REPRESENTATIVE FLINN IN THE CHAIR....

Speaker Flinn: "The House will be in order. The Members will be in their seats. We'll be led in prayer by Father Krueger."

Reverend Krueger: "In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Amen. O Lord, bless this House to Thy service this day. Amen.

Abraham Lincoln one time wrote: 'Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it is true or not, I cannot say. I can only speak for one man. I have no thought so great as that of being esteemed by my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem.' Let us pray. Almighty God, Father of all life, Creator of all mankind, Lord of all that is; we give Thee thanks for the talents with which we have been endowed. Grant to us us the gift of humility as we extend them in our service in this House of Representatives, that what we do here will not be done for our personal gain or adulated esteem, rather be it for the glory and good of the State of Illinois and its people. So, thus by abstaining from gratifying personal ambition, we may bring praise to Thee, O Lord and Master. Through Jesus Christ, we pray. Amen."

Speaker Flinn: "Committee Reports."

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Kozubowski, Chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages to which the following Bill was referred, action taken March 13, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'Do pass' House Bill 674. Representative Kane and Mugalian, Co-Chairmen on the Committee on State Government Organization, to which the following Bill was referred, action taken March 13, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'Do pass' House Bill 266."

Speaker Flinn: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 878, Matula, a Bill for an Act outlawing the sale or use of glass bottles the size of one U.S. quart or larger, for the storage and distribution of carbonated beverages. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 879, Totten, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Flinn: "We've been asked to announce that there's a piano concert in Room 212, for those who'd be interested in seeing it. We're



going to go through some business here for a moment and if our esteemed Speaker is not back we're going to recess. But first we'll have to go to Consent Calendar, Second Reading, Second Legislative Day."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 345, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to state finance. Second Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Flinn: "Third Reading. Roll Call for attendance. Approval of the Journal. The Chair recognizes Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, I move that we dispense with the reading of the Journals, number 15 and 16."

Speaker Flinn: "You so move, correct?"

Bradley: "Yes, I move. Yes, Sir."

Speaker Flinn: "You've heard the motion. ...Are there any ob...Representative Bradley, do you want to add a motion for approval to those motions?"

Bradley: "I so move, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Flinn: "The question is, with the dispension of the reading of the
Journal and the approval of those motions. Is there any objections?

Okay, hearing none. So ordered. Representative Telcser, for what
purpose do you arise?"

Telcser: "Mr. Speaker, could the Journal please show that Representative

Peters, Capuzi and Ebbesen are absent because of illness?"

Speaker Flinn: Are there any objections? Hearing no objections, the

Journal will so read. Representative Madigan, do we have any

Democrats to excuse or should we check with Representative Walsh?

Check with Walsh. Representative Deuster, for what purpose do you arise?"

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, there's a Bill that sh....I'm sponsoring that is on House Bills, Second Reading, today. It should be on Third Reading. It was on Third Reading yesterday. It was returned for an Amendment.

No action was taken. And I would ask leave of the House that it be shown on the Calendar as a House Bill on the Order of Third Reading."

Speaker Flinn: "That's where it was. 'It is my understanding that it was returned and held on Second Reading yesterday."

Deuster: "That was not my intention and I would ask leave of the House



that it be listed as a Bill on the Order of Third Reading."

Speaker Flinn: "Representative Bradley."

Bradley: "Mr. Speaker, if you'd hold that motion for a few moments and let us check what took place yesterday, we'd appreciate it."

Deuster: "..... would be happy to do that."

Speaker Flinn: "The Clerk's well is checking now."

Bradley: "Thank you."

Deuster: "Thank you."

Speaker Flinn: "The House will stand in recess for....till the call of the Chair. We'll make it that way. I don't know just how long it's going to be. Those of you who would care to attend the concert,

I'm sure we're going to be out at least fifteen or twenty minutes."

SPEAKER REDMOND IN CHAIR.....

Speaker Redmond: "The House will come to order. Representative Schlickman,"

Schlickman: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the record show, for March 14, 1979, that while the House convened promptly at 11:00

a.m., the Speaker did not appear until 11:55. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Let the record show that Walsh was in the chamber.

Introduction, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House....House Bill 880, Breslin, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 881, Mugalian-Dyer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of

the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 882, Jaffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the performance of medical, dental and surgical procedures. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 883, ... House Bill 883, Jaffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to state finance. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 884, Capparelli-McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act creating the Commission on Labor and Management Relations. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 885, Capparelli-McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Commission on Labor and Management Relations.



First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 886, Ronan, a Bill for an Act creating the Commission to study the need for a statecata.catastrophic..Health Insurance Program. First Reading of the Bill."

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

Representative Mahar, for what purpose do you rise?"

Mahar: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have an inquiry."

Speaker Redmond: "State your inquiry."

Mahar: "I've had trouble using my telephone...and finally got a call through this morning that came into me and it was from Don Ameche.

And he was wondering what you are doing to our phone system because he spent so many years perfecting our phone system."

Speaker Redmond: "Don Ameche?"

Mahar: "Yes."

Speaker Redmond: "He went to Marquette."

Mahar: "That's why he...why he wondered what you are doing tampering with our phone system."

Speaker Redmond: "I'm not doing anything with it. Illinois Bell is trying to do something with it. Quite frankly I'm not too sure we... We're having a survey and a study to see if we wouldn't be further ahead to have our own instruments and bring them out to the business and let Illinois Bell take it outside there. Because this two and three weeks is just incredible. But,....Proceed, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 887, Brady, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 888, Lechowicz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Wage and Payment and Collection Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 889, Willer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 890, McClain-Reilly, a Bill for an Act in relation to a Joint Legislative Budget Committee. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 891, Sandquist, a Bill for an Act to amend the title and

Sections of the Consumer Installment Loan Act. First Reading of the Bill.



House Bill 892, Schraeder, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code of Procedure. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 893, Chapman-Kempiners, a Bill for an Act in relation to health planning. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 894, McPike, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unemployment Insurance Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 895, McPike, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Governor's Council on Health and Physical Fitness Act.
First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Schlickman."

Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker, I don't want to be cantankerous today, but I think the record should be accurate. Don Ameche went to Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa. Where Clarence Darrow, I and Dick Mulcahey attended. Now let's keep the record straight."

Speaker Redmond: "He also went to Marquette. He lived in Racine."

Schlickman: "Well, I don't care where he lived. I know he went to college.

Speaker Redmond: "Are there any other graduates..."

Unknown: "He lived in River Forest..."

Speaker Redmond: "...was he a graduate....Was he a graduate of Loras?"

Schlickman: "We think so."

Speaker Redmond: "Is there any other ...any other noteworthy graduate of Loras?"

Schlickman: "Sure. Darrow and..."

Speaker Redmond: "Who coached football there when you were there?"

Schlickman: "What is that?"

Speaker Redmond: "Who coached football there when you were there?"

Schlickman: "....The guy that went on to Iowa."

Speaker Redmond: "Dukes Duford, didn't he? ...He was a great basketball player and football player at Marquette."

Schlickman: "I'll tell you, Loras turned down Notre Dame ...er turned down

Knute Rockne as their coach."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman from Harvard, Representative Pierce."

Pierce: "Mr. Speaker, I know the Gentleman from Arlington Heights is very young but, I think, Loras was called Columbia back then. So you got..."



Speaker Redmond: "Was called what?"

Pierce: "Columbia College. Back before World War II."

Speaker Redmond: "Isn't that a commercial school on the Northside?"

Pierce: "There was no Loras College, it was Columbia, at Dubuque."

Speaker Redmond: "House Bills, Second Reading. House Bill 13, Kelly.

Are you ready on that one? Kelly on the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill....13.."

Speaker Redmond: "...13, do you want to go with that? How about the problem on the fiscal note. Has that one been resolved? Okay."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 13, a Bill for an Act providing for the submission to the electors of this state a certain question of public policy....Second Reading of the Bill. ...No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, McPike."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative McPike." Representative McPike."

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

this morning I introduced a House Joint Resolution 21 which will set up a joint Committee of the House and the Senate to help implement the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force. Over the last nine months the Governor's had four press releases documenting the very serious implementations that he has made to this point, along with the dollar value...the dollar amounts they save. ... Some of these are highly questionable, others are going to need legislative action. This morning I filed this Resolution and I would like to move at this time for the ... the ... I would like to have unanimous consent at this time to waive the necessary rule so that we could hear...hear this Resolution today so that we might move ahead with some legislative ... implementation of these rules along with the Governor's actions."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, I object to the immediate Resolution...suspension of the rules."

Speaker Redmond: "...We're on Amendment #1...What happened to Amendment #1?

We're on Amendment #1 to ...to House Bill 13...Representative McPike,

is that your Amendment?"



McPike: "Well, I filed a motion to withdraw that Amendment, Mr. Speaker.

I apologize to you and the House. I thought you recognized me for a different matter."

Speaker Redmond: "No. No. So he withdraws Amendment #1. Any further

Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, Greiman, amends House Bill 13, on page one by inserting between lines 10 and 11, the following...."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

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

Amendment #2 is very simple and ...really cleans up and makes clear ...the intent of the Sponsor of the Bill. The Bill requests that there be a referendum on the Equal Rights Amendment. And all Amendment #2 does is add the six lines or so...Seven lines of the Amendment so the people voting on the Referendum will have an opportunity to know what the words of the Equal Rights Amendment are. It would seem to me that when you're asking people to approve something they should be able to just see what it is. It's only one, two, three, four, five, six...seven lines and it merely gives the people voting on the referendum an opportunity to understand what they are voting on. And I would ask that it be added. I can't understand what... wouldn't be able to understand the Sponsor even

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly. Please come to order.

Representative Kelly."

objecting to it."

Kelly: "Mr....Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I have reviewed the Amendment offered by Representative Greiman onto the Equal Rights Amendment's proposal which would allow it to be brought up to a vote in November of 1980. And I really don't see where this Amendment will benefit the legislation. First of all the Sponsor of the Amendment had requested a fiscal note on this proposal and I would like to ask him just what kind of a cost factor would you think we might have adding on another long...elongated statement onto the ballot. I think we are all aware that the ballot right now....that we vote on in the elections is very complicated. And we're fortunate to have one word...one sentence as an issue rather than come inhere



with two or three or four sentences, which I think would confuse the public and I don't think would give clear deliberation. I do feel that this Amendment will ...would...is not practical. I don't think it would work within the Board of Election procedures. I think it would be too costly if it was implemented. And I feel very strongly that the people should have the equal rights Amendment question brought to them in a very simple language and not with the misleading terminology that was incorporated in the initial ERA proposal.

And therefore I ... I oppose Representative Greiman's Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Conti."

Conti: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I, too, rise to oppose the Amendent onto this Bill of Representative Kelly for the simple reason, I think, of all days today for him to introduce this. The main objection to the ERA proposal was the second paragraph which he wants to include on this Amendment. And then to...this morning we saw what the Supreme Court did to us on the personal property tax.

Now if we're going to let the ERA be implemented by Congress and by the Supreme Court at a future date, we might just as well table this Bill. The people aren't voting on it. It's what the Supreme Court and Congress will do after they have the referendum. So I rise to oppose this Amendment to this Bill."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Marovitz."

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

I rise in support of this Amendment. One of the previous speakers said that adding this language would be confusing to the public.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we're talking about twelve words.

Twelve words is what we're talking about. And I must say that I give the public more credit...more credit as to be able to understand the words, be it twelve or more than twelve, that will be added to the ballot. All it does is explain the words of the Equal Rights

Amendment. And after all if we are going to have a referendum, and if we are going to act on that referendum, and use that referendum for whatever benefits the results show, I think that the people who vote ought to know exactly what they are voting on. And I think that the people who oppose this Amendment are shortchanging the



public and are not giving the public and the citizens of this state the credit that they are due."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Deuster."

Deuster: "I wonder if the Sponsor of this Amendment, Representative

Greiman, would respond to a question or two?And...I see he is
nodding. Representative Greiman, is it your position that the
people of Illinois do not know what the Equal Rights Amendment says?"

Greiman: "It is my position that people who are asked to vote on the Equal Rights Amendment as to whether we should ratify or not, when we bring it to the people we should give the people the broadest kind of ..of information. Now, if this were a twenty-five page document I would say my request was unreasonable. But this is a couple of....a few lines added. I would say that there is certainly confusion. Now who has wrought that confusion is another question.

