

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

91st Legislative Day

March 5, 1986

Speaker Madigan: "The House shall come to order. The Members shall be in their chairs. Mr. DiPrima. Mr. DiPrima, would you leave the floor, and take Senator Mitchler with you? We are ready to open our Session. So, if you would leave the floor. We shall be led in prayer today by Father David Schauer, Assistant Pastor, Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church in Springfield. Father Schauer is a guest of Representative Michael Curran. Would the guests in the gallery please rise and join us in the invocation."

Father Schauer: "Let us pray. Oh God our Father, gentle Lawgiver to Moses, we ask Your presence among us. Let us be public servants who hear the needs of the weak, who seek justice in all our ways. Let us not be persuaded by the eloquence of the powerful. Let us be true to the principle of all are created equal. Let us keep our Nation one with liberty and justice for all. We pray that all our actions may show that we truly represent the needs and values of these persons who elected us to these offices. We ask for wisdom, understanding and grace to be faithful to the duties of a lawmaking body. We ask all of this in Jesus' name. Amen."

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

Ropp - et al: "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. McPike, are there any excused absences?"

McPike: "I don't have any, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Piel, are there any excused absences?"

Piel: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, would the record show that

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Representative Tuerk is excused today, please?"

Speaker Madigan: "Let the record reflect that excused absence. The Clerk shall take the record. There being 115 Members responding to the Attendance Roll Call, there is a quorum present. The Chair recognizes Mr. McPike concerning House Joint Resolution 138. Is Mr. McPike in the chamber? The Clerk shall read the Resolution."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 138. Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that the two Houses shall convene in Joint Session on Wednesday, March 5, 1986, at the hour of 12:15 o'clock p.m., for the purposes of hearing his Excellency Governor James R. Thompson present to the General Assembly his Budget Message for Fiscal Year 1987, as required by Chapter 127, Section 28 of the Revised Statutes."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. McPike on House Joint Resolution 138."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move for the adoption of the Resolution."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves the adoption of the Resolution. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Resolution is adopted. Introduction of Bills."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2757, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Revenue Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2758, Rea, a Bill for an Act in relation to the regulation of certain lending practices amending certain Acts herein named. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2759, Rice, a Bill for an Act to amend Articles of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2760, Ronan, a Bill for an Act in relation to Child Abuse Prevention Fund amending certain Acts. First Reading of

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the Bill. House Bill 2761, Rea, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2762, Rea, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2763, Rea, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Liquor Control Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2764, Rea, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2765, Capparelli - Terzich and McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to authorize sheriffs' fees for executing arrests and search warrants. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2766, Capparelli - McAuliffe and McGann, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2768 (sic - 2767), Matijevich, a Bill for an Act in relation to sheriffs deputies and employees amending certain Acts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2768, Matijevich, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2769, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act in relation to State Compensation Insurance Fund. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2761, Alexander, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2770, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Criminal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2771, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. And it was Alexander. House Bill 2772, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act in relation to contractors' performance bonds. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2773, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2774, LeFlore, a Bill for an Act in relation to surety bond guarantees for

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small contractors. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2775, Steczo, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2776, Saltsman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Carnival and Amusement Rides Safety Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2777, Bill Peterson, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2778, Saltsman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Highway Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2779, Ropp, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Horse Racing Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2780, Ropp, a Bill for an Act in relation to youth program buildings at county fairs. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2781, Pangle, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2782, Pangle - Mautino, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Uniform Commercial Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2783, Bowman, a Bill for an Act providing for the respite service credit for the elderly. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2784, Bowman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2785, Bowman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Juvenile Court Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2786, Bowman, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2787, Friedrich and Flinn, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Banking Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2788, Farley, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Committee Reports."

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

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on... the Select Committee on Local School District Reorganization, to which the following Bill was referred, action taken March 4, 1986 and reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'do pass' House Bill 2617. Representative Terzich, Chairman of the Committee on Executive, to which the following Resolution was referred, action taken March 4, 1986 and reported the same back with the following recommendation: 'be adopted' House Resolution 909. Further introductions. House Bill 2789, Satterthwaite, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Election Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2790, Younge, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to an Act creating the Department of Children and Family Services. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2791, Younge, a Bill for an Act to add Sections of the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2792, Younge, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections in the title of the East St. Louis Developmental Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2793, Younge, a Bill for an Act to create the pilot program for the creation of energy through the disposable waste which shall be known as the Metro East Solid Waste Disposal and Energy Producing Service Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2794, O'Connell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to protect and preserve and to regulate the taking of records within the state. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2795, O'Connell and Preston, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2796, McNamara and Steczko, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2697 (sic - 2797), Homer, a Bill for an Act relating to fees of clerks of courts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2798, Saltsman, a Bill for an Act to

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amend an Act regulating wages of laborers, mechanics, and other workers employed in any public works by the state. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2799, Leverenz, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act making appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expense of the Illinois Educational Labor Relations Board. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2800, Giglio, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2801, Greiman, a Bill for an Act to create the Illinois Homeowners' Energy Assistance Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2802, Dunn, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act creating the Board of Higher Education. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2803, Terzich, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. Agreed Resolutions. Mr. Matijevich."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 137, Panayotovich; 139, Kubik; 140, Kubik; 141, Madigan - Nash and DeLeo; 142, Panayotovich. House Resolutions 113, Kubik; 114, Washington... That's 1013 and 1014. 1019, Krska; 1020, Shaw; 1021, Matijevich; 1022, Matijevich; 1025, Hoffman; 1027, Hoffman; 1029, Rea; and 1030, Ronan."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions."

Speaker Madigan: "Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The Agreed Resolutions are adopted. Ladies and Gentlemen, if we could take our seats, we are prepared to begin and if Senator Rock would join me on the podium. Could you pull yourself away from Senator Netsch, Senator Rock? It's difficult, I know. If the Members would please be in their chairs. If we could give your attention to the podium, the Chair recognizes the

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Doorkeeper for an announcement."

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

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Doorkeeper, please admit the Honorable Senators. As indicated in House Joint Resolution 138, 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. The Chair would like to recognize the presence of certain dignitaries who have joined us today. First, the Lieutenant Governor, the Lieutenant Governor George Ryan, former Speaker of the House. The Attorney General of the State of Illinois, the Honorable Neil Hartigan. The Treasurer of the State, the Honorable James Donnewald. Joining us from the Supreme Court, Honorable Justice Ben Miller. Justice Miller. The Superintendent of Education, the Honorable Ted Sanders. Are there any other dignitaries that deserve recognition? The Chair recognizes the Majority Leader, Mr. McPike. Mr. McPike. Mr. McPike moves that the Clerk read the Joint Session Resolution #6. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Joint Session Resolution #6. Resolved, that a Committee of ten be appointed, five from the House, by the

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Speaker of the House, and five from the Senate, by the Committee on Committees of the Senate, and 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 Bowman, Representative Leverenz, Representative Flowers, Representative McMaster, and Representative Black. President Rock."

President Rock: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. The Senate Members are Senator Lechowicz, Senator Dawson, Senator Hall, Senator Schaffer, and Senator Donahue."

Speaker Madigan: "Will the Committee of Escort please convene at the rear of the chamber and await His Excellency, the Governor. And at this time the Chair would like to acknowledge the presence of the Comptroller of the State of Illinois, the Honorable Roland Burris. The Chair recognizes the 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: "Mr. Doorkeeper, admit the Honorable Governor. Ladies and Gentlemen, if we could please give our attention to the Governor. Mr. Governor."

Governor Thompson: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the 84th General Assembly, my fellow constitutional officers, honored guests of this Assembly and citizens of Illinois. Last winter, a fourth grade class taught by Mrs. Keith, the

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Booker T. Washington School in Champaign, Illinois visited Springfield for a day to enlarge their understanding of the history and importance of this state. And when they got back to Champaign, they had a class assignment to write a book of 'Sinkiang' poems. Erin Blue, a member of that fourth grade class in Champaign, Illinois, wrote this one. She said, 'Illinois, my state. Seeing it everyday. Believing in its way. Outstanding.' Erin, I agree. And I think the Members of this General Assembly and the people of Illinois would agree as well. Mr. Speaker, for the tenth year in a row, I am proposing a balanced budget for the State of Illinois. This budget will encourage our economy to grow, but it will also restrain the growth of State Government. Last year, I asked for your support to Build Illinois and to teach Illinois. You responded in bipartisan fashion, and we already can see that in investments in our classrooms and in our infrastructure are paying off in increased jobs for Illinois. Today, there are more people earning paychecks than at any other time in this state's history. We suffered through a recession with the rest of the nation, but we bounced back with 5,228,000 men and women of Illinois on the employment rolls. And although it remains too high, our unemployment rate is showing signs of improvement. In January of 1983, our unemployment rate was 12.6 percent. But within a year, we had brought that rate down to 9.8 percent - still too high, but below double-digit rates. In January of 1985, we reduced it again to 8.9 percent. And last month, the U.S. Department of Labor reported the unemployment rate had dipped to 7.7 percent - a decline of nearly five percentage points in three years. We will be working together to lower that unemployment rate and to increase the employment rolls even higher. We can't do that by spending beyond our

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ability to pay. We can't do that by needlessly spending, requiring increased taxes and jeopardizing our good business climate. We can't do that by ignoring the liability insurance crisis, which threatens the economic health of this state in both its public and private sectors. And we can't do that by giving our citizens on unemployment assistance only a check without the training needed to land a job. But we can efficiently supply the needed services of government. We can stand behind our commitment to reform education. We can provide the infrastructure and quality of life needed to attract and retain businesses in Illinois. And that is exactly what this budget does. It asks that you appropriate \$20.1 billion in all funds. That includes \$10.6 billion in General Revenue Funds, an increase of only 2.7 percent. It is a maintenance budget for State Government; a budget that guarantees all essential services now provided will continue. In spite of that modest overall increase in spending of 2.7 percent, we will still be able to bring education spending to an all-time high of \$4.2 billion - approximately 40 percent of the general funds appropriations. I am proposing that education spending from all funds total more than \$5 billion for Illinois next year. At a time when the Sunbelt is cutting back, Illinois is moving forward with the most important priorities of its budget. This budget holds the line on growth of government and gives top priority to improving our schools. The overall increase of 2.7 percent is less than the rate of inflation, but the 9.1 percent appropriation level increase for education is more than twice the rate of inflation. And our higher education community receives equal treatment. I have recommended an increase in General Revenue Funds of \$118 million for colleges and

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universities, a 9.5 percent increase over the estimated spending in this fiscal year. I propose a fiscal 1987 budget of \$1.36 billion in General Revenue and a total of \$1.76 billion in all funds. Higher education is extremely important to job development. And this new budget includes increases to strengthen initiatives in economic development, to revitalize engineering programs and to expand research and development. The recommendation includes enough money for average salary and compensation increases of 6.5 percent for faculty and staff - the people largely responsible for the extraordinary reputation of our university and college systems. And the recommendation includes enough money to permit the maximum monetary award to increase from \$2,850 to \$3,100 for students in need of financial aid. The recommendation includes an increase of \$1 million in the state's support for the National Center of Supercomputing at the University of Illinois at Urbana, and there is an increase to provide more teachers in high-demand areas of computer science, business and technology. We will enter the second year of a \$2.3 billion five-year plan to build Illinois. In addition to building and maintaining roads, bridges and sewage systems, Build Illinois will renew our housing stock, make low-interest loans to businesses, promote the clean use of Illinois coal and protect our natural resources. Build Illinois acts as an incubator for the growing businesses already in our state and as a magnet attracting businesses looking for a new home. New appropriations for Build Illinois in Fiscal 1987 will total \$295 million. We are off to a good start, an aggressive beginning. And already we see the strategy is working. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report to you and Members of the General Assembly that contrary to what some have said, there is no need in

