials. We had a very thorough hearing in Committee and Subcommittee. We have heard testimony from a number of school districts, some of whom are already on the system. There were some grant monies available to set up a pilot project and through those efforts, we now have some systems available so that the basic research has been done, the programming is available for some of the services that the school districts very badly need to have. If they are permitted to come in under this system, they will then be able to do their computer work at a much cheaper rate than they are able to buy on a commercial basis within the local communities. The DeKalb School District, for instance, had a representative come to the Committee and tell us that they were not able to get the kinds of systems that they needed to process their school data. They were getting their data services from three or four different sources until they came in under this program and now at half the cost, they are able to do more than they were able to do under those individual systems. I think we are all aware that at these times



when we are not fully funding the distributive aid formula, we are not reimbursing to our schools the grant monies that they have paid out for their special education, et cetera. We need to provide for as much efficiency as possible within the ways in which they can operate. And I would solicit a few more green votes up there to allow us to provide this mechanism for them."

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

On this question there's... Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Poll of the absentees please."

Speaker Redmond: "The Lady requests a poll of the absentees. Representative McBroom."

McBroom: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, in the desire to maybe save some time here, if you proceed with the poll of the absentees and there is 89, I know that there's going to be a request for a verification. Maybe Representative Satterthwaite would like to think about that."

Speaker Redmond: "I would suggest that we dump this Roll Call and then everybody vote their own switch. Dump the Roll Call. The question is, shall this Bill pass? Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Your own switch only. Representative Luft has yielded to Representative Conti for the purpose of voting. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Clerk will take the record. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker, I hate to take the time of the House, but may we have a poll of the absentees?"

Speaker Redmond: "Lady's requested a poll of the absentees. Poll the absentees, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Bartulis, Bluthardt, Boucek, Brandt, Caldwell, Chapman, Collins."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker, in order to save the time of the House, I ask for leave to put this back in Committee for Interim Study please."

Speaker Redmond: "Does the Lady have leave? Hearing no objections... Representative Stiehl, for what purpose do you rise?"



C. Stiehl: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to be recorded 'no' on this please."

Speaker Redmond: "Record her 'no'. Hearing no objection, Interim Study for 684. 1030. Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, I believe that takes 107 votes to do and it doesn't, it's not by leave of the House. And if you didn't hear any objections, you weren't listening very well."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite, did you hear any objections? Representative Telcser. I do think that I did hear objections?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "My understanding of the rules, if you want to send this to Interim Study, I'm not going to argue on this one; but it's my understanding if a Bill is called, we don't have the opportunity to send it to Interim Study Committee. That was a part of the rules we adopted. Now, you're keeping us here till tomorrow cause you're crying about time and all the time we waste. And if every Member's going to call a Bill and see it get defeated and ask for leave to go to Interim Study, what is the purpose of the rule we adopted? And then you compound it by deliberately not hearing objection. Now, it's not fair, Mr. Speaker. You know the mood of the House is to go home today. We're all reluctantly staying because you are the Speaker and we follow your direction, but you're only compounding the problem of time."

Speaker Redmond: "Well, I have to concur with you. But on the other hand, every Member here has been elected, every Member has a right to do what... make every motion they want to make. And objections have been raised and the Lady's request is not in order. Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry for the Parliamentarian. It was my understanding that any Sponsor has a right to place a Bill on the Order of Interim Study at any time. Would the Parliamentarian respond?"

Speaker Redmond: "Until a Roll Call. He advises until the debate and the Roll Call, then it does take consent of the Membership."

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, may I speak to the issue?"





Speaker Redmond: "Proceed, Representative Madigan."

Madigan: "I know that Mr. Telcser is tired and I know that Mr. Ryan is tired. We're all tired and we all recognize that it's getting close to the end of the Session. But simply because our nerves are a little frayed and because the workload is great and we're getting to the end, I don't think that's any justification or a reason for denying a person what has become a common courtesy in the House of Representatives. You Gentlemen have had Bills that have lost and for the sake of answering your constituents at home, you've desired the courtesy of the House to place the Bill on the Interim Study Calendar so that you can tell your constituency that you're going to continue to work for the Bill. And I just don't see that the press of our time now is a justification for treating this Member so rudely."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I kind of hesitate to accept that last speaker's remarks that we're treating 'em rudely. But I thought it was one of the finest things we ever did when we passed that rule, that House rule that you have a Member's proposal. There's an easier way out. When a Bill isn't getting 70 votes, instead of postponing for consideration and then send to the Interim Study, why don't they turn it into a Member's proposal?"

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Friedrich. You might be interested to know that I am in the process of signing the increase of the allowance for the home office. Was worth staying for wasn't it?"

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, with all respects to the Minority Leadership, I respectfully ask them to withdraw their objection. I don't see any harm that can come of sending this to Interim Study out of deference. I didn't vote for the Bill and I won't vote for it again, but I think she should be allowed this privilege and I ask them to remove their objections."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, if the Majority Leader would have listened to what I said, I said that I am not going to particularly object to Representative Satterthwaite's Bill. But if we're going to



go through every Bill now and hear debate and get into the Roll Call and then have the Sponsor ask to go back to Interim Study, that's insanity, it's foolishness. Now, the rules state that it takes 107 votes if there's objections. Now, if you want to do that, we'll go right ahead and we may as well be here on Sunday. We may as well be here between now and till the end of the Session no matter when that is. That's not fair to everybody in this House."

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

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker, simply to respond to Mr. Telcser. Mr. Telcser, I think that it's really a bad policy for any of us, especially Leadership, to be arguing against the ability of a person to speak to their Bill, their Resolution, their issue regardless of when it is. We're all sent here to represent our district. Mrs. Satterthwaite was sent here for that purpose. If she wishes to call her Bill under the rules, she has the right to do it. And now she wishes to keep this thing technically alive. It just surprises me. You know, there'll be many opportunities where you will wish to speak on behalf of a position of the Governor. From now until the end of the Session, time after time, you're going to wish to get up and to speak to the position of the Governor and many of us will not want to hear you, but we're not going to deny you the opportunity to represent Governor Thompson."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I clearly think that the Majority Leader is out of order. Now, we're talking about a Bill that's going to cost us seventeen million dollars. He talks about Representatives having an opportunity to represent their district. This Bill was heard once, defeated, put on Postponed Consideration, failed to receive enough votes. How many chances do you want to have here with a five thousand Bill, Mr. Speaker? The Bill is defeated, announce the defeat and let's move on with our order of the business here. Nonsense."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of this House, I ask that we