But certainly it is all of us. I sat in Committee, Mr. Deuster, and heard the Sponsor of this Bill say how he b....treasured and cherished the will of the people....and he wanted them to have a chance to speak on it. Well if he's sincere about that, and I assume that he is sincere, then he would want to have it in the...in an atmosphere of understanding so that people who vote on this know what they are voting for."

Deuster: "Well, Representative Greiman, I thought I asked you a question..."

Greiman: "I thought I answered it."

Deuster: "...The question was, do the people of Illinois understand what
the Equal Rights Amendment says or don't they, yes or no? And I
don't believe that you responded to it."

Greiman: "And I'm saying I think...I think there is certainly...I suppose that there would be people who disagree on what it...on what is in ...what it says and what it means, certainly. There obviously are, Mr. Deuster, you know that. We certainly don't want to con the people by giving them some buzwords. We want to give them this little twelve line thing. Let them decide for themselves what they want. If you're really sincere about Democracy, about letting people vote, then how can you possibly want them to vote in ignorance?"

Deuster: "Well, the next question is, do you believe that it would be



proper and fair and intelligent for us also to do as we do with most propositions presented to the people? To have the proponents and the opponents both, have an opportunity to prepare a brief little description of what the judicial consequences and meaning would be? Do you think that ought to be..."

Greiman: "Yeah. I certainly... I certainly don't think there's.... I see nothing wrong with ... with that. I see nothing wrong with giving some background information. However, when they are asked to vote as to whether we should ratify the Equal Rights Amendment or not. They should have before them what the language of that Amendment is. But I...I don't object to ...any information being sent out. Now, what the cost is, the Sponsor of this Bill has played lots of games, I must tell you, and I'm a little disturbed by it. Mr. Kelly, listen to this. Yesterday Mr. Kelly presented us with a ... with a fiscal note in his own hand. He wrote it, he said it.... the State Board of Elections says the cost is 50 thousand dollars. Signed Richard Kelly. I objected to that fiscal note. And today the board filed one for showing 200 thousand dollars. Four times what Mr. Kelly suggested."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker. If I might speak on the Amendment? It seems to me that everybody in Illinois, or almost everybody, knows what the Equal Rights Amendment is. We've debated it for seven years. And Represen....I'm speaking against....the Amendment offered by Representative Greiman. Representative Kelly is proposing that we put on the ballot 'Do you favor or do you oppose the Equal Rights Amendment?' It seems to me everybody knows what the Equal Rights Amendment is. They have to have either been asleep or out of the state or in....serving our nation in Iran or somewhere else, not to know what's going on and what this is all about. I think that the ...if Representative Greiman were to add something to this, if he doesn't believe that the people have an opinion and know one way or another whether they are for against the Equal Rights Amendment, then we ought to add some language and have the proponents and the opponents both prepare a little statement that the Secretary of State would send out to everybody. So either the people are informed or they aren't.



I think the people are informed. And I think they know what the subject is. And I think when they read Representative Kelly's original proposal on the ballot they'll know what it is. They'll know what the Equal Rights Amendment is. And I might conclude by saying that most surveys that Legislators take simply ask the question 'Do you favor the Equal Rights Amendment?' That's all Representative Kelly is doing. Everybody knows what it means and I would resist and suggest that you oppose this Amendment. Thank you." Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sandquist. Representative Kelly." Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, point of personal privilege. Representative Greiman indicated that I did something improper by signing a letter stating the fiscal impact of this Bill would be 50 thousand dollars. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I made a request to the Democratic Staff, Mr. Ralph Nichol, who prepared this document, and the Sponsor of this Amendment knows full well because he's used the same procedure before, of going to the Democratic Staff to have similar proposals. After that I complied with the House Rules and I did go to the State Board of Elections and I received an official letter from them stating what the cost factor is. So I didn't do anything improper.

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

through doing something unnecessary."

Greiman: "...Speaker, in the first place I have never shortcutted the process. I have never done that. I go to the board and follow the statute and get it from the appropriate board. Number two, Mr. Kelly's letter said that he had spoken to the State Board of Election; and that's who he said. He didn't say it from Staff, he said from the State Board of Election. That was what the letter said. There was no mention that it had been from Staff. The clear import of that fiscal note that he filed yesterday was that he had gotten it from the Board and that it'd cost 50 thousand dollars. When required and compelled to follow the law it turns out it's four times that amount."

And I think it was in bad taste of Mr. Greiman to indicate that I went

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald."

Macdonald: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. May I ask the Sponsor of the Amendment



a question? Representative Greiman..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Greiman."

Macdonald: "Is it not true that if this were..."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Macdonald is the inquisitor."

Macdonald: "Is it not true that if this were indeed a binding referendum,

that it would require a full statement indeed of what the

Constitutional Amendment would be and that it would require an

explanation about the pros and the cons to be submitted to the people?

Greiman: "Well, if we could have a binding one, Ms. Mac...Representative Macdonald, I...the whole thing probably will never get to the ballot

because it's probably patently unconstitutional. So thatI'm urging that now, I will speak on it on ...if this gets to Third

Reading, but, of course, they would have to do just precisely that.."

Macdonald: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak in favor of this

Amendment. I think it is only fair. And I quite disagree that all

of the people in this state know what the Equal Rights Amendment says.

I am continually amazed as I speak on behalf of the Equal Rights

Amendment and I debate this issue in my district and in other districts,

how few people really know what the Equal Rights Amendment said. What the actual words are in the Equal Rights Amendment. And I think it would be clarifying and I think it is essential for the people of this

state to know exactly what the language is and I do think indeed there

is a misunderstanding of what the Equal Rights Amendment says."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Sandquist."

Sandquist: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and especially you new Members who were not here when we had this up at a prior time. What you see here and we're talking about this Amendment, we're not talking about the fiscal note or that. What you see here are theopponents of Equal Rights trying to confuse everybody by just throwing out some ...some...whatever they want to call the Equal Rights Amendment. All this does, this Amendment of Representative Greiman, is to put those few words that are the Equal Rights Amendment on there, so that people now what they're voting about and not the phony things that the opponents of Equal Rights throw up. So let's be honest, let's give the people what the



the Equal Rights Amendment really is. If they're going to vote on it let's put his Amendment on the Bill. And I urge your support of the Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Willer."

Willer: "Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. If I wasn't here listening to this debate I don't think I'd believe what I was told about it. I can't imagine the Sponsor of the Bill being serious and denying the people the exact wording of the Amendment. Something he knows is serious, I know is serious, he certainly is opposed to it. Why in heaven's name do you care if the wording is on it? I simply don't even get the rationale of it. It's eminently fair. Representative Macdonald is absolutely correct. I run into people who come into my office ... oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, do not know the wording. This is true, frankly, of people who are for it. too. The voters, do not, generally speaking, overwhelming know the wording. Why, in Heaven's Name, Representative Kelly, would you deny the wording, on this advisory referendum? It doesn't even make sense. And, certainly,

if we believe in the right to know something this important, and if it was a binding referendum, it would be mandated. What is your rationale for keeping the wording from the voters who are going to be

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle. ...Representative Kelly."

Welly: "Well, Representative Willer, I would say the major reason that I'm opposed to this Amendment is that it adds an additional 55 words.

Now if you start counting on the Amendment, the number of words that

are on here, ...count...it would be 55. And right now we are lucky people come to vote, let alone give them a long paragraph that they're not going to spend time to sit inside that booth. If they don't know after all the information that's been brought out on the subject where they stand. I think it's...it's not practical. I don't think

the State Board of Election can incorporate into their machinery. And

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Stuffle."

voting on it?"

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

that't why I'm against it, Representative Willer."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's moved the previous question. The question



is, shall the main question be put? Those in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Representative Greiman to close.

Representative Bowman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Bowman: "I'd like to be recognized on explanation of vote, first, please."

Speaker Redmond: "Okay. Representative Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you...for the spirited debate. I don't really understand all this. I'm for the Equal Rights Amendment. And it's...there are people who are against it. I respect people who are against it. I think we have differences of opinion. But here we have an attempt or an effort to ...put the thing on the ballot, to muddy the waters, whatever. Now there is some suggestion that everyone in the whole State of Illinois must know intimately, the Equal Rights Amendment. That's sort of....ourselves...thinking about our usual self-importance. The truth is that two hundred and...almost two hundred thousand people live in my district, the 15th District. And I'm involved in it, and I listen to it, and my three colleagues, one in the Senate and two in the House, we're interested in it. And...a couple hundred people here and a few hundred people there, write us letters. But the two hundred thousand people that live in the 15th District are concerned with making a living and raising their families and just going on from day to day. And they don't know the intimate language of the Equal Rights Amendment. They don't know it. But they should know it if they're going to be asked to vote on it. I think it's a simple, fair thing to add these twelve lines or so. It's not going to confuse anybody. It's not going to be some outrageous cost. It's a.... It's a minimal request. It...I.. I oppose this Bill. There's no question about it. I'll vote against it, Third Reading. But it may pass and it may be on the ballot. And it the people are going to express themselves, if that's what we're going to have, then let's them express themselves with full knowledge of what they're doing. You're asking people to vote. If you're sincere, whether you're for the Equal Rights Amendment, whether you're against it, you'll vote for this Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. Those in favor vote 'aye', opposed vote 'no'. Representative Bowman to



explain his vote."

Bowman: "Turn it on. Okay. Yes. I want to denounce this cowardly effort
by the opponents of this Amendment. What are they afraid of, anyway?
What are they afraid of, that it's going to pass? That's the only
reason that someone would vote against this is that they are afraid
that the thing might pass. It's a cowards way out and I think we
ought to put this one on."

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

Walsh: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it appears that this Amendment is going to be adopted and if it is I would urge the Sponsor to hold the Bill, or the Resol...the Bill on Second Reading so that we can further amend it by providing arguments both for and against the Equal Rights Amendment that we'll have to mail to each and every voter. It seems to me the matter has been discussed enough so that people do know what the Equal Rights Amendment does.

I haven't the slightest doubt that if this is on the ballot then the people are going to overwhelmingly reject the Equal Rights Amendment. But in fairness, if we're going to put this language on the ballot, then we must inform the people of the arguments for and against it.

And I would urge the Sponsor to hold the Bill on Second Reading so that it can be further amended."

Speaker Redmond: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there's 94 'aye' and 54 'no'. The motion carries. The Amendment is adopted. Representative Kelly has requested that the Bill be kept on the Order of Second Reading. Were there any other Floor Amendments, though? There's other Amendments, Mr. Kelly. Amendment #2."

Kelly: "All right, let's go through ... the Amendments."

Speaker Redmond: "Any further Amendments?"

Clerk: O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, Skinner-McCourt, amends House Bill
13, on page one, line two, by deleting 'of a certain question' and
so forth."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "Mr. Speaker, for starters, Representative McCourt is not the

Joint Sponsor, Representative Mahar is. It's my mistake. I apologize



This Amendment is exactly parallel to the content of the original Bill, but what it suggests is that if we're going to seek public opinion on the Equal Rights Amendment, which I personally, strongly support, we should also seek public opinion on the District of Columbia Amendment. So the Amendment that I am suggesting would ask the following question: 'Should the Illinois General Assembly ratify the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that the District of Columbia be treated as though it were a state for purposes of representation in the United States Congress, election of the President and ratification of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States?' It's that simple. I don't know where my constitutents are on this issue and I would welcome ...I would welcome this way of finding out. For that reason I would ask for support in passing this Amendment."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Kelly."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Braun."

Amendment #3, which I think is a valid issue, but I'm just afraid with the Amendment that we just adopted, for one thing, there won't be any room left on the ballot....for any other questions except Equal Rights Amendment. I didn't count the number of words that were going to go in here, but I would say it would be well over seventy-five words will be incorporated....well, near seventy-five words would be on that question. And I don't think there is room for any more. I think the issue is a fine one, Cal, but I think it should be addressed separately and there certainly is still enough time to have a separate proposal for this. And I...I'm not going to lose any sleep over it, but I personally will vote 'no'."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I...my opinion is, on

Braun: "Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly, I rise in opposition to this Amendment #3. I believe that if we are going to present the matter of ratification of the D. C. Amendment to the people of the State of Illinois, that that issue should have had the opportunity for a full discussion and exposition of the facts pertaining to that issue. Such a discussion has not yet occurred with regard to the D. C. Amendment. Most people, if...many, if not most of the people in this



state are not aware of ...of the implications of the D. C. Amendment.