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Illinois this year, next year, or in any year to choose between education and Build Illinois. We must have both for our economic future. We will have both. Last month in my State of the State address, I told you about the decision by Chrysler and Mitsubishi to locate the new Diamond Star Motors Corporation in Bloomington-Normal. That company is bringing 2,500 direct jobs to us because Illinois is a good place to do business. But that decision will bring an additional 8,500 jobs to our economy from new and existing Illinois businesses. Mr. Speaker, the state has invested \$80 million in direct incentives for the Chrysler-Mitsubishi plant, not \$300 million, Mr. Speaker, as some have claimed, but \$80 million. And of that \$80 million, we will spend only \$15 million for site acquisition and preparation. Twenty-six million dollars will be spent for improvements to area highways which can be used by all. And the remaining \$40 million will be spent over the next five years to help pay the cost of training Illinois workers and taxpayers to work with new Illinois technology in new Illinois jobs. That's called education, and we're doing \$5 billion worth of it for other people this year. I think that's a small price to pay to give the people of central Illinois a chance at renewed economic growth. And by the end of the first full year of production at Diamond Star, we will have completely recaptured every single penny of our investment through increased employment and additional tax revenues. And from that point on, it's all profit to the State of Illinois. More than a billion dollars of profit to the State of Illinois. To paraphrase Winston Churchill, Mr. Speaker. 'Some pigeon - some plucking'. The day after my last appearance at this podium, Magna International announced plans to build a \$44 million auto parts facility in

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Washington County, the single largest industrial investment in southern Illinois in years. Thanks to our transportation network, the quality of life here and another reasonable package of incentives - low interest loans, worker training and the creation of an enterprise zone - there will be 600 new jobs in Nashville. The economy of this state is not faring as poorly as some would have you believe. It's not rosy. It's not rosy, but it's on the move. An employment level of 5,228,000 Illinoisans with jobs is one indication. Let me give you a few more. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations recently surveyed the business climates of the states. Illinois has made it into the top ten. We are sixth in the Nation. For the third year in succession, new incorporations have reached a record level in the nation, and the 5.3 percent increase in Illinois matched the increase nationwide. The 34,691 new incorporations in Illinois placed us fifth in the nation, according to Dun & Bradstreet. Illinois climbed to tenth place in INC. Magazine's survey of the small business climate. The small business climate across the country, number ten out of the 50, climbing from 35 just two years ago. And as you know, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Assembly, small business provides us with 70 to 80 percent of all of our new jobs. Illinois ranks third in the nation in the number of high technology jobs. Let's absorb that statistic for a moment because we hear about the Sunbelt, and the valleys, and the routes in other parts of the United States. Our own state, our good State of Illinois with good hard-working people ranks third in the nation in the number of high technology jobs and fourth in the number of electronics firms. The construction industry rebounded in 1985 with an increase of about nine percent over the 1984

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construction employment levels. These improvements do not just occur on their own. We all have played a part in improving the business climate. Business and labor have played a part in improving the business climate, acting in a bipartisan statesmanlike fashion. And the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs has been in the lead of our efforts to help our homegrown businesses and to attract foreign investment. We can and we must do more. I propose that we spend \$14 million next year in a partnership with business and labor to retrain Illinois workers in the new technologies being employed to save basic industries in Illinois and to make them competitive in a world economy. In Illinois we must 'retool and retrain', and that retraining is as important a component of our educational system as any other. I think that the Caterpillar workers in East Peoria, Peoria, Aurora, Decatur, Joliet, Mapleton, and Pontiac deserve this chance, deserve our help. In return for this kind of investment at Cat. and other Illinois companies, we will ask them to enter into a formal program with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to redirect out sourcing in foreign countries and other states back to Illinois. The rest of Illinois deserves that chance, and we ought to help achieve it. I've also recommended spending \$2.5 million to assist development of the corridors of opportunity outlined in my State of the State address. The funds will be used to bring together state and local governments, chambers of commerce, unions, trade associations, and local and regional economic development groups to define and market the corridors to the world. In the next fiscal year, we will enjoy the first full year of work by DCCA's new Small Business Bureau. And we will expand our effort to attract international businesses and sell Illinois manufactured

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products, agricultural goods and coal abroad with two new foreign offices, one a satellite office in Tokyo and one in South Korea. Illinois led the nation in farm exports last year, and we are going to have no peer in pushing exports, and value added agriculture products, in developing new agricultural products and continuing our ongoing research to lower agricultural production costs. Illinois is the nation's number one farm state, Mr. Speaker, and it's going to show. Our tourism advertising also has helped expand our economy, and the commitment will continue with this budget. The Department of Conservation will help with the completion of lodge renovation projects at Giant City, Pere Marquette and Illinois Beach state parks. We must be cautious, as we are each year, with economic projections. The revenue side of this budget looks to the period July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. That's a long ways away. And in our world and national and state economy, changes are occurring with enormous rapidity, but they do look promising. Our budget book this year reports that forecasters expect the next fiscal year to be the fourth consecutive year of national economic expansion. Inflation is predicted to be between 3.3 percent and 3.9 percent. Gross National Product is projected to increase by about 2.5 percent. Since our book went to the printers, more recent statistics have been received. They look just as good and better in some areas. But they are only forecasts. And we have some unknowns facing us this year. As always, the movement of the national and world economy will have a bearing on our revenues, and we must be cautious. And we have not taken Gramm-Rudman or any other federal deficit reduction into account; first, because we don't know what those cuts will be nor where they will be. My own guess is that Gramm-Rudman II will not be applied,

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for I sense a growing window of opportunity for the President and the Congress to fashion a negotiated budget settlement. I hope they do. Governors and Legislators ought to play an important role in negotiating that settlement. We must push the President and the Congress to make the same hard choices that you and I make every year. We never voted to send computers to Springfield. We didn't vote to send computers to Washington. The federal deficit for the health of our Nation and our state must come down, but there are ways and there are ways. And we must help in that process. But let me say from this rostrum to you and to the people of Illinois, what other Governors - Republican, Democrat, liberal, moderate, conservative, eastern, western, southern, northern, midwestern - had been saying to their Legislatures and their people. Whether the cuts come by Gramm-Rudman or by negotiated agreement, Illinois cannot and should not pick up every program discarded by the Federal Government. To do so assumes that all existing federal programs in every nook and cranny of that swollen, bloated federal budget are of importance to the people of our state, and they are not. To do so would assume that this state has the fiscal capacity to pick up every discarded federal program, and we do not, nor does any other state of the union. To do so would imply that all governmental programs are of equal value, and they are not. We will do what we have always done in Illinois, patiently examined that which is requested, judge its abstract worth, judge its relative worth and then make those hard choices that we have never, in ten years together, ducked making. Our state budget next year will be balanced. We will end both this fiscal year and the next fiscal year with a balance of about \$220 million. If anything happens in the coming months, day by day, week by week, month by month to

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take it out of balance, we will work together to bring it back as we always have. This budget does not include any tax increases. We predict natural general revenue growth of about 5.3 percent, a modest figure. And we must carefully watch to be certain our spending stays within our total revenues. We have done that as partners for ten years including two years, 1978 and 1982, which, like this year, included a political contest for the office of Governor. We can do it again. And for my part, I intend to. The Department of Public Aid has done a tremendous job of controlling the costs of medical care without diminishing services for the needy. In fact, Illinois and its Medicaid program has greater coverage than almost any state in the union, and range of coverage is an important value to remember. The I-CARE program, which this Legislature and I approved, has contained costs by contracting for hospital inpatient services. Access was preserved. Costs were lowered through competition and shifting routine inpatient care to lower cost neighborhood hospitals. In the next fiscal year, Public Aid will aim similar cost reduction methods at ambulatory care programs. As an example of our success in this area, review the Medical Consumer Price Index for the growth in medical care expenditures for the nation. From Fiscal Year 1981 to 1986 the index climbed by almost 50 percent nationwide. At the same time Illinois' Medicaid program expenditures went up less than 15 percent. We finally got a handle on Public Aid in Illinois, and it's a good handle. The budget growth will be modest, but Illinois government will continue to be progressive and aggressive. To improve quality of life, we must continue to improve our environment. On Monday, I met for nearly five hours with the environmental leaders of our state. In cooperation with business and labor, I think we

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can come to a common accord on many of their goals. And funding will be provided through Build Illinois and the regular budget to continue our acquisitions of natural areas, increase wildlife habitat, preserve our rich agricultural soil, and clean Illinois air and water. In human services, we will increase funding for in-home service programs for the aged and disabled, the best program in the Nation. We will operate the new Manteno Veteran's Home for the first full year and we will plan the conversion of St. Mary's Hospital in LaSalle to a new veterans' care facility. The state will begin a \$2.4 million program to control the spread of AIDS, now a threat to the general population of this state. State records showed only 361 cases of AIDS in Illinois in 1981, but the Department of Public Health estimates as many as 5,000 AIDS cases could be diagnosed by 1988. Our infant mortality initiative is lowering Illinois' infant mortality rate, and we will more than double the appropriation for next year. Our goal is to reach the U.S. Surgeon General's National Health Objective of no more than nine infant deaths per 1,000 live births. We want to do that by 1990. The Nine by 1990 program is in effect in Illinois. And spending \$24.7 million in state funds... in state funds, our tax dollars on the effort next year will help us reach that important goal. This, Mr. Speaker, is an area of diminishing federal assistance that we, in Illinois will pick up. We will more than double the state appropriation from Fiscal '86 to '87, that we must pick up, because we must give children a chance. We will continue to train the unemployed and help them find jobs through Project Chance, which continues on its way to a goal of providing more than 100,000 jobs to welfare recipients within a three-year period. And we'll increase services to disabled persons

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through the Jobs Now program and to seniors through the Department on Aging's job training and counseling programs. Members of the Assembly, if there is more than one theme running consistently through this budget, it isn't there. There's only one thing - it's jobs for the people of Illinois. We're improving the business climate to keep the jobs that we already have here and to allow existing Illinois businesses, especially existing Illinois small businesses - our anchor, the bedrock of our economy, the most important component of our economy - existing Illinois small businesses to expand. We're retraining Illinois workers for the jobs of the 1990's and the next century. We're preparing the next generation with the best possible educational opportunities. We're helping to employ those who have difficulty finding jobs - welfare recipients, those with disabilities and the aged. Let me share a letter with you. It was signed by welfare recipients, who want off welfare, and we've given them that chance. They wanted to be nurses' aides. Because they were on welfare, many could not afford the expense of the training, not to mention the cost of transportation to the training site or for someone to care for their children while they attended classes. But it was cost effective. More important, it was compassionate and the right thing to do, for Illinois to pay those costs to help take them off the welfare rolls. They recently attended a Project Chance orientation class in advance of a seven-week training course at Triton Community College. The members of that orientation class wrote this letter to their instructors, Dr. Harry Berman, a physician, and Sharon Baum, a nurse: 'We thank you gratefully for taking your time for a week teaching us, and having patience with us. We thank you both for being here with the class. Don't worry Sharon and Harry. This is

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1986, and we're going to pick up them sticks. What we mean by that - each individual is going to make it. This is a class full of fun and wants to help. Sharon and Harry, we got a chance. We just want to show the two of you how successful we are. The class loves you both. Keep in touch. It makes us feel good. We got a chance. It makes us feel good.' I think that says it all. Twenty-two people started in that class eight weeks ago. All but two of them were present for the graduation ceremonies last Friday. On Monday, those 20 Project Chance participants started new jobs as nurses' aides. This budget can bring similar successes to this state. We must work to reduce the welfare rolls, lower the unemployment rate, take our record levels of employment even higher, keep our commitment to education and continue the progress made with our business climate. Mr. Speaker, Joey Roberts in Mrs. Keith's fourth grade class at Booker T. Washington School in Champaign said, 'Illinois. Pretty land. Growing and changing. Great place. For us important.' I think that says it all, Mr. Speaker. Thank you very much."

Speaker Madigan: "Will the Committee on Escort please come to the front of the chamber to escort the Governor from the chamber? Will the Committee on Escort please join the Governor? The Chair recognizes the President of the Senate."

