

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
84th GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
TRANSCRIPTION DEBATE

89th Legislative Day

February 10, 1986

Speaker Madigan: "The House shall come to order. The House shall come to order. The Members shall be in their chairs. The Members shall be in their chairs. Take your seats. Ladies and Gentlemen, we shall be led in prayer today... Would the Members of the House please take their chairs? Mr. Brookins, would you sit down. Mr. McNamara, please sit down. Mr. McPike, Mr. Cullerton, please sit down? Mr. Bowman, please sit down. I wouldn't want to embarrass Republicans by naming names. We shall be led in prayer today by the Reverend Lisle Kauffman, Pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Round Lake, Illinois. Reverend Kauffman is a guest of Representative Virginia Frederick. Will the guests in the gallery please rise to join us in the invocation?"

Reverend Kauffman: "Let us bow in prayer. Let us pray. Eternal God, we recognize a true privilege, the privilege of being here today in the land of freedom, a land where we can choose to go and to come as we please, a land of rich bounty, a land of great fields, a land of great factories, a land of hard working people. I ask very special blessings today upon this Body. We recognize this great state of ours as a diverse state, from its great cities to its great fields. The problems that this Body must address are truly monumental. They are complex. They are conflicting. There are pressures from every side. They Body politic, the public itself, the pressures of business. Oh Lord, as they try to walk the pathway between the very rich and the very poor, as they try to choose the directions that this state must go, I am mindful that they are in a world politic. It is not just decisions made here that affect these people, but of the whole world. Remind each of them that You have given to them the power to make

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these decisions. Make them sensitive. Open their minds. And give them good courage that they might make these decisions, whether they're popular or not, the decisions they know must be made. We are reminded that the cost of our freedom is great. I'm reminded that even in Illinois eight firemen died protecting our homes, that three police officers gave their lives last year that we might have law and order, that the cost of who we are is great. And even as we share these moments, we ask Your blessings upon us, one Nation under God, indeed, with liberty and justice for all. Amen."

Speaker Madigan: "We shall be led in the Pledge of Allegiance by Representative Ropp."

Ropp: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Speaker Madigan: "Roll Call for Attendance. Mr. Greiman, are there any excused absences?"

Greiman: "Yes. Yes, Mr. Speaker. Let the record show that Representatives Alexander, Daley and Stern are excused absences this morning."

Speaker Madigan: "Let the record reflect those excused absences. Mr. Piel."

Piel: "Yes, Mr..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Piel. Mr. Piel."

Piel: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. Would the record please show that Representative Barnes, Representative McMaster and Representative Tuerk are excused today?"

Speaker Madigan: "Let the record reflect those excused absences. Chair recognizes Mr. Hensel."

Hensel: "Could I have an electrician check my button? The 'present' button isn't working, and I'd like to be present on this Roll Call."

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Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Electrician, would you attend to Mr. Hensel's switch, and let the record show that Mr. Hensel is present in the chamber. Mr. Clerk, First Reading. Mr. Clerk, take the Attendance Record. There being 109 Members responding to the Attendance Roll Call, there is a quorum present. Mr. Clerk. Mr. Clerk, First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2618, Ewing, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to revise the law in relation to coroners. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2619, Ewing, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the adoption of persons. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2620, Countryman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Uniform Commercial Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2621, Tate, a Bill for an Act in relation to the conveyance of an easement in excess over certain public lands in Wood State Park. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2622, DeLeo, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2623, Stange, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to educational reform and the financing thereof. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2624, Mulcahey, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2625, Leverenz and Olson, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the State Board of Elections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2626, Stange..."

Speaker Madigan: "For what purpose does Mr. Daniels seek recognition?"

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, prior to the address from His Excellency, the Governor, I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce to you two new

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Members of the Illinois General Assembly. Some of you here today, of course, live in Springfield at least six months out of the year and part of the Springfield area has a new Legislator. We're happy to welcome her. We're, of course, sad to lose Representative Oblinger to another agency and wish her well in the future. But I'm pleased to present to you representing District 100, Representative Karen Masara. Karen is right here on my left. Of course, Mr. Speaker, we look forward to many years of service to the people of this area from Representative Masara. Also on my left is a Gentleman who comes to us representing a long tradition of excellent Legislators from the Danville area. As you know, we are... we are saddened by our loss of Representative Woodyard because he's gone on to the graveyard of legislation in the Senate and he will... he will carry with him the talents that he learned in the House and, hopefully, continue to teach them new things in the Illinois Senate. We wish Representative Babe Woodyard, who has been a Member of this Body for years, excellent and good fortune in the Senate. And with our loss of Babe comes to us a new Legislator from the Danville area, District 105, an excellent Gentleman, a Gentleman now that will continue in the fashion of Representative Woodyard, an outstanding representation in years to come, I present to you Representative Bill Black from Danville District 105. Thank you. That's all for the time being."

Speaker Madigan: "The Chair will now move to the Order of the Joint Session. And the Chair recognizes the Doorkeeper for the purpose of an announcement. Mr. Doorkeeper. Mr. Doorkeeper."

Doorkeeper: "Mr. Speaker, the Honorable President Rock and Members of the Senate are at the door and seek admission to the chamber."

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Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Doorkeeper, please admit the Honorable Senators. As designated in House Joint Resolution 129, the hour of 12:15 p.m. having arrived, the Joint Session of the 84th General Assembly will now come to order. Will the Members of the House and our esteemed guests from the Senate please take their seats? Mr. Clerk, is a quorum of the House present?"

Clerk O'Brien: "A quorum of the House is present."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. President, is a quorum of the Senate present in this chamber?"

President Rock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A quorum of the Senate is present."

Speaker Madigan: "There being a quorum of the House and a quorum of the Senate in attendance, this Joint Session is convened. At this time, if we could get your attention, Ladies and Gentlemen, and if the members could please be in their chairs, we would like to proceed to recognition of dignitaries who have joined us for the speech. And, again, Mr. Preston, Mr. Preston, would you please take your chair? Mr. Dunn, take your chair. Mr. Darrow, please sit down. Mr. DeLeo, please sit down. Senator Jones, please take a seat. Senator Netsch, please take a seat. Would the Republican Members please take your chairs? We are very pleased today to have with us certain dignitaries. First, the wife of Governor Thompson, our good friend, Jayne Thompson. Jayne Thompson. The Lieutenant Governor and former Speaker of the House, our good friend, the Honorable George Ryan. Mr. Ryan is joined by his lovely wife in the gallery, Mrs. Ryan. The Secretary of State, the Honorable James Edgar. And Mr. Edgar is joined by his lovely wife, Mrs. Edgar. The Comptroller, the Honorable Roland Burris. The Treasurer, the Honorable James Donnewald. The Superintendent of Education, the Honorable Ted Sanders.

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Chair recognizes the Majority Leader, Mr. McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, would the Clerk read Joint Session Resolution 84?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Joint Session Resolution 84. Resolved that a Committee of ten be appointed, five from the House by the Speaker of the House and five from the Senate by the Committee on Committees of the Senate to wait upon His Excellency, Governor James R. Thompson, and invite him to address the General Assembly."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed by saying 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Pursuant to the Resolution, the following are appointed as a Committee to Escort the Chief Executive. The appointments from the House are Representative Sutker, Representative Giorgi, Representative Wyvetter Younger, Representative Ropp, Representative Hasara. Senator Rock will announce the Senate appointments."

President Rock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Senate Members are Senator O'Daniel, Senator Welch, Senator Nedza, Senator Rupp, Senator Davidson."

Speaker Madigan: "Will the Committee of Escort please convene at the rear of the chamber and await His Excellency, the Governor? The Chair recognizes the Doorkeeper for an announcement. Mr. Doorkeeper."

Doorkeeper: "Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Governor of the State of Illinois, James Thompson, and his party wish to be admitted to this chamber."

Speaker Madigan: "Admit the Honorable Governor. Ladies and Gentlemen, would the Members please take their seats? Mr. Governor."

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Governor Thompson: "Mr. Speaker and Mr. President, members of the Supreme Court, my fellow Constitutional Officers, Members of the General Assembly and my fellow citizens, since Illinois became a state in 1818, no Governor has had the privilege that I am about to enjoy, to address the Members of this Assembly and the people of this state for the tenth consecutive time on the state of the state. I am honored, and proud and pleased and humbled to serve as the 39th Governor of the State of Illinois. And I am filled with the comradeship and affection of my relations with the Leaders and the Members of this Body. We brought partisanship and philosophy to this capital of government, but they were not the end products of our deliberations and actions. They were the instruments by which we fashioned progress and services and opportunity for the people of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report to you and to your fellow Leaders and Members and to the people of Illinois that in the nine years that we have worked together, the commission of serious crime is coming down in Illinois. After decades of inaction by previous administrations, the number of prison cells has doubled in Illinois and tough prosecutors and tough Judges now have someplace to send repeat offenders besides back to the streets and neighborhoods of decent and law abiding people. Today, Mr. President, 5,228,000 Illinoisians are working, the highest number in the history of our state. Unemployment is down to the lowest level in the last five years. We have survived the toughest recession in 50 years, with our credit rating intact, our budget balanced, our appropriations for education and human services at all time highs. We are winning the battle to regain the jobs lost to that recession and the rush for technological change and foreign competition, which are engulfing not

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only Illinois, but the world. We are the transportation center of Illinois. We move people and goods by car or truck, rail, boat, barge and plane. Together we have built 266 miles of new highway and repaired almost 8,000 more. Together we have built 125 new bridges and repaired almost 3,000 more. We have improved airports, improved passenger and freight rail and rescued, restructured and improved the RTA. We have reformed our tax structure. It is more equitable. Gone are sales taxes on food and drugs. Gone are sales taxes on business and farm machinery and equipment. Gone are corporate personal property taxes. Gone are inheritance taxes. Utility taxes have been capped. Thirty-two enterprise zones with tax incentives blanket the landscape of Illinois. Our personal income tax is at the same level that it was when it was first enacted 17 years ago and that is true in no other state of the Union. In fact, Mr. President, this is the first administration in the history of the state ever to cut general taxes, and State Government now takes a smaller bite from the taxpayers of Illinois than it did nine years ago. On behalf of eleven and a half million Illinoisians, I'd like to say thanks. In nine years, Mr. Speaker, we have remarkably strengthened the business climate of Illinois. The cost of workers' compensation has dropped. We have paid off a large share of our unemployment compensation debt, the product of two recessions, to the Federal Government. And now, before enacting new laws and regulations, we consider and weigh how they impact on the bottom line cost of doing business in this state. And we have worked for nearly a decade to strengthen the Illinois family. We have the largest and best in-home care program for senior citizens in the nation. We invented that program here in Illinois, Mr. President, using our own



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resources to help our own people in a program which has gone from two million dollars in 1979 to 70 million dollars in 1986. We have ripped the dark cover of secrecy from those who abuse and exploit children. We have replaced abusive homes with foster care and replaced foster care with the new and permanent love of adopted families. We have built a network of shelters for the victims of family abuse where mothers and children may stay together while they heal, physically and mentally. We have supported dislocated persons, the economic victims of changing technology, death and divorce. We have helped those afflicted with mental illness and developmental disabilities and reached out to families in the cities and on the farms who have strained to hold themselves together in the face of economic pain and grim, sometimes unyielding, struggles for survival. We are working to return public assistance from the way of life it has become for too many into the helping hand of transition it was meant to be. The goals of Project Chance are ambitious, to take 100,000 people from the welfare rolls to the employment rolls in three years. But the price of continuing the present system of public aid is too high. More, it is unacceptable. It is unacceptable to sit back in resignation while generations are born into, exist within and die in state-supported, dead-end poverty. It is unacceptable to taxpayers to support a welfare system viewed as an occupation in itself when the hundreds of millions of dollars expended could be invested in education, or law enforcement, or preventing child abuse or caring for senior citizens. It is foolish and shortsighted and cruel to perpetuate a welfare system which has the state cynically and repeatedly investing the taxpayers' dollars in a way which, in some instances, promotes

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hopelessness, rather than in human services which protect helplessness. And under the leadership of the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse and the personal leadership of Lieutenant Governor George Ryan, this administration is mounting an increasing and strengthening battle to rescue our people whose lives have been consumed and crippled by addiction to drugs and alcohol and to prevent future addiction through educational programs in our schools and communities. Honest, hard working families built Illinois, Mr. Speaker, and we owe an obligation to those families and their descendants to use our state resources in a wise and compassionate way to strengthen family ties weakened by old age, abuse, addiction, illness and poverty. But all that we have done and all that we can do rests upon the opportunity that the people of this state have for productive and rewarding employment. From the income our people derive from working at a job, a trade or a profession, comes the resources that State Government uses to protect and promote law enforcement, education and other human services. With that revenue, government can do much to help. Without that revenue, we can do little, even while the need continues to grow. Sometimes the choice does not lie within our borders. You and I cannot legislate interest rates or the strength of the dollar on international markets, but we can raise our voice in Washington against the political cowardess and the fiscal immorality of a 200 billion dollar deficit. We cannot pass laws against technological change that replaces men and women with machinery or robots or computers. But we can be a state which saves and strengthens basic industries and agriculture with machines and robots and computers. We can be a state which builds machines and robots and computers. There are defeatists and hand-wringers among us, Mr.

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Speaker, who tell us that manual labor is going the way of the horse. Tell that to the farmer. Tell that to the small business owner. Tell that to the salesman. Tell that to the doctors and the nurses. Tell that to the child abuse worker. Tell that to the person who cradles the blind, developmentally disabled child in loving arms at Lincoln. Manual labor is not going. In fact, manual labor is increasing as service industries and new technologies grow and thrive. What is going is human labor which is uneducated and unskilled and, here, we do have choices. And we have made those choices in Illinois, you and I and our fellow citizens. Last year, we enacted broad and meaningful reform in elementary and secondary education, and we paid for it. According to the Education Commission of the States, Illinois is the first northern industrial state to take such sweeping steps towards school improvement. 'You will be coming out at the head of the pack if you keep all of that together,' they said. Last year, we strongly increased the capacity of higher education to create the technology to be transferred to the marketplaces of Illinois, and we paid for it. Last year, we began a 2.3 billion dollar renewal of this state's infrastructure. An idea called Build Illinois went from program, to legislation, to bonds, to shovels turning in the earth in less than a year. Over 136 million dollars has been released so far and is working to upgrade the facilities that will strengthen our economy. At the same time, the Illinois Housing Development Authority has recently provided almost 400 million dollars for single and multi-family housing. With the spinoff economic impact and related industries, IHDA will have injected over one billion dollars into our state's economy, thanks to Build Illinois. But we cannot rest here. Though this will be a

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short Session of the General Assembly, and the election year will undoubtedly provide temptation to exult rhetoric over reality, the plain fact is that the majority, the vast majority of the people of Illinois are not interested in politics. They are interested in opportunity, and they think that the job of government is to provide a climate in which they, the people, can work to achieve their hopes, their ambitions and, yes, their dreams. There are some priorities for this Session. First, the cause of advancing education, of keeping us at the head of the pack is being impeded by fears, reasonable or unreasonable. The school reform means forced consolidation, regardless of the merits of a particular plan. It does not take us backwards to say and say plainly that what we meant last year and now is to assure to every school child in Illinois the best education that our resources can provide. That may sometimes have to do with numbers enrolled, but, often times, not. In my own view, smaller class sizes are more important than larger enrollment. You can say explicitly what we mean to guide those who are working in local communities today in the re-examination of the size and rolls of their local schools. In the end, the decision is that of the people of the local school district. No one can force consolidation on them and no one should. If it is necessary to make that point squarely in legislation now pending before you, do it and send it to my desk. We are not going to approve force over choice in Illinois education, not while I'm here, not while you're here. Second, we must act and act now to make insurance available and at reasonable cost to business and local governments. In Illinois and across the country, we are in the midst of a property and casualty insurance crisis. In some cases, the problem is lack of availability. In all cases, it is high cost. The effect