And I think it unwise and unfair to put this before the voters at
this time when they do not have sufficient facts to act intelligently
on the matter. The proposed D. C. Amendment is a new issue. It
will be debated and raised before this House. But before we go to
the people with it I would strongly urge that we wait until that
issue has had an opportunity to be aired in the light of public
opinion and in the area of public discussion. Thank you."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Mahar."

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

I support this Amendment. And I think it's an excellent opportunity to give the people a chance to have some discussion over this type of Amendment. It's a new Amendment. It's something that has never happened in this country before. It's different than the statehood of the...of the ...of the previous fifty states and, therefore, there's a great deal of need for discussion. By the way, I certainly support Representative Kelly's Bill. I think it's a good Bill. And, I think, it ought to go on the ballot. And I voted against cluttering up his part of the Bill; but I do think this is an excellent opportunity, since it's only fifty-three words, to give the people of the State of Illinois a chance to express themselves between now and 1980, on this very...very important Amendment which sets a new precedent in an Amendment to our Constitution. I think it's an opportunity at little or now cost, additional cost. If we're going to have an advisory referendum on ERA we ought to also see how the people feel about the D. C. Amendment. I urge its adoption."

Speaker Redmond: "Representative Bradley, will you answer your phone?

Representative Stuffle."

Stuffle: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of order to question the germaneness of this Amendment since it does not deal, in my opinion, with the subject matter of the Bill before us."

Speaker Redmond: "The Parliamentarian advises me that in his opinion it is germane. Anything further? Representative Johnson."

Johnson: "I move...I move the previous question."

Speaker Redmond: "The Gentleman's moved the previous question. All those



in favor say 'aye', 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, the motion carried. Representative Skinner."

Skinner: "A lot of people are trying to find out what Proposition 13 is all about, including myself. One of the things, I think, it's about is that the people want a bigger say in the process. Now it is absolutely true that virtually no one knows what the D. C. Amendment is about except the political activists. And that is one of my reasons for introducing this Amendment. I surely think that the media and the political ...those of us in the political arena can educate our constituents by November of 1980, when this will be voted upon. It is fifty-three words. I certainly could shorten some of the words. I could change District of Columbia to D. C. if it's really a problem. fitting it on a ballot. But I don't think it will be a problem. I think it can be fit on a ballot. And I...I'm very interested in what my constituents think on this issue. The alternative to a referendum is for me to mail a poll to every constituent household in which there was a registered voter. That'd cost about five thousand dollars. Now, I think, this is the cheaper way for us to find out what our constituents want us to do on the issue. If one does not want to follow the wishes of one's constituents, one certainly ought to vote 'no' on this. On the other hand if one cares about what one's constituents thinks about very important issues, such as the Equal Rights Amendment or the District of Columbia Amendment, I would think one would vote 'yes'."

Speaker Redmond: "I'd like to advise the...the Body of two things, one is
the Supreme Court has ruled the corporate personal property tax
unconstitutional, as of now, and suggested that we have to do something
...we have unlimited power and....we should do something posthaste.
That's the good news. The bad news is that Judge O'Brien has dismissed the lawsuit filed challenging the pay raise of the Legislators.
That's the bad news."

REPRESENTATIVE BRADLEY IN THE CHAIR.....

Speaker Bradley: "The question is, shall this Amendment be adopted? All in favor will signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'.



The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Deuster, to explain his vote." Deuster: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in explaining my 'yes' vote I think Representative Skinner has offered something good. One of the great concerns of both those who favor the Equal Rights Amendment and those who oppose it is that even though all of us, in our respective viewpoints and camps on this subject, feel that it's important. We don't like to see a single issue campaign. Now if you put the Equal Rights Amendment on the ballot in 1980 it's going to be a single issue that'll perplex and harass all of us. And, whereas, it is important, it's not the only thing in life. And I think that we do have another Constitutional Amendment before us. The District of Columbia, should they be treated as a state? Should they have two Senators? And one of the best ways to get Legislators to study a subject and for people to take an interest in it is for it to be on the ballot. Because then all of us who are running will be asked at campaign meetings and other places, how do we feel about these two subjects? think, it'll be far better to have two subjects than just one. Because there is a tendency toward voters to be single issue people and that wrong. They ought to look at our overall record and consider more than one subject. So I would encourge a lot of green votes in favor of Representative Skinner's good Amendment."

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

Mr. Yourell, do you wish to explain your vote, Sir?"

Yourell: "Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Contlo

Yourell: "Yes. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House,
I'm perhaps trifly....a trifle confused on this issue. Is this an
Amendment to Representative Kelly's 13? Well then, if there are
proponents of the ERA issue and opponents of the ERA issue, and if
this Amendment goes on the same ...on the same Amendment, there may be
a difference of opinion on the District of Columbia and a difference

Speaker Bradley: "...We've already voted on the Amendment and the...the...

Clerk has taken the record and there are 99 'ayes' and 36 'nays'. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bullock, arise?"

of opinion on the ERA. How can be determine who feels how about what?"

Bullock: "Mr. Speaker, I request leave of the Body to be placed on this Roll Call. I'd attempted to be recognized, but in the confusion of it



all, I guess I was overlooked. But I would like my vote to be cast as 'no', on this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "You will be recorded as voting 'no'. Mr. DiPrima, for what purpose do you rise?"

21.3

DiPrima: "Aye".

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. DiPrima....we'll record him as voting 'aye'. Any objections? Both Gentleman will be so recorded. Stearney wants to be recorded as voting 'aye'. All right. Hoxsey, 'aye'. Rae, 'aye'. Harris, 'no'. Boyle, 'aye'. Leverenz is recorded as voting 'no'. Do you want to change your vote? All right. Let's dump the Roll Call. Everybody get on the way you want to be recorded. Let's call the question. All right. All those in favor of the Amendment signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Everybody get on the Roll. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who... Mautino wishes to be recorded as voting 'no'. All right. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 106 'ayes', 40 'nays', and the Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, Skinner, amends House Bill 13 ..."

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

Skinner: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, first of all perhaps I could reply to Representative Yourell's question. There will be separate boxes for each question so there won't be any mixing of the issues. Amendment #4 is undoubtedly not as significant as the Equal Rights Amendment question, or the District of Columbia question because it does not concern an Amendment to the United States Constitution. It, however, does concern something that is of extreme importance to a very large portion of the State of Illinois and, in fact, should be of concern to everyone in the State of Illinois because everyone helps pay for it. I'm referring, of course, to my second favorite topic, the Regional Transportation Authority. Amendment #4 proposes that the following question be put to the voters. 'Shall the General Assembly continue its massive financial assistance to the Regional Transportation Authority, RTA, as well as its support of the Regional Transportation Authority's taxing power, policies and practices.' I think that if this gets on the ballot we'll have a hard time maintaining the RTA in



its present form, because I think our constituents will tell us that they don't think too much of the way the RTA Board is running the Regional Transportation Authority. Now for those of us in the sixcounty area, if I may briefly try your patience, we pay for the RTA through the five percent gas tax. That is all we pay, in addition to the amount that is siphoned from State Road Funds and the amount that is siphoned from the State General Fund. Now there is another five million dollars that Cook County and Chicago pays, but that's really peanuts in the three hundred million dollar or so budget. Everyone in the State of Illinois pays the equivalent of ten dollars per year, per person, out of the State General Revenue Funds. Those of you who are supporters of education certainly should realize that the amount which the RTA has drained from the State General Fund is more than the amount the State Aid to Education has been under funded since 1974 when RTA was passed. In addition, the equivalent of two dollars and twenty-two cents goes from every set of license plates bought anywhere in the State of Illinois to the Regional Transportation Authority. It does not pass go, it does not even go through the Road Fund, that is. It goes directly to the Public Transportation Fund, which goes directly to the Regional Transportation Authority. Now in 1974, sixteen or so million dollars didn't sound like a lot of money. We had a seven to eight hundred million dollar road budget at that time. Now the Road Fund is broke. I would suggest that the five years timessixteen million dollars, or ninety million dollars, that has been diverted from state license fees to the Regional Transportation Authority, away from filling potholes and building roads and improving intersections, is intolerable. So far no one has been willing, no one in the media has been willing, no one has had the guts enough to take a poll on the Regional Transportation Authority within the six-county area, let alo. let alone statewide. WBBM TV hasn't done so. The Tribune hasn't done The Sun Times hasn't done so. You know why? Because no matter how the question is worded the answer is going to come back negative. And the shakers...the shapers of opinion...the shakers and movers in the State of Illinois want the RTA to continue in its present...in its



present format. Well, let's give the people a say on this. It is almost five years to the day since the Regional Transportation

Authority was supposedly approved by thirteen thousand votes in a referendum, on March 19, 1974. It passed by thirteen thousand votes - with sixty thousand spoiled ballots - and a recount was not allowed. Guess who was in charge of the ballots during the period of time when we were trying to get a recount? Obviously it was the politicians in Chicago, Stanley Kusper."

Speaker Bradley: "Discussion?"

Skinner: "No more from me."

Speaker Bradley: "Did you conclude? All right. Discussion. Being none, the question is on the adopting...the Amendment."

Kelly: "Well, Mr. Speaker, shouldn't I..."

Speaker Bradley: "Fine...Mr. Kelly, ...The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kelly."

Kelly: "Mr. Speaker, I...I don't want to be unkind to my colleague, but I would like to ask if...if this particular Amendment, you know, is germane. These two questions we have earlier related to ...to ... statewide constitutional questions. And this is an area...specific

area...such as the RTA. And I wonder if it's germane?"

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Skinner, do you wish to reply?"

Skinner: "Certainly, it's a statewide referendum. Everybody in the state

pays for RTA, whether the propagandists in Chicago wants them to know
it or not."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Kelly, are you through?"

Kelly: "I just made an inquiry, if it's germane."

Speaker Bradley: "Pardon me, Sir.Oh! The germaneness..."

Kelly: "I say, I want the Parliamentarian to rule."

Speaker Bradley: "There may be a question as to fairness of the question, but certainly not germaneness. ... The Bill relates to putting the question... public question to the voters and ... it's just that ... doesn't seem to be limited to constitutional question. So the Chair

will rule that the Amendment is germane. Further discussion?"

Skinner: "May I close, Mr. Speaker? The..."

Speaker Bradley: "Do you want to close, Mr. Skinner?"

Skinner: "If I may? Unlike the Thompson Proposition the answer to this



question is not preordained. We do not know that a majority will vote 'yes' on this any more than we know that a majority will vote 'yes' on ERA, or on the District of Columbia Amendment. What we're seeking is grassroots input about what people think of the Regional Transportation Authority and the way it's draining over one hundred million dollars a year right off the top of the Road Fund...excuse me.. off the top of the General Fund and sixteen point four million dollars a year right off of the top of the Road Fund. I think that that is a significant issue. And that is the reason I have offered this Amendment. And I ask for your support."

Speaker Bradley: "The question's on the adoption of the Amendment. All in favor will signify by saying 'aye', ...opposed 'no'. ...All those who are in favor will signify by voting 'aye' and opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 110 'ayes', 30 'nays', and the motion is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, Greiman, amends House Bill 13, on page one, line..."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Greiman, on the Amendment."

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

Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz,

Lechowicz: "I'd like to be recorded 'no'.....on that last matter."

Speaker Bradley: "...The Gentleman have leave? Hearing no objection, the...will be recorded as voting 'no' on Amendment #4. Mr. Greiman, proceed."

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

I'm not altogether sure that I favor the whole notion of referendums

that are not meaningfully binding, but, nonetheless, we have begun a course by Mr. Kelly's Bills that...and we have several constitutional matters that are now pending before the people of Illinois. Amendment #5 places on the ballot for the people of Illinois to make a decision on and to advise us whether or not we should join in a call for convention to provide in our Federal Constitution an Amendment to maintain a balanced budget. I have sat in this House for many, many



arise?"