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 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Joint Session will now arise. The Chair recognizes Mr. Friedrich. Dwight Friedrich. Mr. Friedrich. We are ready for your pearls of wisdom."

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Friedrich: "Mr. Speaker, we'd like to have one at 1:30 if we may, please."

Speaker Madigan: "Could you say that again?"

Friedrich: "We'd like to have a Republican Caucus at 1:30 in Room 118."

Speaker Madigan: "Fine. Fine. Ladies and Gentlemen, the House will stand at ease. There shall be a Republican Caucus at 1:30 in Room 118. And we should plan returning at about 2:00."

Friedrich: "Right."

Speaker Madigan: "Fine. So, to repeat, the House shall now stand at ease. There shall be a Republican Caucus in Room 118 at 1:30. And we shall return to the floor at 2:00 p.m. So, please return to the floor at 2:00 p.m. Thank you. And there is leave to introduce Bills."

Homer: "Members of the Illinois House, I note on Representative Brunsvold's desk there's a cake with a number 44 on it. Now, I'm not sure whether that's his legislative district, his age, or his IQ. But in any case, you're all cordially invited to come over and share in a piece of Representative Brunsvold's birthday cake."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2804, Saltsman, a Bill for an Act relating to collective bargaining agreements. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2805, O'Connell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Real Estate Times Share Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2806, Parke - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2807, Washington, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Human Rights Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2808, Washington, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Human Rights Act. First Reading of the Bill."

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House Bill 2809, Washington, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act to provide for the regulation of mortgage bankers. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2810, Washington, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2811, Washington, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2812, Washington, a Bill for an Act to create the Basic Financial Services Protection Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2813, Washington, a Bill for an Act to add Sections to the Public Utilities Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2814, Stephens, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Public Aid Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2815, Giorgi, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Physical Fitness Service Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2816, Stephens - Goforth, a Bill for an Act in relation to the rehabilitation and education of autistic persons and amending Acts herein named. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2817, Stephens, a Bill for an Act in relation to living wills and anatomical gifts. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2818, W. Peterson, a Bill for an Act in relation to township industrial projects. First Reading of the Bill. Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2819, Steczko, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Income Tax Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 1820 (sic - 2820), Flinn and Stange, a Bill for an Act to amend the Illinois Manufactured Housing and Mobile Home Safety Act. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Giglio: "The House will come to order. The Chair recognizes Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would ask leave and the use of the Attendance Roll Call so

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that there be a House Rules Committee meeting while the House is in Session in the Speaker's Conference Room. And also that Senate Bill 226, which is not posted, be heard and considered in the House Rules Committee. This has been cleared, I understand, on the other side of the aisle, and I ask leave of the Attendance Roll Call for that purpose."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman asks leave to consider Senate Bill..."

Matijevich: "This is a supplemental appropriation Bill."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "I would have an inquiry of the Gentleman, and wonder if he would yield for a question."

Speaker Giglio: "Gentleman indicates he will."

Vinson: "The Bill that you added to the list was Senate Bill 226. Is that correct?"

Matijevich: "That's correct."

Vinson: "Is it your attention to also renew the posting and to hear Senate Bill 1010, the Fingerprint Bill?"

Matijevich: "Yes."

Vinson: "Would you consider deleting that Bill from your... the Bills in your request?"

Matijevich: "No, I wouldn't."

Vinson: "You really want to go with..."

Matijevich: "That's why we made this deal, right?"

Vinson: "You really want to go with 1010, the Teacher Fingerprint Bill."

Matijevich: "You really want to go with Senate Bill 226, don't you?"

Vinson: "It's your intent. You do want to go with 1010, the Teacher Fingerprint Bill."

Matijevich: "You really want to go with Senate Bill 226, don't you?"

Vinson: "If you're going to insist that the only way we can have

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supplemental appropriations is to have a Rules Committee meeting on 1010, the Teacher Fingerprint Bill. If that's what you really want, then we have no choice but to acquiesce. But is that what you really want? Can't you take that one off the list?"

Matijevich: "Yes, Representative Vinson, Senate Bill 1010 is being used to clean up current law regarding teacher fingerprints and has the support, I understand, from the Governor, on this cleanup language. So, I think that your side of the aisle should be supportive of both Senate Bill 226 and 1010."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "Well, Mr. Speaker, I'm not going to object to the Gentleman's request for leave to have the Rules Committee meet and to have Senate Bill 226 posted for this special Rules Committee meeting while the House is in Session. I do wish that in deference to the taxpayers of Illinois and the teachers of Illinois he would withdraw 1010, Teacher Fingerprint Bill, from that list. But if he is going to insist on that increased cost for taxpayers and if he is going to insist on doing that to teachers, that we have no choice but to acquiesce in order to fund the ongoing operations of government."

Matijevich: "Thank you. You're easy to work with."

Speaker Giglio: "Alright. The Gentleman asks leave that the Rules Committee meet while the House is in Session in the Speaker's Press Room in the back. Does the Gentleman have leave? Hearing none, leave is granted. While the Rules Committee is in meeting, the House will stand at ease. Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "You said the meeting would occur in the Speaker's pressroom."

Speaker Giglio: "The pressroom?"

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Vinson: "You said it would occur in the Speaker's pressroom, and I'm wondering, has the Speaker created a new pressroom or where is this?"

Speaker Giglio: "Well, that's the pressroom that the Minority Party is also entitled to use, Representative Vinson."

Vinson: "And that's where the Conference Committee is going to meet?"

Speaker Giglio: "In the Conference Room."

Vinson: "... the Rules Committee."

Speaker Giglio: "In the Conference Room in the back of the House."

Vinson: "Well, I thought it was the pressroom, you said."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "That's in the... the Conference Room. The Speaker's Conference Room."

Speaker Giglio: "I think the Clerk... did he want to adopt the Adjournment Resolution also or not before we move onto Rules? Clerk, would you kindly read the Adjournment Resolution?"

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 145. Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the 84th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, that when the House of Representatives adjourns on Wednesday, March 5, 1986 it stands adjourned until Thursday, March 20, 1986 at 2:00 p.m., and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, March 25, 1986 at 10:00 o'clock a.m., and when it adjourns on that day, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, April 1, 1986 at 12:00 noon and when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, March 5, 1986 it stands adjourned until Tuesday, April 1, 1986 at 12:00 noon."

Matijevich: "Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, those two dates are... I understand are only going to be

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Perfunctory. And we will come back for business on April 1. With that and the fact that we also aren't through with business today, I move to adopt the Adjournment Resolution."

Speaker Giglio: "All those in favor of the Adjournment Resolution say 'aye', those opposed 'nay'. The 'ayes' have it. The Adjournment Resolution is adopted."

Matijevich: "And the Rules Committee will meet immediately."

Speaker Giglio: "Rules Committee meet immediately. Representative Parke, for what purpose do you rise?"

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. On March 15 through the 17th of 1986 is the 67th birthday of the American Legion. If anybody plans on making a speech, I have copies of a speech for the American Legion. And I'd be happy to give them to anybody. If you'll raise your hand, I'll try and get them to you."

Speaker Giglio: "Thank you. Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution 111, Kubik; Senate Joint Resolution 112, Kubik."

Speaker Giglio: "Before the Clerk reads the Resolutions, I would inform the Body that as soon as the House Rules Committee comes back, we have some very important legislation. So, I would urge all Members to stand at ease and stand close and be ready for a quick Session as soon as we come back."

Clerk O'Brien: "Further Agreed Resolutions. House Resolution 1032, Brookins; 1033, Brookins; 1034, Greiman; 1035, Daniels; 1036, McPike; 1037, DeJaegher; 1038, Richmond; 1039, McMaster; 1043, Currie; 1044, McPike; 1045, McPike; 1047, Johnson; 1048, Johnson; 1051, Hallock; 1052, Pullen; 1053, Stephens; 1054, Brookins; and 1055, DeLeo. Representative Matijevich."

Matijevich: "Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I move the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. I move the

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adoption."

Speaker Giglio: "All in favor of the Agreed Resolutions say 'aye', 'nays'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. All Members of the Rules Committee, will you kindly meet in the Conference Room, immediately. General Resolutions, Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Supplemental Calendar #1 has been distributed. House Resolution 1041, O'Connell."

Speaker Giglio: "Committee on Assignments. Death Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Joint Resolution 143, Bowman, with respect to Marty Leone. House Joint Resolution 144, McMaster - et al, with respect to the memory of Richard Larson. House Resolution 1015, Shaw, with respect to the memory of Willard Adkins, Jr. House Resolution 1016, Shaw, with respect to the memory of Jennifer Higgenbottom. House Resolution 1017, Shaw, with respect to the memory of Tara Wills. House Resolution 1018, Shaw, with respect to the memory of Lillie Mae Rainer. House Resolution 1023, Shaw, with respect to the memory of Mattie Brown. House Resolution 1024, Slater, with respect to the memory of Doris Joan Weingartner. House Resolution 1028, Countryman, with respect to the memory of John G. O'Malley. House Resolution 1031, Kubik, with respect to the memory of Walter Baltis. House Resolution 1040, Sutker, with respect to the memory of Thomas D. Jent. House Resolution 1042, O'Connell, with respect to the memory of Mrs. Rosie Mallory. House Resolution 1046, Johnson, with respect to the memory of Rex A. Long. House Resolution 1049, LeFlore, with respect to the memory of Earlie Woods. House Resolution 1050, LeFlore, with respect to the memory of Pamela Rochelle."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Matijevich moves the adoption of the Death Resolutions. All those in favor say 'aye',

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'nays'. The 'ayes' have it. The Death Resolutions are adopted. Introduction of Bills."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Bill 2821, Ronan and Stange, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of an Act in relation to the founding and operation of the University of Illinois Hospital. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2822, Countryman and O'Connell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2823, Countryman and O'Connell, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Probate Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2824, Zwick and Klemm, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2825, Hartke, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Vehicle Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2826, Wojcik, 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 2827, McAuliffe, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Workers' Compensation Act and the Workers' Occupational Disease Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2828, Ewing, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2829, Ewing, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Public Utilities Act. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2830, offered by Representative Giglio, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Giglio: "Representative Daniels, are you seeking recognition?"

Daniels: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call for a Republican Conference, Room 118, immediately, for approximately 20 minutes."

Speaker Giglio: "Republicans in Room 118, immediately."

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Republican Caucus. The House will come to order. Mr. Clerk."

Clerk O'Brien: "Committee Report. Committee on Rules has met, and pursuant to Rule 29(c)-3, the following Bills have been ruled exempt on March 5, 1986: Senate Bills 226, 879, 1010 and 1412. John Matijevich, Chairman."

Speaker Giglio: "Message from the Senate."

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 refused to concur with the House in the adoption of their Amendment to Senate Bill 1412, action taken by the Senate March 5, 1986. Kenneth Wright, Secretary.' Supplemental Calendar #2 has been distributed."

Speaker Giglio: "Supplemental Calendar #2, Representative Pangle. Senate Bill 1412."

Pangle: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I move to recede and request a Conference Committee on 1412."

Speaker Giglio: "The Gentleman moves that the House recede from Senate Bill 14... refuse to recede from Senate Bill 1412 and that a Conference Committee be appointed. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye'. The 'nays'... the 'ayes' have it, and a Conference Committee Report is requested."

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

Speaker Madigan: "The House shall come to order. The Members shall be in their chairs. On Supplemental Calendar #3 on the Order of Conference Committee Reports, there appears Senate Bill 242. The Chair recognizes Representative Breslin."

Breslin: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Ladies and Gentlemen, the Conference Committee Report that you have before you on Senate Bill 242 does several things. First of all, it deletes the minimum size requirement in Senate Bill 730

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with regard to school district reorganization. In its place, it puts educational quality goals. The Bill also... the Conference Committee Report also eliminates the unit district preference. It deletes the coterminus boundary requirement. It... There... In this Bill, there is no termination of state funding for any school district that does not comply with the educational quality goals stated in the Bill. There is specific language that says that should a school district comply with all of the educational requirements necessary to operate as a high school in this state, it is very possible that there would be no change recommended by the reorganization committee, so no change is a possibility for a reorganization committee to come up with. Last, but not least, the Bill postpones the dates for the submission of the reorganization plans by three months. Presently, they are required to be submitted by June 30th of this year. That is postponed until September 30th. There is no postponement, however, in the election on the referendum in the proposed reorganization plans. Those dates remain as March and November of 1987. I would be happy to answer any questions. Excuse me, Mr. Speaker. I understand that I need to move to suspend rule 79(d) for immediate consideration of this Conference Committee Report."