not proceed with a poll of the absentees in order to try to save the time of the House. I thought that asking to put it in Interim Study would allow us to be able to keep it alive in case those who are objecting now see the foolishness of that action and decide they want to have this Bill later. I am not going to listen to all of the erroneous figures promoted by the Republican Party in relationship to the Bills that are being proposed here. Any expenditure for this particular legislation has to come in a line item in the Office of Education budget. It will be whatever this House determines it to be and nothing near the amount that was just quoted by the Republican Leadership. Mr. Speaker, I ask to have this Bill go down in defeat because I will not waste any more time of this House if they are not going to present authentic information on the floor in order to discuss a Bill on its merits. Please table this Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "The Lady requests leave that this Bill be tabled. Is there leave? Mr. Walsh objects. Does anyone wish to move that this Bill be tabled? Mr. Bradley. Mr. Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I think that the Lady would like to... and agree if you would announce that the Bill lost. I think that's the posture she would like to be in right now and according to the vote tally, it does not receive the Constitutional Majority and we move on with the business of the House."

Speaker Madigan: "This Bill having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority is hereby declared lost. Mr. Barnes."

E. Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. If we are moving on to another order of business, I would like to inquire of the Chair, would it be proper at this time to make a motion relative to some postings for next week?"

Speaker Madigan: "Could you hold that just a little more? Thank you. On the Order of Consideration Postponed, there appears House Bill 1030. The Chair recognizes the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Houlihan."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1030. A Bill for an Act to amend the Capital Development Bond Act. Third Reading of the Bill."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1030 is a companion Bill to House Bill 1029 which was



previously passed by the House. I believe some two to three weeks ago. That Bill, 1029, amended the Capital Development Board Act to permit the construction of courtrooms and auxiliary facilities for use by the Illinois courts when requested by the Illinois Supreme Court. House Bill 1030 adds a new category to which capital development bonds may be used. That is for courtrooms and auxiliary courtroom facilities. The total authorized amount for this new category would be fifty million dollars. There will, of course, be no expenditure unless and until such time as this Legislature passes an appropriation measure. This legislation is favored by the Illinois Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the Illinois Court. And I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion... Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "Will the Gentleman yield?"

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman indicates that he will yield."

Telcser: "Representative, is this similar to another Bill we... this is the companion Bill for another Bill we passed out of the House, 1029?"

D. Houlihan: "Yes, it is a companion measure to 1029."

Telcser: "All right. And this will take 107 votes, Mr. Speaker?"

D. Houlihan: "It will."

Telcser: "Well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Telcser, have you asked as to the vote requirement on this yet?"

Telcser: "Yeah, right."

Speaker Madigan: "And... Is the Parliamentarian available? Would the Parliamentarian come to the Speaker's podium. Mr. Epstein. Mr. Epstein. Mr. Epstein, the question is the vote requirement on House Bill 1030. The Clerk shall read some Committee Reports while we're waiting for the Parliamentarian."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass as amended Senate Bill 1373. Representative



Garmisa, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 403, 642, 934, 1086 and 1227. Representative Schneider, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary and Secondary Education, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Senate Bill 348, 381, 385, 392 and 896; do pass as amended Senate Bill 414, 499 and 1209; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 464, 1191 and 1281. Representative Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation: do pass Senate Bills 478, 511, 512, 513, 848, 1322, 1367, Constitutional Amendment 22; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 248, 664, 1295 and 1365. Representative Tipword, Chairman of the Committee in Insurance, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendation; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bills 516, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 652, 682, 685, 792, 1063, 1104, 1105, 1107, 1111; do pass as amended Consent Calendar Senate Bill 524. Representative Pierce, Chairman of the Committee on Revenue, reported the following Committee Bills: House Bill 2418. Action taken June 10, 1977."

Speaker Epstein: "Messages from the Senate."

Clerk O'Brien: "A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate's concurred with the House in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit."

Unknown: "Epstein in the Chair."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 343, 359, 377, 381. Passed by the Senate, June 10, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate's concurred with the House in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit: House Bill 351, together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate



as amended, June 10, 1977: Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate's concurred with the House in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit: House Bill 809, together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 10, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate's concurred with the House in the passage of a Bill of the following title, to wit: House Bill 1148, together with an Amendment. Passed by the Senate as amended, June 10, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. A message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. Mr. Speaker, I'm directed to inform the House of Representatives the Senate's concurred with the House in the adoption of the following preamble and Joint Resolution, to wit: House Joint Resolution #44. Concurred in by the Senate, June 10, 1977. Kenneth Wright, Secretary. Committee Report. Representative Hart, Chairman of the Committee on Financial Institutions, to which the following Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the same back with the following recommendations: do pass Senate Bill 375, 951 and 1080; do pass Consent Calendar Senate Bill 614, 1081, 1082."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, are you finished? Thank you. For what purpose does Mr. Cunningham arise?"

Cunningham: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm anxious not to appear churlish or to have a spoiled brat syndrome in this matter, but unless the Chair is willing to reconsider the prior expressed will of the overwhelming majority of its Membership to adjourn and not be here tomorrow as your predecessor ruled, we ask you to overrule him in that particular. And if you can't do that, Mr. Speaker, as Minority Spokesman of Appropriations I, I here and now am cancelling all meetings of Appropriations I beginning Tuesday morning and all meetings thereafter, Mr. Speaker. I feel that I can do no other."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan, House Bill 1030. Mr. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ask for a favorable



Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Telcser."

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, did you rule on how many votes it would take?"

Speaker Madigan: "This Bill will require 107 votes to pass."

Telcser: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to House Bill 1030 as I did previously for the companion House Bill 1029. I think many of us sometimes, although the cause is noble for which the bonds are proposed, lose sight of the fact that the issuance of bonds does have a limit not only on the ability of the state to maintain its fine, excellent bond rating status which it now has, but also we have to recognize that bonds have to be paid off that does necessitate money out of General Revenue. And I think that this would further constrain what could possibly be our future ability to sell bonds and the number of bonds to... which should be sold. I don't know, but perhaps there are a number of public buildings throughout the city or the county which could be used now in their present form as courtrooms without the necessity of floating bonds to build huge, expensive buildings and properties and go through maybe condemnation procedures or what have you. I just don't think this Bill is necessary now. I didn't think House Bill 1029 was. Certainly, 1030 is not necessary and I hope that the Members of the House will now use fiscal constraint and do the responsible thing by defeating House Bill 1030."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vitek."