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has been widespread and devastating. Every, single one of you has heard horror stories from your constituents. Restaurant owners, day care centers, farmers, local government, corporate directors are being affected by the deteriorating insurance climate. The major cause, but not the only cause, of this crisis is the tort system. Awards have skyrocketed, and the number of lawsuits filed against municipalities has doubled since 1982. The issue is not taking away the rights of any individual. These must always be protected. The issue is having a rational tort system for personal injury and product liability that can encourage economic growth and job creation. Serious tort reform must be approved by the General Assembly in 1986. This will not be easy, but it is necessary. At a minimum, changes must be made in the areas of joint and several liability, caps on awards and modified comparative negligence, which now combine to cause the unfair deep-pocket problem that can result in a party that is found to be only ten percent at fault paying the entire 100 percent of the jury award. Some insurance companies are also not without blame. Their underwriting policies often do not reward businesses with good claims records in states with progressive tort systems. As a start towards reform, I propose that a 60 day notification period for all cancellation notices be required by law. In addition, the availability of claims information should be made upon request so consumers can show potential insurers that the reason for their cancellation or large rate increase was not because of a poor claims record. Third, we must act this year, this year, to further reform our unemployment compensation laws. On January 3, 1987, the 1983 UI solvency agreement will expire. Failure to either extend or replace the package this year will result in the state

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incurring 57 million dollars of immediate interest liability to the Federal Government. In addition, benefits will increase by 30 percent and revenues will decrease by 40 percent. Such a result would completely wipe out the last three years of progress when the 1983 solvency agreement was negotiated and the state was confronted with a serious financial crisis. The state owed the Federal Government nearly 2.5 billion dollars. Of that, almost 1.5 billion was non-interest bearing, and roughly a billion was interest bearing. As a result of the '83 agreement, the state now has no interest bearing debt. By early 1988, we expect to have the non-interest bearing portion of our debt repaid, fully a year ahead of most projections. What comes next? I believe that we should extend the present agreement or an acceptable version of it for one more year. This would allow the trust fund to build up sufficient surplus funds to be used in conjunction with employers' FUTA tax penalties to repay the non-interest bearing portion of our debt. Once this repayment is made, such things as tax relief for employers and benefit increases for unemployed workers will then be affordable and due. You and I and labor and business must sit down together and negotiate until we achieve this. We have achieved this before at the Mansion and we must return there. Fourth, our record in reducing the cost of workers' compensation as a cost of doing business is good. Labor and business, beginning six years ago, have acted with concern and statesmanship to increase reform and to improve our business climate. Written standards, capping and cutting of permanent/partial awards, capping attorneys' fees, deregulation of insurance carriers, insurance disclosure and streamlining the hearing processes have been large strides forward. I will instruct the Chairman of the

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Illinois Industrial Commission, after consultation with business and labor, to suggest further reforms of the process for your consideration this Session. Now let me turn to the future. Eight years ago, I reminded you, on a similar occasion, that the French novelist, Victor Hugo, once said that the secret of great government was knowing exactly how much of the future can be introduced in the present. Last year, you seized upon my proposal to Build Illinois and you improved it, and you passed it. The time has come now to take the next step, to understand that in Illinois we have regions of opportunity and, within those regions, corridors of opportunity that follow our great highways and rivers. Some have existed for a long time. Some are now being born. Some can only be dreamed of. But we meet here today to talk about opportunity, economic opportunity for our people, the stuff the 'American Dream' is made of. And in that sense, all of these corridors are within our grasp. We should move now to make them a reality for the men and women of Illinois who want economic opportunity, whether it can be achieved today, tomorrow, next year or in the next century. With your permission, let me show you what a Governor's vision is, what your Leadership can help achieve. Last year I proposed that we send a signal to the world that Illinois was ready to do business. This year I can report that the message has been received. Last year I said the real issue for Illinois is how we can most effectively compete for the chance to build automobiles, whether conceived in Tokyo or in Detroit. This year I can report that Illinoisians soon will introduce and produce an automobile conceived in Tokyo and Detroit. Using the tools provided by State Government and by local governments, the Bloomington-Normal community opened its doors to Chrysler-Mitsubishi and the New Diamond

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Star Motors Corporation facility will produce more than 200,000 subcompact cars annually, beginning in model year 1988. Illinois competed fiercely for that plant, but the great bulk of our incentives did not go to Chrysler or Mitsubishi. You can't shovel cash at Chrysler or Mitsubishi. They've both got more money than the State of Illinois does. The great bulk of our incentives were invested in the people of Illinois, in training Illinois citizens for Illinois jobs in Illinois high technology and for upgrading regional transportation. But the largest economic opportunity will not come from the 2500 new jobs under roof at Diamond Star. A corridor of opportunity is now open from the plant at Bloomington-Normal to the Chrysler plant at Belvedere, along the new Build Illinois highway, Route 51, with offshoots to Pontiac, Joliet, LaSalle, Ottawa and Decatur, among others. Moreover, other corridors will extend to the west to Peoria on I-74 and Pekin on Route 9, south to Lincoln on Route 121, which must be freeway, four-laned as quickly as possible, to Springfield and East St. Louis, west on the CIE, a Build Illinois highway, south and east on I-65 to Mount Vernon and on I-64 to Effingham. For while Diamond Star and Belvedere are the anchors, the opportunity lies in the fact that 90 percent of all auto assembly in the United States is within a day's drive of Illinois and that 80 percent of the 30,000 separate parts in a new car are produced by other, smaller companies. Auto production to the west in Kansas and Missouri, to the east in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio and to the northeast in Michigan are now open to us. Recreation and tourism are major industries in Illinois. If the product was produced in factories, everyone would understand that. But the product is forests, and parks, and lakes, and rivers, fishing, boating, camping, hunting,



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historic sites, natural beauty, art, culture, convention centers, county fairs, two state fairs, McCormick Place, racing, sports, the Super Bowl champs Chicago Bears, recreation, transportation, restaurants, hotels, retail shopping, hundreds of thousands of jobs in the hidden industry of tourism. Together we have done much to encourage this growth, but we can do more. To define all the potential corridors of opportunity for tourism would leave little room on the map, but look at the lakefront of Lake Michigan from the Indiana border to the Wisconsin border. It is anchored by the most beautiful shoreline in any major city in the world - Chicago's lakefront. The beauty and worth of that lakefront can be enhanced by the McCormick Annex, by the rehabilitation of Navy Pier in partnership with the City of Chicago, and the dramatic expansion of Shedd Aquarium to include year round marine show facilities, recreational and commercial expansion at the Port of Chicago, the redevelopment of the Chicago Avenue Armory site, the building of the marinas at the Illinois Beach State Park in North Chicago and the rehabilitation of the Waukegan lakefront. Northwestern Illinois from Rockford to Galena blessed with scenic vistas of the Mississippi River Valley, rolling hills, historic cities, ski resorts, dairy farms and orchards offers a corridor of opportunity along Route 20. Southern Illinois has been hearing about tourism for years, but the commitment of this administration to the River to River Road Study, Lake Carlyle, Golconda Marina, Cave-In-Rock, Giant City State Park and the DuQuoin State Fair does something about it. Agriculture and agri-business are the heart of Illinois. Our farmers are hurting, but they're not ready to give up and neither am I. I'm proud of the assistance program I proposed and you passed in the Fall

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Session. It does more than any other state does, but you know and every farmer knows that the job of State Government in agriculture is to provide the climate for success and let our farmers go for it. While almost every part of Illinois is rich and fertile and can share in the renewal of our agricultural economy, we have a vast corridor of opportunity, a triangle of opportunity, the black earth triangle stretching from Quincy on the west to Danville on the east. This corridor is anchored by the Food for Century Three program at the University of Illinois and Western Illinois University and at the USDA lab in Peoria. We need to build the Black Earth Academy at Decatur. We need to turn more of our corn into fuel alcohol, more of our soy beans into food. We can develop new crops and herbicides and insecticides. And while we work to push farm prices up, we're working to push production costs down. If we can't go head to head on the raw grain markets of the world in the same way we did 30 years ago, and we can't, we can develop new products and new markets. Vegetables are growing year around at ADM in Decatur. The scientists at the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois are developing the new Illinois soy bean. Dickey-john company at Auburn is transferring ag technology to medical technology. We need to add the value of the factory worker to the value of the farmer and ship more food and finished goods across the world. Twenty-six percent of our people live in small towns and rural areas. They have been hit hard by agricultural recession and technological change. We must find ways to turn this around, for the values of small town and rural life cannot be lost from the Illinois character. I will ask Lieutenant Governor George Ryan to chair a statewide commission, a bipartisan statewide commission, to help begin this renewal

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and save these values. The handwringers and the doubters tell us that we lost 412,000 jobs between late 1979 and 1982. They rarely tell us that most of these jobs were lost to national recession, foreign competition and technological change. They probably won't mention that we have gotten 418,000 back. So, I will tell you that we have recovered those lost jobs and more. But some jobs will never come back and that truth needs to be told and told over and over. Technology is produ... is pushing productivity up and the number of people on the assembly line down in earthmoving and construction equipment, in steel, in autos, in farm implements, in machine tools. The real issue for Illinois is whether we'll let politicians we only hear from every four years tell us how bad things are, or we will seize the opportunity to retool Illinois. While all our manufacturing jobs will not come back in the same form, and neither will any other state's, our manufacturing capacity can come back and the jobs of new industries can be born. A vast corridor of opportunity exists along the sites of former industrial greatness, for example, from Joliet and Peoria to DeKalb to the Quad Cities on I-80, I-74 and I-5, to retool Illinois. The state must share a public-private partnership with organizations like Caterpillar and John Deere and the UAW to save the jobs which can be saved through retooling and retraining. Retraining a 45-year-old Cat worker to work with the new technology is as much an educational obligation of the state as is our responsibility to elementary, secondary and higher education. I will recommend substantial increases in funding through DCCA to create and strengthen that partnership for Illinois. And if we take our cues from the auto industry, 'outsourcing' need not be a pejorative word. I refuse to believe that Illinois companies cannot

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manufacture parts for autos, trucks, bulldozers, plows, harvesters, draglines and road building equipment as productively as plants in Mexico and Europe. The Department of Commerce and Community Affairs will begin a new program to link Illinois assembly plants in those industries with Illinois suppliers who want to and can compete with foreign sources of supply. Illinois has an abundance of energy; and, since we are a strong industrial state, we have an abundance of what we call industrial waste. It is time to stop calling it waste, stop burying it in the ground, hoping that we and our children and their children won't get hurt, and begin to recycle that waste into useful, marketable products. It is time in Illinois to call waste for what it can be, raw materials for new industry and new jobs. I will ask the University of Illinois to lead a consortium of public and private universities and private sector entrepreneurs to give us the technology to accomplish this, for we have corridors of opportunity for the exploitation of energy and industrial by-products on I-70 from the Indiana border to East St. Louis, on Route 13 from St. Louis to Carbondale, on I-55 from Springfield to East St. Louise and on I-57 from Chicago to Champaign. There are others. These are but examples. They are anchored by the Route 13 study which I have ordered, by the COGA-I project in Macoupin County for which I explored financing and equity participation in Japan barely two weeks ago, by research in coal at the University of Illinois, Eastern Illinois and Southern Illinois, by the Kiln-Gas project in Wood River, for which we secured a commitment of new federal funding just three weeks ago. Retailing has always been a strength of Illinois, but our past focus has always been on the giant of Chicago. We intend to build upon that century of

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tradition and strength, but there are other corridors of opportunity to consider, for example, the I-255 corridor from the Mississippi River to Alton. Illinois is the land of rivers. Those who pioneered this state understand... understood that they were corridors of opportunity. Their descendants must do so again. A freshman Member of this Assembly, Abraham Lincoln, sitting in the Capitol at Vandalia 150 years ago, threw off regional prejudice, argued for and won the building of a canal to line the Illinois with Lake Michigan - though in 1835 that was wilderness. His vision must infuse us today. There is a corridor of opportunity on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River across from St. Louis. We can turn the rail yards, and the idle lands and the slums into an extraordinary blend of retail, commercial, recreational, light industrial, tourism and housing uses. We have already begun to strengthen bi-state cooperation with our partner, Missouri. Safe and efficient bridge transportation between St. Louis and the Metro-East area is a matter of the highest priority. And I will propose to this Assembly the creation of a Southwest Illinois Development Authority to work in conjunction with local governments and the private sector to acquire and redevelop the Illinois side of the river. Other corridors and other opportunities exist on the Rock, and the Illinois, and the Ohio and the Wabash for the new commerce of tourism and industry. Finally, jobs lost on the assembly line of old industries are jobs to be recaptured on the new assembly lines of high technology. The tremendous resources awaiting high technology businesses in Illinois, the availability of financing and the commitment of state and local governments to support the Department... the development of high technology make these corridors of

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opportunity for any company seeking the right environment in which to grow and prosper. The Northwest Tollway from Chicago to Rockford, the East-West Tollway from Chicago to the Quad Cities, and the Tri-State North from O'Hare to the Wisconsin border are home to major high technology employers and over 25 research-oriented facilities. Illinois today ranks number three in the nation in the total number of high tech jobs. That is a proud achievement, but we can do even better. Illinois companies are among the national leaders in computer hardware and software, modems and data communications equipment. The leading producers of surgical and dental equipment are located in Illinois, as are more than 350 other manufacturers of medical technology-related products. And the anchors for this new part of Illinois are substantial. Fermi National Laboratory, which awaits the decision to build the Superconducting Supercollider; Argonne National Laboratory, which has won the Synchrotron facility in the President's budget; the Chicago Technology Park; Evanston's Basic Industries Research Lab; the Fox River Valley Math and Science Academy; the Microelectronics Center, one of four new national centers for supercomputing; the Institute for Research and Development in supercomputing; the new Beckman Institute for the study of Artificial Intelligence, all at the University of Illinois, and the University of Chicago, and O'Hare Airport; and the new International Terminal; and the rapid transit line to Midway are all in the ground, or on the boards, to take us into the future. How can all of this succeed? This is but one vision of Illinois. There are those who will say tomorrow that you left us off the map. I say to them, work with us to put you on the map, for these are but examples to stir your imagination and trigger your energy. There are those who

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will say tomorrow that the corridors stop short or go too far. I say to them, work with us to reshape them, to strengthen them. There are those who will say tomorrow that this is not a job for government but for the private sector. I say to them, this is a job for the people of Illinois, this is a job for new, and renewed, public-private partnerships. I will ask this General Assembly for new funds to enable DCCA to bring together local governments, economic development commissions, chambers of commerce, trade and professional associations into umbrella regional groups to shape these corridors of opportunity. And, finally, there are those who will say tomorrow that these are all dreams; it's not the real world. I will say to them, as Braley, did, 'that back of the job - the dreamer, who's making the dream come true.' I will say to them, as James Huneker did, that 'All men of action are dreamers.' I will say to them, as President Johnson did, that 'Reality rarely matches dream, but only dreams give nobility to purpose.' We must sell the new Illinois to the world, but, first, we must sell it to ourselves. And so I will say, as Arthur Miller did, 'A salesman has got to dream, boy. It comes with the territory.' Since last we met, death has taken one of the best from our midst. Prescott Bloom's seat is filled, but his place in our hearts never will be. Government and politics won't be as much fun without Pres Bloom. State Government won't be as good without Pres Bloom, unless... unless we let our love, and our respect, and our memory of his spirit propel us to achieve the opportunities which await us in the new Illinois. The district which he represented is the highest example of what Illinois once was and what Illinois can be again, if we care, if we work, if we don't complain, if we invest and believe in