Speaker Madigan: "On the Motion, is there leave? Leave is granted. There is an objection registered by Representative Cowlshaw? There having been objection raised, Representative Breslin, you have the option to..."

Breslin: "I, therefore, move to suspend the rule."

Speaker Madigan: "The Motion is to suspend the rules to permit the immediate consideration of the Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 242. An on that question, does anyone seek recognition? Representative Friedrich."

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Friedrich: "I don't have a copy of that, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Of the Conference Committee Report? Are there other Republicans that do not have copies of the Conference Committee Report? Again, on the Motion, does anyone seek recognition? Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, Rule 79(d) reads that before being taken up or voted upon, Conference Committee Reports shall be reproduced, distributed on the Members' desks, and listed on the Daily or a Supplemental Calendar in advance according to the following schedule, and because of the time of the year in which we are now enacting and working upon our legislation, it says that at this time of the year, there is a one day requirement before we may vote on this Conference Committee Report. I would submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that we have rules of the House in order that we may conduct our business in an orderly and a thoughtful fashion. When we choose to violate our own rules, it ought to be because there is some emergency, there is some overpowering reason why we should violate our own rules. I would submit to you that this is a very important issue, but it is not an emergency, and consequently, Mr. Speaker, I think that we do ourselves no credit. We do ourselves a discredit when we fail to abide by this important rule. I suggest that the Motion to put aside this rule, in this case, is a mistake, and I think it should be defeated. Thank you very much."

Speaker Madigan: "Again, on the Motion, does anyone else seek recognition? Representative Cowlshaw."

Cowlshaw: "If this receives the requisite number of votes, I ask for a verification."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative, this will require 60 votes."

Cowlshaw: "71, I believe. I don't know. I asked for a ruling."

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Speaker Madigan: "Neither do I, but the Parliamentarian says...
the Parliamentarian says 60."

Cowlshaw: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "You're welcome. Again, the question is, the Motion to suspend the rule to permit the immediate consideration of the Conference Committee Report. On that Motion, those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish, on the Motion for immediate consideration? Have all voted on the Motion for immediate consideration? Does Representative Cowlshaw seek recognition? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 85 'ayes', 18 'no'. The Motion carries. Returning to the main question, Representative Breslin has moved to adopt the Conference Committee Report. And on that question, the Chair recognizes Mr. Hoffman."

Hoffman: "Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, I would first like to state that I have filed the appropriate form to remove my name as a co-House Sponsor on this piece of legislation. I rise in opposition to the adoption of this Conference Committee Report because I believe it backs away from a very important issue that, at some point in time, for reasons of economy and efficiency and quality, this Legislature is going to have to address. It is unfortunate indeed that this matter has come before this Body at this particular time during a year in which we are going through a gubernatorial election. Now, not only does this report eliminate some very important directions given to each of the reorganization committees in terms of establishing some guidelines for them to consider, but it also now provides that that reorganization committees may, if they so decide, choose, for all practical purposes, not to even consider

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the issue, or to give the people in their educational service region an opportunity to vote. The purpose behind this program was to provide some options that could be discussed by the general... by the general public. The fact of the matter is that those who currently are stakeholders in the situation, whether they be school board members or school administrators or people somehow directly connected with the existing system are preventing a discussion of an alternative by people in those reorganization districts and those educational service regions. This is very, very unfortunate, and I would suggest that at some point in time, this issue is going to have to be addressed. I think there are some very good things in this... in this report. However, I think the negative outweighs the positive, and I believe that we ought to come back and sit down, in a rational and reasonable fashion, and make the kinds of adjustments that we felt ought to be made early on in this consideration. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I choose not to have my name associated with this particular Bill and this Conference Committee Report and will vote 'no'."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Mr. Speaker, would the Sponsor yield?"

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

Ropp: "In terms, Representative, of your opening remarks relative to a quality educational goal, can you define that a little more clearly, and is this Conference Committee - does it establish those criteria to which we base some degree of educational quality?"

Breslin: "Yes, Representative Ropp, the Conference Committee Report specifically says that in consideration of a reorganization plan, the school districts' ability to provide the minimum course requirements... suggested by the

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Illinois Board of Higher Education for entrance into colleges and universities in this state be the consideration or the goal, the actual word is the 'goal' of offering those courses is what the reorganization committee is supposed to consider. It appears on page eight, lines 26 through 34, if you would like specific reading."

Ropp: "Okay, thank you. To the Bill. I guess, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, it was kind of interesting. I had the pleasure of looking through some of the old records that my dad had a few weeks ago. He was involved in a consolidation issue back nearly 40 years ago, and at that particular time, a number of people in communities showed a considerable amount of opposition to consolidation, and the same criteria that they used in opposition 40 years ago is exactly what this Bill is attempting to water down now. They did, in fact, go ahead and consolidate in our area, in spite of the fact that some communities felt that they were going to lose their economic base because the educational system was going to leave. What ultimately happened was that the unit was formed, and it eventually grew to be what is considered one of the finest consolidated units in the State of Illinois. I think, as we pass this particular Conference Committee Report as Legislators, we are not looking to what is really the best interest of young people in the State of Illinois. This particular Conference Committee Report waters down even the intent to encourage people to sit down and look at consolidation in the State of Illinois. It fails to encourage them to sit down and see what is really best for the young people in our state, and I certainly hope that you give strong consideration so that this Bill might be held and this Bill could be given real strong support with additional comments that would encourage the best educational program in the State of

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Illinois for our young people. This Conference Committee, in my judgment, does not do that, and I would hope that we not move hastily on this and give it another shot at some later time."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. O'Connell."

O'Connell: "Question of the Sponsor."

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

O'Connell: "Representative, in the Bill, does it - and I think you mentioned this in your opening remarks, but I want get clarification - if the reorganization committee makes a recommendation that there not be reorganization, does that preclude the issue from being on a referendum?"

Breslin: "The consensus of opinion is that there still has to be an election. People still have to decide whether or not they wish consolidation or not, but the proposal sent by the reorganization committee to the State Board of Education can recommend no change. But the people have the right to overrule that decision."

O'Connell: "On the ballot... So, the issue then would be whether the referendum would overrule the recommendation."

Breslin: "That's correct."

O'Connell: "Then, on the ballot, would it preface the actual vote with an explanation as to what the reorganization committee recommended?"

Breslin: "I don't believe so."

O'Connell: "So... Well then, what's the use of having a reorganization committee make any recommendation, if you're just going to put on the ballot 'reorganize or not'."

Breslin: "The problem is that the people may object to what the reorganization committee has decided. Now, we can get further clarification on this in a little while, if you would prefer, but... "

O'Connell: "I would prefer that we put something in the

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legislative intent that makes some sense out of that. Does anybody know what the ballot would say?"

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Breslin, we will pass over this question temporarily... "

Breslin: "Good."

Speaker Madigan: "And recognize Representative Ewing and then return to Breslin if she wishes to enter anything in the record. So, for now, Mr. Ewing."

Ewing: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, if you want, we could just take it all out of the record and wait until April."

Speaker Madigan: "Would that be your preference, Mr. Ewing?"

Ewing: "Well, I think probably it would be a better idea if we'd find out what's going on. I have some questions, though, of the Sponsor. Normally, things are better orchestrated than this. I'm surprised."

Speaker Madigan: "Well, with your help, we'll improve. So, Representative Breslin indicates that she will yield to your question."

Ewing: "Representative, when did the Conference Committee meet?"

Breslin: "The Conference Committee has been meeting for quite some time."

Ewing: "Where?"

Breslin: "On the floor of this House and the floor of the Senate."

Ewing: "Uh huh. Do... Were you holding those meetings while we were recessed for our Caucus or our Conference?"

Breslin: "I can't remember."

Ewing: "Well, you seem to have a pretty good memory about when you held them, but I noticed that my name's on this report, but I, of course, didn't sign it, and I can assure you - and I think you would not impinge on my integrity - that I was never invited to any meeting."

Breslin: "I would never impinge upon your integrity, and I have

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no idea."

Ewing: "... Was I ever invited to a meeting?"

Breslin: "I have no idea, Representative Ewing."

Ewing: "Did you ever invite me to a meeting?"

Breslin: "No, Sir, I did not."

Ewing: "And did you know of anybody that did invite me to a meeting?"

Breslin: "I have no idea if you were invited. Representative, the question before this Assembly is whether or not we want to take up an issue of critical public importance to the people of the State of Illinois. Now, we came down here one month ago, and we said we want an extension of time for reorganization plans to be submitted, and as a consequence, we agreed to do that so that it would give us time to come up with consensus, here. It has been very difficult to build consensus on this issue. At the present time, the Governor of this state has requested that this Assembly address this issue this week. We have moved. We have had Committee hearings on this Bill this week. We are trying to address this issue as quickly as possible. I will agree with those who say the issue has become mired in politics. My effort here is to decide the question, take it out of politics. Let's get the educators back on track and the reorganization committees back on track. That's what we serve to do here. If you have not been consulted on the issue, Representative, I am sorry about that. It was not my job to consult you."

Ewing: "Madam... You know and I know that's a bunch of... because you were the Sponsor of this Bill, it is your Conference Committee Report, and you know that no one on this side of the aisle, no one ever asked a Republican to come to that Conference Committee Report. And you talk about politics, Ma'am, you ought to know politics, because you're playing

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this to the hilt right now with the Stevenson plan and with everything you are doing over there with this Conference Committee Report. It is wrong, the way you've handled it, and you can't smear over it with a smile and a few nice words."

Breslin: "Representative Ewing, I was not the... "

Ewing: "You never, never, never asked a Republican to come to a Conference Committee Report or to sit down and discuss this. That is wrong."

Breslin: "Representative Ewing, I was not the Sponsor of this Bill, so you'll have to look elsewhere."

Ewing: "Well you sure... You're on this Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Ewing and Mrs. Breslin, could we proceed to a discussion of the issues? So, Mr. Ewing, you had the floor and..."

Ewing: "Yes. Mr. Speaker, I asked a question and sat calmly by while she went into her little political tirade and dance, which was very interesting. The point is that we were not asked to any meeting, and you can ask any Republican that was appointed by your office in this Conference Committee Report, and we were not included in it. That's wrong. You know it's wrong, and that's the kind of action you're taking on this Bill. Then that shows political motivation of your office, Mr. Speaker, and I'm surprised at you, being political and being involved in this type of thing with your interest in education. Well, I just got my notice. I think it's on another one."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mulcahey."

Mulcahey: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, politics aside for a moment, maybe on both sides, and just kind of take a look at the merits of the thing, which I know is unusual, but Representative Breslin, I think probably the most important part of this Conference Committee Report is the fact that

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the five... the 500, 1000, 1500 provision of minimum size schools has been moved. Is that correct? That is correct. And that is... That is certainly one of the... one of the concerns that I know the people around the state have as far as minimum requirements are concerned, and it's my understanding also that the minimum requirements for incoming freshman students this September in high school - those who will graduate in 1990 - minimum requirements as determined by the Board of Higher Education for admission to the higher education institutions around the state in 1990 - has that been removed as well?"

Breslin: "The question again, Representative Mulcahey, was, 'What has been removed?'"

Mulcahey: "The minimum requirements, the minimum curriculum requirements for students who will enter high school in September of 1986 and will graduate in 1990, the Board of Higher Education had established minimum requirements for those students entering the universities in 1990. Has that provision been removed from 242?"