... for several years now and I have heard Members, mostly from the other side of the aisle, but on my side as well because it's an issue that cuts both ways..across party lines, and asks for a balance budget requirement...in our Federal Constitution. And that is what Amendment 5, in part, puts on. Amendment 5 also has a second section. We deal with a deeply emotional issue of abortion. The people of Illinois are concerned with that issue. We in this Legislature are troubled by it, concerned by it, as a matter of deep conscience for us all. And perhaps...it is...there is a movement afoot now, and several Amend...several Resolutions have been offered asking the Congress to call a Constitutional Convention relating to abortion. If ERA and D.C. and whatnot should be on the ballot, then certainly we ought not to deny the people of Illinois the right to express themselves on the need for a Constitutional Convention dealing with abortion. The Sponsor of this Bill has been the author in good faith of a great many matters touching on life. And I'm sure that he wants the people of Illinois to be able to express themself on this deeply sensitive....and emotional issue... so that we Legislators will have direction as well. I ask, therefore, that Amendment 5, dealing with a balanced budget and with abortion, be placed upp....as an Amendment to Fouse Pill 13."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "I have a parliamentary inquiry. I don't really quarrel with the...what the Gentleman proposes to do, but isn't Amendment #5 inconsistent with the Amendment that this General Assembly put on at the Gentleman's request, which I believe was #2, and I refer you to the nomenclature, lines 10 through 12, as being inconsistent with Amendment 2."

Speaker Bradley: "...You asking the Chair or the Gentleman? ...Okay."

Leinenweber: "I'm asking the Speaker .. to rule on whether or not this

Amendment is in proper order as being..."

Greiman: "..Ah. Mr. Leinenweber,"

Speaker Bradley: "We'll take a look at the two Amendments when we get 'em up here..."

Greiman: "Mr. Speaker....."



Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Greiman, for what purpose do you rise?"

Greiman: "I think that..Mr. Leinenweber may....is correct. I think he is correct. I have filed Amendment 6...that will cu..that will cure

that. So perhaps I should withdraw 5..."

Speaker Bradley: "Why don't you withdraw 5?"

Greiman: "...Then we can go on 6 then."

Speaker Bradley: "Fine...The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #5. Further

Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, Greiman, amends House Bill 13, on page one, line 2."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Schlickman, from the County of Cook, is saying that we do not have Amendment #6 on the desk. Is that correct?"

Schlickman: "That's right."

Speaker Bradley: "And ...I'm informed that it's not printed yet, Mr.

Greiman. All right. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Kelly."

Kelly: "...Second Reading."

Speaker Bradley: "At the request of the Sponsor...he wishes to leave the Bill on Second Reading. All right. Second Reading, appears House Bill 36. Mr. Terzich...91....163...Mr. Von Boeckman. The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Van Duyne."

Van Duyne: "A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Would you refresh my memory as to the amount of referendums...that are going to be on the ballot. Is it...is my thinking correct that there are only three allowed on the ballot?"

Speaker Bradley: "Three constitutional Amendments, or what?"

Van Duyne: "Well, is there a difference ... I mean...on an ordinary ballot...

When you go to vote at home, is there a difference between...open

referendums, statewide referendum and Constitutional Amendment, in terms of how many are allowed on the ballot? Or, is there any re...

restriction?"

Speaker Bradley: "There's no restriction on advisory referendums, I am
informed. I'm informed, on House Bill 36 and House Bill 91, that
they were held on Second Reading because they were not printed. They



have been printed and distributed now, so we'll move those two Bills to Third Reading, if there's no objection? Are there any further Amendments to those two Bills?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "All right then. Third Reading on House Bill 36 and 91.

House Bill 163, Mr. Von Boeckman."

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

Speaker Bradley: "House Bill...Take that out of the record. Mr. Deuster, on 176."

Deuster: "Mr. Speaker, House Bill 176 was on Third Reading yesterday. It was returned for the purpose of considering an Amendment which, upon study, proved to be unnecessary. I believe the number of the Amendment is number...Amendment #2. And if that's the correct number that the Clerk has, I would move at this time that Amendment #2 be tabled. And that..."

Speaker Bradley: "Withdraw...the Amendment."

Deuster: "Withdrawn, yes, Sir. I withdraw Amendment..."

Speaker Bradley: "Your Amendment, Sir?"

Deuster: "It is my Amendment, yes, Sir."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman withdraws Amendment #2. Further Amendments

Clark O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. 176...No, that was 176. 183, Mr.

Greiman."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 183.."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Greiman, do you want to go with 183? Second Reading."

Greiman: "Are there Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "...a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of
Criminal Procedure, Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Any Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. 193, Mr. Skinner."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 193, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections..."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Skinner on the floor? Go ahead with the Bill. Read the Bill."



Clerk O'Brien: "A Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois

Purchasing Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments.

Speaker Bradley: "Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Yeah. There should be one somewhere. Yes. Let's take it out of the record..."

Speaker Bradley: "Could we take that out of the record for a minute, Mr.

Skinner? We're looking for an Amendment. Is there an Amendment, do
you know, Sir, on the Bill?"

Skinner: "I hope not. If there is I don't know about it. There was none in the Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "We'll check. We'll get back to it. Mr...er..House Bill 257. Out of the record, Mr. Klosak? 286, Mr. Flinn? Read it a second time."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 286, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act..."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn."

Clerk O'Brien: "...Second Reading of the Bill. Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "Any motions? ..."

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Bradley: "Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, C. M. Stiehl, amends House Bill 286.."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from St. Clair, Mrs. Stiehl."

Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to withdraw

Amendment #2."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady withdraws Amendment #2. Any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, C. M. Stiehl, amends House Bill 286..

on page 3.."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from St. Clair, Mrs. Stiehl."

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

Amendment #3 establishes qualifications for the Office of the Chief

Clerk of the St. Clair County Board of Assessors. Now, Mr. Speaker

and Ladies and Gentlemen, I introduced this Amendment for some very important reasons. Most important it was to bring some semblance

of true reform to a governmental entity that has clearly broken down.



And I would like to say at this time that this Bill and this Amendment refer only to St. Clair County. St. Clair County is the only county in this state that has a five-member Board of Assessors elected countywide. The assessment policies of St. Clair County are horrendous. The Director of the Department of Local Government Affairs has clearly said in public statements that no other large county in this state has such a bad assessment record. Despite the fact that the law states the county should be reassessed every four years, St. Clair County has not had a reassessment in over forty years. And that is why, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have offered this Amendment. It's important, not only to me, but it's important to the people of St. Clair County, because it guarantees that one position in that office will be qualified. The Amendment provides that to be eligible to hold this position you must have had two years experience in real estate sales, assessments or appraisals. And that you must have passed the examination given by the Department of Local Government Affairs to determine your competency to hold this office. Ladies and Gentlemen, I offer this Amendment in the spirit of true reform...in an effort to restore some order to a governmental body that has completely broken down. I would ask for your approval. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Discussion? The Gentleman from Flin...er, from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn."

Flinn: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise in opposition to the...to this
Amendment. House Bill 286 was not designed to reassess St. Clair
County or anything of this sort. It was designed as a tax-saving
measure by eliminating two of the five members and reducing the Board
of Assessors down to three members. What this Amendment does, it
dic...it has the Legislature dictating the qualifications for a local
employee, hired by a local board, which in...comes under the County
Board. They are about three layers of government away from us and
yet we are dictating to them to tell them what the qualifications will
be. The Board of Assessors is held responsible by the state law for
reassessing, whether they do or do not, they are still the ones that
are responsible. It is their responsibility to hire qualified
employees. It is not the responsibility, nor should it be the



authority of the State Legislature to specify qualifications. The first thing you know they'll be specifying qualifications for State Representatives and half of us will be out of work."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Livingston, Mr. Ewing, on the Amendment Ewing: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in support of this Amendment. In the Revenue Committee in which we heard these Bills, it was very clearly pointed out some of the serious problems which Representative Stiehl has addressed. And though these Bills were passed out of the Revenue Committee, I think that it is very appropriate that we take action now to try to solve some of the problems in St. Clair County. And all the reset of us in the state should realize that the longer we let this type of assessment practice go, in a county like St. Clair County, the more we're robbing our own schools of the tax monies they should have through our State Aid Formula. And I would earnestly encourage you to support this good Amendment. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Steele."

Steele: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. rise also in support of what I consider to be a good Amendment. All this Amendment does is require that the Chief Clerk of assessing a county have two years experience and be one of the top three that takes an exam. And I would like to point out that practically every other county in the State of Illinois has this requirement, where you do have a Supervisor of Assessments. And if it's good in every other county here in Illinois and has been working, I certainly think it should be a good procedure to be followed here as it pertains to this Bill. And so I would urge that you support this good Amendment. I think that one of the problems that we have in this state is the lack of adequate assessing procedures and here is one way that we can upgrade, qualify and make those Chief Clerks in the counties here that are affected be properly trained, with the right experience, and qualified by way of taking an exam and a test...that is required in most other counties. I think it's a good Amendment. It's worked elsewhere and it should be applied here. I support this good Amend-



ment."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Mugalian, on the Amendment."

Mugalian: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I rise to support this Amendment. The original Bill, without the Amendment, is not a very important Bill. It merely reduces the number of the Board from five to three. The Revenue Committee observed that there are a lot of problems in St. Clair County and, I think, the Sponsor would agreeand this Bill does almost nothing about it except reducing the number form five to three, which saves a few thousand dollars. But the state does have jurisdiction here. And the original Bill indicates that we have a responsibility for assessment practices throughout the state. The Amendment does have meat on it and does something that the original Bill doesn't do. It upgrades the standards for assessment levels and is a step toward getting tax equity in St. Clair County. I urge your support of this Amendment."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, on the....Amendment."

Skinner: "I can nothing more than echo the other supporters of this Amendment. St. Clair County probably is the worst assessed county in the entire state. If one were comparing assessment systems to sewage disposal systems, this county could be compared to the cesspool of sewage disposal systems. The margin of error is regularly over fifty percent in virtually every township in that county. In East St. Louis Township, the mar...the average assessment is one hundred and seven percent...off from where it should be. Now that is clearly intolerable. This will not solve that problem. This is basically tokenism, but it's good tokenism. It's obvious that someone who is unqualified, who can't pass a test, can't assess well. ... For that reason.... I mean... We all obviously ought to have a qualified person. There're only two counties in the state where there's no test required, Cook County and St. Clair County. And it seems to me it's far past the time when we should be doing some shaking of St. Clair County's Assessors. I hope everyone will vote 'yes'." Speaker Bradley: "Mrs. Stiehl, do you wish to close?"

Stiehl: "Well, I would just like to echo the statements of the other Members of this House. And I would like to remind the Members that this is



very important. It's extremely important to the people of St. Clair
County in insuring them that we do care and that we want to see that
they have a chance of good, honest, qualified government. And I
would ask for a 'yes' vote."

Speaker Bradley: "The question's on the adoption of the Amendment. All in favor signify by voting 'aye', all opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn, to explain his vote."

Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, Iobviously the Amendment is going to go on but I would like to warn those of you who are voting 'yes' or who are not voting 'no', on this Amendment, that this is step one to the Legislature dictating the qualifications of a local employee. Not an elected official, a..local appointed employee. I suspect that there will be many more attempts after this one to accomplish that purpose. Even though this Bill only affects St. Clair County, Bills which are to follow probably will effect all of the counties and I'm sure that the county officials up and down the state are not going to like what's happening here today."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The
Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 88 'ayes',
54 'nays', and the Amendment is...adopted. Further Amendments?"
Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment 4, C. M. Stiehl.."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Darrow, do you wish to be recorded 'no', on that?"

Any objections? Hearing none, Mr. Darrow will be recorded as voting
'no' on Amendment #4 (sic). Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #4, C. M. Stiehl, amends House Bill 286 by striking everything ofter the Enacting Clause, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following...and so forth."

Speaker Bradley: "Mrs. Stiehl, on Amendment #4."