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ourselves. Illinois has a choice of leadership this year. Between wringing our hands in doubt, and despair and timidity, or rolling up our sleeves and getting to work. Hands that work are too busy to wring. My sleeves are going to be rolled up, and I hope you'll join me. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen, if we could have your attention, please. If we could have your attention for a moment, the Governor has agreed to stay with us for just one moment, during the consideration of Joint Session Resolution #5, which will honor the crew of the Challenger. Mr. Clerk, would you please read the Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Session Resolution #5. Whereas, the inherent risks of exploring the universe have resulted in space age accidents and deaths for astronauts from both the Soviet Union and the United States; and whereas, on January 28, 1986, 74 seconds after liftoff, the catastrophic explosion that was too terrible to believe ended the flight of Mission 51-L of the space shuttle Challenger; and whereas, 129 American astronauts of 55 manned flights of various United States spacecrafts have provided the world with spectacular experiences that have grown to become somewhat routine; and whereas, the unexplained tragedy that destroyed Challenger and her seven crew members, Francis Scobee, Mike Smith, Judy Resnik, Ellison Onizuka, Gregory Jarvis, Ronald McNair and Christa McAuliffe, stunned the nation, but the loss was not in vain; and whereas, the future does not belong to the faint hearted and the members of the Challenger crew had great faith and respect for the United States space program which was reflected by the bravery and a special spirit that allowed them to meet the ultimate challenges with a special grace; and whereas,



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after seeing the giant fireball in the sky which destroyed the shuttle, we still had hopes that somehow the Challenger would miraculously emerge battered but retrievable and this hope is what the United States space program is based on; and whereas, the United States regarded the space shuttle as its principal ship in this decade as well as the next, and the success of this most remarkable system has been the result of the dedication and personal commitments of many throughout our years of exploration; and whereas, we must not lose hope nor our Voyager spirit for it would make the memory of what happened to the seven heroes unbearable and generate an even greater loss and the loss of belief of our future. Therefore, be it resolved by the Joint Session of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the 84th General Assembly of the State of Illinois that we mourn for the seven heroes aboard the space shuttle Challenger, that we remember the bravery and spirit that they exemplified and that we continue to support the growth of our nation in the future due to the inspiration of these seven heroic crew members. And be it further resolved that a suitable copy of this Preamble and Resolution be presented to each crew member's family and to NASA on behalf of the seven crew members of the Challenger as a formal indication of our mutually shared sense of loss."

Speaker Madigan: "The Chair recognizes the Majority Leader, Mr. McPike."

McPike: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the Joint Session, I move for the adoption of this Resolution. I'd ask all Members to rise to observe a moment of silence in respect for the crew of the Challenger."

Speaker Madigan: "You've heard the Motion. All those in favor of the Resolution will stand and please observe a moment of silence. Thank you very much. Will the Committee of

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Escort please come forward to escort the Governor from the chambers? The President of the Senate is recognized for a Motion."

President Rock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move that the Joint Session do now arise."

Speaker Madigan: "The President of the Senate has moved that the Joint Session do now arise. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', all those opposed signify by saying 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Joint Session will now arise. Mr. Doorkeeper."

Doorkeeper: "Those who are not entitled to the House floor, please retire to the gallery. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Ladies and Gentlemen, if I could have your attention. We shall now convene a meeting of the Rules Committee in the Speaker's Conference Room behind the chamber. There shall be a meeting of the Rules Committee immediately in the Speaker's Conference Room behind the chamber. And the Chair recognizes Mr. Greiman."

Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would request a Democratic Conference immediately, Mr. Speaker, at this time."

Speaker Madigan: "There has been a request for a Democratic Conference. There has been a request for a Republican Caucus. The Republicans will meet in Conference in Room 118. The Democrats will meet in Conference in Room 114. So, again, there shall be a meeting of the Rules Committee immediately in the Speaker's Conference Room behind the chamber. In addition, both parties will retire to Party Conference. Republicans in 114, Democrats in Room 118 (sic). We estimate that the Caucuses will begin at approximately 1:45 and last about an hour. Thank you. Chair recognizes Mr. Daniels."

Daniels: "Mr. Speaker, I don't think some of the Members could hear, with the excitement over the Governor's speech and

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the eloquence of it, but I'd like to repeat there is a Republican Conference immediately in Room 118. A Republican Conference immediately in Room 118."

Speaker Madigan: "And the House shall stand in Perfunctory Session to permit the Clerk to read the Introduction of Bills. Does Mr. Friedrich seek recognition?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2526, a Bill for an Act concerning a request for organ donations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2627, Stange, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the DuPage County Water Commission. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2628, Huff, a Bill for an Act to provide for the election of the Illinois Commerce Commissioners. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2629, O'Connell, a Bill for an Act in relation to privileged communications between individuals and clergymen. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2630, Greiman and Wolf, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2631, Matijevich - Keane - Stange - Saltsman and Hicks, a Bill for an Act in relation to smoke detectors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2632, Klemm, a Bill for an Act in relation to counties and other local public entities. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2633, Klemm, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Environmental Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2634, Rea, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2635, offered by Representative Rea, a Bill for an Act in relation to traffic violation citations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2636, offered by Representative Rea, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2637, offered by Representative Ropp, a

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Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Emergency Medical Services System Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2638, Ropp, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2639, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act to create the advance notice of businesses of cessation of operations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2640, Ropp, a Bill for an Act in relation to youth program buildings at county fairs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2641... May I have your attention? Will all Members of the House Rules Committee please report to the Speaker's Conference Room for a meeting immediately? All the Members of the House Rules Committee. Further Introductions. House Bill 2641, Currie - Bowman and White, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois House Finance Reform Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2642, Giglio, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2643, Capparelli - Terzich and McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2644, Capparelli - Terzich and McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Emergency Medical Service System Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2645, Brookins, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Lottery Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2646, Brookins, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Lottery Law. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2647, Brookins, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2648, Saltsman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Unified Code of Corrections. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2649, Hallock and Giorgi, a Bill for an Act

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relating to the Capital Development Board. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2650, Homer, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2651, Saltsman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2652, Mulcahey, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2653, Steczo and Greiman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2654, Hartke, a Bill for an Act to convey certain described land in the Jasper County... to the Jasper County 4-H Foundation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2655, Dunn, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2656, Currie, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2657, Nash, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the rate of interest and other charges in connection with sales on credit and the lending of money. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2658, Nash, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to an Act concerning financial institutions in Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2659, Nash, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act concerning financial institutions in Illinois. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2660, McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2661, McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Fish Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2662, Cowlishaw, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Aeronautics Act. First Reading of the Bill.

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House Bill 2663, Cowlshaw, a Bill for an Act making an appropriation to the Capital Development Board. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2664, Brookins, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2665, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act in relation to the relocation of certain industrial and commercial operations. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2666, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Housing Development Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2667, Hicks, a Bill for an Act to amend certain Acts in relation to the Department of Conservation. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2668, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act to amend an Act concerning jurors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2669, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2670, Greiman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Anti-Trust Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2671, Rice and Shaw, a Bill for an Act... Correction on House Bill 2671, Levin, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Architecture Act and the Illinois Professional Engineering Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2672, Curran, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2673, Preston, a Bill for an Act in relation to public financing of gubernatorial campaigns. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2674, Preston, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "The House shall come to order. Supplemental Calendar #1. It is on the desks of the Members. Mr. Clerk, did you wish to make an announcement?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Supplemental Calendar #1 has been distributed."

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Speaker Madigan: "Committee Report from the Committee on Rules."

Clerk O'Brien: "The Committee on Rules has met, and pursuant to Rule 29(c)-3, the following Bills have been ruled exempt on February 10, 1986: House Bills 374, 526, 2587, 2617; Senate Bill 147. Representative Matijevich has also reported the following Resolutions: House Resolution 939 be adopted, and House Resolution 940 be adopted."

Speaker Madigan: "On Supplemental Calendar #1 on the Order of Concurrence there appears House Bill 526. Is there a Motion filed?"

Clerk O'Brien: "A Motion to take House Bill 526 from the table and place it on the Order of Concurrence."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, who filed the Motion?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Filed by Representative Leverenz."

Speaker Madigan: "The Chair recognizes Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would now move to take House Bill 526 from the table and place it on the Order of Concurrence."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any opposition to the Gentleman's Motion? There being no opposition, the question is, 'Shall the Motion be adopted?' Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Motion is adopted, and the record shall reflect that we will use the Attendance Roll Call on that Motion. Mr. Clerk, are there any further Motions?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Motions."

Speaker Madigan: "On Supplemental Calendar #1 on the Order of Conference Committee Reports there appears House Bill 374. Mr. McGann. The Chair recognizes Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if we could just take this out of the record for a couple of minutes."

Speaker Madigan: "Take this matter out of the record. On Supplemental Calendar #1 on the Order of Nonconcurrence

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there appears Senate Bill 147. The Chair recognizes Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, I would have a Motion to refuse to recede from House Amendment #1 to the Senate Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "You've all heard the Gentleman's Motion. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. Mr. Cullerton, are there any further Motions?"

Cullerton: "I would ask that a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman asks for the appointment of a Conference Committee. Mr. Vinson?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would not have any objection if Mr. McGann wanted to persist now in his Motion in regard to House Bill 374."

Speaker Madigan: "On the Order of the Supplemental Calendar #1 there appears House Bill 374. This matter is a Conference Committee Report, and the Chair recognizes Mr. McGann."

McGann: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the General Assembly. I'd ask for concurrence and approval of Conference Committee Report on House Bill 374. It actually has to do with the Pension Code, and what it is, it's making sure that the benefits paid under this Article will not exceed the maximum limitations which are provided by qualified plans under the IRS, the Federal Internal Revenue Code. That's exactly what the Bill will do."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion? There being no discussion, the question is, 'Shall the House adopt the Conference Committee Report on House Bill 374?' Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? This is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. For what purpose does Mr. Peterson seek recognition?"



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Peterson: "Mr. Speaker, my button didn't work. I would like to be recorded as voting 'yes' on this piece of legislation."

Speaker Madigan: "The Clerk has recorded Mr. Peterson as 'aye', and the Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 95 'ayes', one person voting 'no'. This Conference Committee Report, having received the Constitutional Majority, is hereby adopted. On the Regular Calendar at page two on the Order of Senate Bills Third Reading there appears Senate Bill 242. Mr. Cullerton will handle the Bill. Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Speaker, I'd ask leave to bring the Bill back to Second Reading for the purposes of an Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "The Clerk shall read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 242, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "There was a request that the Bill be put on the Order of Second Reading. The Chair recognizes Mr. Vinson. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, after the Clerk read the Bill, my objection was taken care of."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Mr. Speaker, if there are Amendments to this Bill, have they been distributed?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, how many Amendments have been filed to the Bill? Amendments 2... The Clerk tells me that Amendments 2 through 16 have been distributed. 17 has been filed, and is now at the printer."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "There was a request that the Bill be placed on the Order of Second Reading. Is there any objection? There being no objection, the Bill is placed on the Order of Second Reading. Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments?"

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Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, offered by Representative Steczo, amends Senate Bill 242 as amended with reference to page and line numbers in House Amendment #1 and so forth."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Steczo? Is Mr. Steczo on the floor? Mr. Cullerton moves that the Amendment be withdrawn. The Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #3, offered by Representative Currie."

Speaker Madigan: "Who is the Sponsor of the Amendment?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Representative Currie."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Currie requests that the Amendment be withdrawn. The Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #4, offered by Speaker Madigan."

Speaker Madigan: "This Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #5, offered by Speaker Madigan, Oblinger and Braun."

Speaker Madigan: "This Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #6, offered by Representative Satterthwaite."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Satterthwaite requests that this Amendment be withdrawn. The Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #7, offered by Representative Capparelli."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, Mr. Capparelli requests that the Amendment be withdrawn. This Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #8, offered by Speaker Madigan and Cullerton."

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Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton requests that the Amendment be withdrawn. This Amendment shall be withdrawn."

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #10, offered by Speaker Madigan and Cullerton."

Speaker Madigan: "This Amendment shall be withdrawn."

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #... Floor Amendment #11, offered by Speaker Madigan and Cullerton."

Speaker Madigan: "This Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #12, offered by Speaker Madigan."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. This Amendment delays the deadline for submitting school district reorganization plans from 6-30-86 to 9-30-86. The districts need more time to come up with the plans. This Amendment would be at their request. I move for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Amendment. Is there any discussion? The Chair recognizes Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Will the Gentleman yield for questions, Mr. Speaker?"

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

Vinson: "On page three of your Amendment, Representative, you make certain changes in lines 21 and 22. Could you explain to me what the impact of those changes is?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Representative Vinson, I don't know if you'll believe me, but those were technical in nature, recommended by the LRB, and I believe, Representative Hoffman."

Vinson: "You believe what?"

Cullerton: "Representative Hoffman also concurred with the LRB's recommendations that those changes be made, that they are technical in nature."

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Vinson: "Would you explain to me what the... why it's necessary to do that? I don't understand that at all."

Cullerton: "Well, let's see. Let's examine what exactly it is that we're doing, here. The way it reads now is..."

Vinson: "Just a minute, Mr. Cullerton. Mr. Speaker, could the Clerk turn up the... the amplification mechanism a little bit? It's hard to hear people around here today."

Cullerton: "Yes, Mr. Vinson?"

Vinson: "Yes, Sir."

Cullerton: "You want me to... Do you want me to give you a quick answer, a long answer, or a direct answer?"

Vinson: "An adequate answer."

Cullerton: "Are we seeking... I did answer the first question, which was, what does this Amendment do with regard to these changes on this line, and I told you it was an LRB technical Amendment that was agreed to by Representative Hoffman."

Vinson: "I'll tell you a story about a technical Amendment, Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, that's why I asked..."

Vinson: "Some years ago, I passed a provision that made all policy makers in this state subject to term appointments, and that was to be sunsetted three years down the road. About four years later, I woke up and thought if I don't extend it, it's going to be... it's not going to be the law any more. So, I asked a member of our staff to research that question. He came back to me and he said, 'The LRB cleared up that problem with a technical Amendment for you last year.' So, I'm a little suspicious by nature of LRB technical Amendments."

Cullerton: "Absolutely, and I agree with you, and you will all recall the days of Representative Shea. So, that's why I said to you, I hope you... I hope you believe me when I

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tell you. Now that I understand the program, I'd be happy to have a philosophical discussion about line 21. The way it reads now is that, 'All residents from which the district is to be detached also shall be eligible to vote on the plan.' And the change is to say, 'Then all residents of the district from which the territory is to be detached also shall be eligible to vote on the plan.' I think that the reason for that is that you could be part of a territory but not part of the whole district. That should open up some more questions for you - that last statement."

Vinson: "Well, alright."

Cullerton: "So, I move for the adoption of the Amendment, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton moves the adoption of the Amendment. The Chair recognizes Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Since the question has been clarified, I don't think I need to say any more. I support the Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the Amendment say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #13, offered by Speaker Madigan and Hoffman."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, we do not have a copy of that Amendment. I've been advised by the Page that it hasn't been distributed on your side either. And I believe we're dealing with a subject of such substantial controversy that we should not proceed without the material on Members' desks."