Vitek: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege. I've sat through all this, I'm tired, but I want to stress importantly, please when we vote on any measures after this one or this one that the Members will strictly vote their own switches and nobody's else's. Whether it's for my party or the opposition, I want a fair vote on this thing."

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you. The question is, shall House Bill 1030... Mr. Houlihan, to close the debate."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen. In response to Representative Telcser, I'd like to point out first of all that this Bill has state-wide application. And it is a



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Bill that will have a benefit for every county in the state which presently bears the burden and what is a very heavy burden in most instances for new courtroom construction. Those new courtrooms are particularly needed downstate, not upstate because in the County of Cook, the largest county of this state, that county has expended in the last five years over three hundred million dollars of county monies for new courtroom construction there. The same problem that we previously faced in Cook is now facing many other areas of this state. Now, there is no sanctity about a bond program simply because it's the Governor's bond program. I'd like to point out that this is a bond program which has been suggested by the Illinois Supreme Court to meet the continuing needs of the Illinois justice system. Now, as far as cost impact this year, this Bill is an authorization, not an appropriation. It raises the bonding level by fifty million dollars, but it will have no cost impact unless and until such time as this House sees fit to appropriate under this bonding authority. It is a reasonable Bill. It is a companion Bill to a measure that we have already passed and sent to the Senate. It deserves your support. It is a Bill that will help every local area of government in this state and I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, shall House Bill 1030 pass? For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mann, arise?"

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, just to be recognized at your leisure to comment on the Bill. That's all."

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you. The question is, shall House Bill 1030 pass? All those in... Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Yes, Sir. May I address the Bill?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan closed the debate and I thought I would recognize you immediately to explain your vote. The question is, shall House Bill 1030 pass? All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. Mr. Mann, to explain his vote."

Mann: "Mr. Speaker, I certainly think that Judge Houlihan ought to get all the help and the support he can and I'm going to be... happily go along with him on this particular matter of importance





to the criminal justice system of the State of Illinois. And I urge an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wished? Mr. Houlihan, to explain his vote."

D. Houlihan: "Rather than polling the absentees, I wonder if we could place this on the Interim Study Calendar, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman requests leave that this Bill be placed on the Order of Interim Study. Is there leave? Objection has been raised. And have all voted who wished? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 59 'ayes', 48 'nos', 4 voting 'present' and House Bill 1030 having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority is hereby declared lost. House Bill 1091, Mrs. Younge."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1091. A Bill for an Act to provide for the Metropolitan Exhibition and Auditorium Authority in East St. Louis. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mrs. Younge."

Younge: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. This Bill merely establishes the East St. Louis Metropolitan Exposition Authority. A companion appropriation Bill to establish the feasibility for a small exposition facility is already in the Senate and has passed the House. This Bill, as I said, would only establish the authority. Written into the Bill is local taxation at .05% which will be the basis of presenting to the Department of Business and Economic Development a feasible package which is required to show that the tax base of East St. Louis is sufficient to provide the local matching share. Three things must be presented by this authority to the Department of Business and Economic Development that has the supervisory responsibility for such an authority and economic feasibility study. That Bill has already passed the House and it is in the Senate and will be provided by Federal funds, a master building plan and a financial plan. I have reviewed with B.E.D. the proposed tax, local tax and I'm authorized and can say that they're now as it is, that tax which is written now into the Bill would be more than sufficient to cover any operating expenses and any building..



local share needed. And therefore, I feel competent that a sound facility can be built under this proposed authority and by this proposed authority should we be given the approval to establish the authority. And I move for your support of this matter."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion? Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I move we adjourn."

Speaker Madigan: "You are not recognized for that purpose."

Skinner: "Shucks:"

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion of House Bill 1091? There being no discussion, the question is, shall House Bill 1091 pass? All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. Mrs. Younge, to explain her vote."

Younge: "I might add in explaining my vote that this is the last leg in a program, a comprehensive program to make East St. Louis economically sound. The proposed location for this authority's building would be on the riverfront of East St. Louis which is one of the last very vast undeveloped resources in the Midwest. The site would be immediately across from the Gateway Arch at a viewing area that is located in East St. Louis. And this authority would plan for a small facility that would be the first leg in the development process of that riverfront. And I ask for your support of this matter for that reason. It would be a site that would produce revenue through tourism... through tourism because many of the people who now come to the Missouri side to view the Arch would be able to view the Arch from the most favorable site in the region and that would be on the riverfront in East St. Louis. And I think that it would stimulate tremendous development in that area and that is why I have chosen it as one of the pegs or one of the spokes in the wheel to make sound the economy of East St. Louis. The authority is needed. We're simply asking for the right to establish the authority. We're not going into the question here of a feasible building. We're talking about a small building. I have been able to resolve all conflict and reference to this matter and I ask your support of this last leg in a comprehensive program to make my community economically sound."



Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished?  
Mr. Huff."

Huff: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House.  
I know we all are tired and I'm just sitting here watching events  
come together in such a way as to condemn... Thank you, thank  
you very much, Ladies and Gentlemen."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wished? The Clerk shall take  
the record. On this question there are 94 'ayes', 30 'nos' and  
House Bill 1091 having received a Constitutional Majority is here-  
by declared passed. House Bill 1178, Mr. Steczo."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1178. A Bill for an Act to provide for  
the licensing and regulation of Cable Community Antenna Televi-  
sion Systems. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. As House... as Chief Joint Sponsor  
of House Bill 1178 and House Bill 2364, I had occasion to speak  
with Representative McCourt and we're in agreement that we would  
like to ask leave of the House to have these two Bills placed  
on the Interim Study Calendar."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman requests leave that this Bill be placed  
on the Order of Interim Study. Is there leave? Mr. Steczo."

Steczko: "In addition to that, House Bill 2364, which is the compan-  
ion appropriation."

Speaker Madigan: "Could you give me the number again?"

Steczko: "2364."