Stiehl: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment #4 incorporates the provisions of House Bill 286, in that it reduces the number of members in the Board of Assessors from five to three, but it goes a step further. It provides that after the 1980 Decennial Census and each Decennial Census thereafter, the County Board shall divide the county into three districts for the purposes of



electing members to the Board of Assessors. The districts shall be compact and contiguous and substantially equal in population. The members will be elected to staggered terms, but there will be one member elected from each district. Now I offered this Amendment for some very important reasons. St. Clair County is as diverse demographically as is the whole state. We have a very large geographical, agricultural area. We have a very large suburban area. And we have a very large rural area. And this would guarantee that one member from each district was conversant with the problems of that district. The member elected from the agricultural area would have a firsthand, working knowledge of the value of farmland and crop productivity. And the members elected from the suburban area and the rur...and the urban area would likewise have a clear, firsthand working knowledge of property values in their area. It would make this office highly visible. It would make this office highly accountable and it would make it responsive to the people within that district. Now had this provision been in affect years before I don't believe that we would have gone forty years without a reassessment. Never in the City of East St. Louis would people be paying taxes that are higher than the property is worth. People that can least afford to pay these taxes. I offer this as a vehicle to bring government closer to the people. To make it more responsive to the people. This is important, Ladies and Gentlemen, because if all we do is reduce the number of members on the Board of Assessors from five to three, we will have done nothing to improve the operation of this governmental body. That provision would be purely cosmetic. It's like cutting off two toes to heal a broken leg. It's like giving two aspiring to somebody with a ruptured appendix. It will do absolutely nothing. This is an important Amendment, Ladies and Gentlemen, and I ask for your support. It's designed to truly bring government back to the people. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn."
Flinn: "Well, Mr. Speaker, in the beginning, when I talked on the other
Amendment, I pointed out that House Bill 286 was not a cure-all for
the problems of lack of assessment in St. Clair County; but it was



an attempt to save twenty-seven thousand dollars. And I was requested to introduce the Bill for that purpose. And that was the only purpose. There were no devious or ulterior motives. ...As much as I respect the Sponsor of this Amendment and her courage and her integrity, I suspect her Republican slip is showing. The facts are that this is a gerrymander attempt to elect a Republican where they've not been able to elect one before. And, if they are successful I would suggest it will probably sound the death knell when Senator Hall gets his hands on this Bill in the Senate. I intend to push for it because I do think it's a tax saving measure. I... I see it nothing other than dividing the county up into three parts for countywide office. I doubt the constitutionality of it. I don't think you could elect ...deny rather...two-thirds of the county from electing a countywide officer. And that is exactly what the Board of Assessors is. So we'll be letting one-third of the people elect ...an Assessor and denying two-thirds a vote on that same Assessor. But...I'm not trying to decide the constitutionality of it at all, I'm just saying to you there is some hard rows down ahead for this Bill if this Amendment gets on it. I would ask that this Amendment be defeated."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. Steele."

Steele: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in support of what I think is a good Amendment. Actually, in each county its fifty, sixty, seventy miles from one boarder of a county...from one end of a county to another. And real estate values actually vary from one end of a county to another. As one who has had a little experience in real estate values I can tell you that values here in Springfield are different than they are in Lincoln, Illinois or Rochester or Divernon or some nearby towns. Thirty, forty miles away makes a difference. And what this Amendment really does is merely to say that each three regions of a county shall have someone representing that region on the assessing board who actually knows the local values. And I'll tell you values do vary from Belleville to East St. Louis to Mascoutah to somewhere else; or from Springfield, to Lincoln to Rochester, and it is important. And here



again if we're going to upgrade assessing procedures, and I think that's what we're trying to do here, a Bill that's trying to upgrade assessing procedures, and certainly we do need them. I say this is an excellent Bill because it guarantees that some of the members of that assessing board are going to be familiar with each region of a particular county, and this is important. And this is truly a good Amendment. And I would urge that we support it."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from McHenry, Mr. Skinner, on the Amendment."

Skinner: "The Bill as in...as originally introduced certainly is not a cure-all. You didn't start out to improve the quality of assessments one iota. With the adoption of this Amendment, I think, it will lead to better assessments. Every county board in downstate Illinois where the members are elected from districts, apparently would be unconstitutional under the objector's interpretation of the Illinois Constitution. It is obvious that one can elect someone to represent a part of a county and to serve as a county official without having that person be elected by the entire county. I plead for simple fairness. In every downstate county, with an appointed board of review, there may be no more than two members who are from the majority party. That means that there is automatically a check and balance from the party point of view. Now, in the case of St. Clair County there is likely, I think, that one Republican would be elected and two Democrats would be elected. The Democrats would...would... a Democratic controlled county board would set the boundaries for the districts. If they gerrymand the bound..gerrymandered the boundaries of the district there may be three Democrats elected. If they do it fairly, as I said, it'll probably 2/1, which is probably representative of the county as a whole. Now, why should one vote for this if one is a Democrat? Because it's going to take away perhaps one Democratic job. I would suggest the reason is simple fairness. If one lived in Canteen Township or in East St. Louis Township one is being grossly...and I mean grossly overassessed. Now it just so happens that the majority of both of those townships are black. I don't know why the Democrats who control St. Clair .. To.. St. Clair



County descriminate against those areas that are most heavily populated with people of the black race, but it is a fact. And if you don't believe it's a fact come over here and take a look at this Department of Local Government Affairs book. Before the multiplier was applied for East St. Louis Township the assessment level was forty-seven point eight percent. Now for those of you in Cook County where homes are assessed at sixteen percent that surely will boggle your mind. Even for those of us outside of Cook County where there isn't clasification and we know the assessment level should be thirty-three and a third percent after the multiplier, it would boggle our minds. The multiplier put on St. Clair County ended up with the people owning homes, single family dwellings in East St. Louis Township, paying a tax based on an assessment of about sixty percent of fair market value. Now anybody that doesn't think that is going to have a crippling effect on a town like East St. Louis I would suggest ought to study the ... the effects of the real estate tax a little more deeply. Now I'm not sugges....I can't guarantee that the addition of one Republican board member from the outlying part of St. Clair County is going to result in any fairer assessments. But I do guarantee one thing, there is no way this could be worse than the present system."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Mautino, the Gentleman from Bureau."

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

Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

Speaker Bradley: "She indicates she'll yield."

Mautino: "Representative Stiehl, on page 11...line 11 of page 2, it says commencing in '84, after the initial...initial citing of the three contiguous areas, one member of the board of assessors shall be selected from each district. I'm assuming that selected means by the County Board? Or, does that mean elected? I'd like to know who selects them."

Stiehl: "Let me get my Amendment. Do you have Amendment #4? Thank you."

Mautino: "Line 11, page 2. It says 'selected'.

Stiehl: "Representative, that is just a typo. That should be 'elected'."

Mautino: "Well, that's the point I'm raising. I... As I look at the



Amendment it says 'selected'. My question to you then is that....

the County Board, you're giving them an awful lot of authority to
set up...."

Stiehl: "Yes, but it clearly states that ...it clearly shows that this is a typo in the Reference Bureau because if you read on you say...'and for the two years preceeding his election, shall have been a resident of the...'..."

Mautino: "I agree. I'm just pointing out something I read. The important part that I see...."

Stiehl: "This would be very simple to correct the typo."

Mautino: "As of now it's incorrect. But, I can see this very simply going over to the Senate and some Senator amending out one hundred and fifty thousand on line nine of page one. And then that causes me concern because everybody else but a home rule unit would be unier this provision. And what I'm saying to you is the County Board where I happen ...happen to be my home county, is one of those that's totally separated, agricultural and urban. All right. And the majority members happen to be from the rural area, with very little contact with the urban areas of the eastern end of the county..."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Mautino, I think we can save some time if we have leave of the House to change the 's' to an 'e'."

Mautino: "It's fine with me."

Speaker Bradley: "We can amend it on its face. Is that all right? Is that what you want to do?"

Mautino: "Okay. I do see..."

Speaker Bradley: "The Clerk will make that change. What page and what line number was..."

Mautino: "Page two, line eleven. It says 'selected' and it should be 'elected'."

Stiehl: "... Elected ... "

Speaker Bradley: "All right. We'll make that correction. Did you have further questions, Mr. Mautino?"

Mautino: "Yes, I..would. My question is, what would happen if they did amend that one hundred and fifty thousand down to ...counties of population of thirty thousand or more. Would that bring everybody



else into the same situation?"

Stiehl: "No. Representative Mautino, that wouldn't even affect you

because we're the only county that has an elected Board of Assessors."

Mautino: "Okay. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "Further discussion? The question is on the adoption of the Amendment. All in favor will signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn, to explain his vote."

Flinn: "Mr. Speaker, I won't take much time because obviously this Amendment is likely to be adopted too, but I would apologize for again offering the Gentleman from McHenry a forum for making his speech about East St. Louis. The Bill offers, as I ...and I repeat myself, offers to do nothing about the assessment problems. It was introduced originally as a tax saving method. What the effect of these two Amendments probably will be is there will be no tax There will no longer be the offer of the Committee of savings. the County Board of St. Clair to cut ...five members down to three, which happened to be two Democrats out of a job. We will be back without a Bill, with five Democrats on the job. There will be no division, as this Amendment calls for, and there will be no qualifications for the clerk, as the other Amendment calls for. There will be no Bill, most likely, although I intend to push for it. because I believe tax saving is much more important than politics."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? The Clerk will take the record. On this question there are 85 'ayes' and 62 'noes', and the Amendment's adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. Mr. Skinner, on 193. Are there
Committee Amendments on that?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 193, this Bill has been read a second time previously. No Committee Amendments. And no Floor Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "No Floor Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No Floor Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. House Bill 287, Mr. Flinn."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 287, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the



Revenue Act. Second Reading of the Bill. No Committee Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Amendments from the floor?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #1, C. M. Stiehl, amends House Bill 287

Amendment #1 to House Bill 287 does the same as the Amendment to

by deleting....everything after the Enacting Clause."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from St. Clair, Mrs. Stiehl."

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

House Bill 286....and for the same reasons. It simply divides the elected Board of Review members into the same districts as the elected Board of Assessors. It brings government closer to the people and it helps to make our county Board of Assessors and Board of Review more responsive and more accountable. For all of the reasons that you voted for the last Amendment I would ask that you please vote for this Amendment. It just simply provides the same manner of voting for the Board of Review as for the Board of Assessments. It affects only St. Clair County."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from St. Clair, Mr. Flinn."

Flinn: "Well, I won't waste the times....of the House here. This is the

Board of Review and it was designed here only...the Bill here originally was designed to cut their terms from a six-year term to a four-year term. And that was the only purpose of it. We couldn't justify a six-year term when we couldn't find anybody else in the county level holding a six-year office. And the whole purpose of the thing was to make it look like the Board of Assessors in the way...of the amount of time served....in a particular term. And again this is the gerrymandering Amendment for this Bill and I would take the same Roll Call."

Speaker Bradley: "All in favor of the Lady's Amendment...the motion will signify by saying 'aye'; opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. On the Calendar, under motions, appears House Bill 1. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, House Bill 1....

Hyphenated Cosponsored with Representative Kosinski, Representative



Schlickman and Representative Dyer."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Katz, would you state the motion?"

Katz: "The motion to take from the table House Bill 1. House Bill 1 was heard in the Executive Committee and defeated in the Executive Committee. What the Bill does is to provide that the Bill and Notes Act and the State of Illinois will observe Memorial Day on the federal holiday. The Members will recall that last year we provided that all of the schools in Illinois would observe as the Memorial Day holiday, the federal holiday. This is a cleanup Bill, that does the same thing for banks and savings and loan associations and business that we did last year for schools. I would urge very much the support of this motion to eliminate the confusion about Memorial Day. The... our cities, the City of Chicago, the State of Illinois, already observe Memorial Day the same day the schools do, which is the federal holiday. This Bill cleans it up and provides that the banks and savings and loan associations will observe Memorial Day the same day the rest of the state..., so that families will stay together on Memorial Day."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Adams, Mrs. Kent."

Kent: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I agree with Representative Katz. We must sort of get this all together. Last year we were successful in bringing the family together with the schools on the same day. Let's go the whole way and have the men join their families now on that same day. I urge you to vote 'yes' on the motion to take from the table."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Leinenweber."

Leinenweber: "Mr. Speaker, I'm a Member of the Executive Committee and attended the hearing of Representative Katz's Bill. The last two speakers have attempted to interpose before our consideration the actual merits of the Bill. I don't think that's relevant at this stage of the game. The question is whether or not this House ought to discharge or bring from the table, because it was...the Bill was tabled in Committee, bring from the table a Bill which was heard in Committee, all witnesses were heard, there has been no suggestion by Representative Katz in any way that he was hurried or rushed or was



unable to present information to the Committee. I think the Committee structure is kind of ...at issue here before this Body. Are we going to bring every Bill that gets defeated from Committee, then why have Committees at all. Just file them and go First, Second and Third Reading on...in this Body here without referring them to Committees at all. I think that the motion is ...should not be voted in favor of. I think we should defeat it."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Beatty."

Beatty: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, what the previous Speaker has said is true, the hearing was fair. It just happened that the Committee came to a bum decision and voted down Representative Katz's proposal. And I suggest that this is a good matter to be brought before the full House. I think we should let the people in the State of Illinois ...that we have some common sense, that the time has arrived, that is not unpatriotic, in fact, will give the veterans much better opportunity to celebrate if they have one day to celebrate on. That our school children and the parents and everyone has the same day. And I ask for a favorable vote."