Speaker Madigan: "Now, we have a solution to this problem, Mr. Vinson. The Amendment shall be withdrawn. Thank you. Are

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there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #14, offered by Representative...  
Speaker Madigan and Hoffman."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the  
House. Amendment #14 includes a number of items of cleanup  
included in giving the regional superintendent the  
authority to postpone life safety work. It moves Argo  
Community High School District out of the West Cook region  
and into the South Cook region where they belonged  
originally. That was an error in the language, and it also  
provides that the tax rate, which will be called for in the  
reorganization election shall be submitted at the... at the  
same time. And I would move for the adoption of Amendment  
#14."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the  
Amendment. Is there any discussion? There being no  
discussion, those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say  
'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Amendment is adopted. Are  
there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #15, offered by Representative  
Ewing."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ewing."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, all of us  
have been heavily involved, I think, in the school  
reorganization, the school legislation, the reform package  
which we passed in this House. My Amendment is intended to  
clear up what I perceive to be in my district as by far the  
most misunderstood part of the legislation and the most  
controversial and objectionable part of the legislation.  
And that deals with the guidelines in the legislation which  
call for numbers of students in high school districts and  
unit districts. My Amendment would remove any... any

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requirements, any mention of the number of students in a district. It would allow the committees in each of the regional superintendents' districts to plan what is best, regardless of size. We all know that if we have reorganization, that it means we're going to be combining some of our small schools. So, I don't think we have to put down, in black and white, the numbers. I think this would go a long way towards reassuring the public, particularly in rural areas, that we're not going to force this on them, that they are going to have a choice, and that they don't have to meet these requirements, and I would move for the adoption of the Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise in opposition to this Amendment. If you'll look at the language that we're taking out, it provides for justifiable exceptions. This is only one of a number of criteria that are laid out to direct the committee. This is not an unreasonable goal. We had the largest number of school districts in this state of any state, with the exception of two, Texas and California, which have a much larger district than ours. To have a... a reasonable program to deliver services on a justifiable and economic basis, these are good guidelines. It provides... It provides for exceptions. Also in this language, there appears to be some... some problem in the way the language has... the Bill has been... the Amendment has been distributed because presently, #3 says... alright, I withdraw that last statement. I rise in opposition. I don't think this is particularly harmful. I think that we all have a responsibility to help people understand that behind these numbers are the desire to have a quality educational program for all the students in this state, and

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for that reason, I rise in opposition."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Question of the Sponsor, Mr. Speaker."

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

Mulcahey: "Representative Ewing, this Amendment deals with the 500, 1,000 and 1,500 provision, and it removes that as a criteria regarding... as was adopted in Senate Bill 730. Is that correct?"

Ewing: "That's correct."

Mulcahey: "And what else does it do?"

Ewing: "That's all it does."

Mulcahey: "Thank you."

Ewing: "It... It rennumbers the other criteria listed in the statute, but it doesn't change them."

Mulcahey: "Okay, yeah."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mulcahey, are you finished? Thank you. Representative Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I'd like to support this Amendment. I think we started out, or made the mistake last year of assuming that automatically bigger is better. It isn't, and I think that the figures that were put into the Bill were taken as being mandates, even though we realize there's ways of getting around a mandate by the school districts voting them down. But I would say that in many areas of the state, and not necessarily downstate, these goals are impossible to reach without really upsetting the whole system, so I think this is a good Amendment, and I hope you'll support it."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "First of all, Mr. Speaker, a question. Has this Amendment been distributed?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, has this Amendment been distributed? Mr. Clerk. Mr. Clerk, at the beginning of this debate,



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you told me that 2 through 16 had been distributed. Would you give that to Representative Satterthwaite. Mr. Clerk, has Amendment #16 been distributed? 17? Has 17 been distributed? Representative Satterthwaite now has 15."

Satterthwaite: "No, I do not have 15. I have 16 and 17. I think I understand the substance of what the Amendment does... "

Speaker Madigan: "Excuse me... Excuse me, Representative. Would one of the paid employees of the House please bring an Amendment to Representative Satterthwaite? One of you who are standing around looking at the ceiling? Get a copy of the Amendment to Representative Satterthwaite. Representative Satterthwaite."

Satterthwaite: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the issue of the size of the school districts recommended under the consolidation plan were, in fact, recommendations. They are not strict mandates, and in fact, there is later language in the legislation that indicates that where a region recommends something other than these figures, that there is a provision for a waiver, they must then justify why they are suggesting a reorganization plan that does not meet with these figures, but it has never been the intent of the reform legislation, to my understanding, that these figures would be hard and fast rules. And for that reason, it seems to me that the goal of looking at reasonable sizes for our school districts has an advantage. I understand the problem of a very sparsely settled area where it may be impractical to meet these numbers, and I think that the current reform package already gives us a provision for an area like that to indicate their justification for not meeting these numbers in the plan that they suggest. I think it would be detrimental at this time for us to delete these figures, because then there would really be no goal and no guideline as the kind of size that might be feasible

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for giving the programs necessary for a quality education.  
And for that reason, I rise in opposition to the Amendment  
at this time."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Tate."

Tate: "Just a request for a recorded Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ropp?"

Ropp: "Yeah, thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House.  
I'd like to raise one question with the Sponsor, please, if  
I may."

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

Ropp: "Representative Ewing, I think this attempt is... is  
certainly a worthy one, but I'm wondering whether or not in  
the particular portion of the Bill... of the Amendment  
that you're attempting to totally get rid of, the phrase,  
'unless a justifiable exemption is stated', is not in line  
with what you're attempting to do. We are saying on the  
one hand that... to some of us, we need to establish some  
guidelines, and certainly, that's what these are. On the  
other hand, we have not specifically said that every school  
will come up with 500 pupils, and it seemed like that  
phrase is justifiable and would cover all of the questions  
that have been raised. The final point I think is that one  
of the problems we have in our educational system is  
probably that we, in addition to having too many schools  
that are too darned small, we have some that are too darned  
big. And I think maybe we ought to introduce legislation,  
and maybe we'll do that, dealing with the largeness of some  
schools, hoping to break it down to at least manageable  
populations of at least 500, or 12 or 1,500 just in high  
school."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Klemm. Mr. Ewing, to answer the question."

Ewing: "Representative Ropp, there is certainly some merit to...  
to what you're saying about some schools being too large,

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but I think the point that you're missing is that the State Board has latched onto these figures, and what they interpret to be justifiable may not be what the local committees might think is justifiable. And for that reason, I think it needs to come out at this time so that we can go on to the process of looking at the small schools, looking at consolidation."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Klemm."

Klemm: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It seems that maybe we're missing some of the point of education in looking at only the enrollment. You know, one of the times that I was probably the most proud of being an elected school board member when I was president of a school board, and in our smaller school district, we had one of the highest ratings of quality education of my small elementary school, but we did not meet the 1,000 or 1,500 requirement that's called for in this Bill, as an elementary district, but what we did do, I felt, was to give that curriculum to give the education that I think we're looking for for children. So, someplace we have used an arbitrarily defined size of school districts is all of a sudden going to be the answer to educational quality. I guess we can argue that the larger you become, the more programs you can offer, but certainly, we have large school districts of different... differing sizes that are educationally problems and are in trouble today. I would think that as long as the State Board of Education has done what they did to my local county committee by saying and by not giving them any justifiable exceptions as a guide what they would allow, that the committee is really in a quandary as to what is justifiable exceptions. Is a quality educational program by a smaller district justifiable to say we don't need to consolidate for the sake of bigness? I think that is a

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justifiable exemption, but the state board has not given that type of guideline or incentive to the committee to even look at. In the absence of those guidelines or in the absence of the legislation saying quality education is first, size can be secondary, that I think Representative Ewing's Amendment is proper, and I would certainly think that we should look not at sizes of schools and trying to mandate, that we allow the committee to justifiably look at the needs of the community and then make their recommendation as to that need, and therefore, to eliminate this requirement of the school district sizes, and I stand in support of Amendment 15."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I rise in opposition to Amendment #15 to Senate Bill 242. I understand what the... what the premise of the Sponsor is, and I know that in all the meetings that we've heard of that are being held throughout the state by the reorganization committees, that one of the things that is mentioned most is the population... the student population requirement that we put in Senate Bill 730. And we fought a battle on that student population requirement this... this past fall, and we succeeded in deleting any references which the Governor made relative to an amendatory veto on another Bill. But yet, the previous speaker had mentioned that a goal of reorganization should be quality education, and I think that's one of the things that prompted us to even consider the whole question of some type of reorganization study. However, by deleting the population requirements from the current law as it is, we're left devoid of any goal being placed into law. And I think it's important that school districts and the reorganization committees at least encompass a goal that they should

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strive for, and that goal should be quality education and the quality of education and delivery of services. The General Assembly, I believe, during the course of the Spring Session, will be undertaking that, but I think just to take the student population numbers out and leave any goal for those committees to consider out of the legislation is a mistake, and based upon that, Mr. Speaker, I would oppose Amendment #15."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in opposition to Amendment #15 to Senate Bill 242. As I recall, when we included the reorganization and consolidation Sections in Senate Bill 730, it was our intent that each of the committees within each educational service region would do a truly comprehensive study of how, within that local area, the quality of public education can be improved. The guidelines that were set forth were not meant to be rigid, they were not meant to be mandates. They were meant to suggest that at least these items as a minimum ought to be those that are studied by that committee. For anyone to claim that there is no relationship between the student enrollment and the richness of the curriculum, that claim could only be made by someone who is not aware of how curriculum works in both large, medium size and small school districts and what the costs are if you need to offer a program and you have only three students who are taking that class. I believe that we should leave these figures in the legislation as it was originally enacted for the very reason that we put the figures in there to begin with. They are one of the elements that needs to be studied in each educational service region in the state if what we really care about is improving education for kids."

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Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Johnson."

Johnson: "With all due regard to some of the previous speakers - all of whom are good friends of mine - and most all of whom live north of Interstate 80, and in areas where, frankly, they don't know anything about the realities of downstate education, in particular, downstate education in some of the smaller areas of the state. If they did and if people would examine the realities of downstate education and school districts, they'd realize that to begin with, the test results that are cited and the various other factors are ones that are skewered and not accurately interpreted. And on top of that, that there's a variety of other considerations in terms of size of districts and where one chooses to have their children educated. And I would suggest to them that if they looked into the realities of that system, that they ought to let us downstate areas and taxpayers in downstate areas make those decisions based on criteria that we know something about. And the plain fact of the matter is, and we'll have a chance to address this maybe more emotionally and at least more comprehensively in Amendment #17, that these numbers may make sense to you if you don't know about the system of downstate education. But if you dealt with it every day and you dealt with the realities of what these numbers really do, you'd realize that Representative Ewing's Amendment makes eminent good sense and that these numbers, artificially created as they are by people, the majority of whom have no contact with our downstate system at all, you ought to vote for this Amendment. The Amendment makes sense. It brings some semblance of rationality to an Act that was passed last spring against my 'no' vote and the 'no' vote of a bunch of other people and down the throats of the collective systems and school children and parents and teachers in a system

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that was working very well. I urge you to vote for this modest step, and I urge you, as we'll address the issue later on, to vote in favor of Amendment #17. Representative Ewing has a good idea. It ought to be... receive a lot of affirmative votes."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ewing, to close."

Ewing: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, we have debated this thoroughly. I think everybody knows what the issue here is. We are going to take the numbers out as a criteria for judging the plans that the local committees are making for school consolidation. I think it's one of the big hangups that's hindering our program. Let's take it out. Let's let those people at the local level plan what's good for their schools and for the schools of Illinois, and I would ask for your favorable vote. Roll Call,"

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall Amendment #15 be adopted?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 77 'ayes', 17 'no'. The Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #16, offered by Representative Pullen."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Pullen. Representative Pullen. Pullen."

Pullen: "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Amendment 16 is to fix another part of this law to specifically correct the mandate that the reorganization plans shall provide that each elementary school district shall lie completely within a single high school district. This Amendment would remove that language so that if a reorganization committee thinks that that is a

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good idea, they would still be able to do that, but if they think that it is not a good idea for their particular area, that would not be one of the mandated requirements of the reorganization plan. In many areas of this state, elementary school districts are located within more than one high school district, and many of those districts and the taxpayers who support those districts feel that that's the way they want it to be, and that they should not have to make a change in that. Frankly, I think that the reorganization referenda would be stronger, for those of you who think that that's a good idea - I don't - without this additional element being in it, but I think in any case, that it is wrong for us, in Springfield, to make the decision that it's really a neaty keen idea that every elementary school district has to lie within a single high school district. I think that this should come out of the consolidation law, and so I propose Amendment 16 and I request support and a recorded Roll Call, please."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. To my knowledge, there's not a state in the union, in fact, maybe in the whole world, where an elementary district exists that feeds into more than one high school district. Think about that. And anyone starting out would never, ever divide unit district... elementary districts in such a way that they would go to more than one high school, just for the sake of curriculum coordination, the sake of keeping the people together in the same... moving along in the same social pattern, in the same educational pattern into a high school. Now, if there's... if there's one thing... if there's one thing that ought to stay in this, and if there's one thing that the reorganization committee ought to consider for obvious



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educational reasons, it is this: This is... just makes eminent good sense. Anybody who's been in the... in the education business and looks at that kind of an arrangement has to conclude that there's no logic in this at all, and for that reason, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, and all due respect to the Sponsor of the Amendment, I think this is a bad idea and that this Amendment should not be adopted."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Harris."

Harris: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Harris."

Harris: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I rise in strong support of this Amendment. Those of you who just voted on the elimination of the minimum requirements for the number of students to be involved in a district, this requirement for coterminus boundaries is just as bad as the requirement for minimum school... minimum enrollments. The reason for that is really, in my mind, self-evident. The previous speaker said that not another state in the union has an elementary school district which feeds two high school districts. Well, so what? Not another state in the union had a House of Representatives structured the way we did up until 1982, and that didn't make us bad or good. Once again, it comes down to the quality of the education which the student is getting, and not the fact that we happen to be the only... the only state in the union that has this system. That should be, as always, our overriding consideration. Those of you who are from unit districts - and I recognize that most of you here are from unit districts or represent unit districts - we have a particular problem up in this... in the dual district area. The concept of a single or an elementary school district feeding only one high school

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district, supposedly, when we talked about this in drawing up the law, was to allow for this fancy term 'articulation'. That meant that the unit... or the elementary school district and the high school district are going to be teaching courses that are compatible that the student will be able to make a smooth transition from elementary to high school. That is not the primary requirement. The primary requirement is, is that elementary school district providing the courses that he needs or that the student needs to function in high school. The two largest high school districts in this state are... one of the largest is in my district. The second largest is right next door. They have an elementary school district, one of the best elementary school districts in the state, one of the largest elementary school districts in the state, feeds both of those high school districts. The elementary school district administrators articulate, which is the word that they like to use, articulate with both high school districts. The students get good education that allows them to function very well in both high school districts. That is not a problem. The real reason, if I may be so bold as to say, the real reason that the elementary school district has to feed only one high school district is so that the bureaucrats who fill out the forms only have to put down one high school district when they're referring to an elementary school district. They can't, for some reason, comprehend that the students from one district go to two high schools. Well, that's... they obviously have to go to only one high school. No, they don't. They do not... That is not what concerns us here with regarding the quality of education. I think this Amendment makes just as much sense as the earlier Amendment. I would urge your support for very much the

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same reasons as you passed the earlier Amendment, and I hope you will vote favorably on this one."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson?"

Vinson: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I rise in support of the Amendment, and I want to point out that I did not support the previous Amendment. I think that it's totally appropriate that this General Assembly place on the agenda of government in this state, and on the agenda of people who care about education in this state, a conscious, rational process where they have to cast a vote about how they want schools organized and administered. I don't see anything wrong with that, and as I read the underlying statute, the numbers that would be proposed for the district in the original bill, now law, are totally advisory in nature. They are not mandatory. They are not binding. The school district reorganization committee can totally ignore them. And that's the reason that I voted against Amendment #15. But now, in Amendment #16, I think the Lady has found a valid point, a valid problem with the underlying law, because as I would read the underlying law without her Amendment, a school district reorganization committee could not propose a plan which had an elementary district in two different high school districts. And in this vast and diverse state, I can conceive of the possibility that there's one elementary district someplace that needs to be broken up. I think that this Amendment makes sense, and I think that the idea of forcing a vote to determine what the rational way to structure schools is also makes sense. I support the Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Peterson. Mr. Peterson."