Speaker Madigan: "2364. The Gentleman requests leave that House Bill  
1178 and 2364 be placed on the Order of Interim Study. Is there  
leave? Leave being granted, those Bills shall be placed on the  
Order of Interim Study."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Report. Representative E.M. Barnes, Chair-  
man of the Committee on Appropriations II, to which the following  
Bills were referred; action taken June 10, 1977. Reported the  
same back with the following recommendation: do pass as amended  
House Bill 1044, 1599 and 2374. Introduction and First Reading.  
House Bill 2418. A Bill for an Act to abolish all ad valorem  
personal property taxes and provide a replacement of revenues



lost thereby. First Reading of the Bill. Senate Bill, First Reading. Senate Bill 36. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation to the Department of Conservation. First Reading of the Bill."

(con't on next page)



Speaker Madigan: "Anything further, Mr. Clerk? House Bill 1247.

Mr. Gaines."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1247, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Gaines: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, this Bill merely authorizes the Depart...Illinois Office of Education to expend such funds as the Legislature appropriates to aid school districts in complying with court orders and orders from the state to desegregate their facilities on a Supreme Court decision. And this does not have a specific amount attached to it. There is some funds in the budget of the I.O.E.; however, the statute does say, if enacted that it will authorize them to help the school districts that have to comply and find themselves having to raise the property taxes in order to do so unless they get some state aid. So I ask an 'aye' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion... Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "I move we adjourn."

Speaker Madigan: "You're not recognized for that purpose."

Skinner: "When, Mr...."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Peters."

Peters: "Mr. Speaker..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Peters."

Peters: "...I'm sorry, I was not paying full attention. Is the Gentleman asking for a vote on this on Third Reading?"

Speaker Madigan: "Yes, he is."

Peters: "And this is House Bill 1247, which is to implement Superintendent Cronin's program for desegregation of the schools by busing? And I..."

Speaker Madigan: "Are you addressing a question to the Sponsor?"

Peters: "...Well, Representative Gaines."

Speaker Madigan: "The Sponsor indicates that he will yield."

Gaines: "This is to aid local school units to comply with whatever methods the judge in their local district requires them to do."

Peters: "Well, Mr. Speaker, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, just that the House is aware, I believe I spoke against this measure



when it was on...before the House before. It is now on Consideration Postponed. It is the substantive legislation for a \$2,000,000 appropriation in the I.O.E. budget, which is still in...under consideration in the Appropriations-III Committee. I am not certain as to whether we achieve what we want to achieve by giving bus companies \$2,000,000 more and making our schools the battle fronts of what our social problems are. It would seem to me we'd be a lot better off taking that \$200, or \$2,000,000 and putting it either into the distributive fund or into the gifted programs or into the handicapped programs, rather than giving it to the bus companies. That's my particular observation on it. I don't know how anyone else feels, but I'm going to vote 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Any further discussion? Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "A question of the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "The Sponsor indicates that he will yield."

Ryan: "Representatives Barnes, do I understand that...oh, Gaines...all right, Representative Gaines, do I understand that...that this will assist districts that have been mandated by the courts to achieve a racial balance? It has nothing to do other than a dis...unless a district has been mandated by the courts, this is money to help them achieve that mandate, is that it?"

Gaines: "That's correct."

Ryan: "Thank you."

Gaines: "It is not to initiate anything...they can qualify too."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any further discussion? There being no further discussion; the question is, shall House Bill 1247 pass? All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. Mr. Gaines to explain his vote: Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 45 'ayes', 38 'nos'; and House Bill 1247 having failed to receive a Constitutional Majority is, hereby, declared lost. House Bill 1942, Mr. Dunn, John Dunn."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1942, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Civil Administrative Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Dunn, J.: "Mr. Speaker, I'd like to place that Bill on Interim Study



well before any Roll Call is taken."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman requests leave for Interim Study.

Leave being granted, this Bill shall be placed on the Order of Interim Study. House Bill 2173."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2173. A Bill for an Act in relation to subsidy for probation officers. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ask leave of the House at this time to have considered with House Bill 2173, House Bill 2126 which is the appropriation measure."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman requests leave that House Bill 2173 and 2126 be considered together. Is there leave? Leave being granted, they shall be considered together."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2126. A Bill for an Act to make an appropriation for the Supreme Court. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 2173 and the companion appropriation measure are another... are another approach to the issue of state-wide probation. In explaining the Bills and I will explain the mechanics of the Bills and my Cosponsor, Representative Lauer, will speak to the rationale of the Bill. I'd like to point out that what the Bill does is to empower first the Administrative Office of the Illinois courts to establish one minimum hiring and promotional standards for state-subsidized country probation officers. Secondly, to provide a system of training for these probation officers. Thirdly, uniform record-keeping system. Fourthly, a system of collecting uniformed, statistical information on probation service. Additionally, the Bill increases the present state subsidy for juvenile probation officers from three hundred dollars per month to five hundred dollars per month. Additionally, it establishes the same five hundred dollar per month maximum for a state subsidy for adult probation officers. It, in addition, requires payment of minimum salary for subsidized probation officers of eleven thousand dollars per year. And those are the key provisions of the Bill. As was



previously mentioned earlier this afternoon when we considered Representative Catania's Bill, House Bill 583, every year since 1972 some of state-wide probation Bill has been before the General Assembly but none have been enacted. The fact is that professional salaries are not paid in most counties and hiring standards and practices vary widely throughout this state. Probation caseloads have grown to twice and in some counties five times the nationally recommended level of 35 per officer. The consequence of these excessive caseloads are that approximately sixty thousand individuals on probation and court supervision in this state cannot be adequately supervised to insure public protection and offenders must be held accountable for new criminal acts and other violations of probation. Secondly, Judges often do not receive information on offenders prior to sentencing and this is essential if Judges are to know of any current or past probation orders. And finally, individuals on probation do not consistently get the services needed to successfully complete probation. These services may include diagnostic testing, counselling and employment assistance. At this point in speaking in support of the Bill I think it would be appropriate for me to turn to my Cosponsor, Representative Lauer, to speak to the Bill and to answer whatever questions the Members may have."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Lauer."