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

Dyer: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, as the.....Cosponsor of this Bill I certainly urge your favorable vote on this
motion. It is time, as other speakers have said, that we completed
the job that we began last spring when we did conform the school
districts to the federal holiday. You know if you want to look at
this from the patriotic point of view, and from the point of view
of honoring our veterans with parades and with the flag and with a
show of love and appreciation for what they have done, I think you
should keep in mind that a parade does not look very good when a lot
of people are out of step. And in this instance Illinois is out of
step with all of the neighboring states. It is time that Illinois
conform the banks and other business institutions to the school
holiday so that the fathers and the mothers as well as the children
can all honor our veterans. Thank you. Please vote 'yes'."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Kane, Mr. Murphy."



Murphy: "....Speaker, I think they're getting a little out of order here,
they're debating the Bill. They're not debating the motion and I
think we should stay with the motion and...."

Speaker Bradley: "Your point is well made, Sir. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Collins, on the motion."

Collins: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, on the motion, I find it very curious that the Chairman of the Rules Committee and the Chairman of the Commission on the Organization of the General Assembly would bring a motion to discharge a Committee on a Bill that was defeated so roundly in Committee. This Bill was beaten in the Executive Committee by a vote of 13 to 4. And I would suggest to the Gentleman that as one who does wrap himself in the mantle of the rules of the House that he too should obey the rules of the House and show them the proper the proper honor by...by...abiding by the decision of the Committee that, as I said again, 13 to 4 was the vote in that Committee, Mr. Speaker. It was not...it was not a close vote. It was an overwhelming rejection of this Bill. Now, Mr. Speaker, others were allowed to digress briefly and mention the Bill and I would just like to take a moment of your time to suggest that the previous speaker who mentioned parades I think misses the whole point of ... of Memorial Day. This is not a day of parade .. for parade's sake. This is not a day of fun for fun's sake. This is not a three-day holiday so that we can all have three days to play, This is a day when we show honor to the dead of our country, those who have fallen in battle in defense of this country. It was initiated here in Illinois by General Logan and it should be something sacred to us. I think that this is just part of a movement ...in the country today of ... we see a breakdown of our traditional values. And I think it's high time that we reverse this and say to the Congress of the United States 'You created the mess, not us. You clean up the mess, don't ask us to clean it up for you.' I say reject this motion, Mr. Speaker, on the merits of the Bill, and certainly on the lack of merit of the motion."

Speaker Bradley: "Appreciate you staying on the motion. The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, I want to do what Gene Hoffman wanted to do,



move the previous question."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. All in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'.

In the opinion of the Chair the 'ayes' have it. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kosinski, to close the debate."

Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, speaking directly to the motion, I don't think it's a unique experience for any of us who have been in this General Assembly for a great number of years, to discharge a Committee for a full hearing in the House. I think it's an order. I think this touches each and every one of us. I will not debate the merits of the Bill at this time. It does lead to conformity in the states and I'm supporting it. I'm a Hyphenated Cosponsor. But if you have opinions relative to the merits of the Bill, first bring it onto the House floor, then let's hear your opinions and vote it up and down. And I move for that discharge."

Speaker Bradley: "The question is on the adoption of the Gentleman's motion.

All in favor will signify by voting 'aye', opposed by voting 'no'.

And the Lady from Cook, Ms. Pullen, to explain her vote. ...And we had at least ten lights still on over there...just trying to get to them as quick as we could."

Pullen: "I would like to remind.....I would like to remind the Body that this is not a question on Memorial Day, this is a question on discharging a Committee which had a full hearing with very good attendance. And I think the Members of that Committee, when the Bill came in, expected it to go sailing out of the Committee. The testimony was so persuasive that a 'do not pass' motion was adopted on a vote of 13 to 4. If you have any regard for the functions of this House at all, you will vote 'no' on discharging this Bill. Thank you."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, to explain his vote."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm a Member of the

Executive Committee. If you're willing to sit here and vote 79 to 36

to overturn a Committee hearing that was held fairly, then I think I

would support a motion to abolish the Executive Committee. We're



wasting your time, we sat in there for two hours, two hours hearing this thing and you want...here in thirty seconds to overrule that Committee. So I think we ought to have another motion to abolish the Executive Committee and possibly half the others."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from DuPage, Mr. Hoffman, to explain his vote."

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

Speaking on this motion, we are, contrary to suggestions that have
been made by others, we are conforming to the rules. And one of the
rules provides for this very procedure or we wouldn't be using it.

Why do we have that rule? We have that rule because occasionally,
but not often, we get into a situation exactly like this. And this is
the opportunity for the Body as a whole, to review decisions of a
particular Committee. None of us here would have it any other way.

And for that reason, because of the importance of the issue, because
of the necessity, I believe, for conformity, we should see 89 votes

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Lake, Mr. Matijevich, to explain his vote."

on that board to bring this issue out on the floor."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, in my thirteen years in the General Assembly this is only the second time that I voted to overturn the actions of a Committee. The first time I felt I was proper because the Committee composed entirely of one profession, voted on a Bill that I thought had some conflicts with that particular profession. On this time, I feel, Ladies and Gentlemen, of the House, although many of you are new Members, I feel that in the closing hours of last Session, it was the general consensus. practically unanimous, that we finally, finally in this State of Illinois have one Memorial Day only, observe it at one time and let it be done with. Now I notice the Gentleman...and I very rarely use names in this House, but I notice that the Gentleman that always spoke in behalf of veterans affairs at that time, was on the floor of the House and they made the deal that it was final. That would be it. Now I say, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we made it, we cut that deal last Session, that we no longer in this State of Illinois, are



going to argue about two holidays. It's all over. We cut it. I ask that that Representative of the veterans get up on the floor of this House, stand to the East, salute the flag and say it's over with....one day and one day only. And therefore, Mr. Speaker, I vote 'aye'."

Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? The Gentleman from Will, Mr. Davis, to explain his vote."

Davis: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Such eloquence is very difficult to follow. However, I agree with the other speakers, the issue, even though I'm opposed to the Bill, the issue at stake is obviously the integrity of the Executive Committee, who everwhelmingly voted to 'do not pass' this Bill. Now the Sponsors of this Bill are perfectly aware that their...their quasi deadline, we were talking about yesterday for introduction of Bills or for having them in the Reference Bureau, there are other avenues open to you. Go down and draft another Bill and make sure the Committee on Assignment puts it to another Committee. The Executive Committee's integrity is at stake. And if this motion should receive 107 votes on a discharge ...a 'do not pass' motion, from a Committee who fairly heard it, and that should be the issue at question, was the...was the Bill fairly heard or was the Committee prejudicial toward the Bill, on an unfair, bias situation? Then by George, I won't bother to go to the Executive Committee anymore, there's no point. There's very little point anyway, the way it's stacked, but I just won't bother to show up at eight o'clock on Thursday morning. This is a travesty. And Chairman Katz, of Judiciary II, certainly is aware of that travesty. You have other legislative avenues that ... available to You'll win. Take another avenue. But leave the integrity of the Committees in tact."

Speaker Bradley: "The Lady from Cook, Mrs. Willer, to explain her vote." Willer: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to comment on the last comments. If the Committee's integrity is called into question every time we move to discharge a Bill from Committee of the House, then every single Committee in this House has its integrity called into question time and time again. Now who is kidding who? That's ridiculous.



Judiciary II has had many of its Bills ...discharged before because it didn't receive a number of votes in the Committee. So I think we're playing games here."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Macon, Mr. Borchers, to explain his vote...for one minute."

Borchers: "All I have to say is I don't give a damn what...what agreements were made last year, I'm here this year. So that means nothing to me.

I do think that we ought to support a Committee action instead of changing around because this is just opening a door for a hell of a lot of stuff in the future."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Sandquist, to explain his vote."

Sandquist: "Yes, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I'm not going to talk about discharging a Committee or that, because we all know what's really involved here. But I'm here speaking as a veteran and I'm proud to be a veteran. But I'm telling you that we're veterans of the United States not of the State of Illinois. And we as veterans should get in line with the rest of the country. We cannot...we honor our people and our veterans at the proper time and we should all do it together. Let's not be out of step. Let's put our banks and ...and commercial businesses and the people of the State of Illinois all in line with the children and we need 107 votes. So let's get some more green votes up there."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Kelly, to explain his vote for one minute."

Kelly: "Yes, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'm a Member of the

Executive Committee and I was one of those four 'no' votes. And on

several occasions I have supported other proposals to discharge

Bills from Committee, but in my opinion, the opponents of this

Legislation did an admirable job of presenting their position. And

if this Bill does come up for a vote I intend to vote in favor of it.

But it ...certainly is something that you can't measure. But I just

think that in this particular case the ..pro...opponents of the House,

of this particular proposal, did a great job of presenting their

arguments and if we go ahead and adopt the motion here, then we're



going to circumvent the...the opinions of all of those witnesses.

And I think it's...it's a discourtesy and in this particular case I...I

think that the Sponsors will admit...or should admit that they were
fairly beaten in the Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Bluthardt, to explain his vote."

Bluthardt: "Well, thank you, Mr. Speaker. We heard about a deal being cut last Session. Let me point out that the Gentleman who supposedly cut that deal had no authority ...from this General Assembly or from the veteran's organizations to make such a deal. So I don't think we're bound by whatever cave—in that we witnessed here on the floor last... a year ago. Anyhow, let me point out that we who are veterans and believe in a Memorial Day, believe that we ought to have one day set apart to remember those who have given their lives for the rest of us and for our country...."

Unknown: "So does everybody else."

Bluthardt: "We're not opposed to having a three-day holiday so long as you don't call it a Memorial Day holiday. If you want to have a carnival, fine. If you want to have parades, if you want to have three days to take your children on a vacation, fine. But don't say that's a Memorial Day for those who have done so much for us. You know the motto of the veteran was 'Lest we forget'. And I think we are forgetting. Many many veterans appeared in Committee and testified against this Bill. They're the ones who influenced the Committee to come up with such an overwhelming majority in favor of 'do not pass'. Those who testified in fro...in favor of the Bill were all business men. Each and everyone was testifying about the business loss that they would receive if they didn't have a threeday holiday. And so I think that we ought to uphold the Executive Committee. We ought to remember that day as a Memorial Day. Have your three-day weekend, call it something else, but keep a Memorial Day to remember those who have given their lives on behalf of this country."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Schlickman, to explain his vote."



Schlickman: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the issue in this matter is not the integrity of a Committee. The issue is the judgment of a majority of a Committee and that is always subject to review by the full House. Now the major issue in this case is whether or not the people of the State of Illinois, in union, as one, are going to effectively promote the memory of our war dead. Now Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, as has been pointed out, Federal banks are celebrating on the day designated by the Federal Government. The City of Chicago is celebrating on the day designated by the Federal Government. Our schools, by our action, are celebrating on the day designated by the Federal Government, to provide for union. Now, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the only holdout are state banks. As the movant mentioned, this is in effect, a cleanup Bill. It's a Bill that isn't wanted or desired just by businessmen. It's wanted by the owners and the operators of 'for profit and not for profit' cemeteries, because they want more participation. And the only way they have been able to get the maximum participation is by union, by one day. This Bill will secure the maximum effective participation in the honoring of our war dead. And I urge an 'aye' vote."

- Speaker Bradley: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish?

 Mr. Kosinski, to explain his vote."
- Kosinski: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I think we have strayed a little bit here. I think emotions are entering into this. I think people prior to me have argued the merits of the Bill.

 Now this is precisely what I want to do. I want to argue the merits of the Bill. In no sense am I faulting the Ju..the Executive Committee, but I think..."
- Speaker Bradley: "For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Wolf, arise?"
- Wolf: "I believe my learned...co..learned colleague has already spoken on this issue."
- Speaker Bradley: "I think he is a Hyphenated Sponsor of the...the Bill and he has that right to explain his vote as a Hyphenated..."



Kosinski: "But my concern, Ladies and Gentlemen..."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Collins, for what purpose do you arise?"

Collins: "Mr. Speaker, I would like a clarification on that ruling. If
you're going to allow everyone who is a Hyphenated Sponsor to also
speak again on a Bill as a Principal Sponsor, the thing for everybody
to do is to hyphenate on every Bill, I mean..... That's ridiculous.

It should...I think the proper interpretation should just be the first Sponsor would be entitled to explain his vote. And Mr. Katz,

I believe, is that Gentleman."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr.Kosinski,..."