Peterson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I agree with the previous speakers that have... that support this Amendment. I am from the area that they

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discussed. The people who live in that district are for it, have gotten along fine all these years. It... It could be disruptive, having to close schools and build new schools that are really unnecessary just because of a boundary change. So, I agree with them. We should support this Amendment. Let the people in the district make this decision and not... let's not force what we want on them."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Pullen, to close."

Pullen: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A previous speaker on this Amendment said that if there's one thing that the reorganization committee ought to consider, it's this. Well, there's nothing in this Amendment that would prohibit them from considering this. It's just a matter of allowing them to consider it and make their own decision. This is not a matter of discretion on the part of the reorganization committee. It's not a matter of mere guideline with a justifiable exception provided for. This is a mandate, and I urge you to adopt this Amendment to take out this mandate from the consolidation law. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall the Amendment be adopted?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 46 'ayes', 35 'nos'. The Amendment is adopted. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment 217, offered by Representatives Johnson, Tate - et al."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, I'm not the Sponsor of this Amendment. Mr. Johnson is. I see. Thank you. So, the question is Amendment 217. The Chair recognizes Mr. Johnson."

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Johnson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Last spring, we passed a... education reform package that, with some exceptions, really took Illinois forward in a lot of regards. The big exception, and one that has elicited as much emotional response and citizen outrage as anything that we've done in the ten years that I've been down here, was the provision contained in that Bill - 730 - with respect to consolidation. Now, you can say that the... what we did didn't go the whole distance, and it didn't. What it did is to require that committees be set up. What it is to require that those committees draft certain boundaries, changing time-honored school district borderlines, and then it set up a mechanism for one and then two elections that are required to be held at the expense of the taxpayers, to implement consolidation plans. Obviously, many people believe, including I, that if those plans aren't implemented to the satisfaction of the all-knowing State Board of Education, the next and logical step would be to mandate consolidation itself. This Amendment, if passed, would eliminate, would repeal those consolidation provisions of the Reform Act that we passed last spring. I am one of those people, I think, like many others in this chamber, who don't believe that we have the collective wisdom here in the General Assembly or in the Governor's Office to substitute our judgment for the judgment of taxpayers in various school districts around the state. Before we passed the mandatory consolidation election Bill, there were provisions in state law that would allow taxpayers in districts around the state to consolidate on their own without Springfield imposing its judgment on those taxpayers. And in many cases, the taxpayers around the state chose to do that. In southern Champaign County, we have Unity School District,

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Hoopston-East Lynn in the northeastern part of my district, and many, many others throughout the State of Illinois where, for various reasons, districts chose to consolidate themselves, but we ought not to be in the business of dictating to districts when they have to and how they have to set up elections that are precursors to consolidation, and to tell taxpayers that they have to spend a million dollars collectively to turn down or approve measures that they didn't have any choice in having dictated to begin with. You can't discuss this subject, you can't discuss this Amendment without a realistic analysis of the education system in this state and without an analysis of the socioeconomic system of Illinois. There's a lot of things that a small school, whether... whatever system it may be, means to a small town. Among other things, when a bank leaves or when a school leaves and when a post office leaves, the economy of a small town is dead, and eventually, that small town and a little part of rural America dies up... dries up and dies. There is a lot of reasons why generations have chosen to live in small towns and attend rural oriented school districts, and a lot of reasons why people from big cities like Champaign-Urbana move out to other areas to send their children to school. And those are reasons that are far and beyond any of the purported reasons for this Act to begin with. There are reasons that I've found out as I've toured around my district over the last three months, seeing firsthand what happens in little school districts, and seeing the measure of discipline and control, seeing the quality of students that are turned out and what kind of human beings are turned out, and what kind of parents and teachers and administrators are involved in that system. And believe me, and for those of you who represent districts similar to

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mine, you'll confirm what I'm saying, what they're doing in small town America in its small districts is more than admirable, and the results when compared to many of the problems from crime to drugs and the various other problems of big school districts are substantial. And what we're doing is very good in small school districts and what we're doing in rural America is good, too, and I don't want to see those things dry up and die. The numbers we've dealt with already, they're unrealistic. The costs and the bureaucracy that are created when we increase the level and size of government are equally self-apparent. Now, let's take the test results. Test results, I guess, would indicate that some of us from downstate Illinois, if you believe those results, ought to introduce a Bill to require some of the Chicago school districts and bigger suburban districts to break up because they're not doing as well on the very largest level of Illinois education. We're not going to do that. We're not going to mandate what you can do in your own area any more than you should mandate or partially mandate what we could do in our own area. And as a matter of fact, those test results, if you look at them carefully and you look at the studies of Professor Humphries at the University of Illinois and a number of others, would indicate that the... that the results for small town school district students is very, very good. And you look and see the dropout rates and see how low they are, and you look and see if you take away these subjective factors that the State Board of Education builds in, that we're doing very, very, very well in small town America and in the small districts around the state. There's all kinds of problems. There's all kinds of... of lack of opportunity in the largest school districts in the state that aren't problems, and a lack of opportunity... in

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opportunities that exist in small town America and in small school districts around the state. What we're saying by a 'yes' vote on this Amendment is give these school districts an opportunity to make judgments on their own without Springfield saying you have to have this election at this time, that you have to have these committees under these auspices with these borderlines that are completely detached from the will of the taxpayer in those districts. And what we're saying here is, let us do it on our own. If we want to do it because of the market system, if we want to do it because those districts so choose, then they're going to do it, and in some cases, they have. But don't force this down our throats. Everybody knows that if these elections that are mandated don't go far enough that the State Board of Education will come back, in addition to asking for a huge salary increase for their Superintendent, which I guess he has already, are going to come in with the next step and ask us to mandate consolidation generally. They're detached on the State Board of Education. They don't know what the realities... a majority of them, anyway, are, south of Interstate 80. We do. We represent those districts. Give us a chance to preserve our small schools, preserve the small towns and along with that, preserve some values that are very, very important to all of us around the State of Illinois. I urge a 'yes' vote on this Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Last June, while we were debating this, there was an interesting article in the Springfield paper. One young girl who graduated valedictorian of her class was in a small school district, and I'm not... I don't recall the... the name of the school district and I don't think that's



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important. But it was a small school district, and she was valedictorian, and she had an opportunity to address her graduating class. And she took that opportunity to severely criticize the school district and, therefore, the school board. And the reason she did so was because she was on her way to the University of Illinois, and she had to take remedial math. It seems like although she was valedictorian, she did not have the proper instruction in her small school. She didn't have a chance to take advanced math. She didn't have a chance to take calculus. She probably didn't have a chance to take advanced chemistry or advanced biology or advanced physics or languages that she may have chosen to take. Now, that is not a condemnation of every small school district in Illinois, nor is it to say that only big school districts or large school districts are good. But what we did last year was a very, very small step. We didn't mandate anything. I think everyone on this House floor recognizes that there are too many school districts in Illinois, but rather than mandate that these school districts consolidate, we took the easiest possible step, and that is that we said to all these school districts, 'Simply get together and see if you can't consolidate.' We gave them some minimum guidelines to look at. We said, 'After you consider it, let people vote on it.' Now, that's not a mandate. We know that something had to be done. In fact, we were praised by taking a step forward, but instead of mandating it from Springfield from the Capitol for all of the... all of the different school districts, we tried to give them a little push, a little shove, and we tried to give them a little direction. We simply said, 'Take a look at it. See what you can come up with and vote on it, and if you don't want to do it in the end, fine. Don't do it.'

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We mandated absolutely nothing. All we said was, 'Just look and see if you can't do a better job.' The reason we said it was very simple. We paid for it. I mean, if the State of Illinois didn't send any money back to these school districts, perhaps we wouldn't care, but we spent three billion dollars last year on education, and if we're going to spend three billion dollars again this year, at least we should have something to say, not a mandate, but perhaps some encouragement. And so, last year, although we had the courage to take a small step forward, now the Legislator would have us take another small step backwards to end up in the same place we started. What we did last year was proper. It was right. It's a step in the right direction. This is wrong. It's improper. It's a step backwards, and we should defeat it."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I stand to echo the statements of... of the Majority Leader. We made... for the first time in 40 years, we put in place a situation where everyone across the state, in what I had hoped would be a reasonable and rational way, look at the way the school districts are organized. For a lot of reasons, the perception has been abound in the state of... that they, in fact, did not have the right to vote at the end, and in some cases, a lot of people didn't even want to have options presented because I think, probably, they were afraid they might pass, and something that they didn't want to change would change. So be it. We have already adopted what I think are two Amendments to this legislation which, at best, will not be helpful to move us where we ought to go. This, however, the total repeal of and repudiation of what we did last Session of the Legislature is wrong, that

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education is a state responsibility. We are putting millions of dollars into this program, and we have an obligation to let everyone in the community take a look at the way their schools are organized and decide if that's, in fact, what they want to do. And for that reason, I rise in opposition to this Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Steczo."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. I also rise in opposition to this Amendment, and I will again make reference to the Legislature last June or last July, approving this particular Section of 7... Senate Bill 730, which required a study of educational delivery of services in this state. And in fact, as other speakers have alluded to, that is, in fact, all that we did. We mandated a study of the way that the educational delivery of services are maintained in the State of Illinois. Ever since that day, we have been contacted by people in our areas, and they have said, 'Well, there's a problem with this Section of the law. There's a problem with that Section of the law. We don't want this thing.' Some of those questions have been addressed here this afternoon. A lot of the questions that people back home have found unpalatable, we have addressed here this afternoon. I was... I have to try to remind everybody that 45 years ago, in 1940, there were 10,000 school districts in the State of Illinois, and everybody was happy, and everybody was comfortable, and if the Legislature had not prompted them to look for a better way, we'd still have 10,000 school districts in the State of Illinois, we'd still have a number of one-room schoolhouses that in no way could provide the kind of educational delivery of service... the kind of services, rather, that we need today. All we are saying, by the Amendments that we have provided today and by the scope of

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the entire reorganization process is to study and to see if there's a better way. We're not mandating. You and I both know that if the studies are... are defeated in the referenda, that we will not provide for any kind of mandated reorganization. We all know that that's an impossible thing to even think about, and we would in no way do that. But we are asking people to study. We are giving people the opportunity to vote 'yes' or 'no', and to say 'yes' or 'no' to any plan and to look for that better way to provide for a better educational delivery of service in our area. We will never know if there is one unless we look for it, and as amended, with this and maybe some others, we will be back on track with a viable system for looking for that better way. I urge a 'no' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise in support of this. The suggestion was made by one of the opponents that we're not going to give them money because they don't do what we want them to do. Well, let me tell you something. It's not our money, it's their money, and that's where it comes from. And any money we've got around here, we have to take away from somebody, so it's their money, and don't ever forget it. The other thing that I want to tell you, that in these smaller districts, if the large districts had the support of the parents that the small districts did, we wouldn't have half the problems we've got in Illinois. We don't have big dropout problems. We have a high percentage of those who graduate and with good grades, and they do well in college and all around. So, I... I think you're making a mistake. Some of these communities are now, in my district, are experimenting with two schools working together and having classes that the other one cannot afford. They divide it up, and it's

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working. Another district is working under consolidation under the other plan. They told me, 'Well, what's the use, because you guys are going to tell us what to do anyway.' So, I would tell you if you'll just let this thing alone, it'll fix itself, and all you're going to do is put the... rile the people up, cause them to go through two elections for nothing."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Last June 25th or 26th, whenever it was when we adopted Senate Bill 730, which was the education reform package, we adopted some 169 or 170 points in that particular reform package. I said at that time, as I said in the task force that met over the weekend prior to that time that 99 percent of those particular points were good, that there were some bad provisions in there. This is one of the provisions which I have not agreed with from the very, very start. I agree with Representative Johnson and all he said, all the proponents of this particular Amendment. This is the same as we find in the... House Bill 2604 which is a complete repeal of the reorganization provisions of Senate Bill 730. And for all you downstaters, for all you downstaters and the people in the collar counties and the cities as well, these... this is a particular provision that you're getting letters on, people asking you to repeal the reorganization provisions as was adopted in Senate Bill 730. This will do the trick. Our Majority Leader was wrong in a couple of respects. He indicated that if we repeal this, there will be no chance whatsoever for kids to get the courses they need in school. Records already show that 99 percent of the schools throughout the state right now are providing, even by law, those courses and those credits needed as far as college is

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concerned. He also alluded to the fact that it's our money. We're doing them a big favor that we gave them three billion dollars last year. Well, quite frankly, this is a drop in the bucket when you compare what our responsibilities are constitutional-wise to providing at least 51 percent of the funding for education. We still haven't reached that 51 percent. And finally, something that has not been mentioned. We still have 11(a) and 11(b) of the Illinois State Statutes, something that nobody talks about and nobody mentions. This is a provision whereby school districts right now throughout the State of Illinois, if they want to, if there is an agreement, may reorganize and may consolidate on their own. It's initiated on a local basis, and that's the way it should be. Already, there are schools throughout the State of Illinois that are organized... have reorganized and are in the process of consolidation under the provisions of 11(a) and 11(b). The '83 Bill is still there. Reorganization is still possible. It can still happen. Schools are doing it throughout the State of Illinois. We do not need the reorganization provision as we find in Senate Bill 730, and I rise in support of Amendment #17."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Tate."

Tate: "Mr. Speaker, I'd just... this issue has been well debated, but I'd like to ask for a recorded Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. Very briefly, having come from a one room school where there were about 25 kids, a long time ago, a lot of opportunities that we now have as a result of consolidation were not available at that time, and I think it's a real tragedy when those people state that we should not encourage or somewhat force people to get involved with consolidation.

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The real fact of the matter is that as a result of many young people throughout the state not properly being educated or properly receiving the skills that they need to acquire a job is causing many others of us to ponder whether or not we'd need to spend substantial amounts of money in the area of corrections, public aid, et cetera, and I certainly think that this Amendment is something that we do not need, and urge you to vote against it."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Johnson to close. Mr. Johnson to close."

Johnson: "Yeah, we asked for a recorded Roll Call. Is that correct, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Madigan: "That is the plan, unless you object."

Johnson: "No, it's... no, I don't object."

Speaker Madigan: "You do object."

Johnson: "I don't object. I am in favor of a recorded Roll Call.