Lauer: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, we've spent a lot of time this Session talking about the concept of state-wide probation. In fact, we've been speaking about state-wide probation standards and uniformity for all of the years I've been here. One thing I would like to point out is that this Bill is a permissive Bill. Counties which do not choose to participate in the state subsidy, which do not choose to meet the state standards are not required to. They simply lose the subsidy. So if a county is not meeting these standards now, if a county is not paying the minimum salary required now and they don't wish to come to that standard, then, Mr. Speaker, they are perfectly free to go ahead as they are. We've talked about uniformity, we've talked about what we need to have down the road. Many of the things that we need... can see that





we have to have several years down the road... cannot at this time be afforded. It's not in the budget. There's just no way to start. But this is a way of starting at a small cost and as the Bill is drafted it would not take effect until January 1 of 1978 so that there would be a fiscal impact of only a half of a fiscal year in this coming fiscal year and the cost would be \$2.2 million. As the Bill is presently drafted, the maximum that this Bill could cost in a full fiscal year would be five million dollars. Now, Mr. Speaker, it is a situation that, I think that we talk about many things, but many times we don't realize that part of the rate of recidivism that we have in our present system is our own fault because many times we put people into the present system, into the Department of Corrections when we know full well that they're going to come out of there a hardened criminal and they're put in there because of the offense, in the first offense and probably they could do with probation if they had adequate supervision with professional standards, people who knew what they were doing. Mr. Speaker, I think this is probably one of the most important issues that we will address in this 80th General Assembly. And since the Governor has indicated that he looks with favor upon this Bill and it's accompanying appropriation Bill, I strongly solicit your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any further discussion? Is there any further discussion? Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "This certainly is one of the most important issues we shall be discussing this year, but not perhaps because of what the reasons that the Sponsors have given. It's one of the most important issues because this is the largest amount of money that has so far been put forth that supposedly the Governor approves. that is not in the budget. Now if we really believe education is number one, there apparently is \$2.2 million that we can find right here. Now if education is number one, you'll be voting number two. You'll be voting 'no', that is, which happens to be your middle switch, the number two switch. Got out of that one maybe. Anyway, if education is your number two priority, I hope you're not in front of the same I.P.A.C.E. Committee I'll appear



before."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Giorgi. Mr. Giorgi. Do you wish to speak on this issue, Mr. Giorgi? Is there any further discussion? Mr. Houlihan, to close the debate."

D. Houlihan: "Ask for a favorable Roll Call please."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, shall House Bill 2173 pass? All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. And 2126. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? The Clerk shall take the record. Mrs. Geo-Karis wishes to be recorded 'aye'. Mr. Abramson 'aye'. Mr. Kempiners 'aye'. Mr. Skinner."

Skinner: "You got your choice - a verification or you recognize me to move to adjourn."

Speaker Madigan: "Mrs. Geo-Karis wishes to respond."

Geo-Karis: "I don't know whether I should. But what I really wanted to ask, when I was trying to see you before, a Bill passed and I would have liked to have been voted as 'yes' on it and that was 1046 and I wonder if I can have unanimous consent. 1046. No, this was a Bill on the..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Waddell."

Waddell: "I would suggest if you take a look over in that corner there you got a bunch of kids and everything else voting everybody else's switch. Why not at least have an honest Roll Call?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Can I have unanimous consent to vote 'aye' on 1046?"

Speaker Madigan: "The Lady requests permission to be recorded 'aye' on which Bill was that?"

Geo-Karis: "1046."

Speaker Madigan: "1046. Is there leave that she be recorded 'aye' on 1046? Leaving being granted, she shall be recorded 'aye' on House Bill 1046. Mrs. Hoxsey."

Hoxsey: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to be recorded as 'aye' on House Bill 820."

Speaker Madigan: "The Lady requests leave to be recorded 'aye' on House Bill 820. Is there leave? She shall be so recorded."



Hoxsey: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Peters wishes to be recorded as 'aye'. Peters.  
Mr. Skinner, for a motion."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, I'm joined by approximately ten others in a motion to adjourn at 5 p.m. tonight. It is now 6:55. I would like to change that to adjourn now and to return on Monday at noon."

Speaker Madigan: "You've made your motion?"

Skinner: "I've made my motion."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan."

Skinner: "I don't believe it's debatable."

Houlihan: "Well, I think the motion is out of order until we have, we're in the process of a Roll Call, Mr. Speaker. I'd like the record taken."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves that we adjourn. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'nos' have it. And House Bill 2173 having received a Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. On the Order of House Bills, Third Reading, page 3, there appears House Bill 1633. Mr. Jones or Mr. Houlihan, to handle House Bill 1633 for Mr. Caldwell on page 3 of the Calendar."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 1633. A Bill for an Act creating the Commission to study Illinois laws relating to public utilities. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "We've got to find the Bill here first if you'll just give us a moment please."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Houlihan."

D. Houlihan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. House Bill 1633 creates a Commission to study Illinois laws relating to public utilities. The Sponsor of the Bill and the Co-sponsor of the Bill are all Members of the Public Utilities Commission, including the Chairman, Representative Caldwell. It calls for a reporting date of February 2, 1979. I would ask for a favorable Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion,



the question is, shall House Bill 1633 pass? All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? Have all voted who wished? On this question there are.... the Clerk shall take the record. On this question... Mr. Johnson 'aye', Mr. Lauer 'aye'. And on this question there are 98 'ayes', 14 'nos', 5 voting 'present'. And House Bill 1633 having received a Constitutional Majority is hereby declared passed. Mr. Barnes."

E. Barnes: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like leave of the House to waive the appropriate rule so that a number of Bills that I will so list can be heard in Appropriations II on Tuesday of next week. These were Bills that were either/or postponed from today or carried over from today's meetings. House Bill 973, House Bill 2269, House Bill 2361, House Bill 2372, House Bill 2378, Senate Bill 322 and Senate Bill 905. I would like leave of the House and request that these Bills, the necessary rules be waived so these Bills could be heard in Appropriations II on Tuesday."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Peters."

Peters: "Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Madigan: "The Sponsor indicates that he will yield."

Peters: "For the benefit of our Members on this side, Representative Barnes, these are the Bills that were on our Calendar for today and not heard?"

E. Barnes: "Yes, these were Bills or two of them, 973 and 905... House Bill 973 and Senate Bill 905 was taken out of the record today and we couldn't get back to them. Senate Bill 322 is the Industrial Commission which was postponed until next week. And the others were Bills that were scheduled for today and we did not get to them."

Peters: "Thank you, Sir."

Speaker Madigan: "Are there any other Committee Chairman who wish to suspend the posting requirements? Mr. Flinn."

Flinn: "Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave of the House to suspend the appropriate rule so that we may be able to hear Senate Bill #645,



House Proposition 14 and House Proposition 38 at the Wednesday meeting of the Environmental, Energy and Natural Resources Committee. We just received these and it's after the posting date and I would ask that we suspend the appropriation rule."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there leave? Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Mr. Speaker, has the Gentleman cleared with the Spokesman, the Minority Spokesman on the Committee? I know he hasn't with me."