Breslin: "The IBHE requirements still stand, no matter what we do, Representative Mulcahey. Those are requirements that will be in place by 1990. As my Bill, House Bill 2617, was originally introduced, those requirements have been changed to be only goals. So, that is a change from my offered Bill in House Bill 2617."

Mulcahey: "So, the Board of Higher Education is, indeed, going to require certain curriculum requirements for admission by 1990, but according to this Conference Committee Report, those goals are... those curriculum requirements are simply a goal that the schools should shoot for."

Breslin: "That's correct."

Mulcahey: "Okay."

Breslin: "That's... The reorganization committee ought to

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consider that as one of the things when deciding whether or not school districts ought to reorganize."

Mulcahey: "Okay. Well, 'ought to reorganize' is one thing, but when you set up... set minimum requirements, to me, is another thing, so the State Board... "

Breslin: "There are no... There are no set minimum requirements."

Mulcahey: "Well, there is, by the Board of Higher Education, which is already in place, so what... what ramifications - negative ramifications - is this going to have on any school district throughout the state that does not meet those Board of Higher Education requirements. They are going to be assisted and receive assistance in... help in analyzing the existing curriculum with reference to educational needs."

Breslin: "That's correct. The State Board of Education is directed to help those school districts that do not presently have the required curriculum to develop the required curriculum and to make it quality curriculum."

Mulcahey: "Okay. How... "

Breslin: "But there is no penalty under this Bill, if they do not meet that required curriculum."

Mulcahey: "Okay, so then, so what you're saying then, is that really, for all the change that we are making today, really, we're making no change at all, because the schools and their... the schools that are in place right now, if they're offering curriculum... offering courses to their students as mandated by the Board of Education - State Board of Education - and those curriculum requirements are in place, they are simply going to be advised and helped along with the Board of Higher Education if, indeed, they want to try to meet the requirements as established by the Board of Higher Education. So, it's... it's back and forth. Mr. Speaker and Members, to the Bill. About the

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only thing that makes sense, I'm sorry to say, about this, is that probably the major concern that most people had throughout the state, and that was, of course, the minimum requirements of 500, 1000 and 1500 kids for the guideline for... for school districts throughout the state, but as far as... I'm sorry to say, I guess I'm not supposed to be saying this, but as far as I'm concerned, there is... this really... I think it kind of muddles it a little bit more, but by the same token, I think we have to vote for it, because it removes one of the biggest arguments that people had against the reorganization provisions of Senate 30... of House Bill... Senate Bill 730. And one more point I might... Somebody said a few minutes ago that there was no encouragement for reorganization. As I pointed out to this Body last week or a couple of weeks ago, whatever it was, back in 1983, we passed a Bill which was still on the... still in the books which is 11(a) and 11(b) of the Illinois School Code, which allows school districts in the State of Illinois to consolidate, but is consolidated based that initiative being created locally. They decide amongst themselves as to whether or not it will be feasible for two districts to consolidate. In my district right now, for example, there are... one school that has consolidated under the 1983 law, another two schools that are about to consolidate under the 1983 law. So, the provisions are there. The encouragement is there. The incentives have been built in - salary, tax base and everything else. What we ought to do is allow that Bill to be... to remain... for that law to remain in existence - the 1983 law - to throw this thing out the window, to repeal that portion of Senate Bill 730 in this, and go along with the existing statute as we know it and as we passed in 1983. I think that's the only reasonable way to resolve this problem, and again,

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though I have to say that you got to vote for this thing, because it does have a... it does have the provisions in there that removes the minimum requirements. So, it's a Catch-22. Sorry, Mike, I didn't get into politics, but I hate.. you know... "

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Didrickson."

Didrickson: "Yes, thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question or two, please?"

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

Didrickson: "Representative Breslin, so that this time when we're fixing it, we're certain we're fixing it, and we don't have to be back here with regards to school reorganization - beginning at the bottom of page nine and going over to page 10 - what are we talking about here with regards to consideration of school reorganization at the local level? Are we simply saying that the school reorganization committees can meet one time, decide it's not going to work in our area without validating it to the districts, the voters, the people out there, or do they have to go through the complete process and actually study school reorganization?"

Breslin: "The hope is that they would study reorganization possibilities. If the... If the Committee is so bent, I don't think this Legislature can chain them to their chairs and make them study further. But the hope is that every school district will... every reorganization committee will sit down and consider reorganization plans that might be useful in their area. If they decide on no change, then so be it. They report it to the State Board of Education."

Didrickson: "I can't vote on hope. That is exactly the problem that we got into with Senate Bill 730. When we took that language back to our school reorganization committees, nobody could really define what it was that we were asking

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them to do. Rumors were rampant. If we again are putting in a goal or a guideline with regards to curriculum, didn't we do the same thing with regards to minimum numbers? Wasn't that a goal, a guideline?"

Breslin: "Yes, and we have several goals and guidelines still in this Bill. They are to consider all of those guidelines."

Didrickson: "And they may consider it, perhaps, for one... can you conceive of this occurring, and how would you respond to your local school reorganization committee in your area? If we were to sit down and decide that school reorganization, one evening, isn't going to work in our community, and so notify the state committee, would we then disband, and that would be it? One meeting? Do you see that happening with this legislation when we talk about consideration?"

Breslin: "No, that is not the intention of this legislation."

Didrickson: "Okay, would you clarify intent? I think that's important."

Breslin: "The intention of this legislation is to change the goals and the guidelines that the reorganization committees are to use in drafting plans for reorganization. We are cognizant of the fact that they can follow all of these guidelines and still recommend no change in their plan. The State Board of Education has already ruled that that is a possibility under the present law."

Didrickson: "Absolutely correct."

Breslin: "So this is no change. We are just specifically telling committees that that is a possibility, that they are to study this issue. There is an appropriation for them to do so, and they are to do their duty."

Didrickson: "So they have to go through the process."

Breslin: "Correct."

Didrickson: "Alright. If they decide then after study, how do we

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validate the no change? Do they go to the voters in the district, or do they just notify the State Board of Education? Do they have to put that on the ballot?"

Breslin: "That is the same question that Representative O'Connell asked, and we have finally developed consensus. It is the intent of this legislation that when a reorganization committee has proposed no change to the State Board of Education, there will be no need for a referendum on the issue. That is the intent of all the Legislators in proposing this particular part of this Bill."

Didrickson: "If they recommend no change, then, and this is for legislative intent, so that we don't disenfranchise the voter out there, will there be public hearings so that the voters out there will understand the plans or the lack of plans for school reorganization and have every opportunity for input?"

Breslin: "Those public hearings are still required of all reorganization committees. That will be required whether a change is recommended or not recommended."

Didrickson: "If the school reorganization committee is in conflict even amongst themselves, how do we define whether or not we proceed with change or not? What would be the vote? Majority rule, super majority?"

Breslin: "That's not presently addressed in the original Senate Bill 730."

Didrickson: "I would like to be able to tell my local school reorganization committee what it would take in order for them to recommend no change, with regards to their vote. Do they actually have to vote on it? They, themselves do, correct?"

Breslin: "I believe so, and I would expect that a majority rule would prevail. That's how we operate in this country. But it is not specifically addressed in the original

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legislation, nor has it been addressed in this legislation. We can address it, however, between now and June 30th, if this Assembly so desires. But it has not attempted to be addressed here."

Didrickson: "I have my concerns about this legislation because I happen to be a proponent of at least looking in the mirror and studying school reorganization. I'm willing to go along with this Bill, I believe, if I feel that we will actually study school reorganization seriously in this state, and not do a wholesale sellout. I mean, I have my fears that we're going to have school reorganization committees across this state simply decide to disband and not study it, and I would just simply say that in speaking around this state on this issue, I have yet to meet somebody who doesn't agree that 997 school districts are probably too many in the State of Illinois, and we ought to be studying it. Do you share my concerns there?"

Breslin: "I share your concerns, absolutely. The problem we are faced with is that there are several reorganization committees that already have agreed not to meet again. So, in order to bring them back to the table to discuss this issue, I think this is an appropriate compromise. Your concerns are well-founded. I think we ought to be encouraging study in this area. The problem we have run into is that some people have refused to meet at all."

Didrickson: "Well, it is the law of the land right now in the State of Illinois that they should be meeting. I will reserve any further comment on that. Well, I'm probably going to vote for this, and I hope this time we're fixing it and that what we're doing is absolutely correct, because you mentioned yourself, it's a critical public important issue that needs to be done, needs to be corrected so that we can move on with the study of reorganization in this

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state and not be back with another... yet another plan if this one doesn't work. I hope your reassurances to me will be that we will do it correctly this time."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. McCracken."

McCracken: "Thank you. Will the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Madigan: "The Sponsor indicates she will yield."

McCracken: "Representative, in your House Bill 2617, which was voted out of Committee last night, is it correct that the Higher Board of Education (sic - Board of Higher Education) was to have mandated certain core requirements, under that Bill?"

Breslin: "I can't hear... I can't understand your question, Sir."

McCracken: "It was to have mandated certain core requirements - four years of English, three years of social studies, and the like."

Breslin: "What the original Bill did was require that reorganization committees use those as criteria, that the IBHE educational requirements be used as criteria for determining reorganization plans. That was, of course, only one of the criteria."

McCracken: "And if... And if that core curriculum was not in the particular reorganization contemplated, then that district would be going on probation and ultimately face the loss of state funds? Is that what 2617 provides for?"

Breslin: "That was a part of the Bill, and that is one of the parts that has been taken out of this Conference Committee Report."

McCracken: "Alright, and... between last night and today, the Conference Committee was held on... the First Corrected Conference Committee was held on 242?"

Breslin: "Yes, um hum."

McCracken: "Correct? Alright. And the original Conference Committee Report on 242 was the same as 2617, the Stevenson

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plan. Correct?"

Breslin: "No, Sir. This is the only Conference Committee Report that I think has been developed here. This is the First Corrected..."

McCracken: "Oh, you are... You are... Oh, yes. The First Corrected. I understand. Are the changes between this First Corrected and the original Conference Committee Report technical in nature, or are they substantive?"

Breslin: "Sir, I don't know. This is the first time that Senator Maitland has called the Bill. The Bill has already passed in the Senate with 44 votes, 44 to 2. This is the Conference Committee Report that we discussed, once he asked for a Conference Committee to be appointed."

McCracken: "And that was today?"

Breslin: "And that was today."

McCracken: "What... There was another one which I'm holding now, which was considered back in February by this Body and ultimately not called for a vote. Do you recall that? Your signature is on this First Report."

Breslin: "We never were able to consider that Conference Committee, Representative McCracken, because Senator Maitland would not call his Bill in the Senate, as you will recall."

McCracken: "Okay, to the Bill. House Bill 2617, which was voted on last night, is the Stevenson plan. Between last night and today, the Sponsor, the person who signed the original Stevenson Bill, the original Senate Bill 242 Conference Committee Report, and the Sponsor who has signed this First Corrected Conference Committee Report has claimed that there was substantial negotiations which had an impact on an issue of unparalleled importance in the recent history of this state, and that just isn't the case. This Second Conference Committee Report was put on our desks at about

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3:30 this afternoon. The rule was waived requiring one day for the Conference Committee Report to be on the Members' desks. There was no calling of the Republican Members of that First Corrected Conference Committee Report in order to ask for their signatures. It was just assumed that they wouldn't be signed. This is nothing more than an attempt to make political hay out of a very sensitive issue to all of us, and I resent the fact that the Sponsor can sit there and indicate that there is, in fact, a real Conference Committee which met and considered this issue in depth. As early as last night, the Sponsor had passed out the Stevenson Committee Report on a partisan basis, asking for support for that Bill, and then this afternoon, all of a sudden, we see a completely different Bill which she claims has had the benefit of great study and input by everybody in the state. The Democratic Members have sent out to the PTA in the month of February and as recently as last week, a circular or a petition asking that the Governor be contacted and asked to call Senate Bill 242, get Senator Maitland to call Senate Bill 242, in order to provide that Conference Committee Report. At that time, House Bill 2617 was still on the table. The First Conference Committee Report dated February 10, signed by the Sponsor and all other Democratic Members, had already been created, and then last night, within 12 hours on a Motion to suspend the rule requiring that the Report be on our desks for one day, we are asked to vote on this issue, which takes the guts out of the reorganization issue, and is nothing but a political attempt to embarrass, I suppose, the Governor. That can be the only motivation for trying to push through on such a short basis the most important issue that's faced us in years."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Cowlshaw."