Kosinski: "Could I explain my vote?"

Speaker Bradley: "Explain your vote."

Kosinski: "My vote is still on the issue as to whether we should hear this in the General Body...not on the merits of the Bill. I'm not sure how I'll vote on the merits of the Bill. But at this time I think the fact that there are 101 Members voting 'yes' on that board indicates that this is of general interest. Despite the opponent's feeling in this matter, and wish to argue the merits of the Bill, let us get it out on the House floor, let us then argue the merits of the Bill. But give the Sponsor of this Bill a chance. Bring it out on

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

The Clerk will take the record. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Katz."

Katz: "Mr. Speaker, ... I would like to poll the absentees, please."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman requests we poll the absentees. And the Clerk will so....will proceed with the polling of the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Campbell, Capuzi, Domico,..."

the House floor and let's fight it out."

Speaker Bradley: "What purpose does the Gentleman from Marion, Mr. Friedrich, arise?"

Friedrich: "Just want to say if the Sponsor wants to take the time of the

House for this then I want to verify the Roll Call."

Speaker Bradley: "All right. Proceed with the call of the absentees."

Clerk O'Brien: "Ebbesen, Ewell, Gaines, Griesheimer, Huff, Emil Jones,

Kane, Kozubowski, McGrew, Peters, and Taylor. No change, 104 to 52."



Speaker Bradley: "On this question we have 104 'ayes', Emil Jones wishes
to be recorded as voting 'aye'. We have 105 'ayes' and 52 'nays' and
7 voting 'present' and the Gentleman's motion fails. Agreed
Resolutions. Just a minute. We have one Bill on Second Reading
to pick up there, Bob. House Bill 336."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 336, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning municipal funds, Second Reading of the Bill.

Amendment #1 was adopted in Committee."

Speaker Bradley: "Any motions with regard to Amendment #1."

Clerk O'Brien: "No motions filed."

Speaker Bradley: "Floor Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "None."

Speaker Bradley: "Third Reading. Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 96, Van Duyne; 99, Bullock; 100, Kelly; 101, Kelly; 102, Harris; 103, Mautino; 106, Molloy; 107, Mulcahey; and 108, Younge."

Speaker Bradley: "Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, 96 by Van Duyne honors Joliet Central High School.

Bullock honors the O.I.C. Kelly's 100 honors the Mayor of Country
Club.... 101 by Kelly a Golden Anniversary. 102 by Harris a birthday.

103 by Mautino the national cornnusker's Hall of Fame. 106 by
Molloy a Boy Scout. 107 by Mulcahey, 50 years of service. 108 by
Younge a medical director at St. Mary's Hospital. I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Bradley: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions.

All in favor of the Gentleman's motion signify by saying 'aye',

opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Agreed Resolutions are

adopted. Death Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 104, Waddell, respects the memory of W. A. 'Bill' Skinner. House Resolution 105, Wolf, respects the memory of J. Miles McGrew."

Speaker Bradley: "Representative/moves the adoption of the Death Resolutions.

All in ...favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The Gentleman's motion is adopted. The Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Lechowicz."



Lechowicz: "Mr. Speaker, I move that the House now stand in Perfunctory

for ten minutes for the Clerk's business and that we now stand

adjourned, after the ten minutes perfunct, till noon tomorrow."

Speaker Bradley: "Twelve o'clock tomorrow. All in favor of the Gentleman's

motion signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The House stands

adjourned."

Perfunctory.....

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction of Resolutions to be assigned the Committee on Assignment of Bills. House Resolution 109, Ronan. House Joint Resolution 20, Christensen. House Joint Resolution 21, McPike. House Joint Resolution 22, Marovitz. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #30, Van Duyne. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 80th (sic) General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six month after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution to read as follows: Article VI. Section 12, Election and Tenure. (a) Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges shall be mominated at primary elections or by petition. Judges shall be elected at general or judicial elections as the General Assembly shall privide by law. A person eligible for the office of Judge may cause his name to appear on the ballot as a candidate for Judge at the primary and at the general or judicial elections by submitting petitions. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the requirements for petitions. (b) The office of a Judge shall be vacated (sic) upon his death, resignation, retirement or removal. Whenever an additional Appellate or Circuit Judge is authorized by law, the office shall be filled in the manner provided for filling a vacancy in that office. (c) A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme, Appellate or Circuit Judge shall be filled as the General Assembly may provide by law. In the absence of a law, vacancies will be filed(sic) by appointment of the Supreme Court. A person appointed to fill a vacancy 60 days or more prior to the next primary election to nominate



Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled for a term at the general election or judicial election. A person appointed to fill a vacancy less than 60 days prior to the next primary election to nominate Judges shall serve until the vacancy is filled at the second general or judicial election following such appointment. Schedule. This Amendment of Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution takes effect on January 1 following the approval by the electors of this state. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. What's.... How high are you on Bills? Committee Reports. Representative Katz, Chairman on the Committee on Judiciary II, to which the following Bill was referred, action taken March 13, 1979, reported the same back with the following recommendation. Tabled in Committee, House Bill 525."

Clerk Leone: "House Bill 896, Breslin, a Bill for an Act to provide

the computer print-outs of certification of certain vital statistics

and Marriage licenses. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 897, Friedrich, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 898, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act making various appropriations to the Department of Transportation. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 899, Schlickman, a Bill for an Act in relation to land use planning and management. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 900, Cullerton, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in regard to forcible entry and detainer. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 901, Williams, a Bill for an Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Water Resources Commission. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 902, Yourell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to counties. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 903, Brummer-Hoxsey, a Bill for an Act in relation to corn marketing programs. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 904, McGrew, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill.



House Bill 905, McGrew, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 906, McGrew, a Bill for an Act to abolish the Capital Stock Tax. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 907, Pierce, a Bill for an Act in relation to the recovery of waste oil. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 908, Hoxsey, a Bill for an Act concerning charitable money handled by religious organizations. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 909, Watson, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the

House Bill 910, Ewing, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Agriculture. First Reading of the Bill.

Game Code of 1971. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 911, Borchers, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to an Act concerning public utilities. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 912, Borchers, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Conservation District. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 913, Borchers, a Bill for an Act to amend Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 914, Borchers, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 915, Marovitz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code of 1961. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 916, Richmond, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the River Conservancy Districts Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 917, Borchers, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 918, Friedrich, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in regard to judgments. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 919, Simms, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 920, Bowman-Macdonald, a Bill for an Act concerning waterways and wetlands in the State of Illinois. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 921, Kane-Mugalian, a Bill for an Act in relation to executive orders and the reorganization of the Executive Branch.



First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 922, Brummer, a Bill for an Act relating to auto mileage reimbursement for state employees. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 923, Getty-Daniels, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Antitrust Act. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 924, DiPrima, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide assistance for certain veterans. First Reading of the Bill.

House Bill 925,no Sponsor....Who's the Sponsor?

House Bill 925, Skinner, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill.

There being no further business the House stands adjourned."



DATE: March 14, 1979

	Page	Time	Speaker	Information
	11.		Speaker Redmond	
			Kelly	PPP
			Speaker Redmond	
			Greiman	Responds to Kelly
			Speaker Redmond	
	12.		Macdonald)	Question
			Greiman)	
			Speaker Redmond	
			Sandquist	Urge support
	13.		Speaker Redmond	:
			Willer	Supports
			Speaker Redmond	
			Kelly	Responds to Willer
			Speaker Redmond	
			Stuffle	MPQ
	14.		Speaker Redmond	
		12:20	Bowman	
			Speaker Redmond	
			Greiman	to close
			Speaker Redmond	
	15.		Bowman	Explain vote
			Speaker Redmond	
			Walsh	Urge Sponsor hold on Second
			Speaker Redmond	Am. #2 adopted, keep on Second
}			Kelly	
			Speaker Redmond	
1				



Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Speaker Redmond	
5.		Schlickman	Don Ameche, etc.
		Clerk O'Brien	First Reading
į		Speaker Redmond	
6.		Pierce	
		Speaker Redmond	
	٠	Clerk O'Brien	HB-13, Second Reading, no CA
		Speaker Redmond	
}		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		McPike	Discusses SJR
		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	Object
		Speaker Redmond	
7.		McPike	Withdraws #1
		Speaker Redmond	
		Greiman	
		Speaker Redmond	
	12:07	Kelly	Oppose Am. #2
8.		Speaker Redmond	
		Conti	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
		Marovitz	Supports
		Speaker Redmond	
9.		Deuster)	Questionagainst
10.		Greiman)	



Page	Time	Speaker	Information
1.	11:03	Speaker Flinn	House to order
		Reverend Krueger	Prayer
		Speaker Flinn	
		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
		Speaker Flinn	-
		Clerk O'Brien	Introductions and First Readings
		Speaker Flinn	"Piano Concert"
2.		Clerk O'Brien	Consent Calendar, Second Reading HB-345
		Speaker Flinn	Third Reading, Roll Call for Attendance
		Bradley	Move to dispense, etc.
		Speaker Flinn	Factorial Language
		Teleser "	Excused absencesIllness
		Speaker Flinn	
3.		Deuster	Leave to show HB ? on Third
ĺ		Speaker Flinn	
		Bradley	Hold motion
		Speaker Flinn	Recess. Call of the Chair
	11:55	Speaker Redmond in Ch	air
			House to order
		Schlickman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Introduction and First Reading
		Speaker Redmond	
4.	11:56	Mahar	Inquiry
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Proceed to First Reading



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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	Page	<u>Time</u>	Speaker	Information
			Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #3
			Speaker Redmond	
	16.		Skinner	Mahar not McCourt
			Speaker Redmond	
i			Kelly	
			Speaker Redmond	
	17.		Braun	Oppose
			Speaker Redmond	
			Mahar	Support
			Stuffle	Point of order, germaneness of Am.
			Speaker Redmond	is germane
		12:31	Johnson	MPQ
			Speaker Redmond	
	18.		Skinner	to close
			Speaker Redmond	
	19.		Representative Bradle Deuster Speaker Bradley	y in Chair Explain 'yes' vote
			Yourell	Explain vote
			Speaker Bradley	
			Bullock	Leave to be recorded 'no'.
	20.		Speaker Bradley	
	<u> </u>		DiPrima	'aye'
			Bradley Clerk O'Brien	Dump Roll. Am. #3 adopted Floor Am. #4
			Speaker Bradley	
	21.		Skinner	
	22.		Speaker Bradley	
11				



11				
Page	Time	Speaker	Information	
22.		Kelly	Questions germaneness	
		Speaker Bradley		
		Skinner	Replies	
		Speaker Bradley		
]}		Kelly	Germane	
	12:45	Skinner		
		Speaker Bradley	Am. is germane	
23.		Skinner	to close	
24.		Speaker Bradley	Am. #4 adopted	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #5	
		Speaker Bradley	•	
		Greiman		
		Speaker Bradley		
		Lechowicz	Recorded 'no'	
		Speaker Bradley		
		Greiman	Proceeds	
		Speaker Bradley		į
25.		Leinenweber	Parliamentary Inquiry	}
		Speaker Bradley		
		Greiman	Withdraws #5	
		Speaker Bradley		
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #6	
		Speaker Bradley	Am. not on desk	.
		Clerk O'Brien		
		Speaker Bradley		
		Kelly	Hold on Second	
1				- 1



Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Speaker Bradley	—HB=36
		Van Duyne	Parliamentary inquiry
	12:52	Speaker Bradley	
26.		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Bradley	Move to Third. HB-36 & 91
		Deuster	Move to withdraw Am #2 to HB 176
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-183, Second Reading. No CA
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-193, Second Reading, No CA
27,		Speaker Bradley	TOOR. AF TO
		Skinner	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-286, Second Reading, Am. 1 adopte
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Am. #2
		Speaker Bradley	
		Stiehl	withdraw
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #3
28.		Speaker Bradley	
		Stiehl	
		Speaker Bradley	
	12:59	Flinn	Opposes Amt. #3
}		Speaker Bradley	
29.		Ewing	Supports Am. #3, HB 286
			ı



Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Speaker Bradley	
		Steele	Supports Am. #3
30.		Speaker Bradley	
		Mugalian	Supports Am. #3
		Speaker Bradley	
		Skinner	Supports
		Speaker Bradley	
		Stiehl	to close
31.		Speaker Bradley	
		Flinn	Explains vote
		Speaker Bradley	Am. #3 adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Am. #4
		Speaker Bradley	
	1:06	Stieh1	Explains Am. #4, HB 286
32.		Speaker Bradley	
33.		Flinn	asks defeat
34.		Steele, E. G.	Supports
		Speaker Bradley	
	1:12	Skinner	
35.		Mautino)	Yield
36.		Stiehl)	
37.		Speaker Bradley	
		Flinn	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	Am. #4, adopted, Third Reading