Speaker Madigan: "Well, Mr. Flinn and Mrs. Geo-Karis conferred. Mr. Mann."

Mann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would ask leave to waive the appropriate posting bill for the purpose of posting for next Tuesday Judiciary I Committee, Senate Bills 1115, 477, 1138, 1025 and 1027. These Bills having just come to the attention of the Committee and requests have been made that they be posted."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Well, Mr. Speaker, we go through this at the end of every Session and I think it really kind of baffles me. Nobody's talked to me about this..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mann, would you consult with the appropriate Spokesman or Mr. Ryan? Mr. Flinn."

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I've talked with the Minority Spokesman in the Environmental, Energy and Natural Resources Committee and she is in agreement that these Bills and Propositions were not in our possession in time for the notice and she is in agreement that we hear them next Wednesday."

Speaker Madigan: "Mrs. Geo-Karis."

Geo-Karis: "Mr. Speaker, one Bill was inadvertently left off and I have no objection..."

Speaker Madigan: "You agree, Mrs. Geo-Karis?"

Geo-Karis: "Yes, I have no objections."

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you. Is there leave for Mr. Flinn's motion? Leave being granted... Are there any other Committee Chairmen? Are there any announcements? Mr. Giorgi, Agreed Resolutions. Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 313, DiPrima. 314, DiPrima. 315,



Tipsword. 316, Wikoff. 317, Robinson. 318, Ryan. 319,  
Ralph Dunn. 320, Lechowicz. 321, Lechowicz. 322, Stuffle."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, 313 by DiPrima announces that Mark Lonski won the Eagle Scout Award. 314 by DiPrima, Michael Madalinski won the Eagle Scout Award. Tipsword's 315 celebrates Ralph Gates 60th wedding anniversary. Wikoff's 316 extolls the 52nd wedding anniversary of Virgil Wikoff, also. 317 by Robinson notes the achievement of 40 years of service by Stanley Myers. House Resolution 318 by Ryan lauds Edwin P. Bergeron on his 50th business anniversary. 319 by Dunn notes the death of a Representative G.R. 'Bob' Beckmeyer of Nashville, Illinois. 320 talks of Mrs. Buoniconti by Lechowicz. 321 by Lechowicz, 50th Jubilee Anniversary of St. Ferdinand Parish. And 322 by Stuffle talks about 30 productive, fruitful years of married life for Homer Cornwell. I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', all those opposed by voting 'no'. All those in favor say 'aye', all those opposed say 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Mr. Ryan."

Ryan: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have no objection to Representative Mann's motion."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mann, would you take Mr. Bowman's microphone and renew your motion?"

Mann: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to waive the provision of the posting requirements with regard to the Judiciary I Committee set for next Tuesday for the following Bills: Senate Bill 115, 477, 1138, 1025 and 1027."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there leave? Leave being granted, the rule shall be suspended and the Bills posted for hearing next week. Are there any further announcements? Any further announcements? Mr. Schisler."

Schisler: "Mr. Speaker, I'd move to suspend the appropriation rule so that Senate Bill 715 and 673 could be heard in Agriculture Committee Tuesday."



Speaker Madigan: "Have you discussed this matter with Mr. Ryan or the Minority Spokesman, Mr. Rigney?"

Schisler: "No, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "You haven't but they indicate it's okay."

Schisler: "We always agree."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman requests leave that the posting requirements be suspended. Is there leave? Leave being granted, the posting requirements are suspended and the Bills may be heard in Committee next week. Any further announcements? Mr. Lechowicz."

Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I move the House adjourn until tomorrow morning, Saturday, June the 11th, at nine o'clock."

Speaker Madigan: "You've all heard the motion. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. Before we announce the result, Mr. Tipword."

Tipword: "I just wanted to know what the schedule is for tomorrow. When they just adjourn till nine o'clock tomorrow, is there going to be a full hearing of the House?"

Speaker Madigan: "Yes, the Speaker wishes to announce that we will have a full plenary Session tomorrow."

Tipword: "Expects the Membership to be here, most of them now gone and not having announced yesterday before people checked out that we were going to be here Saturday?"

Speaker Madigan: "Well, I'd prefer not to comment on that."

Tipword: "Well, I think we have a right to know."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Matijevec."

Matijevec: "Only cause I really don't think that's the thing to do and I hope four other Members join me, I'm going to ask for a Roll Call on that. I think it's... I know some will criticize me again, but I just want to be on record against it. So I hope some would join me on that because I think it's nonsense."

Speaker Madigan: "Ladies and Gentlemen, the Speaker explained to me that with the distribution of the two Supplemental Calendars which are now on your desks together with the Bills which appear already on the Calendar on the Order of Second Reading and I believe we have one hundred and fifty Bills without Amendments on the Order of Second Reading and it is his desire to have tomorrow



available to move Bills from the Order of Second Reading to Third Reading. And although I was not on the floor at the time, I'm told by the Parliamentarian and by the Clerk, that the Speaker did announce at two o'clock when we began the Session that he intended that there would be a full plenary Session tomorrow. Mr. Tipsword."

Tipsword: "It would have been very nice if he would have announced day before... yesterday some time so that the Membership could know.. You look around this floor, there are a lot of people that have already left. If we have anything that's as all important that requires us to be over here and sit in these chairs; then we should have been knowing about it before this time today or two o'clock this afternoon. And it just seems absolutely foolish for people to have to come over here and just sit on things that really don't require action of the House."

Speaker Madigan: "As I explained before, the problem is one of logistics and moving Bills along and the Speaker definitely desires that he have tomorrow available for to move all those Bills that do not have Amendments. And Mr. Lechowicz's motion is that we adjourn until nine o'clock tomorrow morning. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed say 'aye'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. We are adjourned."