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Cowlshaw: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Will the Sponsor yield for a question?"

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

Cowlshaw: "Thank you. Representative Breslin, it is my recollection that one of the bases or perhaps the dual basis upon which we arrived at those provisions in Senate Bill 730 that have to do with the reorganization and consolidation of school districts was that we believed that that effort was justified, not only because it was an educationally sound proposal, but because it was fiscally sound, that is, we believed that through that effort, we could make the school districts throughout Illinois more able to use whatever available dollars they have to produce a direct educational benefit and not secondary benefits. Now, given that in fact, what this Conference Committee Report does is, as my colleague just mentioned, pretty well take the real intent, the really firm suggestion, which is really all that having study committees consists of. Take that away. It does recognize, however, that the Board of Higher Education now has certain curriculum requirements for admission to public colleges and universities. And on this Conference Committee Report, beginning at the bottom of page three and continuing on page four, it states that for those high schools or whether they are unit district high schools or high school districts themselves that presently are not offering those courses that students would be required by 1990 to have taken in order to be admitted to college, that to assist those schools, which you and I both recognize are all going to be the very, very small schools with very small enrollments, we are going to have the State Board of Education assist the district in reviewing and analyzing its existing curriculum, hopefully, then with the intent of enabling that high school to offer

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those needed courses. Representative, who is going to pay for that? The local school district or the State of Illinois?"

Breslin: "Representative, in the Section that you have referred to, the only thing that is required is that the State Board of Education help districts meet these BHE requirements. That shouldn't be any extra cost. If the State Board of Education comes in with an increase in appropriation, I would suggest that the Appropriations Committee ask what their 900 employees are doing. It shouldn't cost any extra money."

Cowlshaw: "Representative, I don't think you understood my question. My question was this: If we have a high school which has perhaps a total enrollment for a four year curriculum of 200 students, and there are some courses required for college entrance that that school simply does not offer, because if it did, it would have perhaps five, six, seven students in that class. Now, if we're going to have the State Board go in and work with them so that they can offer those courses, and they are going to have seven students to one teacher, that is a very significant increase in cost for that district, and my question is, if that increased cost comes along, who is going to pay for that, the local school district or the State of Illinois, whose Board of Higher Education imposed these curriculum requirements?"

Breslin: "The answer is that it is not a mandated program and not subject to the State Mandates Act. Remember, too, that alternative means can be used to supply this kind of education, and it will be up to the State Board of Education to work with the school district to create those alternative means. That's one of the reasons for the legislation, but the state, through this legislation, is

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not mandating that the school districts meet the BHE requirements, and we... and this legislation is not subject to the State Mandate's Act. BHE set their requirements. They set them long ago. They never came to this Legislature to ask us to mandate it, and we will not be required to pay for it."

Cowlshaw: "Alright. In your opinion, should this Conference Committee be passed? Are we still, in fact, mandating that a study of school district consolidation reorganization be done in every educational service region, as was set forth in Senate Bill 730?"

Breslin: "We are requiring the educational service regions to conduct this study."

Cowlshaw: "Alright. That has not changed, then. Alright."

Breslin: "No, that has not changed."

Cowlshaw: "Finally, to the Bill. Thank you very much for your answers, Representative Breslin. The answers that I have just received indicate exactly what I had thought they would. Indeed, this does not fall under the provisions of the State Mandates' Act, and what that means, my friends, is that those local taxpayers have had it once again."

Speaker Madigan: "Representative Breslin to close."

Breslin: "Excuse me. Representative Steczo would like to close, Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Steczo to close."

Steczko: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Members of the House. First, Mr. Speaker, I think we, in the House of Representatives today, should be honored that we are eyewitnesses to history, because from the debate that I've heard, this is the first time that we have ever suspended the rules to have a Conference Committee Report heard prior to the date set forth in the rules, and I know that that's silly because we do it all the time, and we do that all the time

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to respond to emergencies. And since the Legislature has been home and since the reorganization committees were appointed this last September, we all know that we've been deluged with phone calls and letters and meetings from constituents who objected to certain portions of the reorganization language that we put in Senate Bill 730, and the Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 242 responds to those. People called us and they said, 'We have problems with the contiguity of districts.' That's taken care of. People came to us, and they said, 'How can you possibly expect us to look at quality education by simply moving children around and looking at student population?' And that's been taken care of. Those items are deleted, and a goal is... another goal is substituted in its place. Districts came to us, and they said, 'How dare you tell us that the unit districts are the preferred structural pattern in this state, when we feel that dual districts are the districts that can provide as quality of an education. Prove it to us that it's otherwise.' That's been taken care of in this Conference Committee Report. We have an opportunity now to get the reorganization process at least back on track. We know that the atmosphere's been poisoned. We know that unless we do something, that the whole reorganization process is going to self-destruct. We also have to act on this Bill today because the reorganization panels have been meeting. They have been getting information from the State Board that tells them that they have to comply with the provisions of the old law, although they know we're in the process of considering the new. Why make them wait another month? Why make them wait another six weeks or two months in order to get the process moving again? This is the time. We should do it now. Let's let the process continue. Let's let these

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rules get to those reorganization committees as quickly as possible, and I would encourage an 'aye' vote on the Conference Committee Report to Senate Bill 242."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall the Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 242 be adopted?' Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. Have all voted who wish? This is final action. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 99 'aye', 10 'no'. This Conference Committee Report, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 879. The Chair recognizes Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Assembly. I would urge the House to adopt the Second Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 879. I do not believe that anything in the Conference Committee Report is of a controversial nature, but because matters affecting the registration and regulation of professions and trades are sometimes matters that strike close to home, I will briefly recount what is in the Conference Committee Report. Essentially, the Conference Committee Report recommends that the House recede from House Amendments #1 and 2 and that the Bill be further amended to delete everything after the enacting clause and add the following provisions: In regard to the Barber and Cosmetology Act effective January 1, 1986, apprenticeship programs were eliminated under provisions of Public Act 84-0657. Apprentice certificates were still being issued, however. Not all beauty culture apprentices were able to complete their program. What 879 does to deal with that situation is to extend the validation of all currently issued apprentice certificates to July 1, 1987. This would allow all apprenticeships to

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be completed - those that are under way now. Number two, in regard to the barber and cosmetology issue, it... currently, there is a minimum amount of time in which a barber or cosmetologist must spend training to practice their professions... their professions. 879 now establishes a maximum amount of time in which they must train, as well. Barbers must spend no less than nine months and no more than three years in training before engaging in practice. Cosmetologists must spend no less than six months and no more than two years in training. Number three, in regard to barbers and cosmetologists: Barbers and costmetologists currently registered in other states and foreign countries may become licensed in Illinois under the following conditions: Number one; the individual should be at least 16 years of age, if the license was received outside of Illinois, it should be earned under the same general registration requirements as in Illinois, and the individual should have proof of no less than three years of practice in a lawful fashion. Number four, in regard to this Act, we establish an eighth grade minimum education for applicants to beauty schools. We also deal with the Dental Practice Act, but in a fashion that I believe the State Dental Association and the dental hygienists both agree on. The... It permits dental hygienists to engage in practice in state mental health facilities. In regard to the Nursing Act, the expiration date on professional nursing work permits is changed from six months to one year. We deal with the Real Estate Licensure Act, and it is in regard to an Illinois Supreme Court decision where a ruling was made that the prohibition on prizes as sales inducements was unconstitutional. 879 deletes any reference to a prohibition on prizes as sales inducements. Finally, in the Insurance Code and for the

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purpose of substantiating insurance claims, 879 provides that insurance claim reviewers may examine dental x-rays. I don't believe that there is any controversy in regard to this. Lobbyists on behalf of virtually everybody involved in this thing have indicated to me that they support the Bill, and certain provisions in the Bill are necessary if orderly regulation of the professions involved and orderly testing procedures are to occur now. I'll be glad, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen, to answer any questions in regard to this Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Cullerton."

Cullerton: "Yes, would the Sponsor yield?"

Speaker Madigan: "Yes."

Cullerton: "Representative Vinson, with regard to the Section dealing with the Realtors' Act... "

Vinson: "Could you speak a little louder, Sir?"

Cullerton: "Yes, with regard to the Section dealing with the realtors."

Vinson: "Yes."

Cullerton: "Could you tell me a little bit about the court decision that... I think you indicated this codifies a court decision? And also, if you could tell me what page of the Conference Committee Report that is found."

Vinson: "Last year, the Supreme Court - and I do not have a citation for you of the case - but last year, Caldwell Banker took a case up wherein it had been ordered not to use prizes as inducements for the sale of real estate. The Supreme Court held that prohibition constitutional."

Cullerton: "Prizes to their employees? Their... realtors?"

Vinson: "No, to purchasers."

Cullerton: "It was prohibited to offer a prize to a purchaser of a... of a home, for example? In other words, if someone bought a home, they'd get a prize? What page is that on

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the Conference Committee?"

Vinson: "I'm getting that for you right here."

Cullerton: "32?"

Vinson: "I think 32 is the appropriate page. You'll see on lines 23... 2 through 29, where using prizes, money, free gifts or other valuable considerations as inducements to secure customers and purchasers rent or lease property when the awarding of such prizes, money, free gifts or other valuable consideration is conditioned upon purchase, rental or leasing such property. And that prohibition is taken out because of the Supreme Court decision."

Cullerton: "So, this would mean that Caldwell Banker, which is owned by Sears, could offer discounts or some type of prizes from Sears to people if they were to purchase a home through Caldwell Banker."

Vinson: "Yes. That is correct."

Cullerton: "Is this a codification of the... "

Vinson: "Yes."

Cullerton: "So, you're saying that we have no choice in the matter, that there's no way that we can, in any way, limit the... "

Vinson: "Well, this General Assembly has chosen at length on the subject of... oh, let's take abortion, for example, to repeatedly challenge such Supreme Court rulings and to provide the money to the Attorney General to fight those things out, and I suppose we could do it, in this case. In fact, I personally approve of the Supreme Court decision. I think it's a good decision, and I would simply propose that we codify it in law and go ahead and permit people to do anything they want to sell real estate."

Cullerton: "Yes. Do you know the public policy behind the original prohibition?"

Vinson: "Yeah, I think it was kind of a medieval restraint on

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trade with the arguments in favor of it being all of those arguments traditionally in support of restraining trade in the professions and guilds."

Cullerton: "I see. Thank you very much."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Parke."

Parke: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I rise to support the Second Conference Committee Report on Senate Bill 879. As you can see, it's a very encompassing Bill to get clarification on a lot of loose ends. The Department of Registration and Regulation spent a lot of time getting agreement from all the players. I commend them, and I ask this House to support this legislation."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Mautino."

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

Speaker Madigan: "Yes."

Mautino: "Representative Vinson, I noticed that you mentioned all of the people involved with this legislation had signed off. Many of our legislative offices lately have been receiving inquiries by barbers and beauticians that pertains to licensure, both of the shops, which has been removed, and now, according to this legislation, we're removing almost all of the statutory requirements and putting everything into this Committee to make the determination as it pertains to licensure. Is that not correct?"

Vinson: "Mr. Mautino, I know it was a long question, and I hate to have you do this, but my attention to the middle part of your question was distracted. Could you ask it one more time?"

Mautino: "Go to page 14. We're basically taking out the provisions for the licensure and we're providing that the

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Department, upon recommendation of the Committee that you're establishing will therefore take up those duties, as I understand that particular Bill. Is that correct? And if that's correct, let me ask the question. Where are the barbers and the beauticians who are regulated by this legislation standing on this legislation? I have a hunch they're not in favor of it. If that's the case, then I think you better let this legislation sit until we come back in April. Is that the situation?"