I suppose that it would make sense to try to recapitulate what I said when I opened, but I won't do that. Let me just try to respond to a couple of the points that were made by opponents to this district... or to this Bill... to this Amendment, all of whom I'm sure were sincere, but none of whom represent districts that would be affected by the current law, or at least if they are, that will be minimally affected by the current law. It would make sense if we wanted to carry the philosophy of the State Board across... across the board, for us to mandate to large districts that they break up. You gave Representative McPike one example of a valedictorian of a small school. I can give you innumerable examples of students from the largest districts in Illinois coming to the University of Illinois and not lasting long because they weren't adequately prepared. But I don't think it's my function as a State Legislator to tell taxpayers in Chicago or elsewhere that their system isn't working. Maybe for their

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purposes, it is, and maybe for general purposes, it is. They say if we pay for it that we ought to have some control over it. We'll, who's the 'we'? As Representative Friedrich says, we're all the taxpayers. People in Wellington and Christopher and DuQuoin all pay taxes, too, and they ought to have some say in the ... and besides that, we've argued for years about the issue of funding of education, and the fact is, sadly, that local real estate taxes still fund more of education than the State Government does. So, with that reality, it's those local real estate taxpayers who are involved anyway and certainly ought to have a say in their own districts. And to say that all this does is to allow taxpayers to decide, really isn't accurate, because they have that ability now, and they had that ability before last spring before we passed this. A number of districts around the state made the choice to consolidate for reasons of their own. Whatever way you cut it, this Bill still says you got to have a committee, you got to draw up boundary lines, you got to make changes, you got to meet minimum guidelines, and in addition to that, then you've got to have one and two elections. And I hope Representative Steczo's right, that if we're not able to repeal it, that the next thing we won't do is to mandate consolidation, and I believe that he's sincere in that regard, but I don't believe that there isn't going to be a serious effort made to take this one more logical step, and that is to mandate consolidation, period. That happened in Indiana, and I have every reason to believe that the mentality behind this move would allow and force that to happen here in Illinois. And as some of the opponents candidly admitted, they say, 'Give this a chance. Give this...' The fact of the matter is, behind the whole Bill, behind that whole segment of the Bill is



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the mentality of consolidation's good idea whether you know it or not. We're going to enforce that good idea and force that idea on you. An old trite expression that's as true as anything I can think, as far as its application of this issue's concerned is, if it's not fixed... if it's not broken, don't fix it. Our system wasn't broken before this Bill was enacted last spring, and I don't know why we had to, in the rush of some other good reforms, try to fix something that was working very well, and along with that, destroy part of rural americana. I urge a 'yes' vote on Amendment #17."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall this Amendment be adopted?' Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 42 'ayes' and 52 'nos', and the Amendment fails. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #18, offered by Representative Johnson."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Johnson."

Johnson: "Amendment #18 is out of order and inappropriate in light of what happened with previous Bills (sic - Amendments), so I would move to table Amendment #18."

Speaker Madigan: "The Amendment shall be withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Madigan: "Third Reading. The Clerk informs me that prior to the movement of the Bill from Second to Third Reading, a request for a fiscal note had been filed, and the fiscal note is now being filed. So, let the record show that, first, the Bill was taken back to the Order of Second Reading. While on Second Reading, the fiscal note was filed. Now, the Bill should be placed back on the Order of

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Third Reading. And on the Order of Third Reading, the Chair recognizes Mr. Cullerton on the Bill."

Cullerton: "Yes, the... Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it now, the... I can check with the Clerk... the Amendments that have been adopted on the Bill would be Amendment #11... I'm sorry. Amendment #12, 14, 15 and 16, or just... "

Clerk O'Brien: "Additionally, Amendment #1."

Cullerton: "And Amendment #1. Okay. For those of you who are following, I believe that the subsequent Amendments to Amendment #1 had the effect of... of stripping Amendment #1 from the effect of the Bill. Amendment #12, then, which we adopted earlier today, delays the deadline for submitting school district reorganization plans from 6-30-86 to 9-30-86. Amendment #14, offered by Representative Hoffman, is also on the Bill, shifting a high school district from sub-region 3, I believe, to sub-region 2. Representative Ewing, Amendment #15, strikes the minimum school sizes and, I believe, Representative Pullen then had House Amendment #16, which no longer would require an elementary to lie within a high school district. That's the Bill. Are there any questions?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton, let me recognize Mr. Mulcahey. Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Would the Sponsor yield for a question? Representative Cullerton, would you explain Amendment #1?"

Cullerton: "Well, I could. Perhaps the best way to explain it would be to tell you that Amendment... Amendment #12 eliminated Amendment #1."

Mulcahey: "Okay. So, Amendment #1 is okay."

Cullerton: "It would be gone."

Mulcahey: "And Amendment #... Amendment #13... I think it's... I think it's 13. I thought you might have been wrong on

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that. 13, I believe it is. Isn't that something that adds territory as a... as a provision to provide... "

Cullerton: "13 was... 13 was withdrawn."

Mulcahey: "Alright, then, 14. Would you explain what... what is a 'territory' regarding this reorganization in relation to districts... in elementary districts?"

Cullerton: "The territory Section that you're referring to, I believe, was in Amendment #12? Was that the... Was that the same question Representative Vinson was asking me?"

Mulcahey: "I don't think he alluded to a territory. I'm not quite sure, but I thought it was #13."

Cullerton: "Yes. Hell, 13 was withdrawn, so Amendment #12, I'll get a copy for you. I believe it's page three, line 20. And it was not a... really major substantive change. It was recommended by the Reference Bureau. The way the... line 21 of Amendment #... of page three of Amendment #12, the way it... the law reads now is, 'Then all residents from which the district is to be detached also shall be eligible to vote on the plan.' And the change is to read, 'Then all residents of the district from which the territory is to be detached also shall be eligible to vote on the plan.'"

Mulcahey: "I don't think I understand what a 'territory' is, in this respect."

Cullerton: "A 'territory' would be a sub-region of a district."

Mulcahey: "Okay. Amendment #14 on page seven, lines two through six, I'm having a hard time reading it. It's awfully blurred, here. Would you explain what that is."

Cullerton: "What page was that?"

Mulcahey: "Page seven of Amendment #14, lines two through six."

Cullerton: "Alright, well, first of all... "

Mulcahey: "It's got something to do with tax rates."

Cullerton: "Well, first of all, let me... let me read it. I can

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see that the print is not... not the best, so let me read it for the record, that it adds a Section 9... Subsection 9?"

Mulcahey: "Correct."

Cullerton: "It says, 'Shall set forth the maximum tax rates the proposed new district will be authorized to levy for each of the purposes set forth in Section 11(a)-3 or 11(b)-3 of the School Code as now or hereafter amended.'"

Mulcahey: "Will that then... in essence... I don't understand how that relates to the Section... Section 11(a)-3."

Cullerton: "This would refer to what the reorganization committees must... must set forth, and it would indicate the maximum tax rates the proposed new district will be authorized to levy."

Mulcahey: "Okay. And of course, Amendment 215 eliminates... removes completely from Senate Bill 730 the 500, 1,000, 1,500 provision."

Cullerton: "Yes."

Mulcahey: "Thank you."

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

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

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

Countryman: "Mr. Cullerton, there's been a considerable amount of discussion throughout the state whether or not the Bill itself requires that a plan be adopted by the reorganization committees. As you envision this Amendment and this Bill with the Amendments on it, to you... is it your intent that a... the reorganization committee must adopt a plan?"

Cullerton: "No, that's not addressed in the... this Bill as amended. That's not addressed. That's not changed."

Countryman: "It's not addressed at all?"

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Cullerton: "Right. And, you know my intent is probably not even to vote for this Bill. So you might not want to ask me, what my intent is."

Countryman: "No, if... it's been a question that has come up very seriously... "

Cullerton: "Yes, I know and I don't mean to make light of it, just that it's not addressed in this Bill."

Unknown: "So, what... "

Cullerton: "It's an issue...I'd say it's an issue that's unresolved."

Countryman: "It would be fair to say that nothing would be changed by this Bill to the original Senate Bill 730 on that issue."

Cullerton: "Right. We would be still in our unresolved state."

Countryman: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Any further discussion? Mr. Cullerton, to close."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. The ... the Bill contains, for the purpose of those of you who have been following the Amendments, the Bill contains Amendment #12, which once again deals with delaying the deadline for submitting school district reorganization plans for three months, contains Amendment #14, dealing with the shifting a school district from sub-region 3 to sub-region 2. And also, the Amendments offered by Representative Ewing and Pullen, which has been fully debated and I would move for the adoption and ask you to vote your conscience."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is... Mr. Ryder, are you seeking recognition? The question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' Those in favor vote will... For what purpose does Mr. Cullerton seek recognition?"

Cullerton: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I think it might be best if we first move to suspend the Rule 37(c) in order that we

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can vote on this Bill the same day that it has been amended."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the Motion say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it and the Motion is adopted. The Rule is suspended. Does Mr. Ryder seek recognition? Thank you. Does anyone else seek recognition? Mr. Cullerton, do you have any other Motions to make? Mr. Cullerton, any other Motions?"

Cullerton: "It's too late to table the Bill, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Fine. The question now is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' If those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Mr. Hoffman, to explain his vote."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Two of the Amendments, I think are important. The other two, I think are harmful. But, it appears the Bill is going to pass anyway, in its present form, and I will join with the Majority, under duress."

Speaker Madigan: "Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 87 'aye', 12 'no'. This Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. On the order of Supplemental Calendar #1, on the Order of Concurrence, there appears House Bill 526. Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. And Ladies and Gentleman of the House. I would move to nonconcur in House Bill 526, Senate Amendments #1, 2, 3, and 4 and a Conference Committee be appointed."

Speaker Madigan: "You have all heard the Motion. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Motion is adopted. On the Regular Calendar, at page three on the Order of Motions, there appears a Motion relative to House Resolution 909. The Chair recognizes,

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Mr. Bowman. Mr. Bowman, on Resolution 909, page three of the Calendar.

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentleman of the House. I move adoption of House Resolution 909. This is the Resolution that establishes a Joint Subcommittee to supervise, overview the Build Illinois program. I think it is long overdue and we should proceed posthaste to adopt this Resolution."

Speaker Madigan: "Take that one voice to the hospital. Everyone will be heard. Mr. Bowman is finished. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, the last piece of business, the record will show, that we transacted dealt with 526. There has been no Motion made for immediate consideration of House Resolution 909. Such a Motion would have to be made and acted upon before the Gentleman could move for adoption of House Resolution 909. He has not made such a Motion and so I would ask you to rule him out of order."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Bowman, there was a clamor on this side of the chamber, so I did not hear what you said. Would you tell us again, are you attempting to move to suspend the rules or are you attempting to move the Resolution? Mr. Bowman.

Bowman: "Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Motion is to bypass committee and place on the Speaker's Table for immediate consideration. The... this Motion was taken up last time we were in Session. And the Motion was defeated. The Motion is still on our Calendar and I think we ought to move to bypass committee and place on the Speaker's Table for immediate consideration."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson.

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Rule 43(a), I believe that requires an Extraordinary Majority and I would ask you to so rule."

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Speaker Madigan: "You're point is well taken."

Vinson: "To the Motion, Mr. Speaker, I would rise in opposition to the Gentleman's Motion. What the Gentleman seeks to do is to destroy and pervert the reform process that the House underwent, with some pain, last year. You'll recall that we abolished the Commission process. You'll recall that we went to a Committee structure. That Committee structure is beginning to work, despite the fact that it has taken us some time to adjust to it. To create some new emergency committee to oversee each isolated item that comes before this General Assembly would be a terrible mistake. If Committees on going to be effective than we have got to strengthen Committees and rely on Committees and make Committees work. The Gentleman's Motion flies in the face of trying to reform the House and make the House Committee structure work. For those reasons, I would urge every Member to vote against this and I would request a record Roll Call vote, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Bowman, on the Motion."

Bowman: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In conclusion, let me just suggest that the last speaker's remarks flies in the face of fiscal responsibility. Here we have appropriated 150 million dollars, of which only 100 million can be spent. There have to be choices made as to how that money is to be spent. And those choices cannot proceed in a proper reasonable fashion without legislative oversight, legislative input. We are using the Committee structure to achieve this end. We are consolidating and coordinating the efforts of the Appropriations I and Appropriations II Committee through this Resolution. This is fiscally responsible and a vote fiscal responsibility is to vote 'aye' on this Motion."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall the Motion be adopted?'"



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Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk, shall take the record. On this question, there are 57, 'ayes', 46 'nos'. The Motion fails. The House will stand at ease. The Chair recognizes Mr. Hastert, for the purpose of an announcement."

Hastert: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentleman of the House. The Department of Corrections has scheduled a presentation for 3:00. That presentation has been scheduled... or postponed to a later date and I just wanted to make that a record. Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "The Chair recognizes Mr. McPike, relative to the approval of the Journals. Mr. McPike."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move that we dispense with the reading of the Journal, that the following Journals be approved: Journal #72, of October 2; Journal #73, of October 15; #74, of October 16; #75, of October 17; #76, of October 29; #77, of October 30; #78, of October 31; #79, of November 1st; #80, of November 4; #81, of November 5th; #82, of November 6th; #83, of November 7th; #84, of November 8; #85, of November 12; #86, of November 13; and #87, of November 14."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any discussion on this Motion? Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, you may recall, and I guess I'm really directing the question to Mr. McPike. I'm sure he will recall that on a day last spring Mr. Phelps voted one way on a Bill and then was shown in the Journal as having voted another way. And when the Journal for that day was presented before the House, there were objections made. Later in the Fall Session, there was another effort to get that Journal approved unchanged in the inaccurate form, you

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will recall. And, I just want to make sure that the Journals being presented today do not make any effort to remove the objections that were made at that time in the Fall Session to the approval of the Journal from the Spring Session that showed Mr. Phelps's vote being inaccurately reported."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson..."

Vinson: "I am now advised by staff, Mr. Speaker, that the Journals are okay."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson, before you retire to your chair, on behalf of the entire Body, I wish to thank you for your vigilance in this matter. We can all rest more comfortably tonight in the knowledge that you have worked to correct this deficiency. Mr. Friedrich, do you still seek recognition? Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. I was just going to advise Mr. Vinson that these have been inspected and we consider them in due form."

Speaker Madigan: "And, of course you wish to thank him also, too."

Friedrich: "I thank him also."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of Mr. McPike's Motion please say, 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. And the Motion is adopted. Mr. Cullerton, for the purpose... Mr. Cullerton, let me recognize one of our more senior people. Mr. Mulcahey. Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Mr. Speaker, for a small announcement, the Joint Committee on Education that was supposed to meet at 4:00 today obviously is not going to make it. So it will be cancelled until March, and the date will be announced."

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you. Mr. Cullerton, for the purpose of announcement."

Cullerton: "Yes, Mr. Speaker. The Department of Corrections, had

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a presentation on Adult Prison Facilities that was to be held A-1 of the Stratton Building. I believe that was postponed till a... till sometime in the future."

Speaker Madigan: "Ladies and Gentleman we are waiting for two more matters to be prepared. One item will relate to the question of appropriations and the other will be a change in the Liquor Control Act. In the meantime, we will go to the consideration of Agreed Resolutions. But don't consider that a signal that we are prepared to adjourn. So, Mr. Clerk. For what purpose does Mr. Bowman seek recognition?"

Bowman: "For purposes of an announcement. The Democratic Members of the Appropriations II Committee were supposed to meet after Session today, in the Speakers Conference Room but, owing to the lateness of the hour, that meeting will be cancelled. I would, however, recommend that the Democratic Membership plan to arrive at the State of Illinois Center in Chicago at 9:30 on Thursday, which is a half an hour before the scheduled convening time for the Appropriations II Committee and we can have our Caucus at that time. So we will defer today's meeting until 9:30 Thursday morning in the State of Illinois Building. The Appropriations II Committee meeting will met at 10:00 that day."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, on the Order of Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "Agreed Resolutions. Senate Joint Resolution 106, by Representative Pedersen; Senate Joint Resolution 107, by Panayotovich; House Joint Resolutions 131, Panayotovich; 132, Kubik; 133, Kubik; 135, Matijevich - et al; 136, Panayotovich - et al. House Resolutions 956, Stern - Matijevich - et al; 957, Hoffman; 958, Giglio; 959, McNamara; 960, McNamara; 961, McNamara; 962, Bullock; 963, Johnson; 967, Johnson; 968, Curran; 969, Capparelli; 970, Giglio; 971, Parcels; 972, Krska; 973, Williamson; 974,

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Giglio; 975, Daniels; 976, Daniels; 977, Madigan - Daniels; 978, Stange; 979, Daniels; 980, Capparelli; 981, Matijevich - Churchill - et al; 982, Matijevich - et al; 984, Matijevich - et al; 985, Hannig and Madigan; 990, Giglio; 991, Currie; 992, Mautino; 994, Saltsman; 995, Koehler; 996, Saltsman; 997, DeLeo; 998, Pangle and Christensen; 1000, McAuliffe - et al; 1001, Kulas; 1002, Rice; 1003, Currie; 1005, Mautino; 1006, Greiman; 1007, Greiman; 1010, Farley; 1011, McCracken.