<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	1.
1		Doorkeeper		
		Speaker Redmond	House to order	
		Rev. Krueger	Prayer	
		Speaker Redmond	Agreed Resolutions	
	2:07	Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Giorgi	Explains Resolutions	
2		Speaker Redmond	Adopted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Messages from Senate	
3		Speaker Redmond		
		Giorgi	Looking for Jack Hill	
		Clerk O'Brien	Continues	
4		Speaker Redmond	Introduction and 1st Reading	
		Clerk O'Brien		
5		Speaker Redmond		
		C. Davis	Introduction	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madigan		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Com. Semrow		
6		Speaker Redmond	Consent Calendar	
		Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Reading	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1033, 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	Out of record	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2379, 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	Discussion	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
			2.
		Ryan	Asks to take out of record
7		Speaker Redmond	Out of record
		Ryan	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2404, 2nd Rdg. No C.A.
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2403, 2nd Rdg. Amt. 1, 2, 3 adopted
		Speaker Redmond	
	2:20	Clerk O'Brien	Floor Amt. #4
8		Speaker Redmond	
		D. Houlihan	Question
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	Discussion, Take out of record
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2409, 2nd Rdg. Amt. #1 adopted Take out of record
		Speaker Redmond	S.B. 1251, returned to 2nd Rdg.
		Clerk O'Brien	Amt. #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Brady	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Waddell	Yield?
		Brady	Discussion
9		Speaker Redmond	Amt. adopted
		Ryan	
		Brady	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	3rd Reading



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	3.
10	2:26	Yourell	Leave to waive proper rule	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 41, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz	Point of order	
		Speaker Redmond	Attendance Roll Call	
		Madigan	Excused absences	
		Speaker Redmond		
11, 12		Caldwell	Sponsor of H.B. 41	
		Speaker Redmond		
13, 14		Schlickman	Question	
15		Speaker Redmond		
		Conti	Point of order	
16		Speaker Redmond		
17		Schlickman	Urge no vote	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Younge	Question	
18		Caldwell	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
19		Hudson		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Van Duyne	Moves previous question	
		Speaker Redmond		
21	3:01	Caldwell	To close	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Geo-Karis	Support	



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Deuster	Explain yes vote
		Speaker Redmond	
22		Dyer	Explain yes vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Bowman	Yes vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Gaines	Explain vote
		Speaker Redmond	
23		Skinner	Explains yes vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ewell	Explains yes vote
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 41 passed
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 219, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Pouncey	Leave to hear 2356, too
		Speaker Redmond	
24		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2356, 3rd Rdg.
		Speaker Redmond	
		Pouncey	Both Bills - Sponsor
	3:12	Speaker Redmond	H.B. 219 and 2356
		Byers	
		Speaker Redmond	
25		Telcser	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Beatty	Urge aye vote



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	5.
		Speaker Redmond		
		Gaines	Against	
		Speaker Redmond		
26		Pouncey	Explain vote	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Katz		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Jaffe	Support	
		Speaker Redmond		
27		Pouncey	Poll absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Pouncey	Postponed Consideration	
		Speaker Redmond		
28		Katz		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Chapman	Move to suspend rule 18(b)	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Pierce	Suspend proper rules	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
2	3:25	Katz	Leave to suspend rule	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		DiPrima	Leave to suspend rules	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Jacobs	Leave to suspend rules	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	6.
		Speaker Redmond		
		McLendon	Leave to suspend rules	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Tipsword	Leave to suspend rules	
		Speaker Redmond		
29		Telcser	Leave to suspend rules	
		Speaker Redmond	Discussion	
		Mann		
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Taylor	Leave to suspend rules	
		Speaker Redmond		
30		Katz	Leave to suspend rules	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Walsh	Leave to bring H.B. 2404 to 2nd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	Discussion	
	3:30	Walsh	Motion to table #1	
		Speaker Redmond		
31		Leverenz	Yield?	
		Walsh	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
32		Harris		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Winchester	Oppose	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Collins	Support	
		Speaker Redmond		



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7.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
33		Mugalian	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Dunn	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Richmond	
		Speaker Redmond	
34		Walsh	Explains vote
		Speaker Redmond	
		Walsh	Poll absentees
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	
35		Huskey	Change to yes
		Kane	Change to no
		Speaker Redmond	
	3:41	Kent	Vote me aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Matijevich	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Gaines	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Johnson	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Madison	No



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	8.
36		Speaker Redmond		
		E. Jones	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Friedland	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Sumner	Aye	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ryan	Aye	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Hudson	Dump Roll Call	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Holewinski	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Pierce	No	
37		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Barnes	No	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Friedrich	Aye	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees	
		Speaker Redmond	77 aye, 79 no	
		Mulcahey	No	
	Speaker Redmond			
	O'Brien	Record me no		





<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	9.
		Speaker Redmond		
		Walsh		
		Speaker Redmond	77 aye, 79 no	
38		Walsh		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Hart	Object to leave it on 2nd Rdg.	
39		Speaker Redmond		
		Walsh		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Schlickman		
40		Speaker Redmond		
		Walsh	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madison		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Walsh		
		Speaker Redmond		
	4:00	Clerk O'Brien	Amt. #4	
		Speaker Redmond		
41		Walsh	Hold on 2nd Rdg. Amt. not printed	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Hart		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 555, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		McClain	Sponsor	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	10.
42		Speaker Redmond		
		Telcser	Oppose	
		Speaker Redmond		
43		C.M. Stiehl	Oppose	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Giorgi	Introduces Jack Hill	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevich		
44		Speaker Redmond		
		McClain	Leave to table	
		Speaker Redmond	Tabled	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 820	
45	4:10	Skinner	Explains H.B. 820, 3rd Rdg.	
46		Speaker Redmond		
		Madison	Yield?	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madison	Question	
47, 48		Skinner	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Holewinski	Yield?	
49		Skinner	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
50	4:20	Conti	Yield?	
		Skinner	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Kelly	Yield?	
51		Skinner	Discussion	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
52		R. Dunn	Yield?
		Skinner	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
53		R. Dunn	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
		Van Duyne	Moves Previous Question
		Speaker Redmond	Question is put
		Skinner	To close
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 820
		Madison	Support
54		Speaker Redmond	
		Griesheimer	
		Speaker Redmond	
	4:20	Cunningham	Support
		Speaker Redmond	
		Younge	Support
55		Speaker Redmond	
		Holewinski	
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 820
		Robinson	Question
		Speaker Redmond	Discussion H.B. 820 passed
		Cunningham	Comments
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 1046, 3rd Rdg.
		Kane	Question on H.B. 846
		Clerk O'Brien	Parliamentary Inquiry