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Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-193, Read a second time previous
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
38.		Clerk O'Brien	HB-287, Second Reading, No CA
		Speaker Bradley	·
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #1
		Speaker Bradley	
		Stiehl, C.M.	
		Speaker Bradley	\
		Flinn	
		Speaker Bradley	Am. #1, adopted, Third Reading
39.		Katz	HB 1, Motion
		Speaker Bradley	
		Kent	agrees
		Speaker Bradley	
		Leinenweber	
40.		Speaker Bradley	
	1:27	Beatty	Supports
		Speaker Bradley	
		Dyer	urge support
		Speaker Bradley	
41.		Murphy	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Collins	
		Speaker Bradley	
42.		Matijevich	MPQ
		Speaker Bradley	



Kosinski to elose

Page	Time	<u>Speaker</u> Speaker Bradley	Information
		Pullen	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
43.		Friedrich	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Hoffman	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Matijevich	Explain vote, 'aye'
44.		Speaker Bradley	
		Davis, J.	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Willer	Explain vote
45.		Speaker Bradley	!
	1:40	Borchers	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Sandquist	support
		Speaker Bradley	
		Kelly	Explain vote
46.		Speaker Bradley	
		Bluthardt	
		Speaker Bradley	
47.		Schlickman	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Kosinski	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Wolf	Objects to Kosinski
48.		Speaker Bradley	



			}
Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Kosinski	Continues
		Speaker Bradley	
		Katz	Poll absentees
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absnetees
		Speaker Bradley	
		Friedrich	Possible verification
	1:47	Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Proceeds
49.		Speaker Bradley	Motion fails
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 336, Second R.; Am. #1 adopt. Com
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	Agreed Resolution
		Speaker Bradley	
		Giorgi	
		Speaker Bradley	Resolution adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
		Speaker Bradley	Resolution adopted
50. 51.		Lechowicz	Move to adjourn Perfunct
J1.		Speaker Bradley	10 minutes. till noon tomorrow House adjourned
		Clerk O'Brien	Introduction, Resolutions
		Clerk:Leone	Committee Reports
	2:03	House Adjourns	



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SUBJECT MATTER

PERFUNCT SESSION ADJOURNED

REP. PLINN - HOUSE TO ORDER PAGE REVEREND KRUEGER - PRAYER PAGE 1 COMMITTEE REPORTS PAGE 1 ROLL CALL FOR ATTENDANCE PAGE 2 2 READING OF JOURNALS PAGE EXCUSED ABSENCES PAGE HOUSE IN BECESS 3 PAGE SPEAKER REDMOND - HOUSE TO ORDER PAGE AGREED RESOLUTIONS PAGE 49 HOUSE STANDS ADJOURNED PAGE 50 50 PERFUNCT SESSION PAGE FURTHER RESOLUTIONS - COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENT PAGE 50 PAGE 51 COMMITTEE REPORTS

DATE:

March 14, 1979

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		Speaker Flinn	·
		Clerk O'Brien	Committee Reports
		Speaker Flinn	
		Clerk O'Brien	Introductions and First Readings
		Speaker Flinn	"Piano Concert"
2.		Clerk O'Brien	Consent Calendar, Second Reading HB-345
		Speaker Flinn	Third Reading, Roll Call for Attendance
		Bradley	Move to dispense, etc.
		Speaker Flinn	We will the second
		Telcser	Excused absencesIllness
		Speaker Flinn	
3.		Deuster	Leave to show HB ? on Third
		Speaker Flinn	
		Bradley	Hold motion
		Speaker Flinn	Recess. Call of the Chair
l	11:55	Speaker Redmond in	Chair
			House to order
		Schlickman	
		Speaker Redmond	
		Clerk O'Brien	Introduction and First Reading



11:56

GENERAL ASSEMBLY STATE OF ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Inquiry

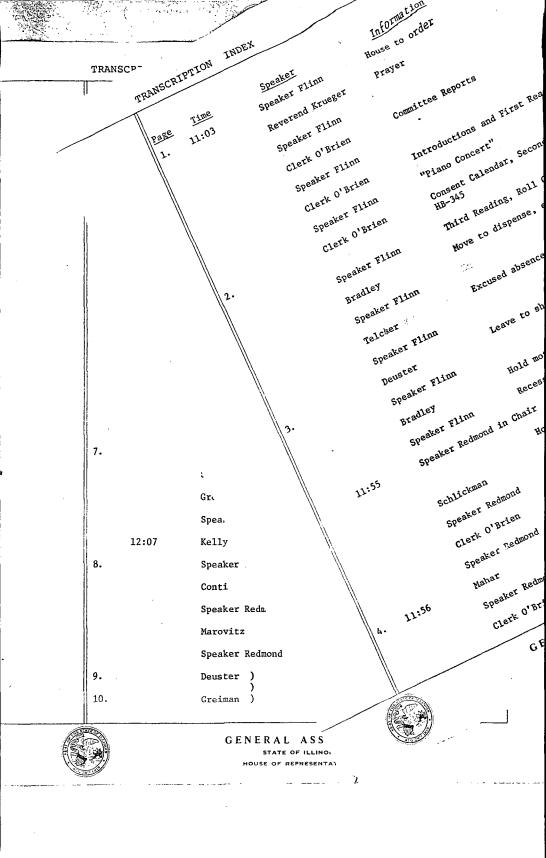
Proceed to First Reading

Speaker Redmond

Speaker Redmond

Clerk O'Brien

Mahar



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			Kelly	PPP
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	12.		Macdonald)	Question
			Greiman)	
			Speaker Redmond	
			Sandquist	Urge support
	13.		Speaker Redmond	
			Willer	Supports
			Speaker Redmond	
			Kelly	Responds to Willer
			Speaker Redmond	
			Stuffle	мро
	14.		Speaker Redmond	
		12:20	Bowman	
			Speaker Redmond	
			Greiman	to close
	l 		Speaker Redmond	
	15.		Bowman	Explain vote
			Speaker Redmond	
			Walsh	Urge Sponsor hold on Second
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Ke11y

Speaker Redmond

Speaker Redmond Am. #2 adopted, keep on Second

Page	Time	Speaker Clerk O'Brien	Information Floor Am. #3
			12001 1
		Speaker Redmond	
16.		Skinner	Mahar not McCourt
		Speaker Redmond	
		Kelly	
		Speaker Redmond	
17.		Braun	Oppose
		Speaker Redmond	
		Mahar	Support
		Stuffle	Point of order, germaneness of Am.
		Speaker Redmond	is germane
	12:31	Johnson	MPQ
		Speaker Redmond	
18.		Skinner	to close
		Speaker Redmond	
		Representative Bradle	
19.		Deuster	Explain 'yes' vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Yourel1	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Bullock	Leave to be recorded 'no'.
20.		Speaker Bradley	
Ì		DiPrima	'aye'
		Bradley Clerk O'Brien	Dump Roll. Am. #3 adopted Floor Am. #4
		Speaker Bradley	
21.	•	Skinner	
22.		Speaker Bradley	



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	1			
	Page	Time	Speaker	Information
	22.		Kelly	Questions germaneness
			Speaker Bradley	
	1		Skinner	Replies
			Speaker Bradley	
			Kelly	Germane
		12:45	Skinner	
			Speaker Bradley	Am. is germane
	23.		Skinner	to close
	24.		Speaker Bradley	Am. #4 adopted
			Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #5
			Speaker Bradley	
			Greiman	
			Speaker Bradley	
			Lechowicz	Recorded 'no'
			Speaker Bradley	
			Greiman	Proceeds
			Speaker Bradley	
	25.		Leinenweber	Parliamentary Inquiry
			Speaker Bradley	·
			Greiman	Withdraws #5
			Speaker Bradley	
			Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #6
			Speaker Bradley	Am. not on desk
1			Clerk O'Brien	
			Speaker Bradley	
			Kelly	Hold on Second



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Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Speaker Bradley	
		Van Duyne	Parliamentary inquiry
	12:52	Speaker Bradley	
26.		Clerk O'Brien	
		Speaker Bradley	Move to Third. HB-36 & 91
		Deuster	Move to withdraw Am #2 to HB 176
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-183, Second Reading. No CA
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-193, Second Reading, No CA
27.		Speaker Bradley	TOOR
		Skinner	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-286, Second Reading, Am. 1 adopted
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Am. #2
		Speaker Bradley	-
		Stiehl	withdraw
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #3
28.		Speaker Bradley	
		Stiehl	
		Speaker Bradley	
	12:59	Flinn	Opposes Amt. #3
		Speaker Bradley	
29.		Ewing	Supports Am. #3, HB 286



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	Page	Time	<u>Speaker</u>	Information
		· ·	Speaker Bradley	
			Steele	Supports Am. #3
	30.		Speaker Bradley	
			Mugalian	Supports Am. #3
			Speaker Bradley	
			Skinner	Supports
			Speaker Bradley	
			Stieh1	to close
	31.		Speaker Bradley	
			Flinn	Explains vote
			Speaker Bradley	Am. #3 adopted
			Clerk O'Brien	
			Speaker Bradley	
			Clerk O'Brien	Am. #4
			Speaker Bradley	
		1:06	Stieh1	Explains Am. #4, HB 286
	32.		Speaker Bradley	
	33.		Flinn	asks defeat
}	34.		Steele, E. G.	Supports
			Speaker Bradley	
		1:12	Skinner	
İ	35.		Mautino)	Yield
	36.) Stiehl)	
	37.		Speaker Bradley	
			Flinn	Explain vote
-				•



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Speaker Bradley Am. #4, adopted, Third Reading

Page	<u>Time</u>	Speaker	Information
		Clerk O'Brien	HB-193, Read a second time previously
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
38.		Clerk O'Brien	HB-287, Second Reading, No CA
		Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Floor Am. #1
		Speaker Bradley	
		Stiehl, C.M.	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Flinn	
		Speaker Bradley	Am. #1, adopted, Third Reading
39.		Katz	HB 1, Motion
		Speaker Bradley	
		Kent	agrees
,		Speaker Bradley	
		Leinenweber	
40.		Speaker Bradley	
	1:27	Beatty	Supports
		Speaker Bradley	
		Dyer	urge support
		Speaker Bradley	
41.		Murphy	ļ
		Speaker Bradley	
		Collins	
		Speaker Bradley	
42.		Matijevich	MPQ
		Speaker Bradley	
			_



to close

Kosinski

			ţ
Page	Time	<u>Speaker</u> Speaker Bradley	Information
		Pullen	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
43.		Friedrich	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	•
		Hoffman	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Matijevich	Explain vote, 'aye'
44.		Speaker Bradley	
		Davis, J.	Explain vote
		Speaker Bradley	
		Willer	Explain vote
45.		Speaker Bradley	
	1:40	Borchers	Explain vote
		Speaker Pradley	
		Sandquist	support
		Speaker Bradley	
		Kelly	Explain vote
46.		Speaker Bradley	
		Bluthardt	
		Speaker Bradley	
47.		Schlickman	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Kosinski	
		Speaker Bradley	
		Wolf	Objects to Kosinski
48.		Speaker Bradley	



11			
Page	Time	Speaker	Information
		Kosinski	Continues
		Speaker Bradley	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
		Katz	Poll absentees
		Speaker Bradley	Tropies of the second s
		Clerk O'Brien	Polls absnetees
		Speaker Bradley	,
		Friedrich	Possible verification
	1:47	Speaker Bradley	
		Clerk O'Brien	Proceeds
49.		Speaker Bradley	Motion fails
		Clerk O'Brien	HB 336, Second R.; Am. #1 adopt. Co
		Speaker Bradley	Third Reading
		Clerk O'Brien	Agreed Resolution
	0	Speaker Bradley	
		Giorgi	
		Speaker Bradley	Resolution adopted
		Clerk O'Brien	Death Resolution
		Speaker Bradley	Resolution adopted
50. 51.		Lechowicz	Move to adjournPerfunct
		Speaker Bradley	10 minutes. till noon tomorrow House adjourned
A Company of the Comp		Clerk O'Brien	Introduction, Resolutions
		Clerk Leone	Committee Reports
-	2:03	House Adjourns	1