Vinson: "Is which the situation? That we're doing this? ... "

Mautino: "Number one, is the Committee taking over the responsibilities and functions as opposed to the Legislature? That's number one."

Vinson: "The Committee would... The Committee would have the authority to specify the areas appropriate for training. Now, as I said to you earlier, people on both sides of this issue have told me that they support this provision."

Mautino: "My follow up question. Are you telling me that the barbers and the beauticians of this state are in favor of this legislation?"

Vinson: "I don't believe that I've talked to barbers, Mr. Mautino. I have talked to people who represent both groups of beauticians that, in the past, were in dispute on the subject matter of this First Committee Report, and they are now in agreement on this provision."

Mautino: "You're telling me that the beauticians that have been calling our offices are in support of this legislation?"

Vinson: "I don't know what beauticians have been calling your office. I am telling you that there was an agreement among the two contending groups of beauticians to let this go, and that one of the reasons, as I understand it, for that agreement was that by arriving at this agreement, which was a compromise, that it would permit testing to begin now,

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and that neither group wanted to see testing postponed for the greater part of this year."

Mautino: "One follow up question, Sam."

Vinson: "Yes, Sir."

Mautino: "If, in fact, the beauty school operators and the barber school operators are in favor of this legislation, you're also telling me that the beauticians and barbers are in favor of this as well, taking away General Assembly authority and responsibility and giving it to this... the Committee that's being established. Is that correct?"

Vinson: "What I am saying to you is that I have not met with or discussed this with anybody in the barbering profession. I have met and discussed this with people on both sides of the beautician profession, and some of them have told me that this provision, as it is, is acceptable to them."

Mautino: "One final question. If we don't do anything on this Conference Committee Report, it will sit here until April 1. Will that cause any problems?"

Vinson: "I am told that people in that profession want an orderly testing process to begin, and the Department does not feel that it can begin testing without this issue being resolved."

Mautino: "Well, they tested last month, didn't they? Of course they did. They tested in Chicago."

Vinson: "Wait a minute, and I'll give you the answer in detail to that question. It's a much more complex answer than you'd like to think that it is, unfortunately. Only... You see, there are two things at work, here. That's right. There's an old Act and there's a new Act. Under the old Act, people who qualified can still be tested, but they had to have qualified under the old Act to be tested prior to the sunset of the old Act. And those are the people that were tested. If you qualified under the new Act, you cannot be

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tested, and that is what is being held up, and that is what this issue deals with. And they can't work until they're tested."

Mautino: "Yeah, but Sam... "

Vinson: "I suppose what you're doing... if you... go ahead and vote against it. You can raise public aid if you want."

Mautino: "Sam, what new Act are you talking about? It looks to me like this is the new Act."

Vinson: "This amends the new Act to deal with a flaw in the new Act, and area that was misdrafted in the new Act. There is an old Act that sunsetted. Okay? Under... people... some people qualified under the old Act to be tested. Those people were tested after the old Act went out of existence because their rights were property rights, and they were grandfathered for the testing, under the old Act. You cannot currently... pardon me, Representative. You cannot currently, if your qualification is under the new Act, be tested under the new Act. That is the problem."

Mautino: "I thought maybe the problem was that this was... "

Vinson: "I'm sorry. I couldn't hear you."

Mautino: "I said, I thought maybe Senate Bill 879 was the compromise for 226, or whatever it was, to be heard, and all I'm saying is that if that other Bill wasn't to be heard, either 1010 or 879, this would still sit until April 1, would it not?"

Vinson: "Yeah. Let me tell you. This does... This Bill doesn't relate. I have not asked that this Bill be passed in order to get... as a trade off for teacher fingerprinting, as a trade off for the Stevenson school consolidation plan, or supplemental appropriations. I personally don't care, whatever happens to this Bill. I'm just doing this because they ended up using my Bill... my vehicle as the only... they found that that was the last remaining thing that they

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could do something to. And so, I just consented and agreed with the Director that if he could get all the lobbyists and all the people who cared about this thing together, that I'd be glad to take a little more burden and try to pass this terribly nasty thing. So, you're not kicking me around by voting against it."

Mautino: "I noticed that. I'd like to relieve your burden and hold it until April 1, then. It would make it easier on you, Sam."

Vinson: "I suppose April Fool's Day would be a good day, but I don't want to do that."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Johnson."

Johnson: "Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves the previous question. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The previous question is moved. Mr. Vinson, to close."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I simply solicit the 'aye' votes of the Members of this Assembly for a Bill that everybody that's talked to me except Mr. Mautino seems to think is a good Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall this Conference Committee Report be adopted? Those in favor signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. This is final action. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? Let me repeat, this is final action. Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. On this question, there are 66 'aye', 16 'no'. This Conference Committee Report, having received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Senate Bill 994, Mr. Hastert."

Hastert: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. Senate Bill 994 is a Bill that affects the final

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tabulation on the... with the Public Utility Act. It deals with some adjustments on how the utility tax is figured, and it carries a provision in there for the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs to allow them to work through the utility tax issue."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there any further discussion? There being no further discussion, for what purpose does Mr. McPike arise?"

McPike: "To ask the Gentleman some questions."

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

McPike: "What provisions in here have been requested in order to accommodate the Mitsubishi plant?"

Hastert: "Representative, I don't know right now. Let me get some staff, and I'll answer your question as soon as I can."

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

Brunsvold: "Mr. Speaker, is this Bill... has this Conference Committee Report been distributed?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, has this report been distributed? The Clerk informs me that the Report has not been distributed, so we will not be able to consider the Report at this time. Gary, do you want to... For what purpose does Mr. Huff seek recognition?"

Huff: "Mr. Speaker, my question was posed by Representative Brunsvold."

Speaker Madigan: "Thank you. For what purpose does Mr. Vinson seek recognition?"

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, inquiry of the Chair. Have we dealt with Resolutions yet today?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Clerk, did you hear the question? The Clerk tells me that we've dealt with all three categories of Resolutions."

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Vinson: "That we have done some?"

Speaker Madigan: "We've considered all three categories of Resolutions."

Vinson: "Thank you."

Speaker Madigan: "While there is a temporary lull, the Chair would like to recognize the presence in the chamber of an outstanding Legislative Leader and humanitarian, Senator James 'Pate' Philip. Senator Philip. Mr. McPike, I believe that the Resolution is now being distributed, and therefore, on Supplemental Calendar #1 appears House Resolution 909. The House recognizes Mr. McPike on this Resolution."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The purpose of House Resolution 909 is to establish a Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee to hold monthly hearings on the progress of Build Illinois Program spending. A task force will be made up of four Members appointed by the Speaker and three appointed by the Minority Leader, and that whatever the Committee finds will be useful to the House in deciding what we're going to do in the future in regards to Build Illinois. As you know, last year, the Governor introduced a Bill, and that Bill had no legislative input whatsoever. We met on a number of occasions with the Governor, with Jim Reilly, a number of other staff people, and in general, we were supportive of the Governor throughout. We simply said that the Legislature should have some input, should be able to pick and choose amongst them the projects the Governor was for, and should also be able to submit some of our own projects. Because of a variety of political reasons, the Bill stayed on the House floor until July 8, I believe, until a compromise was finally reached. And that compromise provided for \$380,000,000 appropriated, sent to the

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Governor, with the understanding that he would cut out about \$100,000,000 of that. Now, the Governor, this year, has indicated that he will submit again, an appropriation, a Bill for about \$290,000,000 for Build Illinois. In order for this House to have some understanding of what is happening to the money appropriated last year, it is necessary that we form a Committee and hold some hearings so that we can have the facts before we move ahead with legislation this year. I haven't the faintest idea, and I don't think most of the Members on this House floor have the faintest idea as to the status of all the projects submitted to the Governor last year. Now, we were informed by Dr. Mandeville this year... I mean, this morning, that less than \$100,000,000 will be spent. I don't know what districts they're being spent in. I have no idea what projects they're being spent on. In order to formulate a Bill for this coming fiscal year, it is imperative that we know what projects are being funded, what projects from last year that have been approved by the House, and in fact, a number of them even approved by the Lieutenant Governor's Committee. Which ones of those will have to be refunded for next year because the Governor hasn't allocated any money for this year? And finally, we will have to have that information before we can make any decisions on the Governor's new appropriation that he will submit to us in early April, before we can move ahead on that. So, for all those reasons, I think it's imperative that we form a Committee that can report back to this Body as to the current status of all the money being used for Illinois. So, I would move the adoption of House Resolution 909."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry."

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Speaker Madigan: "State your inquiry."

Vinson: "Rule 43(a), Mr. Speaker, says that each Resolution assigned to Committee should be treated in the same manner as a Bill, as provided in Rules 20 and 35. Now, a Bill, Mr. Speaker, after it's reported out of Committee is carried on the Calender on the Order of Second Reading, First Legislative Day. Mr. Speaker, in order to move a Bill to passage stage, you would have to then move that Bill to Second... to Third Reading, which you couldn't do. In other words, the Bill would have to be on the Calendar for at least two days and to suspend the rule and even move it to Second Reading, Second Legislative Day, would require 75 votes to suspend the rule. And as I would point out to you, Mr. Speaker, 43(a) is very specific in requiring that you have to deal with the Resolution in the same fashion as you deal with the Bill. For that reason, I would like the Chair to rule that it requires 71 votes to suspend Rule 43(a) prior to the Majority Leader making his Motion for passage."

Parliamentarian: "On behalf of the Speaker, your point is not well taken. Resolutions, except for Constitutional Amendment Resolutions, do not require three readings and; therefore, it would be inappropriate to place those Resolutions on the Order of Second or Third Reading. In Rule #7, there is a category under the Orders of Business called General Resolutions. This appears on our Calendar under the Order of Speaker's Table, and therefore, when Resolutions are recorded out, they are considered under the Calendar Order of Speaker's Table which are General Resolutions."

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I can certainly understand why you got out of the Chair in dealing with that one. But, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you personally to take a look, actually read the

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text of Rule 43(a). It is very precise. And I wouldn't think that you would want to sully your record as Speaker, and particularly, when you're in the Chair. It would be something different if some other Member of your Leadership were in the Chair. I can understand it then, but when you're in the Chair and a skilled lawyer as you are, with your commitment to making this House an orderly Body that abides by its rules, if you would just personally take a look at Rule 43(a), I'm sure you would conclude that the Parliamentarian's ruling was in error and that you would have to overrule them. Would you do that for us please, Mr. Speaker?"

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson, I'd be happy to read the rule at my leisure and report back to you when I have come to a conclusion."

Vinson: "Mr. Getty would never lead you down this path, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Well... Thank you, Mr. Vinson. Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "Yes, Sir, Mr. Speaker. I might say that I was in the Executive Committee when this particular Resolution came up and there wasn't anyone that could really see a need for this even though he had to search all over the Capitol to find enough Democrats to pass this Resolution. Even when it was passed, there was some bewilderment as to a legitimate explanation as to why this was ever needed knowing that because of your Leadership as the Speaker of the House and your concern for, at one time, abolishing most of the commissions. It really seemed inappropriate to have this kind of a Resolution come forth knowing that we have such outstanding leaders as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in Representative Leverenz and Representative Woody Bowman who could, in fact, at any time make a selection of a Subcommittee to deal with this very

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subject. I guess we were wondering why it was necessary to actually pass a Resolution almost mandating that they do what they already have the natural skills to do now. And I'm wondering even in other Committees that we have and one of the reasons why we got rid of all of the commissions was to allow existing Committees to deal with these kinds of matters. Certainly, the Committee on State Government Administration, I think, did an admirable job in dealing with the salmonella problem. It seemed to me that we have existing Committees that could already deal with this very project on Build Illinois and I guess I question why, in your wisdom, you would think we need another particular Resolution mandating, actually forcing the Committee Chairman in Appropriations to select a Subcommittee to deal with this issue. Is there a good explanation for this particular Resolution at this time even to be offered?"