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	12.
		Speaker Redmond		
56		Skinner	Responds to Kane	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1046, 3rd Rdg.	
		Meyer	Leave to hear 1047	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1047	
	4:40	Meyer	Sponsor - H.B. 1046 and 1047	
		Speaker Redmond	Passed; H.B. 1601	
57		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1601, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		E.M. Barnes	H.B. 1601 - Sponsor	
		Speaker Redmond		
58		Mann	Aye	
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 1601 passed; 1633	
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1601, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond	Take out of record.	
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1807	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Yourell	H.B. 1807 - Sponsor	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Leinenweber	No vote	
59		Yourell	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Conti		
		Speaker Redmond		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	13.
		Yourell	To close	
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 1807 fails; H.B. 1861	
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1861	
60		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	H.B. 1861 - Sponsor	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Friedrich	Opposes	
61		Speaker Redmond		
		Walsh	Opposes	
		Speaker Redmond		
	4:50	Cunningham	Yield, opposes	
62		Satterthwaite	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Anderson	Yield?	
63		Satterthwaite	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
64		Anderson	Speakers to the Bill	
		Satterthwaite	Responds	
		Speaker Redmond		
		C. Stiehl	Supports	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	To close, return to Committee	
65		Speaker Redmond	Leave	
		Walsh	Objects	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevec	Put on Postponed Consideration	
66		Speaker Redmond	Leave?	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	14.
		Walsh		
		Speaker Redmond	Leave to suspend rule for Postponed Consideration	
		Ryan	Objects	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Matijevich		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	Postponed Consideration Ref. to Interim Study	
		Speaker Redmond	PPC, leave; H.B. 1886	
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 1886, 3rd Rdg.	
67		Speaker Redmond		
		Capparelli	Ref. to Interim Study	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave; H.B. 2212	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 2212, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Younge	Leave to hear 2213 comp. Bill	
		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 2213, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
	5:10	Younge	2212, 2213 - Sponsor	
68		Speaker Redmond		
		Hudson	Yield?	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Hudson	Question	
		Younge	Discussion	
69		Hudson	Speaks to Bill	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
		Speaker Redmond	
		Younge	Explain vote
70		Speaker Redmond	
		Leinenweber	Dump Roll Call or verification
		Speaker Redmond	
		Younge	
		Speaker Redmond	Dump Roll Call, now one
		Cunningham	
71		Speaker Redmond	
	5:20	Mann	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Younge	Explain further?
		Speaker Redmond	For personal privilege
		Younge	Continues
72		Speaker Redmond	2212, 2213 passed
		Clerk Hall	H.B. 2313
		Speaker Redmond	
		Ryan	H.B. 2313 - Sponsor
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mann	Yield?
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mann	Question?
73		Ryan	Discussion
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mann	Opposes
74		Speaker Redmond	
		Satterthwaite	Question



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	16.
75		Ryan--	Discussion	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Byers		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ryan	To close	
76		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2313	
		Mann		
		Speaker Redmond	H.B. 2313 passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 583, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Catania	Leave to consider companion appropriation - H.B. 2404	
77		Speaker Redmond	Leave granted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Reads H.B. 2404, 3rd Rdg.	
		Catania	Explains 583, 2404	
78		Speaker Redmond		
		Lechowicz	Opposes	
79		Speaker Redmond		
		Leinenweber		
80		Speaker Redmond		
		Skinner		
81		Speaker Redmond		
		Catania	To close	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Conti		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Catania		





<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>
82		Speaker Redmond	
		Lauer	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Geo-Karis	
83		Speaker Redmond	
		Catania	Poll absentees
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Waddell	Aye
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Kent	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		C. Stiehl	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Sumner	Aye
		Speaker Redmond	
84		Von Boeckman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Continues absentees
		Speaker Redmond	
		Keats	Change to aye
		Speaker Redmond	
		Hudson	Change to aye



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	18.
		Speaker Redmond		
		Boucek	No to aye	
		Speaker Redmond	Bill lost	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 684, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	Sponsor	
85		Speaker Redmond		
	6:03	Satterthwaite	Explains further	
86		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	Poll absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
		McBroom	May be a verification	
		Speaker Redmond	Dump Roll Call and start over	
		Satterthwaite	Poll of absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absentees	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	Sks to put in Interim Study	
		Speaker Redmond		
87		C. Stiehl	Vote no	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ryan	Objection	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Telcser	Objection	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Madigan	Parliamentary inquiry	
		Speaker Redmond	Discussion	



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	19.
88		Madigan	Speaks to issue	
		Speaker Redmond		
		Conti		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Friedrich		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Telcser		
89		Speaker Redmond		
		Madigan		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Ryan		
		Speaker Redmond		
		Satterthwaite	Table Bill	
90		Speaker Madigan		
	6:10	Bradley		
		Speaker Madigan	H.B. 684 lost	
		Barnes		
		Speaker Madigan		
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1030, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan		
91		Speaker Madigan		
		Talcser		
		Speaker Madigan	Discussion	
92		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports Messages from the Senate	
93		Speaker Madigan		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	20.
		Cunningham		
		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan		
94		Speaker Madigan		
		Talcser	Oppose	
		Speaker Madigan		
		Vitek	Point of personal privilege	
		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan	To close	
95		Speaker Madigan		
		Mann		
		Speaker Madigan		
		Mann	Urge aye vote	
96		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan	Leave to place in Interim Study	
		Speaker Madigan	H.B. 1030 fails	
		Younge	H.B. 1091, 3rd Rdg.	
97		Speaker Madigan		
		Skinner		
	6:35	Speaker Madigan		
		Younge		
98		Speaker Madigan		
		Huff		
		Speaker Madigan	Passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1178, 3rd Rdg.	
		Steczo	Leave to place in Interim Study Calendar, H.B. 2364 included.	



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<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	22.
105		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan		
		Speaker Madigan	H.B. 2126, 2173	
		Skinner		
		Speaker Madigan		
	6:50	Geo-Karis		
		Speaker Madigan		
		Waddell		
		Speaker Madigan		
		Geo-Karis	Leave to aye on H.B. 1046	
		Speaker Madigan		
		Hoxsey	Leave to vote aye	
106		Speaker Madigan		
		Skinner	Move to adjourn	
		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan		
		Speaker Madigan	Passed	
		Clerk O'Brien	H.B. 1633, 3rd Rdg.	
		Speaker Madigan		
		D. Houlihan		
		Speaker Madigan	Passed	
107		E. Barnes	Motion	
		Speaker Madigan		
		Peters	Question	
		E. Barnes	Discussion	
		Speaker Madigan		



<u>Page</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Information</u>	24.
		Matijveich		
	7:08	Speaker Madigan		
111		Tipsword		
		Speaker Madigan	House adjourned	



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