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 989, Bowman, et al; House Resolution 1004, Brookins."

Speaker Madigan: "Committee on Assignment. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 955, offered by Representative Shaw, with respect the memory of Joseph E. Malcolm; House Resolution 964, offered by Representative Johnson, with respect to the memory of Robert Vilven, Mayor of Royal; House Resolution 965, offered by Representative Johnson, with respect to the memory of Colonel Roy Dart; House Resolution 966, offered by Representative Johnson, with respect to the memory of David J. Bunetta; House Resolution 983, offered by Representative Matijevich, with respect to memory of Robert E. Coulson; House Resolution 986, offered by Representative LeFlore, with respect to the memory of Corrine Harrington Haymon; House Resolution 987, offered by Representative LeFlore, with respect to the memory of William McKinley Shaw; House Resolution 988, offered by Representative LeFlore, with respect to the memory Gabriel

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Eugene Madison, Jr.; House Resolution 993, offered by Representative Bowman, with respect to memory of Mr. Frank Miller; House Resolution 999, offered by Representative McAuliffe, with respect to the memory of George W. Salerno; House Resolution 1008, offered by Representative Turner, with respect to the memory of Homer L. Phillips, Jr."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Giorgi moves the adoption of the Death Resolutions. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolutions are adopted. Introduction and First Reading."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 2675, Terzich - Capparelli - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2676, Johnson, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2677, offered by Representative Johnson, a Bill for an Act to amend Article of an Act in relation to educational reform and financing thereof. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2678, offered by Representative LeFlore, a Bill for an Act in abuse of the elderly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2679, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act concerning neighborhood rehabilitation through private financial assistance. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2680, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act in relation to economic adjustment programs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2681, Younge, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2682, Pangle - Mautino, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Uniform Commercial Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2683, McGann, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Civil Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2684, McGann - et al, a Bill for an

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Act in relation to public utility cost relief for senior citizens and disabled persons. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2685, Hallock, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Historic Preservation Agency Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2686, Klemm, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2687, Friedrich, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Carnival and Amusement Ride Safety Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2688, Capparelli and Leverenz, a Bill for an Act making an appropriations for the Metropolitan Fair and Exhibition Authority and Reconstruction Fund of the Metropolitan Fair and Exhibition Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2689, Hensel, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the concentration and storage of radioactive waste. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2690, Panayotovitch, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2691, Countryman - et al, a Bill for an Act to repeal Sections... Article 7(a) of the Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2692, Pullen, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to educational reform and financing thereof. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2693, Churchill - Friedrich - Peterson, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the simultaneous tenure of certain public offices. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "On the order of Supplemental Calendar #1, on the Order of Nonconcurrency, appears Senate Bill 147. Mr. Cullerton. Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. We have already non-concurred, and I believe now that the Conference Committee... Conference Committee had been appointed and

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has a..."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton, there is a Report on the desks. You can speak to the Report."

Cullerton: "Right. Right. So, I move that we adopt the Conference Committee Report. The Report guts the Bill, so that the original Bill is no longer included and the Bill does that by striking everything after the enacting clause, replaces it with provisions that would allow the sale and distribution of alcoholic liquors in the Willard Ice Building, the Department of Revenue Building in Springfield. The liquors may be sold at retail or dispensed at the Willard Ice Building by an agency of the state provided that such agency first receives written permission from the Director of the Department of Revenue, or we can also have a not-for-profit organization doing this providing the group receives written consent from the Director of the Department of Revenue. And certain other limitations including not impairing normal operations, not selling or dispensing liquor only in connection with official activity. Be happy to answer any questions. The Bill is patterned after the provisions in effect currently at the State of Illinois Center in Chicago."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "And there's no gym in this building."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton?"

Cullerton: "Yes."

Speaker Madigan: "The Parliamentarian has a Motion that you may wish to make."

Cullerton: "Oh, yes. Well, I certainly was going to make this Motion before we voted on it. That would be to suspend Rule 79(d) with regard to the period of time the Conference Committee Report must be on the Members' desks."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any objection to that Motion? There

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being no objection, those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Motion is adopted. Mr. Cullerton has moved for the adoption of the Conference Committee Report. On that question, the Chair recognizes Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I think that on this particular Bill, which I intend to support, you ought to have order in the chamber so that people understand what they're voting on because this is something that some individual Members might have strong feelings on. And I would like to ask Mr. Cullerton a couple of questions. Representative, in... on page seven of your Amendment, line three, should 'offices' be 'offices' or should it be 'officers'?"

Cullerton: "Actually, it's meant to be 'offices', and it's written that way; although, I would point out that if it was 'officers', it would still make sense."

Vinson: "Is the intent of this Bill and the only thing now contained in the Bill a plan that would permit the sale of alcoholic beverages under certain limited conditions in the Willard Ice Revenue Building here in Springfield?"

Cullerton: "Well, not necessarily sold. It could be dispensed there, as well, for free."

Vinson: "Or dispensed there."

Cullerton: "Right."

Vinson: "And that is all that the Bill, with the Conference Committee Report, now contains."

Cullerton: "Yes. The original Bill has already become law, as a matter of fact."

Vinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Pullen."

Pullen: "I have a couple of questions, please."

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

Pullen: "In the listings of provisions governing the dispensing



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of liquor in the Willard Ice Building, starting with line 35 on page six. Well, let's go to line 34. It says, 'provided that such organization', and then A, B, C, D - that list under A, B, C, D refers only to the nonprofit organization rather than to the agency of the state. Is that correct?"

Cullerton: "That's correct."

Pullen: "Does that mean that an agency of the state can dispense alcoholic liquors on that property without it having to be an official activity in the building?"

Cullerton: "Yes."

Pullen: "And that they can dispense the alcoholic liquors in a manner that does impair normal operations of state offices located in the building?"

Cullerton: "Not necessarily. But that provision that's in the law dealing with not-for-profits is not in the law with regard to the other agencies, the one you referred to on page six."

Pullen: "So that the law does not provide any safeguard referring to agencies of the state from the dispensing of alcoholic liquors in a manner that does not impair... in a manner that impairs normal operations. In other words, that restriction that says it cannot be in a manner - it must be in a manner that does not impair normal operations refers only to nonprofit organizations and does not apply to state agencies. Is that correct?"

Cullerton: "Well, as I indicated, there's two Sections of the Bill, depending upon who it is that's asking for permission to dispense or sell the liquor. If it's an agency of the state, whether Legislative, Judicial or Executive, that agency only needs permission... written permission from the Department of Revenue, the Director of the Department of Revenue. If he doesn't like you, doesn't want to give

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permission, he doesn't have to and you can't sell the liquor. Now, if it's a non-for-profit organization, an organization that has no connection to the government, then we list the provisions which are the ones you have enumerated. I would not say that just because these provisions do not specifically apply to the Legislative or the Judicial or the Executive agency that's selling liquor, it doesn't mean that they could not be governed by rules set down by the Department of Revenue."

Pullen: "But there isn't anything in here that directs the Department to set forth such rules."

Cullerton: "Right, it's not in the law, right."

Pullen: "So, there is a double standard in terms of what organization it is."

Cullerton: "There is a distinction between an agency that's connected with the state and one that's not connected with the state."

Pullen: "Sir, this... the Willard Ice Building, that is the headquarters of the Illinois Department of Revenue, is that correct?"

Cullerton: "That's my... that's what I understand. I've never been there, but that's my understanding."

Pullen: "Is the purpose of this Bill to permit the administration of state income tax returns to be in as efficient a manner as the U.S. Internal Revenue Service has been doing things with federal income tax returns, losing people's returns and things of that sort?"

Cullerton: "Well, I think the Reagan administration has attempted to speed up the returns... income tax returns and they're trying to do, from what I understand from what the President said, as good a job as possible. Matter of fact, he's even proposing cutting back on money from the Internal Revenue Service and the state..."

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Pullen: "Well, I understand that the President is cleaning up the Internal Revenue Service Act, but I'm wondering whether perhaps we're trying to copy their abuses rather than keeping our own act cleaned up."

Cullerton: "You mean, by selling liquor there? I would assume that they would not sell liquor during the normal working operation hours of the Department of Revenue."

Pullen: "But, of course, it doesn't say that, does it?"

Cullerton: "That's right. They could sell bloody mary's in the morning if they wanted to, according to this law."

Pullen: "Sounds like a really great idea. Does this go along with the sauna room that they were planning for the Department of Revenue?"

Cullerton: "Representative Leverenz is the one that should get credit for killing that, I believe."

Pullen: "I always give Representative Leverenz credit for killing that, and I'll give you the credit for putting this into law after this passes, too, if you want to call it credit."

Cullerton: "Right."

Pullen: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Sponsor yield? There's nothing in here that would prohibit a director or whoever is responsible for giving permission from doing this during business hours, is there? In other words he could..."

Cullerton: "Well, Dwight, let me tell you that the current law... this Conference Committee Report is eight pages long and the first..."

Friedrich: "Right."

Cullerton: "Basically, the first six of it are the current law with regard to the selling of alcoholic..."

Friedrich: "Right."

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Cullerton: "Now, maybe there's something in there already in current law."

Friedrich: "Except they can't do it in the Willard Ice Building now during business hours."

Cullerton: "That's right."

Friedrich: "And they can with this Bill."

Cullerton: "The purpose of this Bill is to expand the current practice in some state buildings of dispensing of alcoholic liquor, to expand that to include this brand new Willard Ice facility."

Friedrich: "Well, I understood that that building was supposed be designed and that we were very concerned about security problems. I'm wondering if this would impair the security of our revenue items if we're letting... having drinking parties in the Revenue Building."

Cullerton: "Well, I don't have an answer for that question."

Friedrich: "Alright. Now, the other thing, this is the only building the state owns where we have a full time horticulturist. Do you think this is going to interfere with the floor and the fauna?"

Cullerton: "We have a horti what?"

Friedrich: "I'm concerned about this because the floor and the fauna are so great over there they had to hire a full time horticulturist, and I wouldn't want anything, anyone drinking to tear up the floor and the fauna."

Cullerton: "Oh, a horticulturist, you said."

Friedrich: "Yes."

Cullerton: "I don't think that the alcoholic liquor being dispensed over there would hurt the plants."

Friedrich: "Just so they don't dump that liquor on the plants. I'm concerned about that, and I'm going to vote against it."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Curran."

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Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Would the Gentleman yield to a question?"

Speaker Madigan: "Sponsor indicates he will yield."

Curran: "Representative, who wants this Bill?"

Cullerton: "I haven't been able to figure that out yet."

Curran: "I'm trying to figure it out..."

Cullerton: "But it makes sense that when we have a facility, a beautiful facility such as the State of Illinois Center in Chicago, which is sometime known as a real gem up there, of architectural significance, we have a number of activities that go on there. Some people call it Thompson's Folly, but there's a difference of opinion. I believe that this facility over here has got a lot of glass and I've never been inside, but, apparently, there's not a lot of places down in Springfield to serve alcoholic liquors. And so, there's a need to expand the places where you can sell alcohol to nice, brand new facilities such as this."

Curran: "And that's could have been just a two word answer, just a first name and a last name, almost. The bars in the neighborhood, would they be in favor of this? You guys ever go to Sportsmen's Lounge, or..."

Cullerton: "Representative..."

Curran: "Would they be all in favor of this?"

Cullerton: "... Panayotovich is not here right now, so I don't know the... I haven't taken a poll."

Curran: "We don't know who wants it, and we're not so sure that the bars in the neighborhood would want it. Did anybody else want it?"

Cullerton: "I think the Speaker..."

Curran: "Majority Leader wants it."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Curran."

Curran: "Yes."

Speaker Madigan: "I can contribute to the debate by telling you

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that this is a request of the Department of Revenue."

Curran: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Notwithstanding the request from the Department of Revenue, I think this is probably a bad idea. Other than Tom Johnson being supposedly in favor of it, I think that probably every liquor... and the Arts Council... I think every liquor establishment in the neighborhood and probably in the extended neighborhood would be opposed to it. I think it would be bad for the restaurants, the bars that all of you frequent from time to time. And I would have to stand opposed to this in spite of the good intentions and the good record of the Speak... of the Sponsor. So, I ask for a 'no' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any further discussion? There being no further discussion, the question is, 'Shall this Bill pass?' Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Record Representative Breslin as 'aye', please. She wants to support the Leadership for a change. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 70 'ayes', 25 'nos'. This Bill... This Report, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby adopted. On the Order of the Supplemental Calendar #1 under the Order of the Speaker's Table there appears House Resolution 939 and House Resolution 940. The Chair recognizes Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, Lad... Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, these Resolutions amend the House Rules relating to deadlines to conform with the Senate Rules so that we can operate the House in an orderly fashion. House Resolution 939 amends the rule relating to introduction of appropriation Bills in the House so that such Bills in the even-numbered years shall be introduced between the second Wednesday in January and the second, rather than the first,

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Friday in April. I would move for the adoption of House Resolution 959 (sic-939). House Resolution 940 changes the deadline rule of... regarding floor consideration of House appropriation Bills to the fourth Friday in May, rather than the first Friday in June so that we can operate in an orderly fashion. I move for the adoption of both House Resolution #939 and 940."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I object to taking 939 and 940 on the same Roll Call."

Speaker Madigan: "Your objection is well founded, and we shall now proceed with consideration of House Resolution 939. Mr. Matijevich, on 939."

Matijevich: "Speaker, I have explained it and I move for the adoption of House Resolution 939."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor of the adoption of this Resolution say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'."

Matijevich: "Need 60 votes."

Speaker Madigan: "Clerk tells me that we need a record vote. Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question there are 102 'ayes', no one voting 'no'. The Resolution is adopted. Mr. Matijevich on Resolution 940."

Matijevich: "Yes, this, as I said, changes the floor... deadline for floor consideration of House appropriation Bills to the fourth Friday in the May, rather than the first Friday in June. And I move for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Matijevich moves for the adoption of Resolution 940. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. I rise in opposition to the adoption of House Resolution 940 which amends our House rules. What we just

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did on the previous vote was to adopt a new House rule which changes the introduction date for appropriation Bills. It changes the introduction date by making it a week later so that, instead of being the first week in April, it's, I believe, now the second week in April. What this particular vote that we're now on would do would be to change the deadline for when House Bills, House appropriation Bills have to be out of the House and move it back. So that, instead of being the first week in June, it would be the last week in May. What the net effect of the two Resolutions together would do would be to cut two weeks out of the time period that we have for considering, deliberating and dealing with what is now an 18 or 19 billion dollar budget. If you want deliberative consideration in the Appropriations Committee or on the floor of this House about how you're going to spend that 18 or 19 billion dollars that you're taxpayers are sending their checks in to fund, if you're going to deal with that in a reasonable fashion, I don't think the right way to do it is to cut two weeks of consideration out of the process. Now, let me take it a step further. What would now happen also with this rules change is that the termination date for considering House appropriation Bills would be exactly the same as the termination date for dealing with substantive Bills in the House. That means, at the end of May, you're not only going to be looking at a user list with some 25, 50, 100, 200, 1000 - I don't know what the number is going to be, but with some huge number of substantive Bills on that same user list are going to be six, eight, ten or 20 billion dollars worth of your tax dollars, or your constituents' tax dollars. I don't think that is a rational way for this General Assembly to legislative, and I know this House shouldn't be doing it



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this way. This particular rules change, when taken with the last one, makes a complete mockery out of fiscal sanity which is the primary reason your voters send you down here. Whether you want to take money away from this place in a rational fashion or whether you want to protect your taxpayers' money in their pocket in a rational fashion, this particular rules change is a bad rules change. I urge a 'no' vote. I request a record Roll Call vote, and I would ask the Chair to rule on what the minimum number of votes this rules change can be adopted is."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson, the required vote the adoption of this Resolution will be 60 votes. The Chair recognizes Mr. Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, let's take this out of the record for the moment."