Speaker Madigan: "Is there anyone else who wishes to speak to the Resolution?"

Ropp: "I thought there might be an answer to that question."

Speaker Madigan: "Well, I wouldn't plan to respond from the Chair, but I could permit Mr. McPike to respond as he closes. Mr. Ropp."

Ropp: "If Mr. McPike would answer that, that would be fine. I also wanted to correct him. There was..."

McPike: "Okay."

Ropp: "Mr. Majority Leader, the term in our district any more is not Mitsubishi, it's 'Diamond Star' and from henceforth, hereafter, now and forevermore, that particular operation is called 'Diamond Star'. It has no real connection with Mitsubishi or Chrysler. But together, it is now 'Diamond Star'."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. DeJaegher."

DeJaegher: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Basically, I think the

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Resolution is self-explanatory. We, as Legislators, have a responsibility to the citizens of the State of Illinois. Without the enactment of the legislation piece or Resolution such as this, there is no accountability. How can I, in good judgment, basically go to the people in my legislative district and say, we're going to expend (x) amount of dollars and those dollars are not going to be spent in my legislative district, they are only going to be spent in selected areas of the state? Where is my justification? Where is the rationale? At least, I think this gives every Legislator an opportunity of at least submitting his project for consideration. At the present time we have no consideration. This is only done by a individual in selected areas."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. McPike to close."

McPike: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. One part of this Resolution says that questions have been raised as to the equitable distribution of Build Illinois monies, for projects between the different regions of the state, I think that's the purpose of forming the committee. When the Governor announced this program, the Governor didn't say that this was going to be a Build Illinois only in Republican districts. He didn't say that this was going to be a 'Build DuPage County' and 'Build Lake', Kane and Kendall and Will. We were under the impression that Build Illinois was meant for the entire state and when... when we try to find out where the money was spent the first year and have a difficult time getting any answers and when we discovered that those projects that were promised to certain areas have never materialized, and it seems coincidental that they haven't materialized in Democratic districts and when we hear from news releases that the only projects that are going ahead are those in

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Republican areas, we suspect that, perhaps, Build Illinois was, indeed, meant for 'Build Republican Illinois' and not Build Illinois. So, we'd just like to have some open public hearings - find out exactly where this money is being spent and try to decide where the money should be spent next year. With that, I, again, moves for the adoption of the Resolution."

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

Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, to request a verification should this Motion appear to get the requisite number of votes."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Friedrich."

Friedrich: "Well, I just wanted to say, I think this might be proved very embarrassing to the Democrats because my readout says that 60% of the money went to Democrat districts and an overwhelming amount of money went to Madison County. I would be surprised if he'd want that revealed."

Speaker Madigan: "The question is, 'Shall the Resolution be adopted?' Those in favor will signify by voting 'aye', those opposed by voting 'no'. This will require 60 votes. Have all voted who wish? This will require 60 votes and there has already been a request for a verification. There has already been a request for a verification. Have all voted who wish? Have all voted who wish? The Clerk shall take the record. Motion receives 58 'aye' votes and 50 'no' votes. Mr. McPike, did you wish to place this matter on the Order of Postponed Consideration?"

McPike: "Well, certainly, Mr. Speaker. This is shocking that the Resolution... Resolution Sponsored by the Speaker of the House couldn't pass this Body. It's shocking and I guess we have no choice today except to put it on Postponed."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Vinson."

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Vinson: "Mr. Speaker, I would like to join Mr. McPike in his last remarks and have the record so reflect."

Speaker Madigan: "On Supplemental Calendar #3, there appears Senate Bill 226. Chair recognizes Mr. Leverenz for a Motion. Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would now move to take from the table Senate Bill 226 and place it on the Order of Third Reading."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves to place this Bill on the Order of Third Reading. Is there leave? Leave is granted. The Bill is on the Order of Third Reading. Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "I now move to take the Bill from Third Reading back to Second for purpose of an Amendment."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there leave? Leave is granted. Mr. Clerk, are there any Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Amendment #1, amends Senate Bill 226 by deleting the title and inserting lieu thereof the following and so forth."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Does the Clerk have a second Amendment? I... Inquiry of the Chair. It is my intentions to withdraw Amendment #1 and proceed with Amendment #2. Yes, it is on our desks. Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "I wish to withdraw Amendment #1 and proceed with Amendment #2."

Speaker Madigan: "Is there leave to withdraw Amendment #1? Leave is granted. The Amendment is withdrawn. Are there any further Amendments?"

Clerk O'Brien: "Floor Amendment #2, offered by Leverenz - Barnes - Bowman - and Hastert."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Leverenz on Amendment #2."

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

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House. Amendment #2 is a Supplemental Appropriation to the following state offices' agencies: In Section I, a transfer... I'm sorry, additional monies to the Department of Children and Family Services, \$703,000; in the Department of Corrections is a transfer among line items only, no new money; in the Department of Labor, \$35,000 of new General Revenue Fund; in the Department of Public Aid, a transfer among line items, no new money; in the Department of State Police, 4.350 in General Revenue and 2.840 in motor fuel; for the Health Care Cost Containment is a transfer among line items, no new money, as is a transfer for the Human Rights Commission; for the Savings and Loan Commissioner, \$27,000 in General Revenue Funds for operations; for the Capital Development Board, 5.4 million dollars in bonds and in the Department of Public Aid, \$6,600,000 to put it up to the 52%. I would move for the adoption of Amendment #2."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of Amendment #2. Those in favor say 'aye', those opposed say... For what purpose does Mr. Huff seek recognition?"

Huff: "A question of the Sponsor, please."

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

Huff: "Yeah, Representative Leverenz, I heard you mention something about the Human Rights Commission. How are they affected by this money... this appropriation?"

Leverenz: "They were going to have a deficit in their budget and we transferred money between line items."

Huff: "They were going to have a deficit in their budget. And can you enlighten me as to the reason for the deficit?"

Leverenz: "In personal services, it's the Commission, not the Department of Human Rights, which you generally have a problem with and I can understand it."

Huff: "Alright. Thank you."

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Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Leverenz has moved for the adoption of Amendment #2. 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: "No further Amendments."

Speaker Madigan: "Third Reading. Mr. Leverenz on Senate Bill 226."

Leverenz: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. The Bill now contains \$11,000,000 in General Revenue Funds, 8.9 in other funds, specifically bonds and motor fuel, for \$19,956,000. I would ask for your 'aye' vote to pass the Supplemental Appropriation."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Leverenz, would you wish to move that we consider the Bill having been amended today?"

Leverenz: "I would now move that we hear the Bill on Third today since it was amended, yes."

Speaker Madigan: "You've heard the Motion. Is there leave? Leave is granted. Mr. Clerk, read the Bill."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 226, a Bill for an Act making appropriations to various agencies. Third Reading of the Bill."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Leverenz."

Leverenz: "Thank you. The Supplemental Appropriations for the Department of Corrections, Labor, State Police, Savings and Loan Commissioner, Capital Development Board, Children and Family Services, Public Aid, Health Care Cost Containment, the Human Rights Commission and the Department of Public Aid for \$19,956,300. I would ask for your 'aye' vote."

Speaker Madigan: "The Gentleman has moved that the Senate Bill 226 pass. 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 89 'ayes', 14 'no'. This Bill, having

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received a Constitutional Majority, is hereby declared passed. Mr. McPike in the Chair."

Speaker McPike: "Senate Bill 1010."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Bill 1010, a Bill for an Act relating to school districts and board of education on the First Conference Committee Report."

Speaker McPike: "Speaker Madigan."

Speaker Madigan: "Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House, it had been my intent to use this Bill to make certain changes in Illinois law as they relate to fingerprinting and security checks of applicants for employment with school districts. A quick history is that the major educational reform Bill of last year provided authority to local school districts to do security checks when hiring new employees. The short history is that certain districts have availed themselves of that authority. They had sent requests for security checks to the Department of Law Enforcement. The Department of Law Enforcement has not processed those requests because they feel they need a change in Illinois law to establish a revolving fund in order to begin implementing the program. They would also need an appropriation. They also requested, during negotiations over the last two days, that if the initial security check on a new applicant for employment showed that that name might have a criminal history, then the Department of Law Enforcement could request and demand that fingerprinting be done for the new applicant. Now, there was no intent on my part to deal with the question of fingerprinting of incumbent employees of the school districts in Illinois. I had been told by representatives of the Chicago Teachers' Union that they had scheduled a summit meeting with Superintendent 'Manford Byrd' for March 14 where the administration of the Chicago

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Board of Education and the Union will attempt to work out procedures which will permit the administration and the employees to systematically determine if there are people employed by that particular agency who ought not to be employed because of past or current criminal activity or criminal tendencies. All of that had persuaded me not to attempt to move legislation which we had considered earlier which would have mandated fingerprint security checks for incumbent employees of every school district in the state. Unfortunately, we were unable to convince any Senators to sign the proposed Conference Committee Report that would have been amended onto Senate Bill 1010. And for that reason, Mr. Speaker, I plan not to call this matter at this time, but when we return in Session next month, I shall stand ready along with our outstanding Representative, Mr. Preston, to move ahead with our efforts to provide security and a level of confidence to parents that school district employees are of the highest level of integrity and certainly entitled to work among children and with children. And we'll be joined in that effort by our outstanding Representative Huff."

Unknown: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker McPike: "Senate Bill 1010, out of the record. Agreed Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "Senate Joint Resolution 113, Mautino. Senate Joint Resolution 116, Daley. House Joint Resolution 146, Parke. House Joint Resolution 147, Black. House Resolution 1056, Piel and Regan; 1057, Giglio; 1058, Stange; 1059, McGann; 1060, McGann; 1061, McGann; 1063, Ryder; 1065, Cullerton; and 1066, Breslin."

Speaker McPike: "Representative Matijevich, Agreed Resolutions. I'm sorry. Representative Giorgi."

Giorgi: "Mr. Speaker, I move for the adoption of the Senate Joint

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Resolutions, House Joint Resolutions and House Resolutions.

They're all Agreed Resolutions. I move for the adoption."

Speaker McPike: "The Gentleman moves for the adoption of the Agreed Resolutions. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it, and the Agreed Resolutions are adopted. General Resolutions."

Clerk O'Brien: "House Resolution 1064, offered by Speaker Madigan. House Resolution 1062, offered by Representatives Homer - Levin - and Bowman."

Speaker McPike: "Committee on Assignment. Representative Cullerton on the Adjournment. Clerk needs five minutes for Perfunctory."

Cullerton: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker and Ladies and Gentlemen of the House. I move that the House stand adjourned until March 20 at the hour of 2:00 p.m. for Perfunctory Session and then until March 25 at the hour of 10:00 a.m. for Perfunctory Session and then until the hour of 12:00 noon on April 1, 1986."

Speaker McPike: "You've heard the Gentleman's Motion. We have two Perfunctory Sessions, one on March 20 at 2:00 p.m., one on March 25 at 10:00 a.m., and we come in Session April 1, 12:00 noon. All those in favor signify by saying 'aye', opposed 'no'. The 'ayes' have it. The House stands adjourned."

Clerk O'Brien: "Introduction and First Reading of Bills. House Bill 2831, Steczo - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend the School Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2832, Soliz - et al, a Bill for an Act making appropriations for the Illinois Development Finance Authority. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2833, Stange - Pangle - and Hastert, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Insurance Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2834, Brookins - and Washington, a Bill for an Act

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making appropriations for the Department of Energy and Natural Resources. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2835, Pullen - et al, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Municipal Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2836, offered by Representative White, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Illinois Pension Code. First Reading of the Bill. House Bill 2837, offered by Representative Flowers - Shaw - Young - Turner - and Huff, a Bill for an Act in relation to mortgage foreclosures of residential real estate. First Reading of the Bill. And House Bill 2838, offered by Representative Klemm, a Bill for an Act to amend Sections of the Mobile Home, Landlord and Tenant Act. First Reading of the Bill. No further business, the House now stands adjourned."

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