Speaker Madigan: "This matter shall be taken out of the record to be held available for further consideration. Ladies and Gentlemen, we have one more matter which is an appropriation requested by the Governor's Office. Stand at ease for a few minutes. Mr. Clerk, do you have some work. Mr. Clerk, on an Agreed Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 1012, offered by Representative Currie."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Currie. Mr. Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1012 recognizes Effie Ellis, and I move for its adoption."

Speaker Madigan: "Gentleman moves the adoption. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Mr. Greiman, would you take the Chair?"

Speaker Greiman: "Introduction of Constitutional Amendments."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment #16, offered by Representative Anthony Young and Shaw."

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Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 84th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV, Section 9 - Veto Procedure. (A) Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 Calendar days after its passage. Foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves a Bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law. (B) If the Governor does not approve a Bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the House in which it originated. Any Bill not so returned by the Governor within 60 Calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of the Bill, the Bill and the Governor's objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such 60 days. The Secretary of State shall return the Bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the General Assembly at which the Bill can be considered. (C) The House to which a Bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objections upon its Journal. If within 15 Calendar days after such entry that House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within 15 Calendar days after such delivery the second House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill, it shall become law. (D) The Governor may reduce or veto any item of appropriation in a Bill presented to him. Portions of a

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Bill not reduced or vetoed shall become law. And item vetoed shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may become law in the same manner as a vetoed Bill. Any item reduced in amount shall be returned to the House in which it originated and may be restored to its original amount in the same manner as a vetoed Bill, except that the required vote shall be a Majority of Members elected to each House. If a reduced item is not so restored, it shall become law in the reduced amount. Schedule. This Amendment takes effect upon the approval of the electors of the state. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment. House Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 317, offered by Anthony Young and Shaw. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 84th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state, for adoption or rejection at the general election next occurring at least six months after the adoption of this Resolution, a Proposition to amend Section 9 of Article IV of the Constitution to read as follows: Article IV, Section 9 - Veto Procedure. (A) Every Bill passed by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor within 30 Calendar days after its passage. A foregoing requirement shall be judicially enforceable. If the Governor approves a Bill, he shall sign it and it shall become law. (B) If the Governor does not approve the Bill, he shall veto it by returning it with his objections to the House in which it originated. Any Bill so returned by the Governor within 60 Calendar days after it is presented to him shall become law. If recess or adjournment of the General Assembly prevents the return of the Bill, the Bill and the Governor objections shall be filed with the Secretary of State within such 60 Calendar

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days. Secretary of State shall return the Bill and objections to the originating House promptly upon the next meeting of the same General Assembly at which the Bill will be considered. (C) The House to which the Bill is returned shall immediately enter the Governor's objections upon its Journal. If within 15 Calendar days... after such entry, that House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill, it shall be delivered immediately to the second House. If within 15 Calendar days after such delivery to the second House by a record vote of three-fifths of the Members elected pass the Bill, it shall become law. (D) The Governor may return a Bill together with specific recommendations for change to the House in which it originated. The Bill shall be considered in the same manner as a vetoed Bill and the specific recommendation may be accepted by a record vote of the Majority of the Members elected to each House. Such Bill shall be presented again to the Governor and if he certifies that such acceptance conforms to his specific recommendations, the Bill shall become law. If he does not so certify, he shall return it as a vetoed Bill to the House in which it originated. Schedule. This Amendment takes effect upon its approval by the electors of the state. First Reading of the Constitutional Amendment."

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Clerk, the Adjournment Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 134. Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 84th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that when both Houses adjourn on Monday, February 10, 1986, they stand adjourned until Tuesday, March 4, 1986 at 12:00 noon."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Madison, Mr. McPike, moves for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. Those in favor

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say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the Adjournment Resolution is adopted. ... Vinson, for what purpose do you seek recognition?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would move that the House reconsider the vote by which the House Joint Resolution 134, the Adjournment Resolution, was adopted a few minutes ago."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman, Mr. McPike.... But the Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson, moves that the House reconsider the vote by which House Joint Resolution 134 was adopted. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the House will now reconsider the vote by which House Joint Resolution 134 was adopted. Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would move Amendment #1 to House Joint Resolution 134. Amendment #1 would change the date that the Senate would come back from March 4 to March 5 and outside of that, everything would be the same. We'd still be coming back on... we'd be coming back on March 4 at 12:00."

Speaker Greiman: "Alright. The Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson, moves for the adoption of Amendment #1 to House Joint Resolution 134. On that, is there any discussion? There being none, the question is, 'Shall the Amendment be adopted?' Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. Amendment #1 is adopted. And now, Mr. McPike, as the Sponsor of the Bill... excuse me. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Greiman: "No... Mr. McPike moves for the adoption of the Adjournment Resolution. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'no'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it. The House Joint Resolution 134 is adopted. Introduction and First Reading."

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Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2694, offered by Representative Homer, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Abused and Neglected Child Reporting Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, for what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz, seek recognition?"

Leverenz: "Now? Now?"

Speaker Greiman: "Mr. Leverenz, it is an interesting inquiry. We've probably heard it before, but I suppose that I will call on you at an appropriate time later on to give you the program, tell you where we are going. I thought that... Mr. Leverenz, that you wanted to comment on the birthday of Veronica Lynch, but apparently that was not what you wanted to talk about. Mr. Leverenz?"

Leverenz: "Inquiry of the Chair. Is the nurse still on duty because we're in Session?"

Speaker Greiman: "Yes."

Leverenz: "Is the Rathskeller still on duty since we're in Session?"

Speaker Greiman: "I don't know, Mr...."

Leverenz: "Wasn't that the deal?"

Speaker Greiman: "I really don't know if they're in session... if they are open now."

Leverenz: "They're closed."

Speaker Greiman: "I see some heads being shaken that they're closed."

Leverenz: "The Pages came back reporting that they're closed, and I know we had a real bad contractor before that didn't have anything really good to eat, but at least it stayed open. This one doesn't even stay open. Can you check into that?"

Speaker Greiman: "I will check into that. As the official House gourmet, I certainly will check in to see why they have good things to eat."

Leverenz: "You certainly look like the House gourmet."

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Speaker Greiman: "Thank you, Mr. Leverenz. Gentleman from Madison, Mr. McPike."

McPike: "An inquiry of the Chair."

Speaker Greiman: "Yes, Mr. McPike."

McPike: "When did the Chair change the title from junk food czar to House gormet?"

Speaker Greiman: "Well, I thought I could perhaps just slip that in there and maybe get a popular endorsement."

McPike: "Good luck, good luck, good luck."

Speaker Greiman: "Calendar announcement."

Clerk O'Brien: "Supplemental Calendar #2 is being distributed."

Speaker Greiman: "On House Calendar Supplemental Calendar #2, on Conference Committee Reports, appears House Bill 526, Mr. Leverenz, Gentleman from Cook."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Conference Committee Report #1 on House Bill 526 contains the following amounts: to the Department of Revenue, 55 million dollars for income tax refunds; to the Bureau of the Budget, 603,371, bond money for debt service; to the Comptroller, 45,000; for the Illinois Farm Development Authority is a language change so that the money can be provided through the Farm Emergency Assistance Fund or the Payment Adjustment Program, either one - it was not clear after we changed it; to the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs the following amounts: 7500 dollars for the Granite City High School Band to OCCA also for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Junior High School; for OCCA for a steering committee appropriation of 7000 dollars to produce music videos for educational purposes; for the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs, 3000 dollars for word processing equipment that will make it come out in Japanese; to the Department of Agriculture, 1.2 million dollars General Revenue funds for the DuQuoin State Fair;

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for the Department of Public Aid, 6.6 million dollars in General Revenue funds. I would now move and ask for your support to adopt Conference Committee Report #1 on House Bill 526."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz, moves the House adopt Conference Committee Report... First Conference Committee Report to House Bill 526. And on that, the Gentleman from DeWitt, Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. I rise in support of the Gentleman's Motion to adopt the Conference Committee Report, and I do that because there are numerous good and necessary appropriations made in this Conference Committee Report. Certainly, no one can object to the obligation of this General Assembly to make appropriations for income tax refunds, as authorized by law. And I personally believe that it is a good program for the State of Illinois to engage in the new State Fair at DuQuoin. I do want to point out to every Member of the House that on page 11 of the Conference Committee Report in Section 12 you will find some 6.4 million dollars appropriated as an increased subsidy for public aid and unemployment in the State of Illinois. I personally oppose that 6.4 million dollar appropriation, but the Governor has once vetoed it. The Governor has today given us his word that he will veto it when it gets to his desk again. And I could think of nothing better for Republicans in this state than to highlight the vote on this thing by having us sustain the Governor's veto once again. We don't need more welfare in Illinois, and a veto... a sustaining of the veto will be the best... best vote to underline that. And so I can, in good conscience, urge a 'yes' vote on the Conference Committee Report because I know you're going to be able to



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vote 'yes' on sustaining the Governor's veto."

Speaker Greiman: "Gentleman from Bureau, Mr. Mautino."

Mautino: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Gentleman yield for a question?"

Speaker Greiman: "Indicates he will."

Mautino: "On that same page 11 in Section 11, is this additional 50,000 dollars over and above the original 350,000 we advanced for the entertainment at the DuQuoin State Fair?"

Leverenz: "The 50,000?"

Mautino: "Yes."

Leverenz: "Yes, this has nothing to do with the 350,000."

Mautino: "Well, the 350 was what was advanced. This 50,000 makes 400,000 for the entertainment at the DuQuoin State Fair. Is that correct?"

Leverenz: "It's correct as far as I understand."

Mautino: "What does the percentage portion mean?"

Leverenz: "This is for '86. There's a formula - I don't have the formula, I don't know the formula, but it is an addition."

Mautino: "Well, it looks to me like the original 35... 3,000,500 dollars that was expended to purchase the fair, now another million, plus 50,000 for entertainment, does that mean that that total for the purchase of the fair is now up to about 4.8 million on its way to maybe 10?"

Leverenz: "No."

Mautino: "What does it mean?"

Leverenz: "These... the 50,000 dollars is for the front end payment... the upfront money, so to speak, so that the big entertainers end up signing the percentage contracts."

Mautino: "Alright. Let's go back so I get a good analysis of what you're attempting to do. We had an appropriation previously for 3.5 million to purchase the DuQuoin State Fair, the second State Fair in the State of Illinois, is that correct?"

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Leverenz: "I'm sorry. Repeat your question."

Mautino: "We already expended 3.5 to purchase the DuQuoin State Fair. The administration has already submitted that and it was adopted, is that correct?"

Leverenz: "Correct."

Mautino: "And this is another 50,000 above that. Is there not also l..."

Leverenz: "This is not in the purchase. This is in the operating so that we can enter into contracts with the entertainers to bring them here this year. That's the operations side. It has nothing to do with the payment."

Mautino: "Well, I'm just putting it in perspective of what the so-called second State Fair is going to cost. We've got 300... we've got 3.5 million, now another 50,000, plus one million dollars for start-up costs. Is that correct?"

Leverenz: "I think I follow, yes."

Mautino: "That's about 4.5 now and what do you think that the total for startup and maintenance will be when the regular budget comes down in May?"

Leverenz: "Well, I would suggest that we'll go about five million."

Mautino: "Well, you know, I think personally that we need a second State Fair, and I said it before, like the Governor needs a second belly button. We can't handle the first one in a logical, common sense, realistic approach here in Springfield. My estimation, at least my evaluation of the estimation of costs for that is going to be in the area of 10 million dollars. I think that's not the priority in this state. When in fact we have a problem with providing health care, day care, education, a priority is to spend 10 million dollars for the DuQuoin State Fair? I think it's absolutely ridiculous to take that approach to a priority, and that's what we're doing. So, I don't know exactly what

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else is in here, since it just hit the desk, but on that provision alone, I think that a 'no' vote is a proper vote on this Conference Committee, unless you can justify in your mind 10 million dollars for a second State Fair when everything else is going to be cut in the following months of this General Assembly."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? The Gentleman from Kendall, Mr. Hastert."

Hastert: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Just for this side of the aisle, I just want to let the Members know that this has been an agreed Bill up and to the point of the public aid appropriations of about six and a half million dollars. And up to that point, this has been an agreed Bill. It was not signed by the Members on this side of the aisle because of the public aid inclusion."

Speaker Greiman: "Further discussion? Further discussion? There being none, the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Leverenz, to close."

Leverenz: "Just ask for your 'aye' vote to adopt Conference Committee Report #1 to House Bill 526."

Speaker Greiman: "Question is, 'Shall the House adopt Conference Committee Report #1 for House Bill 526?' All those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed vote 'no'. Voting is now open and this is final action. Ms. Currie, would... Gentleman from... Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Mr. Clerk, take the record. On this question there are 69 voting 'aye', 22 voting 'no' and none voting 'present', and the House does adopt Conference Committee Report #1 to House Bill 526. And this Bill, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Message from the Senate."

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Clerk O'Brien: "A Message from the Senate by Mr. Wright, Secretary. 'Mr. Speaker, I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendments to a Bill of the following title: Senate Bill 242, House Amendments #1, 12, 14 and 15. I am further directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has refused to concur with the House in the adoption of Amendment #16. Action taken by the Senate February 10, 1986. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.'" "

Speaker Greiman: "Supplemental Calendar 2 on the Order of Nonconcurrence appears Senate Bill 242. Mr. McPike, on a Motion."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that the House refuse to recede from House Amendment #16, which was offered by Representative Pullen, and ask for the appointment of a Conference Committee."

Speaker Greiman: "The Gentleman from Madison, Mr. McPike, moves that the House refuse to recede to Senate (sic - House) Amendment #16 to Senate Bill 242 and the appointment of a Conference Committee. All in favor say 'aye', opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it and the Motion carries, and the House does refuse to recede from Amendment #16 and a Conference Committee will be appointed. Supplemental Calendar distribution."

Clerk O'Brien: "Supplemental Calendar #3 is being distributed."

Speaker Greiman: "We will be going back into Session in a few minutes. I want to give everyone an opportunity to return to the chamber from the far flung places of their present origin. Thank you. The House will come to order. For what purpose does the Gentleman from Cook, Mr. Madigan, seek recognition?"

Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen, it's our plan to

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adjourn at this time. I had hoped that we could have addressed the continuing question of school consolidation today. We did take some debate on that question earlier in the afternoon. It appeared as if we were moving toward a resolution of part of the problems and a fine tuning of the effort that began so many months ago, but, unfortunately, when the matter was called in the Senate, Senator Maitland declined to call the Bill and request that the matter be taken out of the record. So, my plan would be to adjourn now, return on March 4 when we'll be prepared to continue to work on the question of fine tuning of educational consolidation. And so, I want to thank you for your attendance and fine work today. I think we accomplished a great deal and, Mr. Speaker, would you entertain a Motion that we do stand adjourned until March 4, 1986.."

Speaker Greiman: "... Madigan moves that the House stand adjourned. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. In the opinion of the Chair, the 'ayes' have it, and the House does stand adjourned until the 4th day of March, 1986. House is adjourned."

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